

PROBLEMS IN LEARNING

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Annotation

Majority of students face some difficulties during the process of studying. The learning difficulty is a condition that can cause an individual to experience problems in a traditional classroom learning context. It may interfere with literacy skills development, self-confidence, and can also affect memory, ability to focus and organizational skills.

Key words: learning challenges, self-confidence, memory, focusing skills, organizational skills, dyslexia, attention difficulties, dysgraphia, dyscalculia **Dyslexia**

Dyslexia is one of the most popular learning difficulties and also known as learning disabilities. There are two types of dyslexia but the most common one is phonological dyslexia which affects the way people break down the words into component parts. This has consequences for comprehension in reading and can also cause spelling and writing challenges. Dyslexia is not related to lower intelligence, but language difficulties can cause children to believe they are less intelligent than their peers and result in low-confidence and a poor self-image.

Attention difficulties

Lots of students have short attention spans. They get easily distracted. They have trouble related to following instructions or sitting still. These can be symptoms of ADHD. However, there are also other conditions that cause attention problems.

Anxiety is one issue that can cause attention problems. When students worry a lot, it can make them hard to concentrate. For instance, kids with separation anxiety may be distracted worrying that something will happen to their parents. Some kids might not hand in homework or respond to teachers because they are so worried their answers won't be perfect.

Trauma can also make it hard for kids to pay attention. Kids who have been through

very scary or stressful experiences can be nervous, jumpy, or spacey. These behavior can make it look like they have ADHD. These kids might be having trouble with their academic work, and they often get frustrated and embarrasses when they cannot keep up.

Dysgraphia

Children who struggle with dysgraphia have a hard time with writing and may produce illegible text. Writing can be labored, taking a long time to complete and causing frustration and stress. The spatial orientation and planning aspects of writing can be particularly challenging for people with dysgraphia. This includes planning the white spaces between letters and words, writing in a straight line or producing lines of text that are vertically spaced.

Staying in the margins, using punctuation and choosing between capital and lowercase letters may also be hard. Letter formation itself might be problematic and typing on the computer is often a recommended accommodation at school.

Dyscalculia

As opposed to dyslexia and dysgraphia which are both language based learning difficulties, dyscalculia has to do with processing numbers. Children with dyscalculia can have problem in performing simple arithmetic. They may not know how to approach a math's problem. Sometimes the spatial aspect of balancing equations is tricky, as well as grouping numbers and performing the right order of operations. Even counting can be a struggle and it is often recommended that individuals with dyscalculia are allowed to utilize a calculator to support their learning. When dyslexia and dyscalculia are together, reading word problems is made more complex, and number reversals may be frequent. This can introduce errors into the work and instigate a student to get the wrong answer. Dysgraphia and dyscalculia together mean that a child often finds showing math's work in long form particularly difficult to complete.

Self-confidence

Self-confidence is a belief in your ability to do your best. For students, maintaining high level of self-confidence is absolutely necessary. Students make themselves vulnerable by taking risks and reaching beyond their present abilities. They have to open to criticism and feedback without losing faith in their ability to improve. This can be a difficult challenge. Lack of self-confidence does not mean lack of ability. Instead it is often the result too much on the unrealistic expectations or standards of others, especially parents and society. H.H. Dalai Lama said: “With the realization of one’s own potential and self-confidence in one’s ability, one can build a better world. According to my own experience, self-confidence is very important. That sort of confidence is not a blind one; it is awareness of one’s own potential”.

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