

Teacher awareness of Dyslexia: An Interview study

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Introduction

- Dyslexia affects reading, spelling, and writing skills, impacting academic performance and confidence.
- This study explores primary and secondary level teachers' awareness, perceptions, and strategies in supporting learners with dyslexia in Sri Lankan classrooms.



Literature Review

- Dyslexia: neurobiological disorder affecting reading, spelling & writing (Shaywitz & Shaywitz, 2020).
- Teachers often lack knowledge; some mislabel students as "lazy" (Washburn et al., 2011; Gwernan-Jones & Burden, 2010).
- Effective support: early identification, phonological training & multisensory teaching (Snowling, 2019).
- Teacher preparedness is key to learner success (Aladwani & Al Shaye, 2012).



Research Questions

- 1. What is the level of awareness and understanding of dyslexia among primary and secondary level teachers in Sri Lanka?
- 2. How do teachers identify and support learners with dyslexia?
- 3. What challenges and barriers teachers face in supporting dyslexic learners?
- 4. What training/resources would teachers find useful?



Methodology

- Qualitative design: Semi-structured interviews
- Participants: 5 teachers who has more than 5 years experiencs. (primary & secondary, public & private)
- Data collection: Interviews (30–60 mins each)
- Data analysis: Thematic analysis (coding, theme development, review)

Findings: Teacher Awareness

- •Mixed understanding: some see dyslexia as reading difficulty, others as neurological disorder.
- •Many rely on observable signs (letter reversals, slow reading).
- •Limited training: most teachers had little or no professional input on dyslexia.

Teacher 3 (Primary, Public): "Honestly, I don't know much. I think it's about difficulty learning letters and words."



Findings: Strategies & Adaptations

•Strategies: phonics drills, peer support, visuals, breaking tasks into smaller steps (only one teacher).

Teacher 5 (Private, Bilingual): "I break tasks into smaller steps and sometimes accept diagrams instead of paragraphs."

- •Adaptations: extra time, oral responses, reduced reading load.
- •Private schools offered more structured accommodations than public schools.



Findings: Challenges & Barriers

Large class sizes (40+ students)

Teacher 1: "Large classes (40+ students) and no resources make it hard to give individual support."

- •Exam-focused education system
- Lack of resources and school policies
- Parental misconceptions (believing children are lazy)



Conclusion

- Teachers show varying levels of awareness about dyslexia.
- Classroom support is inconsistent, often based on personal effort.
- Need for national-level awareness, teacher training, and policy changes.
- Dyslexic learners require inclusive teaching strategies and resource support.



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Questions and Answers



Thank You