

METHODS FOR CORRECTING DEFECT DEFECTS IN CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

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Annotation: Methods for correcting speech deficits in children with hearing impairment are a very important topic, in this area it is necessary to develop effective approaches and methods. This article will help identify effective methods and approaches to correcting speech deficits in children with hearing impairment and will have a positive effect on their overall development.

Keywords: articulatory apparatus, phonemic perception, syntax, grammar, lexical-semantic, correction

Children with hearing impairments experience speech development problems that negatively affect their overall development and social adaptation. We will consider below different ways to correct speech deficits in children with hearing loss.

Types of speech defects are different, which can be classified as follows:

Disadvantages of articulation: failure to pronounce sounds correctly. That is, problems with the mouth, tongue, teeth or jaw are considered to be poor movement of the articulatory apparatus in the process of speech as a result of injuries that negatively affect the nervous system.

Phonemic disadvantages: low ability to distinguish and distinguish sounds. That is, difficulties in correctly distinguishing, perceiving and pronouncing sounds in speech, which often occur in connection with phonemic hearing impairment. There are cases when the sounds of a child with phonemic disadvantages do not pronounce correctly, cannot distinguish and Alame similar sounds, or drop in speech.

Disadvantages of syntax and grammar: non-observance of grammatical rules in Sentence Construction and pronunciation. This disadvantage is manifested by the fact that in speech and writing difficulties are observed in the correct composition of sentences and the application of grammatical rules.

Lexical-semantic deficits: a lack of proper understanding of vocabulary and verbal meanings. This type of deficiency can occur for a variety of reasons and can be experienced by both children and adults. This vocabulary limitation is manifested through repeated use of the same word, inability to master new words, misapplication of words.

Now let's get acquainted with the methods of correcting speech of children with hearing impairment:

Auditive education: this type of education means learning using hearing. In children with hearing impairment, however, work is done according to the level of hearing retention. Exercises aimed at developing hearing and improving the ability to distinguish sounds of children with hearing impairment. In this, work is carried out in two different ways:

1-Separation of voices and their connection with the word.

2-listening to sounds and words and repeating them.

Logopedic exercises: special logopedic exercises for correcting and developing speech. These activities are organized on the defectologist-speech side and are carried out on a fixed time and schedule.

Exercises aimed at the development of the articulation apparatus. These exercises will allow us to improve the movement of the oral tongue, lips and jaws, as well as the breathing process.

Teaching and practicing the use of grammatical rules in practice. In this, children are first given information and then short sentences based on pictures are later helped to compose sentences and stories.

Surdopedagogic approaches: educational and nurturing processes conducted by Surdopedagogos.

The use of visual materials. Activities with the child are carried out through various images, graphics, videos, as well as diagrams and other visual materials.

Conveying information through hand and body movements. The thought given in this is expressed through the movements of the hand and the body.

Technological approaches: the development of speech using modern technologies. In this case, there is an opportunity to work with a child using computer technology and various programs. In addition, it is possible to perform speech exercises through special programs and applications, improve hearing through hearing aids and cochlear implants.

Aspects to consider in the correction process

Individualized approach: the choice of individual approaches and techniques for each child corresponding to his age and mental potential.

Constant monitoring and evaluation: constant monitoring of the child's development process and evaluation of the results, inquiring about his condition during extracurricular times. Family and school cooperation: it is necessary to work closely with the family members of the child and their teachers at the school.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that the correction of speech deficits of children with hearing impairment is a complex and multifaceted process, and it is important to apply effective methods and approaches in this area. The above methods and recommendations can be maximally useful for these children. Of course, an experienced specialist and timely assistance will help the child find his place in life.

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