

Erased dysarthria: prosody disturbance

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Erased dysarthria–

speech disorder manifested in disorders of the phonetic and prosodic components of the speech functional system (pronunciation side of speech) and arising as a result of unexpressed microorganic brain damage (according to L.V. Lopatina).

Prosody –

a set of rhythmic and intonational properties of speech.

Prosodic components determine speech expressiveness and intelligibility, its emotional impact in the process of communication and carry a certain semantic load.

The prosodic side of speech is realized through such speech qualities as :

- * voice timbre,
- * voice pitch,
- * voice power,
- * speech melody,
- * speech tempo,
- * pause,
- * voice modulation,
- * rhythm,
- * logical stress,
- * speech breathing,
- * voice fluency,
- * articulation.

Disturbances of the prosodic side of speech in children with erased dysarthria are expressed in the following :

- * speech breathing is most often upper clavicular;**
- * speech exhalation is weakened, shortened (leads to speaking while inhaling, speech becomes guttural);**
- * speech is monotonous, not expressive;**
- * speech tempo is often accelerated (may be slowed down);**
- * rhythm is disturbed during perception or reproduction;**
- * voice modulations are insufficient or absent;**
- * voice is either low or too loud;**
- * timbre is often low, often characterized by the appearance of a nasal tone of voice**

E.E. Artemova identifies 4 degrees of formation of the prosodic side of speech in preschoolers with erased dysarthria:

- * 1 degree (low) – major disturbances of prosodic components. Disadvantages of timbre, strength and pitch of the voice are pronounced and noticeable to a child himself and to those around. Children are incapable of fulfilling tasks involving arbitrary changes in rhythmic and pitch characteristics. Disturbances of the intonation pattern of statements are stable in all types of speech activity.**

E.E. Artemova identifies 4 degrees of formation of the prosodic side of speech in preschoolers with erased dysarthria:

- * 2 degree (insufficient) – voice changes are minor. Prosody changes affect some or all of its components. When performing special tasks for reproducing various rhythmic and intonational structures difficulties are observed. However, spontaneous speech, especially in an emotionally significant situation, can be quite expressive.**

E.E. Artemova identifies 4 degrees of formation of the prosodic side of speech in preschoolers with erased dysarthria:

- * 3 degree (medium) – inconsistent or unstable deviation from the norm in one or more prosodic characteristics. Spontaneous speech is sufficiently intoned. However, when performing special tasks, inaccuracies or individual errors are possible when transmitting rhythmic and melodic patterns.**

E.E. Artemova identifies 4 degrees of formation of the prosodic side of speech in preschoolers with erased dysarthria:

- * 4 degree (high) – formation of all prosodic characteristics. Children have a normal timbre, the range of their voice in strength and pitch corresponds to age norms. The tempo-rhythmic side of speech is formed. Preschoolers are fully proficient in all methods of conveying various types of intonation. All means of intonational expressiveness are used in spontaneous speech. They do not experience difficulties when performing special tasks.**

Literature

1. Artemova, E.E. Features of the formation of prosody in preschoolers with speech disorders / E.E. Artemova. – M.: M. A. Sholokhov MSPU, 2008. – 123 p.
2. Arkhipova, E.F. Erased dysarthria in children / E.F. Arkhipova. – M.: AST: Astrel, 2007. – 344p.