звуков нами используется голосовое пропевание с использованием символа артикулемы, для запоминания и выделения согласных – карточку артикулему с образом возникновения звука, различение фонемы по участию голоса (звонкий-глухой). Далее в процессе обучения устанавливается последовательность фонем в слове (различение твердых и мягких слогов), используются цветовые и зрительные схемы, альтернативный материал интересный детям – разнообразные крышечки, прищепки, формочки (традиционно гласный звук – красный цвет, согласный твердый звук – синий цвет, согласный мягкий звук – зеленый цвет).

На **оптико-моторном этапе** происходит процесс перешифровки звукового символа в буквенный (использование зрительного символа стилизованной буквы) и моторный перевод образа буквы в графему, соответствующую написанию каждой отдельной буквы (использование «мягких», «колючих», объемных букв, совместная деятельность детей и родителей по созданию личных букв- образов)

Таким образом, использование зрительных символов в сочетании с другими дидактическими возможностями позволяет:

- 1.Закреплять учебный материал по восходящему пути (от простого к сложному): восприятие артикуляторного символа звука цветовое обозначение звука с дифференциацией гласный-согласный, твердый мягкий, звонкий глухой восприятие образа буквы через игровую ситуацию—картинку. Обезличивание слова схемой. Составление графической схемы предложения.
 - 2. Активизировать мыслительную деятельность детей.
 - 3. Освоить приемы самоконтроля, ориентируясь на привлекательные образы-символы.
 - 4. Развивать зрительно-слухо-моторную координацию
 - 5.Снять негативизм от многократного повторения заданий.

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SPEECH COMPREHENSION OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS IN PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECT

Шулекина Ю.А.

У статті розглянута специфіка смислового сприйняття мовлення дітей з мовленнєвими порушеннями. Показано, що проблеми розуміння мовлення на різних рівнях у таких дітей обумовлені особливостями їх мовленнєвого та когнітивного розвитку. У зв'язку з цим обгрунтований психолінгвістичний підхід до діагностики та корекції труднощів розуміння молення в умовах мовленнєвого порушення. Автором розкрито зміст спеціальних вправ, які можуть бути використані в логопедичної роботі для розвитку семантичних операцій.

В статье рассмотрена специфика смыслового восприятия речи детей с речевыми нарушениями. Показано, что проблемы понимания речи на разных уровнях у таких детей обусловлены особенностями их языкового и когнитивного развития. В связи с этим обоснован психолингвистический подход к диагностике и коррекции трудностей понимания речи в условиях речевой патологии. Автором раскрыто содержание специальных упражнений, которые могут быть использованы в логопедической работе для развития семантических операций.

The issue centers on specific characteristics of speech comprehension of children with speech impairments. The problems of speech comprehension in different levels, which are caused the disbalance in development of decoding and cognitive components of speech comprehension, are presented. The importance of psycholinguistic aspect of diagnostic and correction of speech comprehension is substantiated as a perspective research trend. The author presents the content of special exercises which can be used in speech therapist's work for developing semantic operations.

Ключові слова: смислове сприйняття мовлення, стратегії смислового сприйняття мовлення, діти з мовленнєвими порушеннями, загальне недорозвинення мовлення, спеціальна підтримка, логопед, психолінгвістичний аспект

Ключевые слова: смысловое восприятие речи, стратегии смыслового восприятия речи, дети с речевыми нарушениями, общее недоразвитие речи, специальная поддержка, логопед, психолингвистический аспект.

Key words: Speech comprehension, strategies of speech comprehension, children with speech impairments, general speech underdevelopment, special support, speech therapy teacher, psycholinguistic aspect.

GLOSSARY:

- **Speech comprehension-** perception-thinking-memorizing activity aimed at reception and processing information from speech (I. Zimnya)
- **Strategies of speech comprehension** models of taking decisions in the cognitive activity of speech comprehension (G. Bruner)
- **General speech underdevelopment** condition of pathology speech, which are characterized by problems in all language components phonetics, phonemic, vocabulary, grammar, syntax.

