

## Speech Disorders And Speech Diseases

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### *Abstract*

Speech is one of God's graceful blessings, which distinguishes humans from other God's creatures. And straight speech is a blessing that God bestows upon whom He wills. But some diseases affect man since childhood and make him have a problem with pronunciation, which results in the inability to communicate. This research aims to identify speech and pronunciation problems, indicate the causes that lead to this disorder, and how to treat them. I have been exposed to the definition of the disease linguistically and idiomatically. For medical professionals and linguists, speech disorder is a disease that affects how language works correctly. Stuttering and stammering are among these diseases and may be caused by psychosocial causes. Dysarthria may be initiated by congenital causes, accidental injuries that led to deformation in the speech organs, or neurological diseases, including autism, and Parkinson's. Knowing the real causes that led to these problems, the treatment is easy, if realized early. If family reasons or wrong habits are followed by the child, such as finger sucking, or sticking the tongue out of the mouth, then the treatment is easy and inexpensive. If the speech delay is caused by the parents not talking to the child, it can also be corrected. It's worth mentioning that if there is a need to visit a doctor, and that was early, treatment was possible and easy, by following health instructions and doing the exercises recommended by the physiotherapist. This study was preceded by several studies that looked at these aspects of the disease. The researcher sought to study aspects that previous researchers had not covered.

**Keywords:** disorder - disability - aphasia - dysarthria - dysphonia.

## **Introduction**

Speaking is one of the blessings of God upon His servants, with which they communicate, and with which their needs are encountered. Corruption of the tongues, and lack of clarity of speech, may come from congenital causes, genetic causes, or accidental causes; resulting from an organic defect, an accidental disease, or a casual psychological state. From any of these reasons a problem arises that hinders speech or causes voice hardship. In order to get acquainted with these causes, and their role in speech disorders and dyslexia, the researcher is going to present this study entitled "Speech disorders and speech diseases."

Dysarthria is a disorder that results from poor, loose, or inability to control speech muscles. Speech is difficult to articulate due to the inability to move the articulation muscles with normal speed or force. People with dysarthria may have hoarseness, slurred speech, or slow speech.

Pronunciation disorders, include omissions, substitutions, additions, and distortions; voice disorders, include low or high voice, hoarseness, and dysarthria. Speech disorders include delayed speech, stuttering, and stammering, as they appear in the form of repetition or prolongation of letters or words, as well as excessive speed in speech.

## **Research problem**

The researcher has come across the presence of children with speech diseases, who do not find care and rehabilitation, to improve their pronunciation. So they grow up with these problems. This is what makes the researcher willingly tries to explain speech disorders and speech diseases and their causes. Also, the researcher will present the most common types of language impairment and identification of disorders that cause speech impairment

## **Research objectives**

In this study the researcher seeks to clarify the following objectives:

1. Explaining speech disorders and speech diseases, and the reasons that lead to these disorders.
2. Presenting the most common types of speech disorder
3. Finding disabilities cause speech problems

## **Research questions**

Based on the statement of the problem and research objectives the researcher will try to find answers to the following questions:

1. Are speech difficulties a problem that affects the child's linguistic development?
2. Is it possible to treat stammering and stuttering in children?
3. What are the factors affecting these speech diseases?
4. What is the most common disorder of speech?
5. What are the different types of speech disorders?

### **Research Methodology**

As a common fact, scientific research is the research that the researcher does to discover new things and solve ambiguous and unresolved issues that have not been resolved before. The researcher must use the evidence to prove his words' correctness. Scientific research has steps that the researcher must follow while carrying out scientific research, and s/he must choose the scientific research method that fits with the research s/he is doing. The study followed the descriptive-analytical approach, which is concerned with determining the reality, collecting facts about it, and analyzing some of its aspects, in a way that contributes to working on its development. The previous literature on the subject was referred to clarify the study's theoretical background. The researcher's use of this approach is due to the fact that it is based on describing the characteristics of a particular phenomenon, and collecting information about it, and this requires impartiality during the description, as it is a method that depends on the study of reality or the phenomenon, as it exists on the ground, and is concerned with describing it accurately and expressing it qualitatively and quantitatively.

### **Search structure**

The structure of this research is basically built upon three main headings. These headings are the meaning of speech pathologies and speech disorders; the types of speech disorders and the problems associated with dyslexia; then the causes and treatment of speech and speech problems; and finally comes the conclusion, which contains the results, recommendations, sources, and references.

