

Using the sensomotor exercise system by speech therapists

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Abstract: This thesis examines the role and significance of the sensomotor exercise system in the training of future speech therapists. Sensomotor exercises are a crucial aspect of speech therapy, aimed at enhancing both the physical and cognitive development of individuals with speech and language impairments. These exercises improve motor coordination, stimulate neurological development, and contribute to the overall progress of speech skills. The study explores how integrating sensomotor exercises in speech therapy sessions helps in the rehabilitation of children with speech delays and disabilities. It also discusses how future speech therapists can effectively utilize these exercises to promote better communication abilities in their patients.

Keywords: sensomotor exercises, speech therapy, speech development, cognitive development, motor coordination, language rehabilitation, speech therapist training, communication skills

Introduction

The development of effective speech therapy techniques is essential for addressing speech and language impairments, especially in children. Among the various methods used in speech therapy, sensomotor exercises stand out as a crucial tool for enhancing both cognitive and motor skills, which are fundamental for speech and language development. Sensomotor exercises integrate physical movement with cognitive tasks, stimulating neural pathways that are essential for language processing and articulation. This thesis aims to explore the role of sensomotor exercises in the training of future speech therapists, focusing on how these exercises can be used to facilitate speech development in children. Sensomotor exercises not only improve motor coordination but also play a significant role in strengthening the neural mechanisms responsible for speech. By incorporating this approach into speech therapy practices, speech therapists can enhance the effectiveness of their sessions, providing more targeted and holistic treatment for children with speech delays or disorders.

In this context, the thesis also investigates the practical applications of sensomotor exercises and their integration into speech therapy programs, ensuring that future

professionals are well-equipped to use these techniques in a variety of therapeutic settings.

The integration of sensomotor exercises in speech therapy has been widely recognized for its positive effects on speech and language development, particularly in children with speech disorders. Various studies and scholarly works have explored the relationship between motor development and speech production, highlighting how physical activities that engage sensory and motor functions can enhance cognitive and language skills.

Akramova, X. (2015). "Logopediya va nutqni rivojlantirish metodikasi." Akramova's work delves into the role of speech therapy methods, including the application of sensomotor exercises in enhancing speech development. The author emphasizes that sensomotor exercises are not only effective for improving articulation but also contribute to the cognitive processes involved in language acquisition. This research highlights how such exercises stimulate neural pathways that are essential for speech production.

Mammadov, K.K. (2017). "Korreksion pedagogikada sensomotor mashqlar." Mammadov examines how sensomotor exercises can be applied in correctional pedagogy, especially for children with speech delays. His findings suggest that the combination of motor activities with speech exercises helps in improving the coordination between brain functions and physical articulation. He emphasizes the importance of adapting these exercises to meet the individual needs of children with different developmental levels.

Meliqo'ziyeva, G. (2018). "Nutq rivojlanishining psixologik asoslari." Meliqo'ziyeva's research focuses on the psychological foundations of speech development and the role of motor functions in speech disorders. She posits that sensomotor exercises facilitate speech development by enhancing the connection between motor coordination and cognitive abilities, which are crucial for speech articulation and comprehension.

Pevzner, M.S., Vlasova, T.A. (2019). "Korreksion pedagogika va logopediya." In this book, Pevzner and Vlasova explore the use of various correctional pedagogical methods, including sensomotor exercises, to address speech and language disorders. They emphasize that these exercises can improve both the motor and cognitive skills needed for speech development. They suggest that incorporating sensomotor exercises into speech therapy sessions not only aids in physical coordination but also promotes neural stimulation, which is essential for speech processing.

Sa'dulla, Sh., Orifjonov, N. (2021). "Maxsus pedagogika va logopediya metodikalari." This work highlights the significance of integrating sensory and motor activities into the speech therapy process. Sa'dulla and Orifjonov discuss how

sensorimotor exercises support the development of speech by fostering better brain-body coordination, which is crucial for effective communication. They argue that such exercises, when combined with traditional speech therapy methods, can lead to more efficient and accelerated progress for children with speech disorders.

Shaxramov, R. (2020). "Sensorimotor yondashuvlar va nutqni rivojlantirish." Shaxramov's research investigates how sensorimotor approaches can enhance speech therapy by improving the neurological functions related to speech production. He highlights the importance of using these exercises as a fundamental part of therapy, as they not only aid in the physical aspect of speech but also address the cognitive and neurological foundations necessary for effective communication.

Vlasova, T.A., Pevzner, M.S. (2018). "Korreksion pedagogikada sensorimotor mashqlar." This work further explores the role of sensorimotor exercises in the correction of speech disorders. Vlasova and Pevzner emphasize the neurophysiological basis of these exercises, demonstrating their effectiveness in fostering speech development by improving motor coordination and cognitive processing. Their research suggests that such exercises should be individualized to meet the specific needs of each child, ensuring that the therapy is both effective and engaging.

Conclusion

The reviewed literature strongly supports the integration of sensorimotor exercises into speech therapy. These exercises play a crucial role in the development of motor skills, cognitive abilities, and speech production. The research suggests that future speech therapists should be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively incorporate sensorimotor exercises into their practice. By doing so, they can improve the overall effectiveness of their therapy sessions, providing more personalized and holistic treatment for children with speech and language disorders.

Literature list

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