

**AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF SPEECH SOUNDS BETWEEN
THE BROADCASTERS AND PARTICIPANTS OF ENGLISH PROGRAM
IN A LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO BROADCASTING
AT TANAH DATAR REGENCY**

Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Di dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas kesusilaan pengucapan oleh para penyiar dan peserta yang mengikuti program acara Bahasa Inggris di stasiun Radio Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Tanah Datar. Para penyiar dan peserta program acara tersebut merupakan pembelajar bahasa asing yang ingin berlatih berbicara Bahasa Inggris agar mampu menghasilkan pengucapan yang benar sehingga tidak menimbulkan kesalahpahaman dalam berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis dan penyebab kesusilaan yang terjadi.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara merekam percakapan yang menggunakan Bahasa Inggris antara para penyiar dan peserta. Hasil rekaman tersebut ditranskripsikan secara fonetis dengan mengacu kepada kamus Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris oleh Daniel Jones & Gimson (1977). Kemudian, data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Corder yang didukung oleh teori Katamba untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis kesusilaan. Selanjutnya untuk menemukan penyebab kesusilaan tersebut digunakan pendekatan psikolinguistik.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga bentuk kesusilaan dalam pengucapan Bahasa Inggris, yaitu: (1) kesusilaan penghilangan bunyi, (2) kesusilaan penambahan bunyi, dan (3) kesusilaan pemilihan bunyi. Sedangkan kesusilaan penyusunan bunyi tidak ditemukan. Secara umum, kesusilaan tersebut disebabkan oleh (1) pengaruh bahasa ibu, (2) pengaruh bahasa yang sedang dipelajari yang terlihat dari kompleksitas bahasa Inggris dan (3) pengaruh kemampuan pembelajar bahasa itu sendiri.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English is a foreign language for Indonesian people. As non-native speakers, they will not be able to use this language if they do not struggle to have it. Therefore, they have to learn more about English. As Mackay & Mountford (1978) stated that the aim of learning language, especially English, may determine the precise area of language required, skills needed and the range of function to which language is to be put. (p.4). Therefore, they have to practice more to improve their ability, especially in speaking. In other words, it can be said that the ability to speak a language depends on experiences in practicing.

Unfortunately, English practicing cannot be run well. Sometimes, people who are in learning process find some trouble in speaking. As D. Cohen Andrew, Diane Larsen Freeman and Elaine Tarone (cited in Sadtono (Ed), 1991, p.139) stated that learners appear to forget forms and structures which they had seemed previously to master and which they had extensively practiced. It means that learners produce some errors in practicing their English as a foreign language. Errors occurred as a result of the negative transfer of the mother tongue patterns into the learner's L2. (Ellis, 1994, pp.301-302). In the other words, it is caused by the interference of the learner's mother tongue that is called interlanguage errors. The concept of interlanguage is proposed for the analysis of second language learning and illustration is drawn from the processes affecting language learning

in the following context: immigrant language learning, indigenous minority varieties of English, pidgin and creole settings, local varieties of English, English as a foreign language. (Richards, 1974, p.64).

These errors are often found in the conversation which deals with language acquisition. As Krashen (1987) stated that some scholars have suggested that 'participation in conversation' is responsible for language acquisition. (p.61). It also includes the conversation in a radio station that many people can listen to the program.

In the conversation, the writer finds out some errors that are produced by the participants, and even the broadcaster who is supposed to have a good skill in English. Then, some of these errors come to misinterpretation or misunderstanding that can possibly disturb the interaction between them. Therefore, in order to have good communication, both broadcasters and participants are supposed to master the English language well. Thus, through this writing, the writer would like to talk about this topic more because she thinks that it is an interesting topic. Besides, English is quite often used in daily communication, especially in live performance like in a radio program. And hopefully, it will help both broadcasters and participants as the non-native speakers and the learners as well to correct their English ability so that they can use it more appropriately.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out that there are three types of the error that can be found in the conversation between the broadcasters and participants of the English program in a local government radio broadcasting at Tanah Datar regency. They are the errors of omission, errors of addition, and errors of selection, while errors of ordering cannot be found.

Here, the error of selection is more dominant than other types of error. It is because there are so many sounds that are substituted with another sound, such as the substitution of /v/ with /f/, substitution /z/ with /s/, substitution /θ/ with /t/, substitution /ð/ with /d/, substitution /ð/ with /t/, substitution of /u:/ with /ə/, substitution /u:/ with /ʌ/, substitution /æ/ with /e/, substitution /æ/ with /ʌ/, substitution /eɪ/ with /e/, substitution /eɪ/ with /ʌ/, substitution /ə/ with /ʊ/, substitution /ə/ with /θ/, substitution /ə/ with /ʌ/, substitution /ɔʊ/ with /θ/, substitution /ɪ/ with /e/, substitution /ɪ/ with /ʌ/, and substitution /ɪə/ with /e/.

In addition, these errors are caused by three factors. They are the influences of the mother tongue, the complexity of the English itself and the mastery of the learner. Here, the mastery of the learner is more dominant factors that cause these errors. It means that the learner is not able to master English

speech sound. This fact shows that English as a foreign language cannot be mastered easily without practicing, especially in speaking. That is why the learners who are in learning process must practice more to improve their ability in speaking English.

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