

HEARING DEFECTS OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, CORRECTION ACTIVITIES, EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the complex problems of using teaching methods in mastering special remedial subjects for students with hearing impairment. Information is provided on the organization of correctional subjects in special boarding schools and approaches to increase its effectiveness.

KEYWORDS: *Defection, Hearing Loss, Disability, Education, Knowledge, Methodological Ways, Medical Help, Correction, Methodology.*

INTRODUCTION

Hearing loss can affect a child's ability to develop speech, language, and social skills. The earlier children with hearing loss start getting services, the more likely they are to reach their full potential. The education of disabled children and disabled children implies the creation of a special corrective and developmental environment for them, which provides appropriate conditions and equal opportunities for education in special schools with normal children. Provides Educational standards, treatment and rehabilitation, education and training, correction of developmental disorders, social adjustment. Education of disabled children and disabled children is one of the main and indispensable conditions for their successful socialization, full participation in society, effective self-realization in life. Various types of professional and social activities. In working with grammatical material, the priority should be given to the research of the reconciliation of knowledge. The process of teaching oral speech to students should be considered as a sufficiently organized process, in which the teacher should not be used with sentences in a single way that is suitable for the content of the situation. In fact, it is always difficult to change the form and meanings of the verbs, which have a defect in pronunciation, by using other methods of composition, exchanging some words with their synonyms, etc. Speakers who have a fault in their speech should ask questions in their speech. formation of sentence structure and sentence structure In addition to the questions of a reproductive nature that require recalling some action in the learning process, the questions in the productive character that require the students to review what they have already learned, and to apply the previous knowledge in new situations are important. Asian language biologists are interested in the methodology of translation. Naturally, the methods that can be used to observe the bilateral relationship between the years of classes are not limited to the methods shown in this table. It is

important to keep in mind one thing: the level of work with the work, type, genre and other characteristics of the method used may vary from the aspect of form. For example, at the first stage of work on the work, it is useful to learn mainly from reproductive methods, partly from methods: reciting previously sung songs repeatedly, interesting vocalizations in personal poetry, and independently reciting pieces. At the stage of in-depth study of the work, methods take the lead, and reproductive and creative methods are secondary. At the stage of generalization of the results, the chemical methods are widely used. Indirect reconciliation, which is established between linguistic units of different levels, but of different forms, that is, combining information in accordance with current language rules, on the basis of acquired knowledge in the form of concepts, methods of working with speech material, and on the basis of conclusions. Paradigmatic relationships that contribute to the formation of sentences. As a result of two types of observations, students can learn the connections between phrases and sentences in the second situation, as a result of this; they can learn specific sentences and generalize the grammatical formula of these connections. In the second situation, while the researchers are observing and analyzing the dialectic relations, they are able to reconcile a set of paradigms (paradigms of the form of marking, participles, and sentences), as a result of which they understand the linguistic elements and their place in the language system. as a result of such an approach, the mother tongue is combined with systematic learning in two ways: 1. Ready-to-use information (lists, summaries, etc.)Psychophysiological characteristics of students, their different levels of mental ability naturally require effective provision of learning for each student or group of children in different learning conditions. The problem of differentiated education remains relevant today. What is differentiated education? Differentiation in the modern sense is the calculation of individual characteristics in that form of learning when children are grouped on the basis of any characteristics for a particular object. The essence of the differentiated approach is to organize the educational process, taking into account age characteristics, creating optimal conditions for the effective functioning of all children, learning in the reconstruction of content, methods, forms, taking into account individual characteristics of preschool children. This approach makes it possible to divide the group and divide children into small groups, in which both the content of education and learning methods, and organizational forms differ, and the composition of small groups differs depending on the group.Hearing impairment in newborns most commonly results from cytomegalovirus infection or genetic defects and in older children results from ear infections or earwax.

- If children do not respond to sounds, have difficulty talking, or are slow starting to talk, the cause may be hearing impairment.
- A handheld device or a test that measures the brain's responses to sounds is used to test hearing in newborns, and various other techniques are used for older children.
- Untreated hearing impairment can impede a child's verbal, social, and emotional development.
- If possible, the cause is treated, but hearing aids may be needed.
- If hearing aids are not effective, a cochlear implant can sometimes be helpful.
- correctional work with weak and deaf children

In this article:

It is important whether the baby is already born with hearing or has lost hearing after an injury or illness. But in any case, there are features of the mental development of a deaf child. One way of perceiving the world is disturbed. This means that the body begins to look for an opportunity to compensate for this. For example, deaf children are very mobile, because it helps them to learn the world around them, to understand the properties of objects. It is important for children to have the opportunity to learn, develop, do what they like. You cannot limit them independently. Overprotective parents can seriously harm the baby - his personality should develop without the pressure of complexes. By restricting the baby, protecting him from ordinary childhood tasks, parents form the negative qualities of his character. Today, implants are very popular, they help the brain to communicate with the ear.. Even for people who are deaf from birth, they often help. Of course, each case is considered individually by doctors. This operation is not the easiest, but it has helped many children and adults to start hearing. It is important to consider 4 points to determine the planning of the baby's development and education:

- How much hearing is reduced, whether there is a connection between hearing loss and speech impairment;
- The earlier the hearing loss, the more severe the speech problems;
- Whether he received help, whether there were examinations, whether the parents follow the doctor's recommendations or not;

The level of mental development of young or preschool age. Such a child cannot study in a regular school, so there are special educational institutions for hearing impaired children. Here they teach sign language, deaf alphabet. This gives children the opportunity to communicate with each other, to have simple friendly conversations. Parents are often advised to visit a child psychologist together with their child. This will help him get rid of many complexes and reconsider his behavior. The deciding factor for babies with hearing loss is whether the hearing loss is congenital or acquired. If the baby has completely or partially lost hearing, it can be very difficult for him to adapt to new living conditions. Studying in the next school allows to develop the ability of oral speech, to expand the child's vocabulary. The peculiarity of such education is that it cannot be conducted according to the usual educational programs. Special plans and manuals have been developed by the Ministry of Public Education. But in high school, there is already an opportunity to teach children according to the usual program. After finishing school, the young man receives a certificate - he has completed a full course of secondary education. It is also possible to obtain additional training in the specialty.

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