

Speech Disorders

Speech disorders are characterised by a difficulty in producing normal speech patterns.

Children go through many stages of speech production while they are learning to communicate.

Speech is the vocal utterance of language and is considered disordered in three underlying ways.

1) Voice disorders - involves the coordination, effect of voice, lungs, larynx, voice chords and nasal passage.

- ~~voice~~ volume - loud or soft
- pitch - pleasant or unpleasant
- quality - highness or lowness
- Rate - speed at which one speaks

Voice disorders are interpreted differently in different cultures.

2) Speech Sound Disorders

This involves difficulty in producing speech sounds (most often such as consonants) and are divided into articulation disorders and phonemic disorders.

— Articulation disorder involves the difficulty to learn to physically produce sounds which can be caused due to missing teeth, heavy tongue, and structural abnormalities and damaged nervous system. Also called as Phonemic disorders.

Articulation involves use of teeth, lips, tongue, mouth
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— Phonemic disorders are speech disorders which involve difficulty in learning the sound distinction of a language, so that one sound is placed at many places.

3) Fluency Disorder

means ^{appropriate} ~~speech~~ ^{pauses and hesitation to keep sounds recognizable}

involves ^(cluttering) very rapid with extra sounds if sounds are repeated or blocked specially at the beginning words ^(stuttered) or if words are repeated.

— can be due to combination of motoric, ~~but~~ psychological or neurological factors.

Aparaxia - brain ~~to~~ controls everything even speech.
brain's involvement in speech is unconscious and automatic.

It refers to brain damage that implies a person's motor skills and it can affect any part of body.
Apraxia of speech or verbal apraxia means to impairment of ~~to~~ motor skill that affects an individual's ability to form the sounds of speech cohesively, even when they know which word they want to say.

Dysarthria occurs when damage to the brain causes muscle weakness in the person's ~~of~~ face, lips, tongue, throat or chest.

Muscle weakness in these parts of body can lead to difficulty in speaking.

The people with dysarthria have slurred speech, mumbling, speaking too slowly or quickly, soft or quite speech or difficulty in moving mouth or tongue.