People are able to comprehend and produce linguistic forms (words, sentences, texts), but even now, in the modern science, it is not clear, what mechanisms are based on human speech. So psycholinguistic plays an important role in framing theories and practice of normal and impaired mechanisms of speech comprehension.

In psycholinguistic tradition **speech comprehension** – is perception-thinking-memorizing activity aimed at reception and processing information from speech (I. Zimnya, 1961). According to this viewpoint we can be convinced in the important fact that the linguistic and cognitive operations are involved in comprehension in the childhood. That's why speech comprehension is one of the basic elements of skills, such as listening, reading, writing, speaking and thinking. The researchers name some levels of speech comprehension. A. Leontiev [4] and I. Zimnya [3], for example, differ perceptional, operational and meaning/sense levels of speech comprehension. Mental work at the first level is aimed at analyses and synthesis, identification, categorization, generalization of phonemes in speech reception; then the operations of comparison, generalization of morphemes, prediction, transformation and verification syntactic structures start. The process of speech comprehension results in understanding the meaning of the linguistic forms by means of interpretation and closer definition the sense. Normal development all of these operations makes most children successful in understanding oral and written speech.

Speech pathology defines different from norms conditions of development. We will define the children who have speech disorders as a result from pathological psycho-physiological speech mechanisms, which do not agree with the age of a speaker, lag behind; are stable; are not dialectical, do not result from illiteracy, lack of language knowledge; the earlier they appear, the worse is their impact on a speaker; and need speech therapy without fail.

At the same time speaking about children with speech impairments we shall pay special attention to the children with general speech underdevelopment. A deficit in language aptitude of such category of children with speech disorders hinders accumulation of language means, understanding of rules and regulations of language as a system (Anokhin P.K., 1964). It explains why children with speech impairments actually have the problems with understanding verbal speech, whole texts in particular.

So, is speech comprehension specified in speech dysontogenesis? This question brings us to the conclusion about integrative character of research concerning development of speech comprehension of children with speech disorders. Importantly, interdisciplinary view on the problem which reflects linguistic, psychological, neuropsychological, psycholinguistic shows disbalance in development of decoding and cognitive components of speech comprehension of children with speech disorders, especially during the period of transfer from preschool speech activity to primary school speech activity. Although kids without speech problems should comprehend all types of linguistic structures, such as words and concepts, combinations of words, sentences, simple texts and texts with hidden sense.

We have supposed the unevenness of speech comprehension development of children with speech pathology. And we were right. But what was the result of it?

Our researches [5-9] were aimed at the study of speech comprehension of children with semantic disorders aged 7-9 years old. It turned out that it makes a great difference for children with speech disorders to understand different types of linguistic structures. In other words they couldn't comprehend verbal production equally, finding it the most difficult to understand linguistic structures with paradigmatic connections. So we described three levels of speech comprehension of such children. It shows that their ability to comprehend different language constructions is very low. The levels are the following: *productive*, *semi-productive*, *non -productive level*.

If kids with speech impairments can't understand speech correctly, they should use compensatory strategies in speech comprehension. Actually, their revealed compensatory strategies include: acoustic orientation on speech sound and not its meaning (acoustic strategy), formal orientation on the words in the lines (formal meaning strategy), orientation on the words and meaning hidden between the lines (deep inferential strategy) and orientation on information beyond

the lines (associations).

Usage of these compensatory strategies results in errors of productive, semi-productive and nonproductive levels. When the children with speech disorders use these strategies they make mistakes of different degree. We can count the following types of mistakes:

- 1. Mistakes of **Productive level of speech comprehension are:**
- Slips in response
- At random responses with possible future corrections

Most children aged 7-9 years old can make such mistakes; therefore they are not an obstacle in education of children with speech impairments.