### **Previous studies**

Here are some previous studies that the researcher reviewed.

The first study: A study presented by Abu Mujahid, in the Gulf Children Forum, on 9/22 of the year 2008 AD. He wrote about speech disorders related to hearing, types of speech disorders, and their causes. He was not exposed to treatment, or how to alleviate the severity of speech problems.

**The second study:** Presented by Ghazali Naima, entitled: Organic, verbal, and functional language disorders, 2014 AD

That is: Communication takes place from the auditory and cognitive aspects, by controlling the air in order to produce sound, and controlling the muscles for pronunciation and understanding the speech of the other because the use of speech and language is what is meant by communication. The individual may use gestures if he has a speech disorder. The disorders were reported and treated clinically. Focus on the clinical therapeutic aspect, rather than knowing the causes of the problem beforehand.

**The third study:** presented by Baqer Hamza Al-Awami, entitled: Stammering in children in the Year 2022 AD

Mainly, about the stages of a child's speech development and the causes of speech disruption. Parents should understand how to handle a child who stutters and be aware of the causes. They avoid it if there have been numerous reprimands or if there are other causes. They should also make an effort to support them and develop their skills. The study tested one of the diseases, and in this study, the researcher will mention further varieties of speech disorders.

### **Comments on the previous studies**

This study stands out because the researcher will experience a form of treatment that other studies have shunned. The researcher will also list preventative causes before therapeutic ones. The researcher will describe several sorts of speech impairments in this study, and there is a test for one of the diseases.

### **Speech pathologies and speech disorders**

The World Health Organization defines health as "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, without distinction as to race, religion or

political belief economic, or social status.”<sup>1</sup>If this is the definition of health, then things are distinguished against it. So I say: "Sickness is a state of incomplete physical, mental, and social well-being. It diminishes the individual's enjoyment of a peaceful and happy life."So disease is a state of imbalance in the human body, due to a defect or injury.

Speech diseases result from several causes. There are neurological causes, such as brain and organic injuries, which are the deformation of one of the organs of the speech system. Psychological diseases, such as fear and shyness. And social diseases, such as a child deprived of one of the parents. In view of the psychological and social effects that speech diseases leave, this field had to overlap with other sciences, to find out the causes and then treatment.

And they also have; The disease means: “a departure from the state of normal health, and more precisely, the disease: is the total sum of physical and mental reactions, by a person towards a harmful agent, entering his body from the outside, or arising from the inside “such as microorganisms, toxins”, or a wound Or a congenital or congenital defect, a metabolic disorder, a nutritional deficiency, or a degenerative process. Diseases are divided into infectious and non-infectious, epidemiological and non-epidemic.”<sup>2</sup>

### **Speech disorder**

It is a condition in which one is unable to produce linguistic sounds. It might be challenging for the listener to comprehend what is being said without distorting it, especially in young children. By eliminating particular speech sounds or substituting another sound for them, several problems may be caused. These conditions first manifest in young toddlers. If you do not identify the root reasons and find a solution, errors will continue to occur even after they have aged.

Several terms are used to refer to the process of speech deviating from the normal pattern, such as disorder, abnormal, anomaly, and deformity.“The term disorder is used to refer to any

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<sup>1</sup>World Health Organization (WHO)

<sup>2</sup>Al-Tibbi website, Doctors’ answers to the question “What is the meaning of disease from a scientific and psychological point of view?” December 25, 2009

<https://altibbi.com/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A6%Diver4>

Watched on September 13, 2022

defect in the normal functioning of any process. As well as the term defect. All are used to describe the process of inconsistency, distance, or difference.”<sup>3</sup>

Handicap is another common term in this field, but it expresses the condition that results from disturbance or damage and does not necessarily refer to the same problem.

Disability is a condition that negatively affects the life of the individual, and is accompanied by difficulties in performing the expected daily life tasks, for those of his age normally. It was difficult for him to understand them while playing, in the field of study, or even at home. Thus, it is possible for the individual to be exposed to disturbances without suffering a disability.

