

Evaluation of Home Communication Skills in Children with Speech Delay

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FYWY]JYX XUhY: June 04, 2018;

dated 2015/12 and numbered 9950669/263 which stated that the

	Other	0	0.0
:Uh\Yfig cWW i dUh]cb	Housewife	2	2.0
	Public Employee	31	31.0
	Private Sector Employee	61	61.0
	Self-Employed	6	6.0
	Other	0	0.0
GcW]c!YWcbc a]W `YjY`	Low	19	19.0
	Average	48	48.0
	Good	29	29.0
	Very Good	4	4.0

Table 2 Demographic information of parents who have child with speech delay.

The average time children spend at home is 13.76 h with mother, 4.51 h with father, 4.76 h with siblings, 1.24 h with other family members and 0.19 h with other people. The children who participated in our study watch television for 2.79 h at weekends and 2.34 h on weekdays; play with other children 2.05 h at weekends, 2.30 h on weekdays; play with adults 1.88 h at weekends and 1.51 h on weekdays; play games on their own 1.69 h at weekends and 1.55 h on weekdays; and use computer or tablet for 0.99 h (Table 3).

Am W\]X]g igiU`m Uh \caY... fl\cift	B	A]b	AUI`	AYUb	G8
TV monitoring –weekdays	100	1	10	2.34	1.38
TV monitoring –weekend	100	0	10	2.79	1.72
Playing with adults-weekdays	100	0	12	1.51	1.76
Playing with adults-weekend	100	0	12	1.88	1.90
Playing with other children-weekdays	B, ch0/				

93% of the children responded to the voices, 93% raised their head and stopped what they were engaged in when their name was called, 90% looked at the direction indicated by the "look" direction, 89% looked at the talking person, 80% looked at the food stool or food falling from the table. 7% of the children do not react and they do not raise their head and stop what they were engaged in when their name was called (Table 6).

Am W\]X]g UhhYbh]jY hc h\]b[g \UddYb]b[UfcibX \]a#\Yf' :cf]bghUbWYz	Y#B	B	%
Reacts to voices	Yes	93	93.0
	No	7	7.0
When I call his/her name, he/she lifts head by stopping what he/she is engaged at	Yes	93	93.0
	No	7	7.0
Looks at talking people	Yes	89	89.0
	No	11	11.0
Looks at food falling down from food stool/table	Yes	80	80.0
	No	20	20.0
When I say "Look", he/she stares at the place I point	Yes	90	90.0
	No	10	10.0

Names of family members	Yes	85	85.0
	No	15	15.0
Animals	Yes	64	64.0
	No	36	36.0
Food	Yes	60	60.0
	No	40	40.0
Toys	Yes	61	61.0
	No	39	39.0
Daily routines	Yes	54	54.0
	No	46	46.0
Body parts	Yes	54	54.0
	No	46	46.0
Clothes	Yes	43	43.0
	No	57	57.0

Table 10 Words child can say.

82% of the parents stated that the child's speech was understood by those living in the same household, 51% by other family members, 32% by those responsible for the care of the child, 20% by those who knew the child and 11% by those who did not know the child at all (Table 11).

H\Y dYfgcbg VY`ck WUb i bXYfghUbX ;#G	B	%
h\Y gdYYW\ cZ a m W\JX...	Generally	82
Family members living in same household		82.0

	No	60	60.0
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Table 12 Voices pronounced correctly by child.

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Children's gender and /t/ voice pronunciation was related ($p < 0.05$). /t/ voice can be pronounced by 63 children, of whom 74% are boys and 25.4% are girls. Among the 37 children who cannot pronounce it, 19% are boys and 18% are girls. There was no relationship between the gender of the children and the pronunciation of the other voices mentioned in the table ($p > 0.05$). The ages of children and their ability/inability to pronounce /c/, /d/ and /n/ were related ($p < 0.05$). 16% of children are able to pronounce /c/ in the range of 30-46 yrs and 45% in the range of 46-60 yrs. 23% of children are able to pronounce /d/ in the range of 30-46 yrs, 61% in the age of 46-60 yrs. 22% of children are able to pronounce /n/ in the range of 30-46 yrs, 57% of them in the age of 46-60 yrs. The ages of children and their ability/inability to pronounce other voices had no relations ($p > 0.05$). The relationship between children's /b/ voice pronunciation and the time spent by the child at home with the siblings was found to be moderate at 0.401.

The relationship between the time spent by the children at home with the mother and the ability to pronounce the voice /c/ is 0.463, the ability to pronounce the voice /c/ is 0.416, the ability to pronounce the voice /d/ is 0.462, the ability to pronounce the voice /j/ is 0.402, the ability to pronounce the voice /r/ is 0.510 and the ability to pronounce the voice /s/ is 0.449 - all are moderate. The relationship between the time the child spends watching TV at the weekends and the ability to pronounce the voice /t/ is 0.391, and the ability to pronounce the voice /r/ is 0.412 and the ability to pronounce the voice /m/ is 0.404 - all are moderate.

The relationship between the time spent by the child at home with the siblings and the ability to pronounce the voice /h/ is 0.373, the ability to pronounce the voice /k/ is 0.423, the ability to pronounce the voice /l/ is 0.518, the ability to pronounce the voice /n/ is 0.406, and the ability to pronounce the voice /p/ is 0.481 - all are moderate. The relationship between the time spent by the children at home with the father and the ability to pronounce the voice /t/ is 0.419 and the ability to pronounce the voice /r/ is 0.424 - both are moderate.

Language development is a complex process that begins with the birth. Although there are basic elements that are determined in the language development process, they may vary according to the child. Factors such as psychosocial development, biological development, social communication development, neurological development, and intelligence are involved in the development process. The language itself is examined in two parts. Receptive language is the perception and interpretation of what is said by the listener. On the other hand, expressive language is produced by the speaker to convey his/her feelings and thoughts. In the process of language development, these two factors need to develop in harmony with age. Gender variable plays an important role in language development. Girls' vocabulary is larger than boys [9,10].

In our study, 66% of the children who participated in the survey were boys and 34% were girls. According to this data, gender can be considered a risk factor for delayed speech.

Age variation in language and speech development is another factor in the child's development as well as language development. In a study, it was stated that chronological age and language development were directly proportional [11]. Considering the age range of children participating in our study, 35% are between the ages of 3 and 4 yrs 6 months and 65% are between the ages of 4 yrs 6 months and 6 yrs.

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