

## SIGNIFICANCE OF HANDWRITING

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Education in the twenty-first century is technologically advanced. Teachers and learners work together to teach and learn using a range of educational technologies. This technological innovation will get more dynamic as time passes. Let's look back at the beginnings of education, when all you had was paper and a pen, to see how far we've come. Teachers used to teach on traditional manila paper or cartolina, and penmanship was very important.

Teachers and learners are becoming complacent with the employment of various technologies, such as computers side by side in the management of learning and are overlooking the importance of handwriting structure. In the classroom, teachers usually write everything important on the chalkboard or on a teachers' chart. It might be better for students to write important parts of the lesson on their notebooks as well. This practice, both inside and beyond the four corners and walls of the classroom, describes the importance of handwriting not just in education but also in everyday life.

Language and the act of handwriting, according to study, have a unique aspect. Handwriting exercise helps children improve their reading and spelling skills. According to some researchers, learning sounds while forming letters by hand activates reading pathways in the brain, which increase literacy (Horowitz, 2018). Handwriting aids in the acquisition of some skills more quickly and effectively than typing or watching videos (Rosen, 2021). Special connection between handwriting and reading and other skills backed by many other studies which could help the Department of Education, particularly teachers, to irradiate illiteracy among children (Barnett, et al., 2019).

An understanding of letter properties such as shape (the lines and curves that comprise it) and spatial orientation is essential if you want to learn the alphabet (knowing when a letter is written upside down or backward). This knowledge is backed up by the specific steps it takes to write letters. Functional brain imaging studies show that the visual recognition of letters and the physical movement of making letters both use the same part of the brain. In contrast to learning a letter by hand copying, children who learn a letter by typing are more prone to confuse it with its mirror image (the letter written backwards). Early reading achievement is linked to the development of fine motor abilities required to produce written letters, which are closely tied with sensory motor representations of the letter. Even adults who had lost their capacity to read because of disease or injury to their brains were more likely to recognize letters when they traced the letters with their fingertips. While typing letters on a keyboard is quick, it does not provide a permanent representation of the letters like handwriting does (Reed, 2019).

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