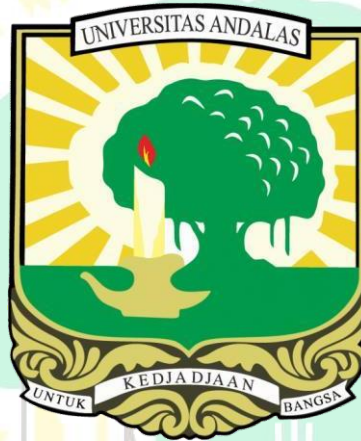


**AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF SPEECH PRODUCTION AND  
SPEECH PERCEPTION OF THE ENGLISH FRICATIVES  
MADE BY THE ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
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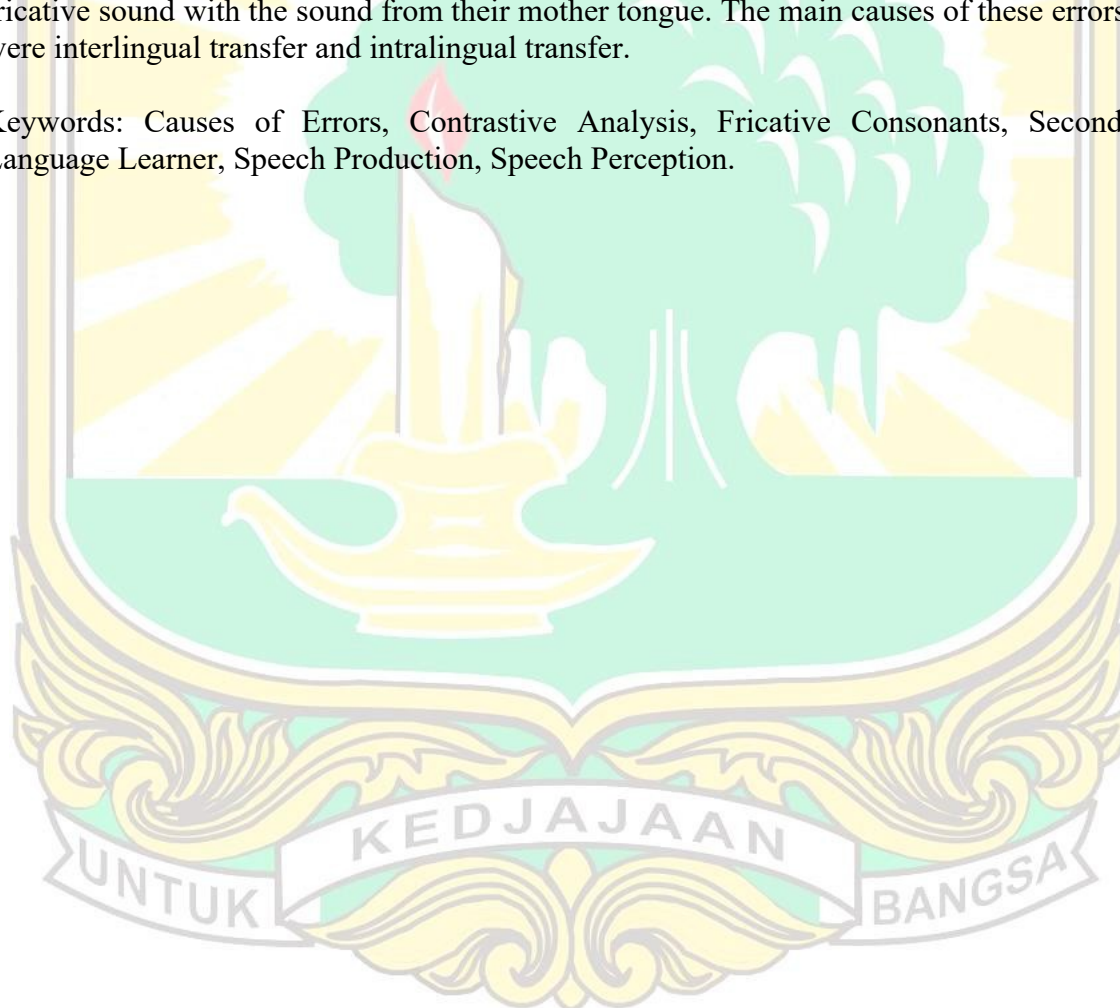
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## ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the speech production and speech perception of participants in acquiring English fricative consonants by English Study Program students the year of 2022 at Universitas Andalas. The purpose of this research is to explain the participants' speech production and speech perception in acquiring English fricative consonants, as well as to identify the types of errors and their causes. This research began by selecting 20 participants as data sources. The focus of this research is on English fricative consonants, specifically the sounds [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], and [ʒ]. These sounds were transcribed from voice recordings and analyzed in depth. Using a qualitative descriptive method, the researcher applied contrastive analysis to understand the factors of the resulting perceptions. The theories used in this research were taken from Gut (2009), Odgen (2009), which was supported by Johnson (2010) and Gass & Selinker (2008). Through this process, I found that the participants inaccurately acquired six fricative consonants, specifically the sounds [v], [z], [θ], [ð], [ʒ], and [ʃ]. The most dominant type of error in speech perception was misinformation, where participants replaced the correct fricative sound with the sound from their mother tongue. The main causes of these errors were interlingual transfer and intralingual transfer.

Keywords: Causes of Errors, Contrastive Analysis, Fricative Consonants, Second Language Learner, Speech Production, Speech Perception.



## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang bagaimana partisipan memahami bunyi konsonan frikatif bahasa Inggris yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa Sastra Inggris angkatan 2022 di Universitas Andalas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan kemampuan persepsi peserta dalam mengucapkan bunyi konsonan frikatif bahasa Inggris, serta mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis kesalahan dan penyebabnya. Penelitian dimulai dengan memilih 20 peserta sebagai sumber data. Fokus penelitian ini adalah konsonan frikatif bahasa Inggris, yaitu bunyi [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], and [ʒ]. Bunyi-bunyi tersebut ditranskripsi dari rekaman suara dan dianalisis secara mendalam. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, peneliti menerapkan analisis kontrastif untuk memahami faktor-faktor dari persepsi yang dihasilkan. Teori-teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari buku Gut (2009), Odgen (2009), yang didukung oleh teori dari Johnson (2010) dan Gass & Selinker (2008). Melalui proses ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa ada 6 konsonan frikatif yang dipersepsikan secara tidak akurat oleh peserta, terutama pada bunyi [v], [z], [θ], [ð], [ʒ], dan [ʃ]. Jenis kesalahan dalam persepsi yang paling dominan adalah kesalahan *misinformation*, dimana peserta menggantikan bunyi frikatif yang benar dengan bunyi dari bahasa ibu. Penyebab utama kesalahan tersebut adalah *interlingual transfer* dan *intralingual transfer*.

Kata kunci: Causes of Errors, Contrastive Analysis, Fricative Consonants, Second Language Learner, Speech Production, Speech Perception.