There are many terms for speech difficulties, and each field has its own terminology, and in order for the terms to be accurate in describing these difficulties, Hajj Saleh set limits for them to control them. “Hajj Saleh’s studies represent, in essence, an update of the Arabic linguistic heritage according to a modern view, and with a harmonious formulation, in agreement with what is found in Western linguistic theories. He touched on many linguistic issues, which made them the focus of the attention of contemporary scholars, and among these issues, we find what is related to Speech diseases, which are among the important topics dealt with in the contemporary psychological linguistic lesson, by presenting the terms he dealt with and the concepts he presented in the field of speech diseases. He said: “The term: murmuring, babbling, and afk are among the terms left behind by Al-Khalil, Sibawayh, and Al-Jahiz. They are authentic terms in the Arab heritage, a civilized heritage; perhaps no language in the world can match them in that.”<sup>4</sup>

### **Speech disorders**

It is the deviation of speech from the acceptable range in an individual's environment. Speech is seen as turbulent, if it has any of the following characteristics:

1. Difficulty hearing.
2. Lack of clarity.

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<sup>3</sup>Ayham Abu Mujahid, 9/22/2008 AD, The concept of speech and speech disorders, Gulf Children Forum, visit on 9/28/2022 AD

<sup>4</sup>Al-Hajj Saleh, Research and Studies in Arabic Linguistics, Movem Publishing House, Algeria, 1st Edition, 2012, p. 110

3. Exhaustion in the production of sounds.
4. Defects in rhythm and verbal tone.
5. Speech that is inappropriate for age, gender, and physical development.
6. Disturbance in the production of sound, and verbal unity.
7. Disturbances in the production of specific sounds.
8. Unsuitable acoustic and visual characteristics.

Among the terms mentioned by linguists are:

Mumbling: It is a state of unclear sounds of a word so that the listener does not distinguish it. This way of speaking was attributed to the Quda'ah tribe. They said: "Mumble of Quda'ah" and mentioned it under the name of reprehensible languages.

And Ibn Abd Rabbo in "Al-Aqd Al-Farid" mentioned that it was a qada'ah, then he said: As for the mumbling, it may be from speech and other things. Because it is an image that does not understand the slicing of its letters. And he said: Al-Asma'i said: One day Muawiyah said to his companions: Which people are the most eloquent? A man from Al-Samat said, "People who have risen from the rat of Iraq, and they have lost their way from Kashsha Bakr, and they have been safe from the authority of ShanshanaTaghlib, not among them the murmuring of an otter, nor the murmur of Hemiar, he said: Who are they? Your people said, O Commander of the Faithful, Quraysh. He said: You have spoken the truth. Who are you? He said it was Jurm, Al-Asma'i said, "It is Jurm, Al-Asma'i said, "The most eloquent of people are Jurm."

Stuttering in pronunciation: hesitation in the t.

Aqla: twisting the tongue when speaking.

Aphasia: It is impossible to speak at will.

Alfaf: inserting a letter into a letter. Al-Rattah: prevents the beginning of the speech, so if something comes from it, connected with it. And mumbling: to hear the sound, and the severing of the letters does not show you. As for the Al-Rattah, it is instinctive.<sup>5</sup>

Speech disorders are defined as: "Deviations in the individual's pronunciation that is acceptable to others, within a certain environment, which is represented in the difficulty of understanding others and those around the speaker, which causes discomfort, so they are disorders related to the issuance of speech. This disorder includes: omission, distortion, and add".<sup>6</sup>It is also defined as "the

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<sup>5</sup> Ibn Abd Rabbo, The Unique Contract, Volume 1, p. 304

<sup>6</sup>Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Al-Moaqel and Raghad Al-Moaqel, Speech and Language Disorders, King Fahd National Library, 1st edition 2022 AD, p. 87

inability of the individual to produce the sounds of language in a proper manner, due to the presence of problems in muscular coordination, a defect in the sound outputs, a weakness in the vocal ability, or the presence of an organic disorder".<sup>7</sup>

### **Types of speech disorders and problems associated with dysphasia**

Types of disorders:

1. Speech disorders: They are of several types, including:
  - First - Lisp: which in turn is divided into several types:
    - A. Front lisp: It occurs when the tip of the tongue protrudes between the front teeth, and it is called a simple lisp.
    - B. Lateral lisp: It occurs when a "z and o" sound is made with air flowing from both sides of the tongue.
    - C. Nasal lisp: When all the air is directed through the nasal cavity, it is described as a simple sting.
    - D. A severe lisp occurs when a high-frequency sound occurs, resulting from the flow of air between the tongue and the hard palate.
    - E. Palatal lisp occurs when the speaker, tries to form a whistle; While the middle of the tongue, is in contact with the soft palate.

