International Journal for Social Studies
Available at https://edupediapublications.org/journals

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 02
February 2016

General intelligence and relationship disorder, talk to pupils The foundation stage locality kamleen of Sudan

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the relationship between general intelligence and speech disorder center of basic school pupils locality Al- kamleen state of Sudan. The researcher used the descriptive approach Correlative, follow the style and simple random sample size was 200 students. The study consisted tools in the test standard matrices and scale speech disorders have achieved validity and reliability coefficients are acceptable degrees. It revealed the most important results from the lack of correlation between general intelligence and speech disorder, and an inverse correlation between general intelligence and speech disorder center of basic school pupils locality Al- kamleen state of Sudan. The study concluded with recommendations and proposals.

1. Introduction

Some studies have revealed (Abdul Kafi 0.2002; Mohammed 0.2008; Shakir 0.2005; Crimean, 2004) that the general intelligence contribute to the acquisition of speech and proper pronunciation so class as a kind of intelligence, known as linguistic intelligence. It is noted that children who have problems with intelligence (visually) or have mental disabilities , they suffer in part of speech, pronunciation, look them difficulties in pronunciation. Where clearly noted on the mentally handicapped phenomenon of substitution deletion and distortion and distortion in speech and overlapping sections, the use of words unrelated to the situation. That children with the performance level of linguistic and verbal disturbances in terms of intelligence and academic achievement and adaptive behavior, social without ordinary children's performance level because a large percentage of them suffer from mental retardation or hearing disabilities or emotional or cerebral palsy or other disorders. The linguistic and verbal disturbances itself, the psychological impact may be limited if the social and environmental conditions provide the child's understanding and support needed (Abdullah 0.2013).

2. theoretical framework

2.1 Definition Language and Speech: linguists believe that language is a collection of spoken symbols, used as a means of expression, or to communicate with others. In the opinion of those that language is a

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social phenomenon, a tool of understanding and communication between members of the same nation and language is a pattern of behavior among individuals and groups, and the speech is an individual's behavior is reflected through every issue of the individual from the words verbal or written, in short we can say that the language indicates to the social aspect, while the speech refers to the intellectual side. Language One way to express what is going on in the longing soul to transfer these feelings and emotions of others to achieve the desired human communication and understanding (Zarrad, 1990). That the language symbolic format of communication, and our use of them is closely linked to the social structures, and blew IT problematic language as never have before, taking advantage of the changes brought by General humanities, and linguistics especially in the speech - or sent. After the speech was just the *message the its two ends to the sender and the addressee (the reader - receiver) to deliver the objective of the message, you see that this receipt is no longer the only goal of the language, language has become owns its height beyond this end to multiple other purposes (ElDesoki, 2002).*

2.2 The functions in the language they agree tool and adapt to the conditions of external and internal life, which is the expression of feelings and thoughts and feelings and emotions tool. Is the communication tool and understanding between individuals and groups of individuals, a bond linking closely forces has its own distinctive character, some scientists believe that this function is essential for language. In addition, the language tool to control the environment. And an effective tool for recording incidents and past experiences, a tool for keeping the history and heritage of thought, which connects the past with the present and the future. The evolution of mobile votes begins at the front of the oral cavity and then the back on a regular basis. However, there is a correlation between language development and other motor development, sounds of Hadeel and Almnagah incomprehensible occur in about the third month when the child learns to raise his head, and the chatter incomprehensible spoke at about the seventh month of any in the sitting stage while paired with the first pronunciation of words in the habit enacted parking the child alone, (Abdullah, 2013). Absolutely there are factors that affect negatively or positively in pronunciation, for example: the salama of the members of the speech that the process of pronunciation longer accurate skill, to involve many of the human body such as the one respiratory vocal organ organs (larynx, vocal and tendons) and devices resonance (Kaltjoev pharynx or the purest and oral) devices pronunciation (palate, teeth, tongue, jaw, and lower lips (Beblawy, 2003). finally, studies have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that intelligence is one of the elements of proper pronunciation, and the clearest evidence of this is caused by mental retardation of the child's delay in all manifestations language development, and lead to difficulties in speaking, where the notes clearly mentally handicapped

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phenomenon of substitution deletion and distortion and distortion in speech and overlapping sections, the use of words unrelated to the situation. (Sikh.2008; Abadat,.2005).

2.3 General characteristics of children with communication disorder: that individuals who suffer from verbal and linguistic disorders very large class and characteristics of different category, making talk about the specific characteristics in terms of developmental aspects of physical or cognitive or emotional or social unaffordable. But it is possible to note some general characteristics that were held around Studies (Roussan, 2000). It is noted that the level of performance of children with language and verbal disturbances in terms of intelligence and academic achievement and adaptive behavior and social performance below the level of normal children, because a large percentage of whom suffer from mental retardation or hearing disabilities or emotional Awalhll palsy or other disorders. The linguistic and verbal disturbances itself, the psychological impact may be limited if the social and environmental conditions provide the child's understanding and support. (Al-Khatib, and Al- hadadey, 1999***).***

.3. Definition of intelligence found the subject of intelligence special attention by education psychologists where many of the studies conducted and research Khatib and Abdul Rahim, 2006; Abu Jarad, 2008; Abdel-Fadil 0.2011; Khatib and Abdul Rahim, 2007, the Khaleefa, 2008; Taha, 1995) Retry scientists since the early to find a common definition of intelligence and in 1920 he met a number of psychologists in private intelligence seminar, to find a common definition of intelligence, but they failed in this endeavor did not unite their vision in it, and yet there is no precise definition agreed intelligence around him (Abdul-Aziz, 2008) , Firman said in 1940 that the definitions of intelligence are numerous and vary in theories of intelligence and vision have tried to divide it into three sections (Abu Rish and Abdul Khaliq, 2006). Section I: seen intelligence that membership of the physiological ability, where Thorndike believes that intelligence consists of a number of separate capacities, each with a neurological basis in the brain, is the work being done by large numbers of neural links or connections made in the brain and involving ideas, Valzca has determined the number of neural links that operate in an integrated manner. And then he looks at intelligence as the ability of organic (physiological). It has a basis in physical configuration, and attributed the difference to the individual differences in the organic composition and thus the genetic variation, as they do not deny the role of the environment (Abdul Hadi al, 2007).

The second part is to psychological ; *explanations see the owners of this trend that the* intelligence mindset property differ in nature from the nervous system properties, has brought many definitions give a description of more than give a real sense of intelligence (Abdul Kafi, 2002), and most of the scholars who spoke about intelligence from a psychological based on a

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number of principles such as the principle of adaptation, known as IQ, according to this as the ability to mentally adapt to problems and new situations (Ades et al., 2009), it has also been taken from the principle of learning and thus intelligence defined as the ability to learn. Also known as the ability to learn and use the individual what they have learned to adapt to new positions of any solution to new problems (Smith, 2008), and also there is a psychological look its principle that intelligence is a mental process, and build them knows intelligence as the ability to strip the relationships and belongings of any ability to induction and deduction, and sees the individual himself as the ability to understand and inventive direction purposeful behavior and self-criticism, and there are definitions took the direction of compromise and adapt to the environment it refers to an individual's ability to adapt to the conditions and various environmental conditions surrounding it, and to respond effectively to stimuli involved in the environment also suggests the ability to create productive relationships with the outside world as a whole (Melhem, 2006), Eastern believes that intelligence is the general ability to mentally adapt to the problems and attitudes of the new life, any individual's ability to change his behavior when external circumstances so require (AD 2008).

Section III: it is the operational definition of intelligence and is intended that the definition formulated in terms of experimental operations and procedures carried out by the world for his remarks on the phenomenon studied. Where the owners of this trend to see that intelligence is measured by tests, and knew Bornj (Boring) intelligence that the possibility of a good performance in IQ tests, and knew Thorndike (Thorndike) that as measured by IQ tests (Rahman, 2003). Avoid psychologists difference in the definition of intelligence by following two ways the first of which distinguishes between two types of intelligence fired them smarter (a) and intelligence (b) as their names Hab (Hibb), or intelligence runny (Fluid) and amorphous (Crystallized) as described by Cattell (Cattell). The second way is to resort to a procedural definition (Operational) of intelligence in an attempt to keep up with the other sciences (Khleefa.2011, Hamza.2008, Joseph, 2008).

