

Dysgraphia symptoms

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according to Lalaeva R.I.

The features of dysgraphic mistakes:

- persistent and specific, numerous, repetitive and remaining for a long period of time
- related to the lack of development of higher mental functions involved in the writing process
- characterized by the disruption of phonetic principle of writing
- observed among the school-age children rather than pre-school children

Groups of dysgraphic errors:

1. Mistakes at the level of letters and syllables:

1. *Skipping letters and syllables* (a child does not distinguish all of the word's components, such mistakes can be provoked by the following conditions: the meeting of two identical letters at the junction of words; the proximity of syllables, which include identical letters)
2. *Letter replacements*: when the child still can't clearly relate the phoneme to the grapheme; replacements of optically similar letters (with optically similar elements, with kinesthetic similarity)
3. *The mix of letters*: according to the acoustic-articulatory similarity
4. *Rearrangements* (difficult to analyze sounds in a word)
5. *Inserts* (observed at the merge of consonants)
6. *Perseveration* (weak differential braking is observed)

2. Mistakes at the level of words:

1. *Separate writing of word parts*: when the prefix, the initial letter/syllable resembles a preposition, a pronoun.
2. *Merged writing* (writing the word together with the following/previous word as one)
3. *Contaminations*
4. *Distortion of the sentence structure*: the sentence limits are not indicated, the parts of a sentence don't align in gender, number, case (agrammatisms), difficulties in using prepositions.