

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions. This part is categorized as the last chapter. Some suggestions are offered to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing slips of the ear phenomenon performed by Indonesian students.

5.1 Conclusion

This study shows the phenomenon of slips of the ear performed by English Education Department students. Slips of the ear can occur in five levels, they are phonetic knowledge, phonological knowledge, lexical knowledge, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Ten students are chosen to be the respondents from different semesters and they have reached minimum 500 Toefl score. The respondents are asked to listen to two songs which are “Out of the Woods” by Taylor Swift and “Guns and Horses” by Ellie Goulding.

This study focuses on the errors in two levels, they are lexical and syntactical levels. First, the errors in lexical level include non-words, word boundaries, function and content words, and morphology. Besides, the errors also occur in syntactical level. The errors include well-formed and ill-formed utterances, and argument structure and function.

In addition, the data show that the reasons which make slips of the ear occurred are the lack of lexical knowledge, the accent and dialect, the unfamiliarity words, and difficulties in segmenting utterances. In lexical level, non-words which are produced by the respondents have similar sound to the original utterances. The respondents also get difficulties in segmenting the utterances. The respondents employ stress syllables to help them segment the utterances and find the correct words in their mental lexicon. The data also show that the addition or deletion of function and content words is not only because the respondents cannot hear clearly the utterances but the respondents add or omit content and function words in order to make the utterances grammatically correct.

Widayanti, 2015

THE PHENOMENON OF SLIPS OF THE EAR BY ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

The data also show that the errors in morphology categories occur in inflectional affixes where the errors do not affect the meaning of words but change the word class. In lexical level, the errors dominantly occur in morphology category, particularly in misperception of verb. The respondents fail to perceive past form of verb as present form.

The errors in syntactical occurs in two categories. They are the errors in argument structure and function, and well-formed and ill-formed utterances. Moreover, in syntactical level, the errors dominantly occur in ill-formed utterances, particularly in fragment utterances. The respondents mostly cannot perceive the utterance and instead of recover the words, they omit words which cause the sentences are ungrammatical.

In conclusion, the data show that the most frequent errors occur in lexical level which 146 occurrences. However, the errors which occur most in all categories is ill-formed utterances which 54 occurrences (see Table 4.25). It is in line with Kusumarasdyati (2005) who argues that instead of listening to a speech or conversation, the listeners mostly produce ill-formed utterances when they listen to music. Difficulties in segmenting utterances in music can be the reason why the respondents produce ill-formed utterances (Kusumarasdyati, 2005).

There are two factors which cause slips of the ear, they are inter-language and extra-language. The first is inter-language process is a process which the respondents fail to perceive the utterances because of the differences of word pronunciation, and the unfamiliarity with the words. While extra-language process is a process where respondents' first language influence the way they perceive the utterances (Perwitasari, 2013)

Overall, this current study collaborate the previous studies of slips of the ear by Bond (2005), Perwitasari (2013), and Kusumarasdyati (2005). Besides, this study does not confirm Bond's (2005) statement that plural suffix is commonly misperceived. The data show that the errors dominantly occur in the misperception of verb. In addition, this study support the previous study on slips

of the ear by Kusumarasdyati (2005) which show that when the listeners misperceive the utterances, they will add, omit, or substitute the utterances.

5.2 Suggestions

This present study investigates the phenomenon of slips of the ear performed by English Department students. This research shows the errors in two levels, which are lexical and syntactical levels. However, this study has not discovered the errors which occur in phonetic, phonological, semantic, and pragmatic levels. Hopefully, further research could investigate those issues.

The research of slips of the ear is still rare in linguistics field. Besides, this present study still needs improvement. Further research may seek out slips of the ear phenomena in listening to radio, speech, or daily conversation in Indonesia. Moreover, slips of the ear phenomena may occur in conference interpreting. In addition, the researcher suggests to those who are interested in analyzing slips of the ear to conduct interview after asking the listeners transcribe the utterance in order to clarify their transcription.