3.2 Previous studies

Sudanese Studies: Many studies have examined the correlation between the current variables of the study have been conducted (intelligence and speech disorders), it is these studies: (Abdul-Fadil.2011; Osman, 2010; Abu Rish, 2009; Khleefa, 2009; Aaron, 2009; al-Hajj, 2008), it is these studies of eating solo variable such intelligence only or only speak disorders, such as mixing between two variables such as intelligence and speech disorders below are listed some of these studies depending on the axes of all the studies combined.

The objectives of Sudanese Studies: Abdalvdil study (2010) to identify IQ and the level of creativity and the index of academic achievement among students of model schools geographical and schools, and the Abu Rish study (2009) aimed to

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investigate the correlation between IQ scores of pupils Mohien and some family variables, the study of the Khaleefa (2009) was aimed to discuss the IQ differences between the different age groups or between different school years, and differences in males and females in rural and urban areas and the increase in the national IQ, study Hussein in 2009 aimed to adapt and codify the WISC to the intelligence of children's third edition in Sudan.

Samples Sudanese Studies: Ibrahim (2012) Selection of intentional sample of the study population, where total sample size (3000) called them (1200) geographically schools, and (900) of the pilot schools, and (900) of private schools equally between males and females. Sample these studies ranged between 60 and unexamined 6877 Mvhossa. A sample study on (2011) has reached (1900) students from the University of Khartoum, the first level of the fourth and fifth level, but Abdul-Fadil study (2010) has reached appointed (600) student and a student of high school students (and typical geographical) in Khartoum state, while Abu Rish sample study (2009) of 300 pupils from schools talent in Khartoum state.

Results Sudanese Studies

: Results of these studies vary according to the objectives and sampled, the study found the poet (2011) has concluded that there are statistically significant differences in IQ among students, parents and teachers. The differences statistically significant in intelligence and variable-old center of pupils, and the existence of differences in IQ depending on the kinship between the parents, and the existence of differences in achievement eighth grade between talented schools and public schools, private schools, and the presence of correlation between the intelligence of mothers and fathers and intelligent students, and an inverse correlation between the popping both the size of the family and arrange AD and age of school entry. And it reached Abdelfadil study (2010) that there are statistically significant differences in IQ and the ratio between the certificate and typical geographical school students in favor of the model. The Abu Rish study (2009) has revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between the IQ scores of talented students and degrees of intelligent parents, and there is no relationship between family size and talented.

4. The problem of the study:

1. Is there a statistically significant correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils in locality Al- kamleen of Sudan?
2. Is there a statistically significant correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils and arrangement AD locality Al- kamleen of Sudan?

5. Objectives of the study: -

1. identify the relationship between general intelligence and speech disorders of the foundation phase pupils locality Sudanese Al- kamleen.
2. To identify the relationship between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils and arrangement AD locality Sudanese Al- kamleen.

6. The importance of the study: -

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The importance of the study of speech disorders that become notes on a number of pupils and there are some hints that one of the reasons is the low general intelligence in their midst rate. In addition, the study provides a theoretical framework is a source for the professionals and others in the field of speech and pronunciation problems. Perhaps the results of the study ended to contribute in making educational decisions soften speech problems amid pupils. The researcher wants to add to the literature of psychological heritage in Sudan. And significance in practice is likely that the study reveals the relationship is a positive correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders, which makes the growth of interest in the role of intelligence in the infringement difficulties of speech and speech disorder

7. study hypotheses: -

1. no correlation statistically significant direct relationship between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils locality Sudanese Al- kamleen
2. no statistically significant correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils and arrangement AD locality Sudanese Al-kamleen

8. study terms:

1.8 IQ idiomatically: defined by Spearman (Spearman, 1927) as a general ability to derive abstract relations. As defined by Wechsler (Wechsler, 1998) that the general overall ability to purposeful work, logical thinking, and interact with the environment effectively (Allam, 2002).

2.8 defines procedural: it is the degree to which obtained screened in the test matrices standard applied in a row in this study.

3.8 speech disorders: he knew Van Riper (Van Riper, 1978) that the speech be unusual and so when it deviates too much from the words of others are striking, or interferes with communication and disables or hampered, or cause the speaker or listener narrow (Moussa, 2004).

4.8 defines procedural: it is the degree to which obtained screened in the test speech applied in this study disorders.

9. Methodology and procedures of study

1.9 Methodology: descriptive approach Correlative descriptive study method to study the relationship between research variables, and knows the descriptive method that such an approach which describes what is an object, and the collection of data about, and interpretation and determine the relations between the facts, is also interested in identifying common practices, prevalent and identify the beliefs when individuals and groups, and methods of growth. And development. (Obuallam 0.2007).

2.9 research community: representing the research community in the foundation phase pupils Al- kamleen locality, which lies in the state of the island, noting that the mandate of the island is one of the states of Sudan, which is located in the center geographically. The number of students (2264) students were enrolled in the records of the Office of Education locality Al-kamleen Source: ((Office of the education foundation locality Al- kamleen 2011)).

3.9 The study sample: the sample is defined as a subset bearing the characteristics and

qualities of the society in which I took from him. (Allam, 2007). The sample was taken randomly Statistics from some local Ramadan studying the Al- kamleen basic stage. The total size of 200 students.

4.9 Search Tools: First: matrices standard in a row: the preparation of the world England Ravn scale (Raven, 1938) and is one of the intelligence Assembly tests non-verbal and free from the impact of significantly culture, one of the measurements the important Assembly to gauge general mental ability (Jalal, 2008; Alam, 2000). Test correct way: prepared for this test paper typical answer, any correct key can be corrected quickly and accurately, and the degree screened in the test is the total number of items which answered by Screened correct answer urged given the correct answer and one answer wrong zero range from the total score of a scale of zero to (60) degrees and explain the scores obtained by Screened by centipede standards.

Second scale speech disorders: The researcher Nuha Mohammed numbers speak disorders scale has been achieved virtual honesty provide measure of specialists in psychology, has achieved a measure of sincerity internal consistency indicators acceptable degree range in value between (0.54 to 0.27) and indicators of the stability Alvakronbach way was (0.90)

10. Presentation and discussion of results

1:10 Presentation and discussion of the first hypothesis: no correlation statistically significant direct relationship between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils

locality Sudanese Al- kamleen

Table 1 shows the Pearson test to find out the relationship between intelligence and speech disorders

variable	Speech disorders		
Axes	correlation	probabilistic	result
General intelligence	-0.067	0.347	No correlation

(*) Means that the relationship function below the level significantly (05.) and means that the relationship function below the level significantly (01.)

Table (1) correlation coefficient revealed was (0.07) and the p-value (0.35), and for the lack of correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders center of basic school pupils locality Al- kamleen Islan state in the Sudan, the lack of correlation between intelligence and upset to speak with individuals sample even though it represents a common denominator for any mental activity, as cited sociologists that smart a person is a person who has a high potential for social interaction and fusion in the community and all fluent verbal and has the ability to rhetoric, and attract others, and their leadership, but the result proved the lack of relationship between two variables, it is due to that there are some special factors that are associated interrelated stronger Kaml verbal, which represents the verbal activities, and the practical factor includes mental activities and called the work. To distinguish this type of activity, and the proportion of the presence of General Group and the Special factor called the theory of workers. (Melhem, 2006) Perhaps this confirms the revelations Ciobrman results

confirm the existence of a partial correlation positive between them, it was that he found the mental tests regardless of differences in their content, they are linked in part linked to positive , although the result proved the lack of correlation between intelligence and disorder of speech, so Spearman suggests that intelligence is the ability to perceive relations, especially the difficult and hidden relationships such as matrices in a row for the Raven scale which was applied to this sample troubled verbally and who do not speak unless you initiated the others speak with them and also they do not understand the big strings and can not know the thing of verbal description that provides for them, where they face difficulty in the interpretation of symbols and signals, and also have difficulty pronouncing many words as he appeared movements and gestures physical unusual when he speaks (Azim and Hussain, 2006). Most studies have indicated that poor social adjustment associated with non-compliance with laws and regulations or social systems, and the limits are exceeded, and do deeds that do not Aardhaha society, assault on school instruction or others. The Alansahabi behavior is the result of the failure of students to make any sense of social interaction and lack of ability to compete with their peers because of repeated academic failure.

