

METHODS FOR CORRECTING SPEECH DEFECTS IN CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

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Annotation: Children with visual impairments experience many difficulties in the process of speech development. This article discusses in detail the methods of correcting speech impairments of children with visual impairments.

Keywords: visual impairment, visual, logopedic training, method, phonemic perception.

Causes of speech defect origin:

Speech deficiencies in children with visual impairment can be caused by several factors:

Lack of visual stimuli: lack of visual information can be a barrier to speech development. Lack of visual stimuli refers to a condition in which visual stimuli are insufficient. This condition can occur for a variety of reasons. For example: areas where the environment is not sufficiently illuminated, such as dark or where there is not enough light source;

Lack of new and interesting visual stimuli, the same landscape, a single room, or a prolonged look at unchanging views.

Vision problems: this condition can occur if you have low vision or if you have vision disorders.

Mental or neurological conditions: some mental and neurological disorders can also lead to a lack of visual stimuli.

Lack of visual stimuli can adversely affect a person's general mental state and cognitive functions, causing deficiencies in speech development.

Difficulties in the development of Motor skills: visual impairment can also affect the development of motor skills, which negatively affects the proper functioning of the speech apparatus.

Social communication limitations: limited vision also creates limitations in social communication, which negatively affects speech development.

We have examined several cases of how visual impairments affect human life and now let's dwell on how we can correct these defects. Methods for correcting speech defects in children with visual impairment:

Special education methods:

1. **Tactile games and activities:** games and activities that develop tactile (tactile) sensations promote speech development. For example, feeling different surfaces, using clay for modeling, making different objects from shapes, and other activities.

2. **Reproduction of Audio stimuli:** promoting speech development through Audio materials. For example, communicating information to a child through audiobooks, music, speech therapy programs, etc.

Logopedic training:

1. Specialist speech therapist conducts the necessary training with him through special methods and helps the child to form speech.
2. Phonetic exercises: performing phonetic exercises to train the correct pronunciation of speech sounds.
3. Exercises for strengthening the speech apparatus: articulatory exercises aimed at developing the muscles of the tongue, lips and cheeks, the movement of the lower jaw.

Development of social communication skills:

1. Group activities: conducting group activities and games to develop social communication skills. In this, children participate in various games as a team and learn to move together.
2. Role-playing games: develop communication skills in social situations by fulfilling different roles. In this, Children stage various stories and fairy tales, and play a role in it themselves.

Application of technology:

1. Computer programs and mobile applications: through the use of special programs and applications that promote Speech Development, speech skills are formed in the child.
2. Audiovisual materials: speech development through the use of video and audiomaterials that promote speech development.

A multifaceted approach to correcting speech deficits in children with visual impairment is required. Through special education techniques, logopedic training, the development of social communication skills and the use of technology, it is possible to help these children develop speech. It is important to choose an individual approach for each child, since the needs and capabilities of each child can be different. Since the environment in which they are growing, the education and upbringing they receive are fundamentally different from each other, their development is also divergent. The psychological environment in the family also affects the formation and development of the child, leading to the observation of positive or negative changes in it. For this reason, children need to be attentive, constantly work and communicate with them from birth to adulthood. It is necessary to monitor its mental and physical development, to help it adapt to the social environment. It is especially important that children with visual impairments are under the constant supervision of specialists who carry out correctional work with him.

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