Appearance of Speech Disorder at the Phonetic Level

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Annotation: *This thesis deals with the science of neurolinguistics, speech disorders caused by the malfunction of speech mechanisms and their manifestation at the phonetic level of the language. The classification of speech disorders common in children has been studied, analyzed and discussed.*

Key words: *speech mechanism, phonetic level, aphasia, dyslalia, alalia, dysarthria, dysgraphia, speech activity.*

Today, attention to our language has increased. We know that, of course, it is its language that expresses the identity of each nation. That is why our country's president Sh.M. Mirziyoyev is also paying special attention to the development of our native language. The President emphasized the need to further increase the influence and status of our native language in the life of the state and society, to improve the law "On State Language" based on today's requirements. "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language, respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make this view the rule of our lives" [1]. The above thoughts of the head of our state regarding our mother tongue impose great responsibilities on Uzbek linguists. Today, all opportunities have been created for studying and researching many areas of linguistics.

Taking advantage of these opportunities, the science of neurolinguistics, which arose between the sciences of neurophysiology and linguistics, is currently being researched.

Aphasia, which is one of the areas of neurolinguistics, is a study of speech disorders caused by speech mechanisms and local damage to the brain and their manifestation at the phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical levels of language, research of speech disorders in the elimination of logopedic problems It is of great theoretical and practical importance.

Local damage to the brain causes various speech disorders in speech. L.O. Badalyan proposed the following classification of speech disorders in children based on neurological disorders [2, 302].

a) aphasia - a disorder of acquired speech knowledge as a result of a violation of speech zones. The most popular field of speech pathology research is aphasiology, which has been developing for more than a century and today has provided a detailed model of speech mechanisms [4,191].

b) alalia - a speech defect that occurs as a result of damage to the layers of the speech zone during speech development. In this case, the speech part of the brain does not develop or lags behind during the child's development.

d) dyslalia is a defect associated with speech pronunciation disorder and speech apparatus innervation disorder in normal hearing. The phenomenon of dyslalia is also referred to as sound pronunciation defects, phonetic defects, phoneme pronunciation defects [2, 304].

e) dysarthria is a disorder of the pronunciation side of speech, which is associated with a disorder of the central nervous system and a disorder of the innervation of the speech apparatus. Such

speech disorders are certainly manifested in the language. Speech disorders appear at all levels of the language, that is, phonetic, lexical-semantic, and grammatical levels. Observations were made in this regard. As a result of observations, we can see that the speech disorder is manifested at the phonetic level of the language.

The written and spoken speech of a 10-year-old boy was examined. The written speech of a 10-year-old child was examined and as a result of the examination, instead of "knowledge" "dilim", "attitude" instead of "attitude", "to be" instead of "to be", "from the book" instead of " we can see that words such as "kitobdan", "to the book" are written instead of "to the book", "to be used" instead of "to be recorded". Therefore, in the written speech of the child, instead of the phoneme "b" "d", in some cases instead of the phoneme "d", not distinguishing the phonemes "b", "g" and "q", that is, writing "q" in all cases, " There are phonetic errors such as writing "k" instead of "f" and using phonemes interchangeably. But there are also cases where this student uses these letters correctly in the written text. A written speech disorder like this is called dysgraphia. Dysgraphia or agraphia (from the Greek a - negative load and grapho - I write) as a neuropsychological disorder is characterized by insufficiently preserved intelligence and the loss of the ability to write in a formed state. Has difficulty pronouncing the letter "r" in spoken speech and pronounces the letter "y" instead of "r". In oral speech, dyslalia is a type of speech disorder, that is, dyslalia is also a form of rotatism. Dyslalia is a defect associated with speech pronunciation disorder and speech apparatus innervation disorder in normal hearing. The phenomenon of dyslalia is also referred to as sound pronunciation defects, phonetic defects, phoneme pronunciation defects. Dyslalia is divided into such types as: sigmatism, rotatism, lombdatism, yotatism, kappatism, articulation defects.

When another student's written and spoken speech was tested, it was found that this student cannot listen to the text and write it, but he can copy it. Some letters were omitted during copying. This student has a speech impediment and pronounces many letters like a toddler. For example, the word ketaman is pronounced as teta. He pronounces the sound "L" correctly when it comes at the beginning of a word, and when it comes in the middle of a word, he pronounces "y", and when it comes at the end, he often drops it. In addition to the "L" sound, many sounds are omitted when they come in the middle of a word, and some sounds are pronounced incomprehensible. This student understands the sentence, but struggles to answer. He tried to pronounce his wrong words correctly when we read them from the book, but which sound he mispronounced or left out, the voice in the process of pronouncing that sound correctly we witnessed that tone decreased. The student was diagnosed with dysarthria by a speech therapist. Due to the presence of grammatical errors, speech disorders such as agrammatism occur.

When another student's written speech was checked, it was found that mistakes were made in his written speech, such as using the letter "b" instead of the letter "d", not distinguishing between the letters e and i, and not expressing some letters in words. . In addition, for example, instead of "ten yosh" "okyosh", "ten" instead of "obta", "poem" instead of "salty", "cotton" instead of "pata", "wheat" instead of "boboy" instead of another letter, we can see that he wrote the correct letter that came to mind.

When the speech of Z, who was born in 1956 and suffered a stroke in 2014, was examined, we heard nothing but the words "bye-bye, bye-bye, bye-bye" in this woman's speech. This woman fully receives speech, but cannot produce it. He can pronounce only the above words. This type of speech disorder can be included in the motor aphasia type of aphasia. Because this woman suffered damage to Broca's zone, and the functioning of the speech production mechanism was impaired.

The movement of speech mechanisms is related to brain activity, and determining the causes of speech mechanism disorders plays a key role in identifying and eliminating speech defects of

individuals. It can be said that the mechanisms of reception and production of speech is a complex process, which is theoretically of practical importance and should be studied separately. It can be seen from the experiments that as a result of local damage to the brain, speech disorders occur, and these speech disorders are certainly manifested at all levels of language. Our study of the causes of speech disorders will help to eliminate speech therapy problems.

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