

## Streszczenie w języku angielskim

The aim of the study was to present factors having a direct impact on verbal communication in children with CP and to estimate influence of individual factors on the level of speech development in the study group.

The study involved 100 children aged 4-18 diagnosed with CP together with their parents/legal guardians. They were patients of the Children's Clinical Hospital in Białystok, the Children's Rehabilitation "Dać Szansę" and participants of the center "Jasny Cel". The study group was selected in such a way that 50% of children used verbal communication and 50% were non-verbal children. The research results are based on a comparison of both groups of children.

Four standardized speech therapy questionnaires were used in the study, allowing for an objective assessment of language skills. The analysis also used the author's interview with the parent/legal guardian of the child, for which written consent was given each time.

The research proved that hearing disorders, insufficient stimulation and delayed speech development in the first years of a child's life may be factors determining the lack of verbal communication in children with CP, higher socioeconomic status of the family, higher education of the mother and father, mental work of the mother, her current professional activity, good health condition, younger age and a larger number of family members are the factors determining the acquisition of verbal communication in children with CP. The higher the level of cognitive and motor functioning of a child with CP, the greater chance of mastering the language subcode. The type of CP has a significant relationship with the development of verbal communication. Among verbal children, unilateral hemiplegia predominates, while among non-verbal children, bilateral hemiplegia predominates.