

Coding Taxonomy for Reading Miscue Analysis

1. Semantic. Miscues are coded as semantic if they represent a synonym, a more general term for the text word, a superordinate category of text word (*clothes* for *dress*; *pear* for *fruit*), a specific but inaccurate instance of text word (*chicken* for *bird*), or a specific attribute or part of the specific word (*fire* for *candle*).
2. Function. Miscues are coded as function word errors if they represent the same lexical or syntactic class (*he* for *she*; *is* for *was* and/or *were*; *a* for *the*; *them* for *their* and/or *they*) as the target text word.
3. Phonologically similar real word (preserved meaning). Miscues are coded as a phonologically similar real word (preserved meaning) if the miscue is phonologically similar to the target text word in two or more phonemes, is a real word, and represents an attempt to retain the meaning of the text and/or does not adversely affect the overall meaning of the sentence (*when* for *them*; *a* for *all*).
4. Phonologically similar real word (removed meaning). Miscues are coded as phonologically similar real word (removed meaning) if the miscue is phonologically similar to the target text word (in two or more phonemes), and is a real word, but does not attempt to retain the meaning of the text and/or adversely affects the meaning of the sentence (*soon* for *sun*; *how* for *home*).
5. Nonsense word. Miscues are coded as a phonologically similar nonsense word if it represents a miscue that is phonologically similar to a target word (two or more phonemes in common) but is a nonsense word, and does not retain the meaning of the sentence (*quitly* for *quickly*; *plo* for *pole*).
6. Morphological. Miscues are coded as morphological if the error is an addition or deletion of a morphological ending (-s, -ed), or overgeneralization (*liked*, *likeded*) of a part of speech.
7. Morphological/Derivational. Miscues are coded as morphological derivational if the error changes the derivation of a word (*severe* for *severely*; *usual* for *usually*). Morphological errors are judged to have no adverse effect on meaning.
8. Addition (preserved meaning). Miscues are coded as addition (preserved meaning) if the error is an added word that fits within the context of the sentence and does not adversely affect the meaning of the sentence (adding determiners, prepositions, and conjunctions where none are present ("the girl ate *a* cake" for "the girl ate cake")). Additions of this sort can have subtly different meanings; therefore the addition is judged to preserve meaning if the added word does not change the overall semantic nature of the text sentence. For example, "The girl ate *on a* cake" would be judged as an addition that *removed* meaning from the text. Similarly, in the sentence "He became so excited *and* that he dropped his pole into the water," the addition of the word *and* would be judged to preserve the meaning of the text.

9. Addition (removed meaning). Miscues are coded as an addition (removed meaning) if the error is an added word that does not fit within the context of the sentence and adversely affects the meaning of the sentence ("It was the boy's birthday *cake*" for "It was the boy's birthday").
10. Omission (preserved meaning). Miscues are coded as an omission (preserved meaning) if the miscue is an omission of a word, phrase, or sentence that does not adversely affect meaning, usually a function word (a, the).
11. Omission (removed meaning). Miscues are coded as an omission (removed meaning) if the miscue is an omission of a word, phrase, or sentence that adversely affects or changes the meaning of the passage (omission of main noun, verb).
12. Real word not phonologically similar. Miscues are coded as a real word that is not phonologically similar to the target text word if the miscue has one or no phonemes in common with the target text word (*bed* for *dirty*; *sets* for *is*).
13. Real-word errors. A miscue is coded as a real-word error if it constitutes a real-word *substitution* for the text word. This category includes all miscues in the above described categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 12 (see below).
14. Grapho-phonemically similar real-word errors. Miscues are coded as a grapho-phonemically similar real-word error if it resembles the target text word in two or more phonemes. This category includes all miscues in categories 3, 4, 6, and 7.
15. Grapho-phonemically similar errors. Miscues are coded as grapho-phonemically similar if it resembles the target text word in two or more phonemes. This category includes both real and nonsense-word errors in categories 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
16. Grapho-phonemically dissimilar errors. Miscues are coded as grapho-phonemically dissimilar if it resembles the target text word in one or no phonemes. This category includes categories 1, 2, and 12.

CATEGORIZATION OF MISCUE ERRORS

Real-Word Errors	Grapho-phonemically similar real-word errors	Grapho-phonemically similar errors	Grapho-phonemically dissimilar errors
Semantic			Semantic
Function			Function
Phonologically similar real word (preserved meaning)	Phonologically similar real word (preserved meaning)	Phonologically similar real word (preserved meaning)	
Phonologically similar real word (removed meaning)	Phonologically similar real word (removed meaning)	Phonologically similar real word (removed meaning)	
		Nonsense words	
Morphological	Morphological	Morphological	
Morphological derivational	Morphological derivational	Morphological derivational	
Real word not phonologically similar			Real word not phonologically similar

