

سعیده محمدی وحید، ۱۴۰۴

اثربخشی تکنیک های تن آرامی بر اختلال هجی و دیکته نویسی و اضطراب در دانش آموزان پسر ابتدایی شهر اسفراین

هدف از پژوهش حاضر اثربخشی تکنیک های تن آرامی بر اختلال هجی و دیکته نویسی و اضطراب در دانش آموزان پسر ابتدایی شهر اسفراین بود. روش این پژوهش، از نوع نیمه آزمایشی با طرح پیش آزمون پس آزمون با دوگروه آزمایش و گواه است. جامعه آماری پژوهش حاضر کلیه دانش آموزان پسر در سال تحصیلی ????_???? اسفراین به تعداد ???? نفر می باشند. با توجه به جدول مورگان 354 دانش آموز به صورت تصادفی خوشه ای انتخاب از سطح بالا و وسط و پایین شهر انتخاب شدند. از هرسطح(118 نفر) 4 مدرسه و 4 کلاس (30 نفر) را به صورت تصادفی خوشه ای انتخاب می شوند. از بین این دانش آموزان 6 کلاس در گروه گواه به تعداد ??? نفر به عنوان نمونه انتخاب شدند. در این پژوهش از دو پرسشنامه اضطراب بک (1995) و فهرست نشانگان اختلال هجی و دیکته شدند. در این پژوهش از دو پرسشنامه اضطراب بک (1995) و فهرست نشانگان اختلال هجی و دیکته آمار توصیفی و استنباطی با نرم افزار 20 SPSS استفاده شد. نتایج نشان داد که تکنیک های تن آرامی بر کاهش اختلال هجی و دیکته نویسی در دانش آموزان پسر ابتدایی شهر اسفراین تاثیر دارد.

كليدواژهها: كليد واژهها: اختلال هجي و ديكته نويسي، اضطراب، تكنيك هاي تن آرامي

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استاد راهنما: دکتر حمید رضا صارمی منش

Thesis:

The effectiveness of relaxation techniques on spelling and dictation disorders and anxiety in male elementary school students in Esfarayen city

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effectiveness of relaxation techniques on spelling and dictation disorders and anxiety in male elementary school students in Esfarayen. The method of this study is a semi-experimental design with a pre-test-post-test design with two experimental and control groups. The statistical population of the present study is all male students in the 1403-1404 academic year in Esfarayen, 4500 people. According to the Morgan table, 354 students were selected randomly from the upper,



middle and lower levels of the city. From each level (118 people), 4 schools and 4 classes (30 people) were selected randomly. Among these students, 6 classes in the experimental group with 180 people and 6 classes in the control group with 180 people were selected as samples. In this study, two anxiety questionnaires, Beck (1995) and the Bazrafshan Moghadam Spelling and Dictation Disorder Symptom Inventory (1997), were used as data collection tools. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data using SPSS 20 software. The results showed that relaxation techniques are effective in reducing spelling and dictation disorder in male elementary school students in Esfarayen.

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صفحه: