

Conclusion

Auditory gnosis is defined as one of basic neuropsychological mechanisms of formation of verbal and nonverbal speech, which is essential to preschool children's development. It is established that nonverbal auditory gnosis is a basis for verbal gnosis formation which provides distinction of subtle differentiated features of phonemes, which has a positive effect on the formation of simple ones, and, as a result, complex syntagmatic constructions.

The results of nonverbal and verbal auditory gnosis correlation analysis proved the interdependence of their dysfunctions in preschool children with severe speech disorders. These results became the basis for further development of methods for auditory gnosis formation in this category of children.

In the context of this issue, the promising areas of further research are the development and experimental verification of the methods of formation of auditory gnosis in preschool children with severe speech disorders. Such an objective can be reached through formation of children's perception and differentiation of nonverbal (determination of a sound source direction and remoteness; auditory orientation in space; sound analysis by frequency, intensity, duration and timbre; analysis of various physical qualities of a sound stimulus) and speech sounds (from phoneme with gradual verbal material complication to complex syntagmatic constructions).

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