Successful treatments have shown that these types of lisp are caused by functional, not physical, causes. That is, most of them are caused by errors in the position of the tongue. It is not due to injury or congenital malformation of the mouth. Most of these reasons are pushing the tongue to protrude from behind the front teeth. This protrusion affects speech and swallowing as well, which leads to a lisp. Also, the sticking of the tongue can lead to a lisp in children, and what leads to a lisp also is malocclusion of the teeth, and it may be a temporary lesion if it is from dental work, dentures, or retainers.<sup>8</sup>

Close to the lisp; Stuttering: It is a disturbance of the voice, also called stuttering, in which some voices are distorted or replaced. It also affects changing the characteristics of the voice, such as changing a voiced sound into a voiceless one. It may be

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<sup>7</sup>Ghazli Naima, Organic, Speech and Functional Language Disorders, Al-Manhal Platform, watched on October 21, 2022

<sup>8</sup>*BMA A-Z Family Medical Encyclopedia* ©Dorling Kindersley Limited



changing some sounds from the easy sound to the more difficult one, such as changing the /r/ to /gh/, or transforming the voiced Arabic /b/ sound to its voiceless counterpart, a non-Arabic sound represented by the /p/ sound in English.

Secondly - Al-Fafa'ah, (/f/ sibilance): It is a person's hesitation in his pronunciation, and the repetition of the sound of the /f/, and it is one of the defects in pronunciation. Examples include the impermissibility of the imam who is injured by the /f/ sibilance; because he may add non-Qur'anic words.<sup>9</sup>

Stammering in children: Doctors who specialize in speech problems describe stuttering as a loss of fluency in speech, and it seems that the child has lost control of the muscles responsible for speech, and he cannot direct them. In order to understand the problem of stuttering in children, it is necessary to understand the development of speech in the child, in order to reach the causes that lead to it. Some of it is genetic, and some of it is related to brain wave methods. There are psychological, cultural, and social factors that play a major role in the existence of these problems.<sup>10</sup>

### Third - Speech aphasia

These are disorders of nervous origin, which are related to damage to the nervous system, often caused by a stroke, affecting speech and language functions. It usually affects the nerve centers. Aphasia can be defined as a loss or damage to language functions, caused by damage to specific brain cells. And it has many types including:

Broca's aphasia: a type of language impairment that shows an imbalance in the fluency of speech, such as a person who deletes many grammatical components such as the definite article "the" or the removal of prepositions.

Free aphasia: in which the language of the affected person is characterized by the presence of verbal fluency, but with a clear disorder, it is difficult for him to understand the affected person, so we find the level of speech understanding in non-free aphasia is relatively better than free aphasia.

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<sup>9</sup>Al-Zubaidi, Taj Al-Arous, Part 1, pg. 341

<sup>10</sup>Baqer Hamzah Al-Awami, Alfa'fa' in Children, 24/8/2022AD Visit the website September 25, 2022

Fourth - dyslexia: in which the sufferer finds it difficult to produce sounds, and what distinguishes his speech is the presence of a defect in one or more of the sound characteristics (pitch - tone - tone).

Where the muscles responsible for pronouncing the sounds, have a neurological defect. It may be caused by a stroke, which may affect dyskinesia or what is known as "Parkinson's palsy".<sup>11</sup>

Speech disorder: defined as a problem or difficulty making the sounds needed for speech in the right way. Speech defects can occur in vowels, consonants, or in combinations of consonants and vowels as well. The disturbance can include some or all sounds in any position of the word. Speech defects are considered so far; the most common form of speech disorders, and therefore the vast majority of cases of speech disorders, that we can encounter, in the classroom, or in treatment centers. And it changes from one stage of development to another, and in addition to that, the child may produce the same sound at times or situations, but he deletes, alters, or distorts the same sound at other times or situations.

#### **Causes and treatment of articulation and speech problems**

First - the causes:

The causes that lead to speaking difficulty in children, can be divided into:

##### **Physiological causes:**

These arise from abnormalities in the mouth, jaw, or teeth that prevent the letters from being pronounced correctly. It is a condition in which the jaws are not aligned, that is, the upper jaw is late to the back, and the lower jaw is forward. The view from the side of the person's face, appears concave in these cases, the teeth of the upper jaw tilt back, which can cause crowding of the teeth in the lower jaw.<sup>12</sup>

Or it may be caused by a problem in the child's hearing, which prevents him from hearing the voices of others correctly, so he is unable to pronounce them correctly, so he often utters many incomprehensible words. The child begins to speak based on the

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<sup>11</sup>Abdul Redha Jamilian, Third degree jaw deformities, Orthodontics page, December 21, 2021 AD, viewed on March 25, 2022 AD.

