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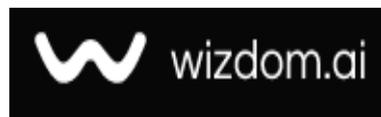
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Organization of The Process of Teaching Left-Handed Children in Primary School

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Abstract There is an ambiguous attitude towards left-handedness in society, some consider it a serious disadvantage, others - a manifestation of genius. The existence of such extreme points of view indicates that this phenomenon is poorly understood. The relevance of the chosen topic lies in the fact that left-handed children are increasingly found in the practice of modern primary schools, work with whom until recently was aimed at retraining, adjusting them to a common standard, but now psychologists and teachers have studied in more detail the nature of left-handedness and came to the conclusion that retraining can adversely affect the child's psyche.

Keywords: coordination skill, left-handedness, fine motor skills of the hands.

Introduction

First of all, we must remember that left-handedness is not a deviation from the norm at all, but an individual feature of development. In lefties, the right hemisphere of the brain dominates, in right-handers, the opposite is true. And here's what's interesting: according to the latest statistics, left-handers are born almost as many as right-handers, about 40 percent to 60. But in adulthood, only about 11 percent of them remain. Already in the lower grades, sometimes it is necessary to observe cases of hidden left-handedness, when a child was taught

to write with his right hand by adults. Unfortunately, such "artificial right-handers", as a rule, have difficulties in learning.

How to determine which hand of a child is actually the leading one? Several simple tests are proposed: tighten the cork on the bottle, tie the shoelaces, pick up the fallen thing. Watch with which hand he opens the faucet, picks up the phone, cuts with scissors. The results will be quite obvious.

Parents, realizing that their child is left-handed, are usually scared. Left-handedness is one of the variants of the norm, most often inherited. Much less common is the so-called compensatory left-handedness (a consequence of brain injuries, for example, birth) or forced (the choice of the left hand is associated with an injury to the right, say, a fracture).

The ability to perform small movements with objects develops by the age of six or seven. At this age, the maturation of the corresponding areas of the cerebral cortex ends, the development of small muscles of the hand.

It is important that by the age of seven the child is prepared to learn writing skills.

Writing is a complex coordination skill that requires coordinated work of small muscles of the hand, the whole arm, proper coordination of movements of the whole body. Mastering the skill of writing is a long and time-consuming process, which is not easy for all children.

All special cases of incorrect writing skill can be conditionally divided into several types:

A) the wrong position of the fingers relative to each other (the child holds the writing object with a "pinch", collecting the fingers with a "handful", the hand is clenched into a fist; the pen is not on the middle, but on the index finger finger);

B) incorrect position of the fingers relative to the writing object (the child holds the pen too close or too far to the lower tip);

C) the wrong position of the hand (the brush hangs over the table when writing or drawing, the elbow hangs);

D) incorrect movement of the hand (the hand is rigidly fixed in place, only the fingers move, the elbow is fixed in place);

E) too strong (more often) or weak (less often) pressure when writing or drawing;

F) incorrect body position (the child assumes an uncomfortable pose, bending the body to the side, puts a leg under him, rises from the chair);

G) active rotation of a sheet of paper when drawing and painting.

Consider the features of left-handed children.

There is such a common mistake when writing, when numbers and letters are depicted "mirrored", on the contrary, difficulties with reading are also observed. Moreover, persistent training only worsens the situation, leading to logoneurosis (a first-grader, who is fine with oral speech, suddenly begins to choke while reading, swallowing words). And if you continue to put pressure on the baby, the neurosis will only deepen, the child will have a chronic loser complex.

It should be borne in mind that the left-handed child performs the exact work (the same letter) slower than the rest. When a little student writes, he constantly stops. In principle, such micropauses physiologically necessary for the control of movements, their correction and programming for both left-handed and right-handed people.

However, this mechanism is complicated for left-handers, hence the hitches, graphic distortions of signs. In no case should a left-handed child be retrained for the right hand. Teachers retrain, parents are no less active, unfortunately, there are also parents. The latter do it simply because everyone writes right; or they are afraid that they would not laugh at a left-handed person, or they believe that in the future "leftism" will prevent the acquisition of a profession; or even because they themselves are retrained lefties.

There are examples when, as a result of such retraining, a child received a mental trauma. In extreme terms, this stress is a writing spasm, the so-called "chicken paw".

