READING MISCUES ANALYSIS ON A DYSLEXIC STUDENT OF ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM OF FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES : A CASE STUDY

THESIS

BY:

FRISKA ESTHI PRASANTI
NIM 0911110174

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2013**

ABSTRACT

Prasanti, Friska Esthi. 2013. **Reading Miscue Analysis on a Dyslexic Student of English Study Program of Cultural Studies: A Case Study.** Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah; Co-supervisor: Yuni Astuti

Keywords: Dyslexia, Dyslexic, Miscue, Miscue analysis, Reading Miscue Inventory (RMI)

Psycholinguistics is the study of how human can build, apply, acquire also understand the language in psychological and neurobiological way. It also deals with language disorder and it is divided into two types; acquired and developmental disorder. In this study, the writer only investigates the developmental disorder because the subject of this study suffers from developmental disorder called as developmental dyslexia. This disorder will trouble someone in reading and writing. In this situation, a dyslexic can do miscue when they read something. To investigate the miscue reading from a dyslexic the writer did miscue analysis by using Reading Miscue Inventory (RMI). The writer focuses on the miscue action during oral reading from Amelia Septiarisa. The aim of this study is to find out the types of errors from reading miscues produced by Amelia Septiarisa as a dyslexic.

This study uses qualitative approach because it analyzes the reading miscue from a dyslexic student in Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Case study is applied in this study to get the detail description from the subject. The data of this study is miscue reading from a dyslexic, Amelia Septiarisa.

This study reveals that there are five types of errors which occur in miscue analysis. Those are substitution, omission, self-correction, hesitation and repetition. The writer does not find insertion and reversal from miscue analysis process. From the test, the writer finds 2 substitutions, 4 omissions, 3 self-corrections, 50 hesitations and 11 repetitions. The writer uses the table of scoring system sheet to show the types of error showed from the subject's utterances and gestures. In this study, the writer concludes that Amelia Septiarisa cannot read orally in loud mode. In addition, the result of this study cannot be generalized to other adult dyslexic people. Reading orally will give her hard situations and make her do miscues action during the oral reading.

The last, the writer suggests that the next researcher who wants to analyze miscue action from dyslexic can apply another tool such as Retropective Miscue Analysis (RMA) to analyze reading miscue on a dyslexic.

REFERENCES

Agt, Heleen Van. (2011). *Language disorders in childreen: impact and the effects of screening*. Retrieved April 14,2013, from http://repub.eur.nl/res/pub/22726/110316_Agt,%20Heleen%20Marie%20Elisabeth%20van_Ed.pdf

Ary, Donald., Jacobs, Lucy Cheser., and Razavieh, Asghar. (2002). *Introduction to research in Education*.USA: Wadsworth Group.

Anjarningsih, Harwintha Y. (2011). *Jangan kucilkan aku karena aku tidak mahir membaca: pentingnya identifikasi dini disleksia untuk masa depan anak*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Cendikia Press.

Chaer, Abdul. (2009). *Psikolinguistik: Kajian teoritik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Department for education and skills. *Miscue Analysis*. Retrieved March 3, 2013, from http://rwp.excellencegateway.org.uk/resource/Diagnostic+assessment%3A+literacy%3A+materials+for+assessing+reading+using+miscue+analysis/pdf/

Dewi, Ketut Mirani Kusuma. (2012). Dyslexia and EFL teaching and learning: a case study in Bali children foundation, Singaraja-Bali. *Jurnal Penelitian Pasca Sarjana Undiksha. Vol 1, No. 1 (2012),* 1-13. Retrieved April 15, 2013, from http://pasca.undiksha.ac.id/e-journal/index.php/jurnal_bahasa/article/view/307/101

Farrell, Elizabeth Rose. (2010). How retrospective miscue analysis might impact a child's understanding of the reading process. *Education and Human Development Master's Theses*, Paper 71. (Brockport, Department of Education and Human Development of the State of New York College). Retrieved April 14, 2013, from http://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1070&context=ehd_theses

Field, John. (2004). *Psyholinguistics: the key concepts*. Great Britain: Routledge.

Harley, Trevor A. (2001). *The psychology of language: from data to theory*. New York: Psychology Press.

Hornby, A S. (1995). *Oxford advanced learner's dictionary of current English*. Great Britain: Oxford University Press

Huszti, Ilona. (2008). *The micro level of reading miscue: case studies of six learners. WoPaLP Vol. 2,* 105-118. Retrieved March 28, 2014, from http://langped.elte.hu/WoPaLParticles/W2Huszti.pdf

Lee, Harper. (1960). *To kill a mockingbird*. New York: Grand Central Publishing.

Mante, Joahna S. (2006). *Reflecting on miscues in content area reading: a case of two learners*. The Asia-Pasific Education Research, 15(1), 183-206. Retrieved April 14, 2013, from http://www.dlsu.edu.ph/research/journals/taper/pdf/200612/MANTE.pdf

Mather, Nancy., and Wendling, Barbara J.. (2012). *Essentials of dyslexia assessment and Intervision*.USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Retrieved March 3, 2013, fom http://bookos.org/book/1369349

National Center for Learning Disabilities. (1989). *What is dyslexia?*. Retrieved March 1, 2013. From http://www.ncld.org/types-learning-disabilities/dyslexia/what-is-dyslexia

Qiuyan, Yan and Junju, Wang. (2011). *Investigating the Miscue-reflected EFL Oral Reading Process: A Case Study*. Chinese Journal of Applied Linguistics (Quarterly) Vol. 34 No. 2, 63-82. Retrieved June 19, 2013, from http://www.deepdyve.com/lp/de-gruyter/investigating-the-miscue-reflected-efl-oral-reading-process-a-case-A960oCA7d0

Reid, Gavin. (2005). *Dyslexia and inclusion: classroom approaches for asseement, teaching and learning*. Great Britain: David Fulton Publisher Ltd. Retrieved March 3, 2013, from http://bookos.org/book/464660

TeensHealth. (1995). *Understanding dyslexia*. Retrieved March 1, 2013, from http://kidshealth.org/teen/diseases_conditions/learning/dyslexia.html#

Temple, Charles., Ogle, Donna., Crawford, Alan N., and Freppon, Penny. (2008). *All children read (with teach it! Booklet), 2/e*. Retrieved April, 14, 2013, from http://www.ablongman.com/html/productinfo/temple2e_MLS/0205571700_c10.pdf

Stampoltzis, Aglaia., and Pumfrey, Peter. (2010). *The effect of text genre on children's reading miscues and comprehension*. Retrieved April 14, 2013, from http://www.plogos.gr/TEYXH/2010_3web/3stampoltzis.pdf

Vetter, Dolores Kluppel (Eds). (1980). *Child development and developmental disabilities*. USA: Little, Brown and Company.

Wixson, Karen L. (1979). *Miscues analysis: a critical review*. Journal of Literacy Research, 1979, Vol. XI, No.2, 163-175. Retrieved April 14, 2013, from http://jlr.sagepub.com/content/11/2/163.full.pdf