<sup>12</sup>Abdul Redha Jamilian, Third degree jaw deformities, Orthodontics page, December 21, 2021 AD, viewed on March 25, 2022 AD.

sense of hearing, so he listens to everything that surrounds him, and learns from it. As a normal reaction, he begins to speak unintelligible words, gradually until he can say a few simple sentences. The diagnosis and treatment of third-degree maxillary deformities, known as forward mandibular prolapse, mandibular retraction, or a combination of both, is very complex. This type of abnormality actually affects different parts of the body, including the bones, skulls, teeth, and upper and lower jaws.

There are speech defects caused by the misalignment of the teeth, and the reasons for this are the wrong behaviors of the child in his childhood, which the parents did not notice, including usually thumb sucking, the habit of pushing the tongue out, and loss of teeth due to neglect of hygiene from food residues, especially sweets. There are reasons beyond the child's control, and they are often congenital, including volumetric inconsistency between the jaw and the teeth. Defects from birth in the jaw, which can be caused by dystocia".<sup>13</sup>

### **Psychological diseases**

Psychological diseases that affect the child with speech difficulties, such as nervous tension and anxiety, repressed fear, emotional trauma, poor self-confidence, repressed aggression, emotional deprivation, and psychological stress; Among the social factors, the child's exposure to embarrassment. All of them are factors that lead to speech and speech problems, especially in the age period between 3 to 4 years. The expected results:

- Imitating the child in the problem, often the mother.

- The tension that surrounds children in some families contributes to the emergence of such cases, differences between parents, and the method of upbringing followed. To excessive pampering, in which the child, in both cases, is a victim of the wrong parenting method. In the first case: the child tends to show a state of tension, hesitation, and fear. In the second case, the child becomes accustomed to dependence. He is unable to confront others, so he loses confidence in himself.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Oral and dental disorders, Addella website, Dhul-Hijjah 1439 AH, date of visit, March 29, 2022 CE

<sup>14</sup>"Speech and Language Delay", [www.familydoctor.org](http://www.familydoctor.org), Retrieved 24-10-2018

The normal age for a child to begin to pronounce some words; is at the end of his first year and gets better with the start of the second year. This varies from one child to another, according to the surrounding factors and according to their abilities.

Children's speech delays may appear, and this should not be a cause for concern unless the duration of this delay increases. Among the main reasons for delayed speech in children:

**First - the parents did not talk to the child:**

The child's pronunciation is delayed if the atmosphere around him is silent, and no one talks to him much the parents are the ones who do it. The child's speech will be impacted and delayed if the mother does not talk to him or her frequently.

Secondly, a hearing problem:

The sense of hearing is the main factor, and the engine of the sense of pronunciation. Delayed pronunciation of children for a long time may indicate that the child has a hearing problem such as recurrent otitis media.

Third - the child's mental development delay:

This is caused by a problem with the normal development of the child's brain. It may be related to genetic factors.

Fourth - Infection with some diseases that affect the development of the mind:

There are diseases that can affect the stages of growth and development of the child, causing delayed speech in children such as meningitis, muscular dystrophy, as well as autism.

Fifthly - Infection with diseases that affect the articulation area:

Infection of the child with the tongue tied, the child is born with this disease, so the tongue is tied from the front through a tissue belt, and this problem requires a simple operation, to make the tongue move normally. There are also other problems that can affect the child's mouth, and affect speech, including the cleft lip. The cleft in the lip may be small, or partial. It looks like a hole in the

lip. The entire incision can extend to the nose. The child may develop speech problems if he does not receive treatment for the cleft lip<sup>15</sup>.

