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The Use of Computer Media on Dysgraphia Children in Learning Writing

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Abstract. According to O'hare et Brown (1989), dysgraphia is development tardiness or an anomaly or disturbance in writing. It is a permanent and continued disruption in writing ability as well as functional disruption that is indicated by inability in making movement: very slow movement or very quick movement, so that the writing is unreadable and unorganized. Formulation of problem in this article is how the use of computer media on children with dysgraphia in writing ability. The aim is to figure out the writing ability of children with dysgraphia with the use of computer media. Dysgraphia sufferers focus their attention on the picture of letter. They can not write, hear, and think simultaneously at the same time, as of writing activity is such cognitif burden for them (Duband 2015:12). Concentration and eye coordination, as well as hands movement to write are hard ordeal for disgraphia sufferers. So that it needs to teach them how to write by pressing keyboard buttons in computer in order to reduce their ordeal. Computer media is able to help children with dysgraphia in learning how to write. It is not necessary for them to hold pencil to write as holding pencil is one of difficulty for them. Therefore computer media can reduce fear level of children with dysgraphia in learning writing.

INTRODUCTION

According to O'hare et Brown (1989), dysgraphia is development tardiness or an anomaly or disturbance in writing. It is a permanent and continued disruption in writing ability as well as functional disruption that is indicated by inability in making movement: very slow movement or very quick movement, so that the writing is unreadable and unorganized.

Dysfunction of the brain or the nerves cause various anomalies in their behavior and adapt to the environment. One of the dysfunction of the brain or the nerves that can cause complications for the sufferer to obtain language competence, ie people unable to understand verbal information, the information and provide information orally or in writing.

The act of providing daily information or writing involves various muscles, articulation and maturity of the brain (spatial orientation, mastery of the spoken language, attention), especially the upper muscles of articulation and the prime mover in writing activities (Moczadlo 2010: 10). Dysgraphia can be experienced by children who suffer from disorders in the parts that have been mentioned by Moczadlo and also can be experienced by adults from stroke or trauma that causes brain dysfunction associated with writing.

The cause of dysgraphia is due to neurological factors, ie the factors of left front brain disorders that is associated with writing skills. This neurological disorder inhibits the ability of writing that includes physical barriers, such as can not hold a pencil steadily or bad handwriting. Children with dysgraphia disorder actually have difficulty in harmonizing memory with the control muscle movement automatically when writing letters and numbers.

Obviously children with dysgraphia disorder must be helped and given special treatment in order to be able to write properly. One can attempt to help and treating children with dysgraphia disorder that is by utilizing a computer media. Computer media used as aids for children in learning to write. Therefore, in this article discussed about how to use the computer media in children with dysgraphia in writing skills, so as to find out the benefits of computer media in children dysgraphia in writing skills.

DISCUSSION

Learning disorder is a neurological disorder that affects the ability to receive, process, analyze or store information. Children with learning disorders may have the same level of intelligence or even higher than their peers, but often struggle to learn as fast as those around them. Problems associated with mental health and learning disorders are difficulties in reading, writing, spelling, remembering, reasoning and motor skills and problems in mathematics.

Dysgraphia can be distinguished by its dimensions, namely the difficulty experienced and the writing that is resulted by sufferers. Below is presented the difference of the three categories.

Tarbes distinguishes dysgraphia in two dimensions as follows.

- 1. Dysgraphia linguistic associated with the error writing the word, in a letter, for example the Indonesian word 'dari' was written 'bari', 'nuri' written 'muri', 'ubi' written 'upi'. In addition, another mistake is to reduce the letter or add a letter or an error in the decoding of words, for example: Da berkatta (the first word about the letter i and the second excess-letter word t) should be written 'Dia berkata', Sayamakan ku e should be written Saya makan kue.
- 2. Dysgraphia motor relating to the bad shape of the letter (grapheme).

Deuel cited by Jover (2012: 23) states that dysgraphia is often associated with dysfunction of the others, for example a) dysgraphia linked to impaired language (dyslexia, impaired syntactic, language disorders, disortografi), b) dysgraphia associated with motor disorders (developmental disorders motor, impaired hand-eye coordination, impaired fine motor), c) dysgraphia associated with impaired cognitive function (interference sequential, impaired executive functioning, disruption of planning), d) dysgraphia linked to impaired spatial arrangement, spatial structures, and interference visio-spatial.

Thus, it can be said that dysgraphia is related to lateral dominance disorders, body scheme (awareness of the body, its parts and its function and its relation to sometetik sensors and visual), disorders of muscle tone and emotional-affective and interference adaptation.

Children or people who have dysgraphia need help from others to solve the problem. This is in accordance with Vygotsky's theory of the Zone of Proximal Development that the level of potential development, children or people with dysgraphia need to be assisted or guided to optimize the writing abilities.

One way that can be done by parents to help is to provide electronic aids to children such as a computer, laptop, or notebook. By using these tools, children will more easily understand their mistakes in writing exercises. Computers can be used for writing, drawing and arithmetic. For children can press the button and bring up a certain letter in a colorful display that is a great experience and full of wonder for them. Computers provide a variety of fonts and facilities to manipulate, change the size, color, font, and so on.

People with dysgraphia focus their attention on the "image" of letters. They can not write, hear, think simultaneously at any one time, so the act of writing is the cognitive load (Duband 2015: 12). Concentration and coordination of eye and hand movements to write a serious ordeal for people with dysgraphia. To reduce the pain, need to be taught how to write by pressing buttons located on the computer keyboard. Basically, when children with dysgraphia learn to write they are not burdened with the use of stationery such as ballpoint or pencil. This is because they focus their fingers to squeeze or press the buttons on the computer keyboard. Thus, they can focus more on writing and instead focus on his handwriting, so that the paper produced can be better and legible.

CONCLUSION

Dysgraphia is the inability to write as seen from the bad shape of the letter written because the sufferer is not able to perform the cursive movement, making lines. Dysgraphia symptoms can be recognized when the writing process and writing results. Dysgraphia can be distinguished according to the dimensions and shape of the resulting writing of the sufferers. Treating dysgraphia can be done through the provision of appropriate tools and training. One of the dysgraphia treatment for chilren is by using computer tools so that children do not feel pressured to learn to write..

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