

**THE 2016 YEAR STUDENTS' SPEECH PERCEPTION OF FRICATIVES AT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang persepsi bunyi konsonan frikatif bahasa Inggris yang mana tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penulis bertujuan untuk menjelaskan kemampuan persepsi dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan persepsi mahasiswa Sastra Inggris tahun 2016 fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas terhadap bunyi konsonan frikatif. Mereka berjumlah 20 orang yang terdiri dari 15 wanita dan 5 laki-laki. Kemampuan persepsi mereka dilihat dari bagaimana mereka mengucapkan bunyi apa yang mereka dengar dari sebuah rekaman suara. Skripsi ini menggunakan beberapa teori untuk membahas kemampuan persepsi, misalnya *Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis* (Lado 1957), *Markedness* teori (Eckman 1977), *Similarity/Dissimilarity Speech Learning Model*, *Error Analysis* (Flege, 1987, 1995, 2003), dan *Interlanguage Phonology* (Selinker 1972). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada 2 konsonan frikatif yang dipersepsikan secara tidak akurat dan memiliki angka yang relatif tinggi yaitu palatal dan interdental. Palatal [ʒ] dipersepsikan sebagai [s] 48.3% dan interdental [θ] sebagai [t] 40%. Kedua konsonan frikatif itu tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Hal ini yang menyebabkan ketidakakuratan persepsi dari partisipan.

Kata Kunci: *Konsonan Frikatif, Persepsi Bunyi, Pelajar Bahasa Asing, Contrastive Analysis, Teori Markedness.*

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is an analysis of the students' ability in perceiving the English fricative consonants. It aims at explaining the student's speech perceptions. Besides, the factors that influence them in perceiving the fricatives are also observed. The research was done at English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Andalas University. The English Department participants, the year of 2016, were divided into five males and fifteen females. The participants' perceptual abilities were observed based on the way they pronounced the fricatives. In analyzing the data some theories were used: Lado's (1957) the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis, Eackman's (1977) Markedness theory, Flege's (1987, 1995, 2003) Similarity/Dissimilarity Speech Learning Model, Corder's (1967) Error Analysis, and Selinker's (1972) Inter-language Phonology. Based on the analysis, it was shown that there were two fricative consonants perceived inaccurately, and they have the highest frequency of occurrence, namely palatal and interdental. The palatal [ʒ] is perceived as [s] 48,3% and the interdental [θ] as [t] 40%. The two fricative consonants were not found in the first language. This may cause the participants' inaccurate perception.

Key word: *Fricative Consonant, Speech perception, Second learner, Contrastive Analysis, Markedness theory.*