At the same time, the fingers are cramped so much that the baby can't even hold a pen in

them, losing the ability to write at all.

Therefore, parents are recommended to decompose any exercise or task into elements, consider step by step. For example, we write a letter like this: first an oval, then a stick, a hook. That is, we go from the particular to the general. And we must be prepared for the fact that the writing speed of a lefty at the initial stage of mastering the letter will be no more than 4-6 characters per minute. Gradually, with the automation of skills, the speed of writing is leveled.

General advice to parents of a left-handed child: finger gymnastics, fine motor exercises for both hands at the same time are useful for him. Let him sort through the rice, sort out the colorful buttons. By the same time, both hands should be in the field of view at a distance of 45 centimeters from the eyes.

By the way, many experts consider left-handed people to be more talented, extraordinary. It is not by chance that the right hemisphere of the brain is "in charge" of creative, creative processes. Lefties see the world differently, feel its colors and smells. Another interesting feature is that a left-handed person can easily read a text upside down. There are many outstanding artists, artists, and directors among lefties. As you know, Michelangelo was left-handed. And they also remember about Leskovsky Lefty, who shod a flea.

It is necessary to develop fine motor skills and coordination of hand movements, to assist children in the formation of writing skills.

Types of tasks and game exercises

1. Tracing the contours of subject images.
2. Working with origami paper.
3. The task "Playing the piano".
4. The game "Wasp". Raise your hand, clenched into a fist, and then straighten your index finger and rotate it.
5. The game "Fingers in the lock". Alternate flexion and extension of the fingers.
6. The task of rolling in the fingers of a pencil.
7. The game "Nest". The palms are joined near the little fingers. The fingers of both hands are slightly bent.
8. The Snail game. The right hand lies palm down on the table, the index and middle fingers are stretched forward, the other fingers are bent.
9. The Flower game. The palms are in an upright position, the lower parts of the palms are pressed against each other, the fingers are open.

It must be remembered that there will be no difficulties only if you do not hurry and hurry the child, if you do not take the next step without fixing the previous one; if you practice systematically, but no longer than 10-15 minutes (this is the limit of continuous work for a 6-7-year-old child); if you will work "in the game" for the first time. And besides, you will encourage the child for success, not to blame for failures and rejoice with him, even if small, but achievements.

Highlighting the sequence of what needs to be taught to the child before starting to write, three main points should be emphasized:

- 1) teach the child to observe the correct posture when drawing and writing;
- 2) teach the child to hold a pencil (pen) correctly;
- 3) teach the child to properly coordinate the movement of fingers, hand, forearm, shoulder when drawing and writing.

Why is this so important? The main thing is that the correct posture, the correct position of the pen and the correct coordination of movements allow you to form the correct writing technique and graphic skill, which means to make the letter convenient, clear, fast.

Of course, you can write in a not very comfortable position, twisting your constantly numb arm and stiff shoulder, but then it's hard to talk about the quality and speed of writing. And it is hardly possible to hope that with such a technique it will be possible not to think about how it is done.

When preparing to learn writing, it is advisable to follow a certain sequence improving various kinds of movements. This principle underlies the "steps".

The first step: learning to sit properly.

The second step: learning how to hold a pen and paper correctly.

The third step: we learn to draw straight lines - vertical, horizontal, inclined.

Fourth step: Learn how to draw straight and oblique parallel lines. The fifth step: we learn to draw semi-ovals - upper, lower.

Step six: Learn how to draw circles and ovals.

Seventh step: learn to draw zigzags (smoothly moving your hand).

Eighth step: learn how to draw lines, semi-ovals, ovals of a certain size (enter a restrictive ruler - a string).

Conclusion

There is an ambiguous attitude towards left-handedness in society, some consider it a serious disadvantage, others - a manifestation of genius. The existence of such extreme points of view indicates that this phenomenon is poorly understood.

Researchers identify the main reasons for the negative attitude to left-handedness:

- 1) Historically established traditions of negative attitude to left-handedness.
- 2) Ignorance by teachers and parents of the causes of left-handedness.
- 3) The undeveloped scientific foundations of methodological work with a left-handed child.

Learning to write, read, and math causes special difficulties for left-handed children. However, no matter what difficulties a left-handed kid faces both in kindergarten and at school, he will successfully overcome any adversity if he constantly feels parental support, understanding and love, and also does not feel a negative attitude towards left-handedness from people whose opinion is dear to him.

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