

## Dyslexia: the normal brain

Worldwide, millions suffer from a reading disability called Dyslexia. Dyslexics have a hard time learning to process information within the context of learned structures like written languages, arithmetic formulae, or highly symbolic structures of representation. More than one in every ten people are Dyslexia to some degree. Although typically highly intelligent, Dyslexic brains fail to form the critical physical pathways that aid in culturally codifying information into invented systems of meaning.

**Thesis:** Dyslexia shows us how the brain would function had it not adapted to the written world.

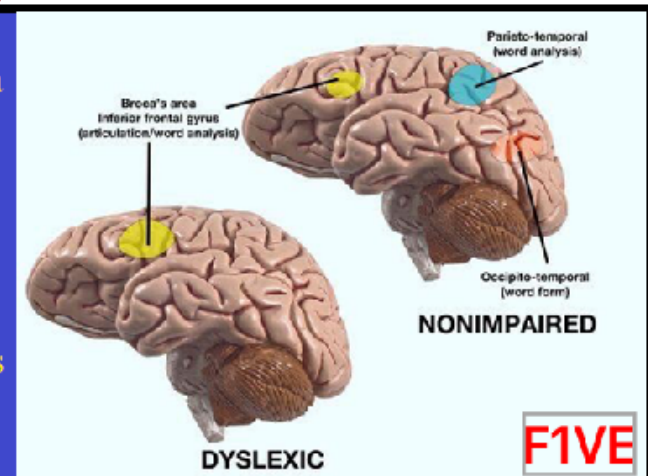
Does this mean  
writting was invented  
by a Dyslexic?  
Something like that!

Human beings invented various written scrips between the years 4000 B.C. and the year 0. Too often the question asked is "how was writing invented?" and not "who invented writting?" or even, "how has writting changed those tho invented it?". Writting changed the shape of our brains. Or brains dont look the same way they did 6000 years ago.

Humans do not have any new *regions* of the brains, however, they do have a newly evolved *neural placticity* which allows it to create designated areas assigned to processing symbolic information into ideas. Dyslexic brains do not adapt for use within symbolic structues of meaning and must make those metaphorical connections cognatively.

Whether coming from an educational, scientific, or even historical perspective: seeing dyslexia as a precondition or as a lack of adaptation makes us see things diffrently. It helps us understand how to treat dyslexics and gives us a powerful picture of evolution and the complexity of human invention.

Similar to the way a sensorily disabled person's brain will atune its functional sences to make up for its incapacibilities, the dyslexic brain copes for its lack of certain abilities with sheer power.



Dyslexic brains typically look chubbier, with less defined characteristic folding that is the physical manifestation of more systematic neural organization. Instead of following one, well traveled neural pathway created for the specific job, the dyslexic brain will take whatever pathway (seemingly randomly) currently available to it. This gives the effect of making dyslexics seem more creative or willing to think "outside the box."