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WAYS OF IDENTIFYING AND ACCOMMODATING INDIVIDUAL LEARNING STYLES OF YOUNG LEARNERS.

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Abstract: Individual effective learning styles have always been a major concern for many educational associations, especially for young learners. It is considered one of the most important learning processes that occur in the classroom. Teachers who are interested in understanding the process of the methods of achieving effective learning look hard for the appropriate pedagogical methods that enable them to improve instruction and cover all types of learners in the classroom.

Key words: Learning style, Teaching style, Effective learning, ESL individual learning styles, research paper, teaching methods.

Nowadays, the individual learning style concept is widely used in many educational associations worldwide. After an extensive review of learning style literature to give a clear and vivid knowledge about learning style concept, it was difficult to locate the roots of learning styles, and articles of the one who created the concept of learning style is vague. However, the concept of learning style is used to describe the idea of individuals having different learning preferences that aid them with the preferred methods needed to achieve effective and meaningful learning. Sarasin defined learning styles as "the preference or predisposition of an individual to perceive and process information in a particular way or combination of ways" (p.3). According to Sarasin, learning styles can be understood not only in terms of learning preferences but also in terms of intelligence. Learning styles can be explored through intelligence or through primary senses of human beings. Grasha described the idea of learning style as the way in which students give preference for thinking, relating to others, different experiences, and for different classroom environment and experiences. The idea of learning styles emphasizes that individuals learn differently and prefer to be taught differently. Several researchers such as Dunn, Moran, Hunt, Rensulli, Gardner and Hatch, and Kolb were interested in learning styles of students; they investigated students' learning style preferences, and the variables that affect the preferences of those individual learning styles of learners.

Learning style was defined by several researchers such as Dunn, Reid, Fleming, Kolb, and others. The concept of "learning style" was also cited in many popular research studies and books such as Dunn and Griggs, Nunn and Gallaher, Gregory, and Sprenger. It has been recognized widely in classrooms in the United States for more than two decades. Educators have been aware that individuals learn in a unique way that improves the comprehension process. Gallaher and Nunn compared a learning style to human beings 'fingerprints. They argued that a learning style is very unique and very individual, thus they compared it to a human fingerprint. According to Reid, learning styles are internally-based characteristics that are used by learners to understand new information and discover how to learn best. Learners prefer to boost their confidence and consequently their performance. They do not follow the teaching styles of their teachers because they retain their learning styles even if they encounter different teaching styles and different classroom environments. Some researchers differentiate between learning styles and learning strategies. They claimed that both concepts are unique and different from each other. For example, Reid argued that learning styles are internal

skills that were acquired unconsciously, but learning strategies are external skills that can be learned consciously. Learning strategies are adopted by individuals to improve and develop their level of comprehension.

On the other hand, a learning style is an internal characteristic developed in people since childhood. Children grow up with individual learning styles which are difficult to replace with new learning styles in the future. Languis has a different point of view than Reid. He believes that a learning style is a consistent pattern of behavior that is formed deeply in the structure of personality which is molded by human development variables and cultural influences of experience in the school and in the society as well. Learning styles refer to methods that individuals used to process to understand regular information and comprehend new difficult information. When ESL students encounter new information, they use their regular learning styles to comprehend both the new information and new teaching styles. Dunn defined learning styles as the way in which each person absorbs and retains information and skill. According to Gergory, a learning style is "a lens that we as educators can use to help differentiate instruction to appeal, engage, and facilitate learning for different types of students who have different needs" (p.2). It is important that educators imagine that a learning style is the gate that can give them a chance to discover how students visualize, hear, understand, and learn from teachers' instructions. Gregroy asserted the policy that asked teachers to do some modification to their teaching methods in order to match students' learning styles. If teachers modify their teaching methods, they can create a classroom environment suitable for all types of students' learning preference, and they will present materials that appeal to the visual, aural, read/ write and kinesthetic learning styles of students. To conclude, learning style is the way in which somebody approaches the acquisition of knowledge. There are different types of learning styles. Some individuals have more than one and some of them rely only on one primary learning style. Factors, such as age, achievement level, academic level, gender, and cultural background, affect and control individuals' learning styles.

"Education provides creative inspiration for the spirituality of the people of Uzbekistan. It helps us discover the best abilities of the up and coming generation, while continuously improving the skills of professionals. Education helps elucidate and pass down the wisdom and experiences of the older generation to the younger. Young people, with their budding talents thirst for knowledge "begin to understand spirituality through education". ("The Law is about Education". Tashkent, 2017). New higher educational institutions were established. The first law of educational system- "Law on education" of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in 1997. Main purpose of this Program is to train independently thinking specialists. "Children are future of every country.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, in the light of what has been discussed so far, it can be concluded that learning styles play an important role in the lives of learners. When students recognize their own learning style, they will be able to integrate it into their learning process. As a result, learning process will be enjoyable, faster, and more effective. Moreover, teachers should try to adjust their teaching styles so that they match their students' learning styles. However, a mismatch might sometimes be important especially with low level students as they feel disappointed at the early stages of learning but it should be done with caution. In addition, Peacock (2001:15) proposes that "teachers should strive for a balanced teaching style that does not excessively favor any one learning style?rather that tries to accommodate multiple learning styles".

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