TOPIC: "COUNSELLING AS A TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS"

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communication process in which the client receives the necessary information.

The charecteristic of counselling

- Counseling is an intimate and personal process focused on one person or family.
- Counseling is characterized by brevity (approximately 3-4 meetings).
- Psychotherapeutic techniques can be used In counseling (as opposed to educational activities).

Counseling in special education may be addressed to:

- □ 1. Educators
- □ 2. Parents
- □ 3. Children

Pedagogical request for counseling regarding a child with developmental disability :

Behavioral problems (What to do? Do something with him!)

Cognitive abilities of the child (rare request).

The structure of teacher's counselling

- 1. Find out how the teacher sees the problem (understands the condition of the child)
- 2. Identify the cause of the problem according to the teacher
- 3. Does this opinion coincide with the opinion of the psychologist

Parents' motives to apply for a counselling

- Business orientation has two forms:
- 1. Adequate business orientation, in which the parent trusts the consultant, is interested in solving their problems;
- 2. **Inadequate**, the parent exaggerates the capabilities of the consultant

- The consumer orientation, when the parent transfers all his problems to the consultant, expects a quick solution, without effort.
- Game orientation, when a parent turns to a consultant with the goal of establishing a relationship with him or checking his competence.

Pedagogical counseling model

Main hypothesis: lack of pedagogical competencies in parents.

Task: assisting in raising a child.

The specialist acts as an authority, gives advice, checks implementation, develops activities.

Diagnostic Counseling Model

- Main hypothesis: lack of parental information about the child.
- Task: diagnostic conclusion about the mental state of the child.
- The specialist carries out diagnostics, the results of which are provided to parents in the form of a conclusion.

Psychological counseling model

- Main hypothesis: wrong interfamily communication related to the personal characteristics of family members.
- Task: mobilization of internal resources of the family.
- The specialist helps family members adapt to stressful situations.

Psychological analysis of parents' complaints, revealing the explicit and hidden content of the complaint

- 1. Features of the behavior of the child.
- 2. Poor academic performance.
- 3. Emotional development (fears, anxiety).
- Individual psychological characteristics (closed, false and so on).
- 5. Blacklog in the mental development of a child.

Features of counseling for parents of children with developmental disorders

- Not all parents are motivated to counselling, often they are referred and not act on their own initiative.
- Turn to when many problems are accumulated (the problem is compounded).
- Consultations differ significantly depending on the type of child's developmental disadvantages.
- Parents are often not satisfied with and stop the counselling.

- Creating favorable conditions for adequate acceptance by parents of information.
- Awareness of the problem.
- Relieve parents of guilt.
- Dynamics phases:
- □ Confusion, fear, helplessness.
- Negativism, denial.
- Sadness, depression.
- The way out of depression, socio-psychological adaptation.

Relevant Topics of Parents' Counseling

- The choice of tactics for raising a child;
- Assistance in learning one or another skill;
- Information about age-related and individual developmental characteristics associated with speech impairment;
- Assistance to adequately assessing child's capabilities;
- Training in some methods of corrective work;
- Harmonization of family relations;
- Help in solving personal problems caused by the appearance of a child with developmental disabilities;
- Help in the development of behavioral patterns in stressful situations.