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## LEFT-HANDED CHILD - DEVELOPMENTAL FEATURES

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**ABSTRACT:** The right hemisphere of the brain is responsible for the left side of our body, and it is also responsible for the ability to perfectly control the left hand. An exact answer to the question about the reason for the birth of right-hemisphere children has not yet been found.

**KEYWORDS:** Left-handed, right-handed, right hemisphere, child, adaptation, creative thinking.

### INTRODUCTION

Statistics show that at least 15% of the world's population are left-handed. And this is approximately every sixth person born!

The dominance of one of the brain hemispheres, and therefore the formation of the leading side of the body in a child, usually occurs by the age of 5.

The dominance of the right hemisphere, which is responsible for creative thinking and instant perception of an image, is the cause of left-handedness.

Left-handed children are characterized by spontaneity, gullibility, sensuality, and frequent mood swings.

The right hemisphere of the brain is responsible for the left side of our body, and it is also responsible for the ability to perfectly control the left hand. An exact answer to the question about the reason for the birth of right-hemisphere children has not yet been found. But it is already known that:

right hemisphere is inherent in the DNA, so it is already clear at the time of conception whether the child will be left-handed or not;

left hemisphere birth injuries may play some role;

in some cases, imitation, forced retraining, or injury to the right hand may work.

When left-handedness is genetically acquired, the left side of the body will be more actively used in everything: everyday life, study and sports. If a child has become left-handed due to a negative impact on the left hemisphere, this will lead to a sharp dominance of the right, including developed intuition, fantasy and the predominance of creative abilities.

We can speak with confidence about genetic left-handedness if there are already left-handed relatives in the family, regardless of the degree of relationship. If there are no left-handed people in the family, most likely the baby developed left-handedness for some external or internal reason.

If in the first case of left-handedness children do not differ at all from their right-handed peers, then in the second case children require closer attention from loved ones due to possible

developmental problems. Such problems include excitability, late development of speech and poor concentration.

This division of left-handedness into congenital and acquired helps to understand the child's behavior and help adults correctly take into account his characteristics.

Due to the fact that left-handed people to some extent have to adapt to the world of right-handed people, they become much more resilient and successful in creative work. The advantages of these children include abstract thinking and active use of images. If a child doesn't have enough logic to explain something, he will figure it out.

Left-handed children have excellent coordination of movements and have excellent body control. Left-handed children achieve success in boxing and other types of martial arts, fencing, tennis, and have the ability to impersonate, painting, and literature.

Left-handed people adapt to weather conditions more easily than right-handed people and have excellent spatial and terrain orientation. They also have a rich inner world and a very developed ability to think non-trivially.

Is your baby left-handed? Be sure that you have great happiness - you have a special child growing up! These children are very emotional, sincere and trusting. They already have developed abilities for creative work from birth. Therefore, you should not be surprised when, even before school, your child shows interest in the world of art and creativity.

#### Features of left-handed development

Right-brained children are prone to mood swings and often have an unbalanced character. This is explained by the fact that they are more sensitive and impressionable; it is difficult for them to keep their own emotions under control.

Psychologists have noticed that right-handers have an optimistic outlook on life, while left-handers are mostly pessimists. They are quite vulnerable and impressionable, so they react violently and get irritated if something doesn't work out for them.

Children often begin to speak a little later than their peers. But this does not mean that the child will have difficulties with his studies, because he will be able to quickly adapt and, with little effort, will definitely prove himself to be a successful person. Lefties are great dreamers. They love to dream and create incredible stories.

Due to the fact that right-brain children have certain characteristics, they really need adult support, especially at the very beginning of their education. Left-sided children need approval and praise more than others. It is important for your child to develop an active life position and an optimistic outlook on things. Be sure to explain to your child that the "main" left hand is just a feature of his body, like hair color or height.

It is important to remember that left-handers quickly get tired and overworked, they do not like actions according to a template, it is difficult to teach them to do the same thing every day (brush their teeth, put away toys, make the bed).

To make learning to write go smoothly, you need to prepare special ballpoint pens. Left-handers may have poor handwriting and a slow writing pace - be prepared for this.

Left-handed children are well versed in the meanings of words, but it is difficult for them to formulate phrases correctly. They are often not comfortable with counting and numbers, so

arithmetic and algebra lessons are harder for them than for other students, but geometry often becomes their favorite lesson, because left-handed people can easily imagine geometric figures, including three-dimensional ones

To avoid exhaustion of the nervous system, psychologists recommend strictly following a daily routine, not excluding daytime sleep, and at an early age conducting classes for no longer than a quarter of an hour. All teachers, coaches and educators must be warned in advance about the child's special needs

In order not to cause an inferiority complex, it is necessary to prevent others from referring to left-handedness in a negative context, reproaches for slowness, punishments and notations. A left-handed person will not be disturbed by the neighbor's right hand if the teacher places the child at the desk on its left side.

All sorts of visual aids will help a left-handed child in his studies, because he thinks well in pictures. And it will be much easier for him to read when he starts using a bookmark or ruler to follow the lines in the text.

Is it necessary to retrain a left-handed child?

Just two or three decades ago, left-handers were required to be retrained in elementary school. Gradually, both parents and specialists came to the conclusion that relearning interferes with the functioning of the brain and can inhibit the normal development of the child. During the retraining process, neurotic symptoms were noticed in the form of headaches, insomnia, loss of appetite, apathy, and stuttering. And learning was more difficult for reeducated children than for those born right-handed.

There is no point in retraining a left-hander to be right-handed, however, his right hand should also be used - it will be useful for the child to sculpt, embroider, perform finger gymnastics, play with a ball, and play musical instruments.

In order for the upbringing and training of a little left-hander to proceed harmoniously and without any special problems, you need to be patient, learn to make unusual decisions and stop driving him into the framework of the right-handed world.

Psychological characteristics:

Phonemic hearing: there are delays in the formation of phrasal speech, and sound differentiation is formed more slowly. Children begin to speak later, but immediately in expanded phrases.

Difficulties in spatial orientation: not only in cardinal directions, but also on a sheet of paper, dysgraphic errors of optical-spatial origin.

Time orientation: much more slowly and with errors they learn to understand the time using a clock with arrows.

Control over mental activity: having difficulty mastering a program of actions convenient for right-handers, they easily invent their own strategies.

Problems in learning:

- the phenomenon of mirror movements: from mirror drawing to writing letters and reading;
- slow perception of information;

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- difficulties in concentrating voluntary attention and problems with perseverance.

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