

Communication Disorders, Social Interactions in Children with ASD

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ABSTRACTS

The word "autism" comes from the Greek word "autos," which literally means "self." Children with ASD are frequently self-absorbed and appear to live in their own world, with limited capacity to communicate and engage with others. Children with ASD may struggle to acquire language skills and comprehend what people are saying to them. They also struggle with nonverbal communication, like facial expressions, eye contact and hand gestures.

Keywords: Autism; Autistic Interests; Development; Language; Neurodevelopment.

INTRODUCTION

Children with ASD's capacity to speak and use language are determined by their intellectual and social development. Most children with ASD are often unable to communicate verbally, while others may have minimal speaking skills. Others may have extensive vocabularies and be able to speak in depth on specific topics. Many people have difficulty in understanding the meaning and rhythm of words and sentences. The majority of children with ASD are unable to communicate vocally, whereas others will have just rudimentary communication skills. These issues, taken combined, have an impact on children with ASD's capacity to engage with others, particularly peers their own age [1].

The use of language in social situations is known as social communication. Social interaction, social cognition, pragmatics, and language processing are all included [2].

Signs and symptoms of Social Communication Disorder

In social circumstances, children with social communication disorder have difficulty in using appropriate verbal and nonverbal communication. Smiling, saying hello, maintaining eye contact while conversing with the opposite person or socializing, and speaking comfortably in social situations are all problematic for children with social communication disorders [3].

1. Unable to speak different manner with people of different ages or different profession, like speaking different in gatherings and birthday parties, speaking different with children and adults.
2. Not following social rules or manners like turning back while talking with people and not giving hand shake.
3. Unable to understand and using non-verbal and cues verbal.
4. Unable to comprehending the meaning of words, such as not comprehending that someone is warning you that the footpath is wet when they say, 'Careful – the road is slippery.'
5. Not understanding that tone and context make words mean different things sometimes; for example, understanding sarcasm or phrases like 'I'm over the moon'.
6. Interpreting the verbal and nonverbal signals of others during an interaction.

Diagnosing Social Communication Disorder

Pragmatic Language Impairment is a term used to describe a social communication issue (PLI). Health specialists with competence in child development and developmental disorders such as autism spectrum disorder can diagnose social communication dysfunction Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) [4].

Several health specialists, including speech pathologists and psychologists, are frequently involved in the diagnosis of social communication disorder. Interviews, language evaluations, and behavior assessments may all be part of the process.

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If a child might have social communication disorder, it's best to talk about concerns as soon as possible with a trusted health professional, like the child and family health nurse, GP or pediatrician. These providers can refer you to a child development specialist for additional evaluation.

Augmentative systems attempts to compensate and facilitate, temporarily or permanently for the impairment and disability individuals with severe language comprehension disorders [5].

The ability to change one's speech style, consider others' perspectives comprehend and apply the principles of verbal and nonverbal communication, and employ structural components of language are all examples of social communication abilities. In both spoken and written modes, social communication skills are required for language expression and understanding. Language abilities, both spoken and written, enable efficient communication in a range of social situations and for a variety of objectives. Sociocultural and individual factors influence social communication behaviors such as eye contact, facial expressions, and body language [6].

Intellectual disability, developmental disabilities, learning disabilities, spoken language disorders, written language disorders, Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), traumatic brain injury, aphasia, and dementia are all conditions that can co-occur with social communication disorder.

Social communication issues, as well as constrained, repetitive behavior patterns, are characteristic features of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). As a result, social communication disorder cannot be diagnosed alongside ASD.

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