

# The relationship component of a speech therapist with a child with developmental disabilities as a necessary component in pedagogical activity

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role and importance of the communication component of a speech therapist with children with developmental disabilities in pedagogical activity. In the field of speech therapy, establishing effective communication with children with developmental disabilities is of great importance in supporting their speech and language development. The components of a speech therapist's communication - verbal and non-verbal methods, emotional support and individual approaches - are the main tools in the development of children's speech and social skills. In pedagogical activity, especially the correct and effective organization of communication leads to noticeable positive results in the development of the child. This work provides detailed information about the role of a speech therapist in communication, his role in speech development and approaches to children.

**Keywords:** Speech therapy, developmental disorders. speech development. communication component, pedagogical activity, verbal communication, non-verbal communication, emotional support, individual approach, speech development, social skills, speech therapy assistance.

**Introduction:** It is very difficult to imagine the existence, development, formation of a person as a person, his connection with society without communication. Communication is the need for people to work together, their mutual relations, influences, their joint activity in the exchange of information and information. In the formation of personal communication, it is necessary to work taking into account his age, gender, profession, worldview. The famous psychologist S. L. Rubinstein wrote: "When we enter into everyday life with people, we focus on their behavior. Because we critically read their information, as it were, the essence of their information, that is, we decipher its essence, and in this way we determine the content of the text, which contains the internal psychological aspect, embodied in the context." Today, the main tasks facing us are to some extent more difficult and complex. After all, fulfilling the task facing us requires a much broader range of knowledge and thinking in our activities. Today, only a person's inner desire, personal decision can arouse such a sense of obligation.

The communication component of a speech therapist with a child with developmental disabilities has many aspects as a necessary component in his pedagogical activity. The task of a speech therapist when working with such children is not only to develop language and speech, but also to improve the general psychological state of the child, to help him adapt to social communication. The communication component of a speech therapist is of great importance as a necessary component in pedagogical activity, because it helps to improve the child's speech development, social adaptation and emotional state. The main task of a speech therapist when working with children with developmental disabilities is to increase their communicative abilities, help them express their thoughts, communicate with others and adapt to the social environment.

It is very important to take into account the emotional state of the child in the speech therapist's communication. Children with developmental disabilities often feel that they are different from other children, and this can reduce their self-confidence. The

speech therapist uses positive communication techniques to ensure emotional stability, make the child feel confident and comfortable. This helps the child develop speech activity.

Emotional support is an important component of pedagogical activity aimed at understanding, supporting and stabilizing the child's internal state, mood, emotions. Children with developmental disabilities often feel that they are different from others, in some cases have difficulties adapting to the social environment. Therefore, emotional support helps them feel good about themselves, increase their self-confidence and achieve success in development. Children with developmental disabilities often lack self-confidence. Emotional support provided by a speech therapist or teacher helps them to increase their self-confidence. This, in turn, leads to the child feeling free and natural in communicating with others. Through emotional support, the child feels confident and comfortable in social interactions. He learns to communicate effectively with others, learns to express his feelings correctly, understand others and show empathy to them. Children with developmental disabilities often experience stress and anxiety. Emotional support provided by a speech therapist or teacher helps to reduce this stress. The child learns skills to manage and cope with his emotions. When working with a child, a speech therapist must understand his emotions and respond emotionally to them. The child must be taught to express his feelings, concerns and difficulties. The speech therapist must empathetically respond to the child's every word and action and create a safe and supportive environment for him.

A speech therapist uses positive reinforcement in communication with a child. Recognizing and encouraging a child's successes increases his self-confidence. This is especially important in recognizing small achievements and treating them as positively as possible. The child needs to feel safe and stable. This, in turn, stabilizes the child's emotional state and allows him to fully express himself. If a child does not feel calm and safe, his learning process, speech development and the formation of social skills are hampered. Children with developmental disabilities may have difficulty communicating their feelings and needs to others. In communication with a child, a speech therapist teaches him to express his thoughts, feelings and needs clearly and intelligibly. Speech therapists and educators help the child learn how to manage stress. This is important for the child, because stress or mood swings directly affect speech and social activity. Stress reduction techniques—deep breathing, meditation, or visualization exercises—can help a child manage their

emotions. A speech therapist should be a role model for a child in their interactions. If a speech therapist is calm, patient, and considerate, the child will learn to behave in the same way. Consistency and consideration in communication with others can help a child feel good about themselves. Games and interactive exercises are very effective in managing emotions and developing social skills. Through play, a child learns to express their emotions and understand others. Through play, emotions can be managed and social connections can be strengthened. Games and interactive exercises are very effective in managing emotions and developing social skills. Through play, a child learns to express their emotions and understand others. Through play, emotions can be managed and social connections can be strengthened. Through stories and fairy tales, children learn to understand different emotions and to be careful when communicating with others. Through stories, children have the opportunity to compare their feelings with other children, which develops their ability to express themselves.