- 2. Mistakes of Semi-productive level of speech comprehension are:
- Lack of logical and grammar constructions comprehension
- Lack of knowledge of meaning words
- Poor differentiations of synonyms

Mistakes of semi-productive level show the problems of children with speech impairments in education. So it is possible for them to learn with normal kids if there will be adequate conditions for their special education. For example, it may be inclusive education.

- 3. Mistakes of Non-productive level of speech comprehension are:
- Associative inferences
- Poor analysis of language and logical constructions
- Difficulties in making a whole from parts
- Difficulties in inferential comprehension (between the lines)

Kids who make mistakes of non-productive level of speech comprehension never can learn school program as well as pupils their age. Therefore they need special support with special learning programs, conditions of learning, comfortable environment and daily time-table, medicine support and more than two specialist's attention (teacher, speech therapy teacher, defectologist, psychologist, neurologist, etc). Such kids go to special (correctional) schools only for children with speech impairments.

Moreover, children with speech disorders don't have only language problems. The psychological mechanisms of speech - speech memory, visual reception, attention, self-control are also in deficit. It results in the absence of whole language system, which forms human mentality. Language stops being a means of communication and cognition. It defers kid's communication experience and inhibits interaction in social environment, acquiring literacy.

There are many themes in the debate over the value of special directions and special means using by defectologists and speech therapy teachers for development speech comprehension. Taking it into account we list some of the most prominent and essential.

The first direction is diagnostic. We can name today the following goals of this work:

	To appreciate the level of speech comprehension – productive, semi-productive, non –productive level
	To reveal what kind of connections are involved in speaking activity - syntagmatic, paradigmatic,
derivative	
	To compare an ability to comprehend the separate words, the sentences and the whole texts
	The developing of methods for diagnostic of these parameters in multidisciplinary aspect is an
important research	ch trend.
	Another direction is correction. It includes special support to children in educational process. We
consider neurops	sychological and psychological methods should make basis for such work. Systematic usage exercises
framed on these	methods should make children with speech impairments successful in understanding speech.
	The main goals of special work with children with speech impairments are:
	To develop the interpretative, generalization, differential-semantic, combinational and verification
language operati	ons
	To work with each type of language construction – from a word to a text
	To develop both the language and cognitive operations
	To take into account spare capacities of children with speech disorders
	There are some exercises used by speech therapy teachers for developing paradigmatic component of
speech compreh	ension of primary school pupils.

••

Work with the words (theme: a mean of a concept)

