

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan alat ukur deteksi dini disleksia untuk siswa Sekolah Dasar kelas 1. Alat ukur deteksi dini disleksia dikembangkan berdasarkan pendekatan neurobiologis yang menyebutkan bahwa disleksia disebabkan oleh defisit fonologis, defisit visual magnocelular dan defisit cerebellar (Ramus, 2003).

Alat ukur ini terdiri dari sepuluh subtes: letter naming, identification of the initial sound, rhyme identification, digit span, reading word & nonword, visual memory, visual discrimination, visual attention, shape copying dan rapid naming. Subjek uji coba adalah 152 siswa SD kelas 1 di Surabaya dan Sidoarjo. Uji validitas dilakukan dengan metode validitas berdasarkan isi dan validitas berdasarkan struktur internal dengan menggunakan analisis faktor konfirmatori. Uji reliabilitas dilakukan dengan menghitung reliabilitas konstruk dan average variance extracted (AVE).

Hasil analisis faktor konfirmatori menunjukkan model yang fit dengan muatan faktor lebih dari 0,50. Nilai chi-square 54,720; normed chi square 1,710; RMSEA 0,069 dan CFI 0,965. Reliabilitas konstruk dimensi fonologis sebesar 0,886; dimensi visual magnocelular sebesar 0,745 dan dimensi cereberal sebesar 0,704. Nilai average variance extracted dimensi fonologis 0,83; dimensi visual magnocelular 0,61 dan dimensi serebelar 0,64. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa alat ukur deteksi dini disleksia dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi siswa sekolah dasar kelas 1 yang tergolong beresiko disleksia.

Kata kunci : konstruksi tes, deteksi dini, disleksia, neurobiologis

ABSTRACT

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This study was aimed to develop dyslexia early detection test for first grade students. This test are conceptualized based on neurobiological approach that dyslexia caused by deficits in phonological, visual magnocelular and cerebellar (Ramus, 2003)

This test consists of ten subtests: letter naming, identification of the initial sound, rhyme identification, digit span, reading word & nonword, visual memory, visual discrimination, visual attention, shape copying dan rapid naming. The test subjects consists of 152 first grade students from elementary schools in Surabaya and Sidoarjo. The validity based on test content and internal structure with confirmatory factor analysis. Reliability test used construct reliability and average variance extracted (AVE).

Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the model provide comparable fit to the data with loading factors more than 0,50. Chi-square 54,720, normed chi square 1,710, RMSEA 0,069 and CFI 0,965. Each dimension had construct reliability of 0,886 for the phonological deficit; 0,745 for the visual magnocellular deficit; and 0,704 for the cerebellar deficit. Average variance extracted 0,83 for phonological deficit; 0,61 for visual magnocellular deficit and 0,64 for cerebellar deficit. This showed that the dyslexia early detection test can be used to detect first grade students who are at risk dyslexia.

Keywords : test construction, early detection, dyslexia, neurobiological