### **Second - treatment:**

Speech difficulties and speech diseases have become so important that they are taught. In a specialized way, you diagnose the condition, to develop the required treatment and health rehabilitation under the name: speech-language pathology and swallowing disorders. It is a health specialty, under the umbrella of health rehabilitation that defines the model and nature of speech and language systems, and their disorders. It includes the brain, larynx, respiratory tract, mouth, and pharynx to the esophagus. It presents methods of examination and diagnosis, speech and language disorders and swallowing disorders, and treatment programs for the treatment of stuttering, speech, voice disorders, and the way language sounds. A specialist who works in this field is called a speech and language therapist. Or a speech-language pathologist. This specialization is an academic certificate; not less than a bachelor's degree in Europe, and a master's degree in America, and Canada. The student receives a theoretical and applied clinical study in the field of assessment and treatment of speech, language, and swallowing disorders. This specialist works in many health and educational institutions, such as schools, hospitals, and rehabilitation centers. Speech programs include pronunciation, sound production, resonance, intonation, variation in pitch, and intonation including the mechanics of breathing.<sup>16</sup>

### **Tips to help treat speech delays in children:**

Parents can help their children to treat the child's delayed speech problems through some methods, including:

Talking with the child on a permanent basis helps to enhance his sense of hearing and pronunciation, better, and helps him to speak early.

Learning by playing: It is an ideal way to help the child with pronunciation. We teach him a lot of things through some games that require verbal or behavioral reactions.

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<sup>15</sup>Faisal Muhammad Khair Al-Zarad, *Language and Speech Disorders*, Dar Al-Marikh Publishing, 1990, p. 172.

<sup>16</sup>Wikipedia, *The Voice of Human Knowledge, Speech and Language Pathology*, July 19, 2017 retrieved on September 28, 2022 AD

Show happiness when the child talks. When the child finds a positive reaction when he begins to speak, he will help himself to speak more words.

The mixing of the child with other children, because of the isolation of the child is one of the main reasons for the delay in pronunciation. He must deal with other children, whether in the family environment or outside.

Taking the child on external trips, his presence in the surrounding communities, and different atmospheres that encourage him to learn and communicate with others, through these trips we must talk with the child and explain to him what this place is its advantages and all the things around it.

### **When should you visit a doctor?**

Speech delay in children is different from stuttering or a speech impediment. Delayed pronunciation means: the child is unable to speak and does not develop and use language.

It is normal for a child to be able to speak well in a variety of words by the beginning of the third year of his life. Delayed pronunciation of the child correctly, with the child being able to say some words unclear, does not mean there is a major problem. Thus, the mother can turn to the doctor if he has completed two years, and he has not been able to say any words like Baba and Mama.

As for speech impairment, it is linked to the child's neurological development and affects all of his senses. It extends beyond the child's speech and includes things like his inability to perform simple tasks while playing or his difficulty understanding what his mother says. In this situation, it is imperative to see a doctor as soon as possible to determine the cause of the delay and prevent the issue from getting worse.<sup>17</sup>

The treatment of delayed pronunciation as a result of external factors, such as mixing and others, is through the use of different communication methods; if the reason is simple and easy to bypass. As for the treatment of children's speech delay, as a result of neurological and psychological diseases, such as mental retardation, autism, and others, it is through psychological

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<sup>17</sup>Yassin Al-Yassin, July 21, 2021 AD

rehabilitation of the child, and other special treatments, which may require the use of some drugs.

As for the treatment of delayed speech due to organic diseases, it requires diagnosing and treating the disease first, so that the child can speak normally, and then treating the delay in speech.

Strengthening activities in the field of mental health, especially activities that affect harmony between children and people in general, is one of the most effective ways to treat speech delays.

### **Conclusion**

Praise be to Allah for completeness, and thanks to Him for helping me to study this topic, which I see as one of the important topics in teaching and learning a language with its skills, even if when focusing on the skills of speaking and listening, because they are the two skills from which the rest of the skills stem.

From the study, the researcher reached a conclusion and supplemented recommendations.

### **The results**

Every disease has a cure, known by those who knew it and ignored by those who ignore it, but ignorance of the disease leads to the difficulty of treatment.

If you know the causes of speech difficulties at the beginning of feeling the problem, you can find a treatment for it.

Early diagnosis of the problem helps in treatment in a short time.

Do not be embarrassed to visit the doctor, the moment you feel the problem, it gives the child a boost, in responding to the treatment.

Training programs and accompanying activities have an effective role in treatment.

### **Recommendations:**

Establishing international standards for biological, pharmaceutical and similar products, and standardizing diagnostic procedures.

Improving standards of training and education in health professions, and professions related to speech and speech defects.

Inclusion of a curriculum for the treatment of speech disorders within the curricula of the Arabic language specialization, and languages in general.

Intensifying the health culture among housewives and teachers alike.