Each child is unique, so a speech therapist must provide an individual approach to communication. For children with developmental disabilities, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of each child, rather than a general pedagogical approach. This method allows you to effectively develop the child's speech and communication skills.

An individual approach is a pedagogical activity, especially in speech therapy and working with children with developmental disabilities, taking into account the specific characteristics, needs and abilities of each child and organizing the educational process accordingly. Each child has his own individual pace of development, abilities, learning style and emotional state, therefore an individual approach to them leads to more positive results.

The main essence of an individual approach is to take into account the individual needs and characteristics of the child, to ensure his full development by personalizing the educational and upbringing process. An individual approach is even more necessary for children with developmental disabilities, as they often face unique challenges and an adapted learning process is important for them.

Each child is unique. Their level of psychological, emotional, physical and cognitive development may vary. Therefore, it is necessary to choose teaching and support methods that are appropriate for each child's learning style and needs. Children with developmental disabilities often develop more slowly or differently than others, so an individual approach is required to support them.

An individual approach helps to improve the child's emotional state. Children with developmental disabilities often feel that they are different from others, which can reduce their self-confidence. An individual approach helps the child feel confident in themselves. The child better understands his or her own characteristics and abilities, which increases self-confidence.

An individual approach helps to improve the emotional state of the child. Children with developmental disabilities often feel that they are different from others, which can reduce self-confidence. An individual approach helps the child to feel confident in himself. The child better understands his own characteristics and abilities, and increases self-confidence. With the help of an individual approach, the child can receive education that is tailored to his needs and achieve faster results in his development. For children with speech or other developmental disabilities, development is accelerated through individual programs and exercises prepared for them. If the child is provided with an educational method that meets his needs, he will learn more effectively. Before implementing an individual approach, it is important to analyze the child's current level of development, his language, speech, psychological and social skills. This will identify the child's strengths and weaknesses, as well as determine the teaching methods and techniques necessary to help him. Before implementing an individual approach, it is important to analyze the child's current level of development, his language, speech, psychological and social skills. This will identify the child's strengths and weaknesses, as well as determine the necessary teaching methods and techniques to help him.

Speech development is the process of forming a child's language and communication skills, correctly and clearly expressing speech, as well as improving the skills of understanding and using language. Speech development plays an important role in the child's expression of his thoughts, feelings and needs. This process is not only related to grammar, pronunciation or vocabulary, but also aims to ensure that the child effectively participates in social communication, communicates correctly with other people.

Speech development is even more important for children with developmental disabilities, as they often have difficulty forming speech clearly and correctly. Speech therapists, teachers and psychologists use a number of methods and techniques to help the child in this process. A child should be able to express his thoughts clearly, clearly and correctly. This is very important for his success in the social and educational environment. The child increases his language skills by

using new words in his speech and learning correct speech techniques. This helps him express his thoughts more clearly and effectively. Grammatical aspects of speech, correct sentence construction, understanding and applying the meaning of words and their connections play an important role in the development of speech. Pronunciation errors in speech prevent the child from expressing himself with others. In this process, it is necessary to teach the child correct pronunciation. By developing speech, the child learns the skills of expressing his thoughts clearly in communication, listening to others and understanding their thoughts.

An individual approach to speech development is very important for children with developmental disabilities. Each child develops in his own way and has different speech difficulties. Therefore, a speech therapist or teacher develops exercises adapted to the child and organizes the learning process based on the child's needs. In the development of speech, the child is given special exercises, taking into account his level and speech problems. In the development of speech, the child is given special exercises, taking into account his level and speech problems.

Many forms of communication mean the implementation of the processes of information exchange and exchange of ideas between people in various ways, means and forms. Communication provides mutual understanding between people, the transfer of information and emotional connection. Different forms of communication are used depending on specific goals and conditions, and there may be differences between them.

Forms of communication can change depending on different situations and circumstances, and they also play an important role in the formation of relationships between people. In the development of speech and working with children with developmental disabilities, various forms of communication are important, such as verbal, non-verbal, formal and informal.