Researcher ends in the interpretation of this result is that there is a correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders through public observation and deal a number of studies, but that this study would be different results because of the many disorders that have been taken despite the fact that most of them with an inverse relationship public intelligence in many often.

2:10 Presentation and discussion of the second hypothesis: no statistically significant correlation between general intelligence and speech disorders for basic school pupils and arrangement AD locality Al- kamleen of Sudan

Table 2 shows the Pearson test to find out the relationship between intelligence and arrangement AD

variable	*Ranking AD*		
Axes	*correlation*	*Probability*	*result*
General intelligence	*-.138 (*)*	*.052*	*Relational inverse relationship*
Speech disorders	*0.229 (*)*	*0.44*	*Relational proportional relationship*

(*) Means that the relationship function below the level significantly (05.) and means that the relationship function below the level significantly (01.)

Notes from Table 2 that the correlation between IQ and arrangement AD rate according to general intelligence on (-0.138), Bagamh probability respectively (0.052), which function values at the significance level (0.05), which means that there is an inverse correlation between the two variables, and means so the greater the arrangement AD to the student, the lower IQ among students disturbed the foundation stage verbally locality Al- kamleen. As for the speech disorders link value amounted to (0.23) p-value (0.44), which means that there is an inverse correlation between

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speech disorders and arrangement AD among students disturbed relationship verbally stage foundation locality Al-kamleen, ie whenever the standings ahead of the less speech disorder, and the more delay arrangement increased speech disorder rate. Agree result of this study with the study (Abu Rish, 2009) who reached the Gregorian arrangement an impact on IQ, any children first in the standings congenital getting smarter rates higher than those who come after them, ie in the order of AD late, where a study has shown that most of the gifted children are albacore in their families. The number of family members great relationship the level of intelligence of children, where the rise intelligent children in small families this level and at least in large families

The researcher believes that the order congenital Advanced or the first child to benefit from the capabilities of the physical health of family, social, and psychological offered for the first child, which (pristine) it follows these capabilities are reflected in the openness of the child to the outside world and employ cognitive capacities, which assisted in the exposure to the different positions that enrich it motivation for experimentation and exploration, problem solving, which strengthens the spirit of competition and adventure that increase the intelligence amorphous active volunteer and fluid intelligence. The children who come after him, they find less interesting, and the luck of the biological potential that take them from their parents to be less the greater the number of births, as well as be the luck of the material means little because the increase in the number of births less than allocated to them expenditures correspond, as given to them the needs of older brothers we enacted them from playing, clothes and others, and they have a sense that they are less important than the larger brethren. The children in the ranking of the top spend longer periods, accompanied by their parents or close to them, which affects the formation of capabilities they have, and that the first child is the first educational experience for his parents where enthusiastic and active, but when it increases the educational burden on parents frequently children therefore children can not be attained in late arrangement luck of adequate nationals that will help them in the development of mental abilities. When the accumulated number of children together in a household (and this is linked to poverty) receives every child raising mentality, whether adults or older children pattern and then there is not surprising when the tendency of children of large families stacked to get a low IQ ratios of these descendants of the smallest families of a number . For a disorder of speech, we find that students who come in the first arrangement for the sisters at least have the problem, and vice versa in the late order in which they appear to have speech disorders clearly and possibly due to the adult benefit from life situations which they are subject, in addition to the attention of families their sons Alabacr as shown for intelligence, and that adults are not influenced much attitudes that are with their peers, and the youngest of them are not so at least they have the excitement that increase the severity of the problem and other positions that support and

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help adults to skip a lot of the problems they face (Ibrahim, 2004; AD, 2008; Taha, 2005; Jerwan 0.2007; Zoubi 0.2005; Hussein 0.2015).

3.10 Recommendations: I recommend that the public interest in intelligence through Family Alnchaeh and note that the number of Ada in terms of spacing the time period in the order of congenital, more care for children who are born late in the order of congenital compared with their brothers in the same family.

4:10 proposals: further studies on the relationship between general intelligence and every kind of speech disorders alone, educational programs working to increase the intelligence of students who rate their problems, speech disorders.

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