This study investigated the effects of speech synthesis on the proofreading efficiency of postsecondary students with learning disabilities. Subjects proofread self-generated written language samples under three conditions: (a) using a speech synthesis system that simultaneously highlighted and "spoke" words on a computer monitor, (b) having the text read aloud to them by another person, and (c) receiving no assistance.

Findings:

- Using speech synthesis enabled subjects to detect a significantly higher percentage of total errors than either of the other two proofreading conditions. Subjects were able to locate a significantly higher percentage of capitalization, spelling, usage and typographical errors under the speech synthesis condition.