Example 1 . <u>Instructions</u> for developing <i>interpretative</i> language operations:			
Listen: A CAT What does it mean?			
TOYS What does it mean?			
Guess the word: BIG, GREEN, MIGHTY What is that?			
SLY, RED-HAIRED, SHARP-TOOTHED Who is th	at?		
Finish the series of the words: A MAN always has (a watch a had elether)			
A MAN always has (a watch, a had, clothes) A HOUSE always has (a staircase, walls, an aerial)			
Example 2 . Instructions for developing <i>generalization</i> language operations:			
What things can we name YELLOW?			
CLOTHES?			
Name by one word: AN APPLE, AN ORANGE, GRAPES			
A TABLE, A SOFA, A CHAIR	<u> </u>		
 What words are closer to each other? Make a pair: A DOG - A STONE - A CA 	ιT		
	UP-A TABLE-A GLASS		
Example 3 . <u>Instructions</u> for developing <i>differential-semantic</i> language operations:			
Compare: A CAT and A DOG			
 Find some differences: DAY and NIGTH 			
Example 4 . <u>Instructions</u> for developing <i>verification</i> language operations:			
What is wrong? A BIRD is a flying fish			
AN ELEFANT is a big car			
• Find the mistakes: A BIRD always has wings, a grain, a beak, a paw			
Find and explain the mistakes:			
FIR-TREE is a trunk + a fir-cone + a forest + needles			
DISHES is a plate + a spoon + a kitchen + a cup			
 Example 5. <u>Instructions</u> for developing <i>combinational</i> language operations: Invent the words which you will explain the concept: A SQUIRREL; A LAKE 			
 Set a riddle about a thing (A COW). Which words will help us to solve it? 			
 Draw a thing (A HOUSE). What details will you paint first of all? 			
braw a timing (xxxroooz). What dotaile will you paint mot or all.			
Work with a phrase or/and a sentence			
(theme: semantic relations of a sentence)			
Example 1 . Instructions for developing interpretative language operations:			
What does the phrase mean?			
MAM'S UMBRELLA			
AUTUMN IS AFTERWARDS SUMMER			
• What does the phrase mean? What semantic relations the phrase based on? (synonym/antonym)			
HASTY CLIMBERS HAVE SUDDEN FALLS			
A GOOD WIFE MAKES A GOOD HUSBAND			
GREAT TALKERS ARE LITTLE DOERS			
SOON RIPE, SOON FORGOTTEN			
Example 2. Instructions for developing generalization language operations:			
 Choose and unit synonym constructions: THERE IS A HOUSE NEAR A FENCE 			
MARIE'S SCHOOL			
A DAY IS BETWEEN MORNING AND EVENING			
MOM'S UMBRELLA			
AUTUMN IS AFTERWARDS SUMMER			
A LAMP IS ON THE TABLE			
Example 3 . <u>Instructions</u> for developing <i>differential-semantic</i> language operations:			
Compare the parts of the phrase choosing antonym:			
GRASS IS LOW BUT A TREE IS			
WINTER IS COLD BUT SUMMER IS			

Compare the parts of the phrase choosing synonym:

A PLANE IS BIG SO A SHIP

A CHILD IS PRETTY SO A KITTEN

Example 4. <u>Instructions</u> for developing *verification* language operations:

• Which phrase is right?

A HORSE GALLOPES BUT A DOG RUNS

A HORSE GALLOPES BUT A DOG BARKS

Explain the mistakes:

AN ELEPHANT IS BIG BUT A MOUSE IS GREY

SUGAR IS SWEET BUT PEPPER IS RED

Find wrong phrases

ROSES ARE FRAGRANT BUT GLADIOLUSES DON'T HAVE A FRAGRANCE

THERE ARE SO MANY APPLES THIS SUMMER BUT LAST SUMMER THEY WERE SOUR

KITTEN JON IS VERY FLUFFY SO PUPPY BOR IS STILL SMALL

MARY LIKES TO DRAW IN PENCILS SO I ALWAYS CHOOSE PAINT

Correct and explain mistake

SUMMER DAY IS LONG BUT SUMMER NIGHT IS WARM

Example 5. <u>Instructions</u> for developing *combinational* language operations:

Add a word to make a right sentence

IS WALKING ALONG THE STREET

A DOG WAVES

Remove a word to make a right sentence

WE DRAW BIG AND BLUE FLOWERS

LITTLE DOGS DANCE A CIRCUS TO THE MUSIC

CONCLUSIONS OF THE ISSUE:

Special correctional work develops both oral speech and abilities to comprehend texts in impressive types of speech activity. Moreover it helps to develop not only the language operations, such as *interpretation, generalization, differential-semantic, verification, combination,* but also the cognitive functions. A specially prepared set of exercises is recommended to use in integrative schools to support poor speakers and readers.

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ВЫЯВЛЕНИЕ РЕЧЕВЫХ И ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА В УСЛОВИЯХ КОНСУЛЬТИРОВАНИЯ

Югова О.В.

У статті описано порушення раннього мовленнєвого та пізнавального розвитку дітей, представлено напрями та зміст корекційної допомоги.

В статье описаны нарушения раннего речевого и познавательного развития детей и представлены направления и содержание коррекционной помощи.

This article described the disorders of early speech and mental development and presented the directions and content of correctional work.