

# Recognition of Appropriate Strategies in Teaching Dyslexia

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**Abstract:** *Dyslexia is a language-related learning problem. Dyslexia is a set of symptoms that cause people to struggle with some language abilities, notably reading. Dyslexic students may struggle with other language abilities including spelling, writing, and speaking. Dyslexia is a lifelong condition that can have varying effects depending on the individual's life stage.*

**Key words:** *students, problem, methods, Dyslexia, diagnose, words, teaching*

**Introduction.** Dyslexia is considered a learning impairment as it can hinder academic success in traditional classroom settings. Although the specific origins of dyslexia are unknown, morphological and brain imaging investigations indicate abnormalities in brain development and function among dyslexic individuals. Dyslexic individuals struggle to distinguish sounds inside words, which contributes to their reading difficulties. Dyslexia is not caused by a lack of intelligence or want to learn. With the right teaching methods, dyslexics may learn well.

Recent research indicate that 15-20% of the population has a reading handicap. Of those, 85% have dyslexia. Dyslexia affects people from diverse backgrounds and intellectual abilities. Dyslexia is often passed down via families, with dyslexic parents more likely to produce dyslexic children. Some individuals are diagnosed with dyslexia at a young age, while others remain undiagnosed until later life. Dyslexia may affect even the brightest individuals. These individuals excel in non-language fields such as art, computer science, design, theater, electronics, math, mechanics, music, physics, sales, and sports.

## MAIN PART

Dyslexia affects individuals differently based on severity and rehabilitation methods. The most typical symptoms are difficulties with reading, spelling, and writing. Dyslexic students may struggle with early reading and spelling, but struggle with more complicated language abilities including grammar, textbook comprehension, and essay writing.

Dyslexic individuals may struggle with verbal communication skills. They may have difficulty expressing themselves clearly or comprehending what others are saying. Unrecognized language issues can cause significant difficulties in education, career, and social interactions. Dyslexia has far-reaching repercussions outside the classroom.

Dyslexia may also have an impact on how a person perceives himself. Students with dyslexia frequently feel "dumb" and less capable than they really are. Academic challenges can cause stress and deter students from finishing their education.

How is dyslexia diagnosed? Diagnosing dyslexia requires a professional assessment. The examination measures intellectual aptitude, information processing, psycholinguistic processing, and academic



abilities. This assessment assesses a student's reading level based on their family background and academic accomplishments. Testing might be done by skilled school staff or outside professionals. The problems displayed by individuals with dyslexia involve difficulties in acquiring and using language -- reading and writing letters in the wrong order is just one manifestation of dyslexia and does not occur in all cases. Other problems experienced by dyslexics include:

- Learning to speak
- Organizing written and spoken language
- Learning letters and their sounds
- Memorizing number facts
- Spelling
- Reading
- Learning a foreign language
- Correctly doing math operations

Not all students who have difficulties with these skills are dyslexic. Formal testing is the only way to confirm a diagnosis of suspected dyslexia.

How is dyslexia treated?

Dyslexia is a lifelong affliction. People with dyslexia can improve their reading and/or writing skills with the right assistance. Identifying and treating dyslexics early on is crucial for their academic and personal success. Dyslexic individuals typically require assistance from a qualified teacher, tutor, or therapist who employs a multimodal, systematic approach to language. Teaching these persons requires a multi-sensory approach, including hearing, seeing, and touching. Individuals with dyslexia often require personalized support to progress at their own speed. Collaboration between outside academic therapists and classroom instructors can benefit kids with dyslexia.

Schools can make academic adjustments to assist dyslexic pupils flourish. Students with dyslexia may benefit from more time, assistance with note-taking, and suitable assignments. Teachers might administer recorded examinations or provide other assessment methods for dyslexic pupils. Students might benefit from listening to audiobooks and writing on computers.

Common Signs of Dyslexia

Facts about dyslexia Startling facts about dyslexia and related language-based learning disabilities:

- Fifteen to twenty percent of the population has a reading disability.
- Of students with specific learning disabilities who receive special education services, seventy to eighty percent have deficits in reading. Dyslexia is the most common cause of reading, writing and spelling difficulties.
- If children who are dyslexic get effective phonological training in kindergarten and first grade, they will have significantly fewer problems in learning to read at grade level than do children who are not identified or helped until third grade.
- Seventy four percent of the children who were poor readers in the third grade remained poor readers in the ninth grade. This means that they couldn't read well when they became adults.
- Individuals inherit the genetic links for dyslexia.
- Dyslexia affects males and females nearly equally, and people from different ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds as well.

CONCLUSION

Students may require emotional support when experiencing challenges at school. Students who are struggling might benefit from the assistance of mental health professionals. What are the rights of dyslexic people? The Individuals with difficulties Education Act (IDEA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) establish rights for students



with dyslexia and other learning difficulties. Individuals with learning disabilities have legal rights to get specific assistance to help them overcome and adjust their challenges. These services include schooling programs tailored to the requirements of these pupils. The Acts protect individuals with dyslexia from unfair and illegal discrimination.

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