

Classification of dyslexia It is based on different criteria: symptoms, the severity

Classification of dyslexia It is based on different criteria symptoms the severity of violations of reading R. Becker disruption of the analyzers involved in the act of reading O. A. Tokarev violation of those or other mental functions Katzev M. E. E. R. Levin. recording transactions the process of reading R. I. lalaeva. In the manifestation there are two kinds Becker notes the diversity of types of violations of reading. She believes that it is possible to group them into the following types congenital a verbal blindness the inherent weakness of reading. The basis of this classification lies not in the pathogenesis of dyslexia and the degree of their manifestation. About. A. Tokareva klassificeret reading depending on which of the analyzers are initially disrupted auditory visual or motor. And in this regard highlights The most common in the author's opinion is dyslexia associated with acoustic disorders in which nedifferentsirovannost auditory perception of insufficient development of sound analysis. Children with difficulty poured the letters into the syllables of the word as the letter is not perceived as a signal of mixed phonemes with similar articulation and sound of the whistling and hissing sounds sonorous and deaf, etc.. Acoustic violations are observed as in the disorder of oral speech dysarthria dyslalia and speech delay. Thus, the correlation between the development of oral and written speech are considered as closely related parties of a single process of speech development. Clear acoustic perception is one of the essential conditions for the formation of speech and writing. However, the mastery of written speech presupposes as the basic conditions for the presence of linguistic generalizations primarily phonemic formedness of higher symbolic functions. One of the necessary prerequisites for the formation of reading is the ability to select from the variety of sounds the phoneme as a specific generalization similarsocial signs of sound to correlate it with a specific symbol i.e. letter to carry out the differentiation of phonemes and phonemic analysis. The formation of differentiation of phonemes and phonemic analysis is the process of development of linguistic generalizations. Violation can occur in children with normal hearing perception of speech sounds. The formation of speech analyzers takes place in close cooperation with the other analysers in the process of activity of which is constantly impact one another. So in the differentiation of sounds and sound analysis of words at the same time participate and recessional and recidivating analyzer. In this regard, the definition of considered disorders

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