Verbal communication is a form of communication that is carried out through words. It is the most common type of communication, necessary for the correct and clear expression of speech, and for conveying thoughts to the participants in the communication. Verbal communication can take the following forms:

**Oral communication:** This is carried out between people face to face or over the telephone. It includes conversations, discussions, educational processes and many other situations.

**Written communication:** In this type of communication, thoughts, messages and information are expressed in written form (for example, letters, e-

mails, articles, books, etc.).

Advantages of verbal communication:

People have the opportunity to express their thoughts clearly and correctly.

Each word and phrase in the communication is easy to understand separately.

Verbal communication allows for direct, quick, and immediate responses.

Nonverbal communication is a form of communication that occurs without the use of words. This type of communication occurs between people not only through words, but also through the use of body language (facial expressions, hand movements), voice intonation, facial expressions, and other nonverbal signals.

Forms of non-verbal communication:

Body language: Communication is carried out through movements, hand gestures, body position and various facial expressions. For example, raising eyebrows, smiling or facial expressions, subtle differences in movements.

Voice intonation: The high or low tone of speech, volume and intensities - all of these can change the content of the communication or provide additional information.

Macro and micro movements: Communication is carried out through eye contact, facial expressions, hand movements or movements of other parts of the body.

Situation and space: Position and distance in communication with children are also a form of non-verbal communication. For example, maintaining the right distance when playing with a child.

Advantages of non-verbal communication:

Allows quick and effective transmission of information instead of words.

Allows you to correctly understand people's inner feelings and situations.

Nonverbal signals are often more accurate in situations where it is difficult to clarify through direct speech.

Formal communication is a form of communication that is based on strict rules and formal language, usually used in social or business contexts. Formal communication requires caution, respect, and adherence to rules, as this form of communication usually refers to relationships between professional or social organizations.

Forms of formal communication:

Formal meetings: Meetings and gatherings that take place in the workplace or other formal settings.

Business correspondence: Emails, memoranda, letters, and other official documents.

Educational processes: Communication between teachers and students.

Legal communication: Communication related to courts, contracts, and other legal documents.

Advantages of formal communication:

Enables clarity and order.

Ensures respect and adherence to ethical rules in formal situations.

Necessary for reliable and accurate information exchange in formal situations.

4. Informal communication (informal communication)

Informal communication is a form of communication that takes place in informal, friendly and relaxed situations. Informal communication usually occurs in social groups, among friends or in a family environment. In this form of communication, there is freedom and informality between the interlocutors.

Forms of informal communication:

Conversations between friends: Simple and informal conversations.

Family communication: Communication between parents, siblings or other family members.

Group games or activities: Sharing information in a social group through play.

Mutual discussion and exchange of personal thoughts.

Advantages of informal communication:

There is freedom and openness, which allows participants in the communication to easily express their thoughts.

Communicating in a friendly and relaxed environment strengthens trust and sincerity between people.

Reduces stress and helps to establish effective social relationships.

## **CONCLUSION**

Communication of a speech therapist with children with developmental disabilities is important in pedagogical activities, since this component is necessary for children not only for language development, but also for healthy emotional, social and psychological growth. Through such an approach, a speech therapist can achieve effective results in the development of the child, taking into account the individual characteristics of the child. The communication component of a speech therapist, as a necessary component in pedagogical activities, is important in the development of children's language, speech and social skills, as well as in supporting their

emotional state. This process requires an effective pedagogical approach, depending on the individual characteristics and needs of the child. Through communication, a speech therapist helps to work with the child individually, supporting his psychological and social development. Emotional support is very important in the communication of a speech therapist with children with developmental disabilities. This help helps the child feel confident, develop speech and social skills, and also improve his psychological state. Emotional support helps a child learn to manage their emotions, communicate effectively with others, and adapt to social life. An individual approach is very important when working with children with developmental disabilities, because each child is unique. This approach helps to provide education that is tailored to the child's needs, developmental characteristics, and learning style. Through an individual approach, speech therapists and other educators can effectively support a child's speech and social development. An individual approach is very important when working with children with developmental disabilities, because each child is unique. This approach helps to provide education that is tailored to the child's needs, developmental characteristics, and learning style. Through an individual approach, speech therapists and other educators can effectively support a child's speech and social development. Forms of communication play an important role in improving the exchange of information and understanding between people. Each form has its own characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, and the communication process needs to be adapted to the context. Different forms of communication complement each other and are important tools for establishing effective communication.

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