



METHODS OF EXAMINING EARLY CHILDHOOD CHILDREN DURING SPEECH THERAPY SESSIONS

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Abstract

The article reflects the issues of early detection of speech defects in preschool children, different approaches to speech therapy, and technology of speech therapy examination of children at an early age.

Keywords. Early intervention, speech, speech therapy technology, diagnostics, intellectual development, preschool children, motor skills, articulation.

Introduction

In recent years, the study of children's early childhood has become an important task in children's speech therapy. In modern speech therapy, early detection and elimination of speech defects in children should be carried out from the first days of life. The earlier speech defects are detected in a child, the higher the effectiveness of the work. In organizing speech therapy, the speech therapist works in collaboration with parents. During speech therapy, the child's upbringing at home or in an orphanage is also taken into account, using various methods, and the child's anamnesis is also obtained. Children are also observed in natural conditions, and when conducting early screening, children up to 3 years old who have fully developed during pregnancy are taken.

The first stage (newborn)

Speech therapy examination. When collecting anamnesis data, the speech therapist relies on the following information: - The circumstances of the first cry of the newborn (high, strangled, weak, low, cried after hitting the buttocks, did not scream, did not cry); - Physiological respiratory function (the baby breathed independently, was connected to a special apparatus for breathing); - Intensive therapy in the neonatal process (antibiotics, blood transfusion, connection to a catheter);



- Surgical procedures in the neonatal process (defects in the respiratory organs, blood circulation, voice structure due to defects in the birth process); - The fact that the child was first breastfed; - Reasons for artificial feeding; - Duration of feeding; - The process of sucking the breast during breastfeeding, the correct swallowing during feeding.

Second stage (1-3 months) Speech therapy examination At this stage, the speech therapist collects information about the child based on questions and answers with the parents and by observing the child in natural conditions. Through examination in natural conditions, attention is paid to the following: - The child's condition when hungry, whether he feels cold or warm when bathing; - How facial expressions change when eating things with different tastes; - The ability to listen attentively when hearing and seeing; - The reaction to various nerve-stimulating noises; - The child's response when the mother addresses the child; - The child's manifestation of positive emotions in good, comfortable conditions. In addition, special attention is paid to: - The child's first babbling period; - Natural babbling; - The first reaction to adult intonation;

During a speech therapy examination of preschool children, it is necessary to have a good relationship with them, to cheer them up during the examination, and to praise them and say good words. The main methods of speech therapy examination are: studying documents, talking to the child, talking to his parents, observing the child and conducting tests. Before conducting the experiment, the child's anamnesis and other documents are collected: the child's notebooks, drawings, psychological characteristics, etc.; medical examinations: hearing, vision, locomotor apparatus, a psychologist who knows the child's speech condition well will conduct the correct examination. During the conversation with the parents, the speech therapist will obtain a lot of information. Since the parents communicate with their child every day, they know their child well, therefore, during the conversation, the speech therapist will learn about their attitude towards the child. When talking to the child individually, the speech therapist should ask questions that are appropriate to his age and take into account his individual characteristics. Observation is carried out during the examination of the child. In order to study the development of the child in more depth, it is necessary to use the experimental examination method. The experiment can provide complete information about the child. When conducting experimental examinations, the following principles should be followed: • Modeling psychological



education, which the child carries out throughout his life (study, play). • The task given to the child should be based on his age and knowledge. • For the analysis to be effective, the child's entire mental state, the pace of its implementation and duration should be taken into account. When conducting an experiment, it is necessary to choose not one direction, but several methods that are close to each other.

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