

## CONSTRUCTING A TYPESCRIPT

A **typescript** is used for marking miscues during a miscue analysis. It is a copy of the original text (the actual book that the reader is reading). There are only a few key requirements to keep in mind when constructing a typescript:

1. Retype the text so that the lines are at least **triple-spaced**. You need wide spacing so that you have room to write in the miscues (and remember that on occasion you might need to write in multiple miscues and regressions—and they stack up on one another).
2. Write in the **line address**. The line address is the number to the left of each line. The first two numbers of the address refer to the page of the original text. The next two numbers indicate the line of text counting down from the top. For a line with the address of “1805”, the numbers stand for *page 18, line 5* from the top of the page.
3. **Replicate the lines in the typescript** so that the line breaks in the typescript match the line breaks in the original text. Knowing where lines end in the original text can help us to understand how readers deal with peripheral cues as well as help us know when a reader has skipped a line.
4. **Indicate page breaks** with a thick straight line between lines in the typescript.

Items 1, 2, 3, & 4 are the bare minimums. Procedure I typescripts are constructed with line addresses and triple spacing only. Continue on and add items 5 and 6 to construct a Procedure III typescript.

5. Sequentially **number all of the sentences in the story**. Write the number near the first letter of each sentence.  
*Advanced Miscuteer Tip:* Use the “superscript” function of your word processor when you type in the sentence number (see example below). Search the HELP file on your word processor to see how to do this. [You can add the “superscript” button to your toolbar on some word processors like MicroSoft Word.]  
(If you don’t want to bother with the superscript button, you can write in the numbers by hand.)
6. Look down the typescript stopping at each period. In the right margin of the typescript, **make a line on which to put your codings** (the “YYN”s). Next to the line you’ve drawn, write the number that corresponds to the sentence number in the typescript. You can do this by hand after you’ve printed out a copy or do it in the word processor.

(Stuck? Look over the typescripts in the back of the RMI book if you need to see an example).

Here's an example of a text and typescript.

**ORIGINAL TEXT:**

Text of page 1 (without picture)

Doctor De Soto, the dentist, did very good work, so he had no end of patients. Those close to his own size—moles, chipmunks, et cetera—sat in the regular dentist's chair.

Larger animals sat on the floor, while Doctor De Soto stood on a ladder.

Text of page 2 (without picture)

For extra-large animals, he had a special room. There Doctor De Soto was hoisted up to the patient's mouth by his assistant, who also happened to be his wife.

**CLASSROOM PROCEDURE TYPESCRIPT (aka PROCEDURE III):**

0101 <sup>1</sup>. Doctor De Soto, the dentist, did very good work, so he had no

0102 end of patients. <sup>2</sup>. Those close to his own size—moles, chipmunks, 1. YYN

0103 et cetera—sat in the regular dentist's chair. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

0104 <sup>3</sup>. Larger animals sat on the floor, while Doctor De Soto stood on a

0105 ladder. line address page break indicator 3. \_\_\_\_\_

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sentence coding lines

0201 <sup>4</sup>. For extra-large animals, he had a special room. <sup>5</sup>. There Doctor De 4. \_\_\_\_\_

0202 Soto was hoisted up to the patient's mouth by his assistant, who also

0203 happened to be his wife. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. *Advanced tip:* There's an easy way to construct the typescript shown on page 2:  
 a. Construct three tables as shown below.

line addresses go here	text goes here	sentence coding lines go here
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- b. Triple space the tables as shown below  
 c. Go to the Tables and Borders toolbar and click on the icon that makes the table lines invisible

0101	<sup>1</sup> . Doctor De Soto, the dentist, did very good work, so he had no	
0102	end of patients. <sup>2</sup> . Those close to his own size—moles, chipmunks,	6. <u>YYN</u>
0103	et cetera—sat in the regular dentist's chair.	7. _____
0104	<sup>3</sup> . Larger animals sat on the floor, while Doctor De Soto stood on a	
0105	ladder.	8. _____
	_____	
0201	<sup>4</sup> . For extra-large animals, he had a special room. <sup>5</sup> . There Doctor De	9. _____
0202	Soto was noisted up to the patient's mouth by his assistant, who also	
0203	happened to be his wife.	10. _____
	_____	