

language disorders

As it appears automatic for child to learn to read, speak and understand communication around them at pace that every child learns.

Some of the children does not meet the certain milestones

The child can have problems regarding understanding, reading, speaking even if it is related to written material.

A lack of understanding or poor expression of ~~spe~~ ~~laxo~~ language always does not mean language disorders it can also mean speech delay.

There are 2 types of language disorder -

- receptive language disorder
- expressive language disorder

→ Receptive language disorder - If the child struggles to understand messages communicated to, around them called as receptive language disorder

They display these difficulties before the age of four.

The child may not properly understand oral communications around them.

- * written words may be difficult to process
- * simple gestures like come, go may also be difficult.
- * experiencing strain with organizing thoughts.

→ Expressive language disorder child is unable to use language to communicate or express their thoughts and feelings.

- oral as well as written communication have difficulty
- difficulty to name objects, tell stories, make gestures to communicate
- cause challenges while asking or answering questions
- improper grammar usage to communicate.
- Struggling to piece a word into sentences
- Adopting small & short words while speaking
- Difficulty while finding correct word to use

- Using lenses improperly
- repeating phrases ~~and~~ for questions when answering.

Some of the language disorders are

Autism - developmental disorder characterised by abnormalities in social behaviour, language and cognition.

It is biologically origins

They show repetitive movements and stereotyped pattern of interests

They show more focus on lips than eyes

They have echolalia, meaning they repeat over and over again speech they have heard sometime it occurs for several hours.

- due to abnormalities in parietal lobe, cerebellum, brain stem, basal ganglia & amygdala.

Aphasia - caused by damage at left hemisphere having language functions impairment.

There are 2 types of aphasia
Wernick aphasia caused by damage at left temporal lobe characterized by impairment in the understanding of spoken words and sentences

Broca aphasia caused by the damage to the brain's premotor area responsible for controlling motor commands used in speech production

- exhibits speech containing excess pause, slips of tongue trouble in finding words when talking

Global aphasia is a combination of highly impairment in comprehension and production of speech

- both Wernicke and Broca aphasia

Anomic aphasia involves difficulty in naming objects in retrieving words

- person may look at the object but may not be able to retrieve the words that comprehends it.

Aphasia can be caused by stroke, sudden blow to head, brain infections