

# **PREVALENCE AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VERBAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH A DELAY OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT**

---

# THE PREVALENCE OF SPEECH DISORDERS AMONG CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

- × 38 (95%) of 40 children with mental retardation 7–9 years of age have a variety of speech disorders (V. A. Kovshikova and Yu. G. Demyanova).
- × among children with minimal brain dysfunction, 52% of children with speech defects (Zlab) are found.
- × Gwerder notes that speech disorders are more common in boys (44.5%) than in girls (28.3%).
- × In a study by E. V. Maltseva, 39.2% of children with speech defects were detected in elementary school for children with mental retardation.

# ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЭКСПРЕССИВНОЙ И ИМПРЕССИВНОЙ РЕЧИ

- × У большинства детей с ЗПР имеются нарушения как импрессивной, так и экспрессивной речи, нарушения как уст-ной, так и письменной речи, неполноценность не только спонтанной, но и отраженной речи.
- × Импрессивная речь этих детей характеризуется не-достаточностью дифференциации речеслухового восприя-тия, речевых звуков и неразличением смысла отдельных слов, тонких оттенков речи (З. Тржесоглава).
- × Экспрессивной речи этих детей свойственны на-рушения звукопроизношения, бедность словарного запаса, недостаточная сформированность грамматического строя речи, наличие грамматических стереотипов, аграмматизмов, речевая инактивность (Н. Ю. Ворякова, Г. И. Жаренкова, А. Д. Кошелева, Е. В. Мальцева, Е. С. Слепович, Е. Ф. Соботович, Р. Д. Триггер, С. Г. Шевченко и др.).

## **GROUPS OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION WITH SPEECH DISORDERS (E. MALTSEVA)**

- × The first group is children with an isolated phonetic defect, manifested in the wrong pronunciation of only one group of sounds. Violations of the pronunciation of sounds in this group of children are associated with an abnormal structure of the articulatory apparatus, underdevelopment of speech motility. This group included 24.7% of children with speech impairment with speech disorders.**

- × **The second group (52.6%) - children who have phonetic-phonemic disorders. Defects of sound pronunciation cover 2-3 phonetic groups and appear most often in replacements of phonetically close sounds. In addition to defects in sound pronunciation, children of this group have impaired auditory differentiation of sounds and phonemic analysis.**
- × **Insufficient development of phonemic processes in these children is reflected in the written language, causing violations of reading and writing. In the written works of these children, a large number of mistakes are noted: the replacement of letters, the distortion of the sound syllable structure of the word, the incorrect design of the sentence.**

- × **The third group (22.5%) - children with systemic underdevelopment of all aspects of speech (children with a general underdevelopment of speech). In addition to phonetic-phonemic disorders, these children have significant disorders in the development of the lexical-grammatical aspect of speech: limitation and non differentiation of vocabulary, primitive syntactic structure of sentences, and grammatics. Violations of oral speech are reflected in the letter. In addition to the replacement of letters, the distortions of the sound-syllable structure of the word, characteristic errors in the letter of the children of this group are semantic substitutions of words, grammatics, syntactic errors.**