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ABSTRACT

In conversations, listeners sometimes fail to perceive the incoming speech from the speakers. That case of misperception is called slips of the ear or mishearings. The shift in the perceptual response is directly related to the changes speakers make when the rate of speaking is being altered. Therefore, this study aims to identify the mishearing types experienced by early Indonesian adolescents and to find out the dominant types of mishearings that happen when they perceive speech in different rates based on the theory of Bond (2005). This study used qualitative approach. The instrument in conducting the analysis of this study is a recording of 10 utterances in *Bahasa Indonesia* obtained from Syukri (2015) and it is modified into three levels of different rates which are normal, fast, and very fast. From the findings, it can be inferred that the types of mishearings phenomenon occurs in normal rate are vowel mishearing, consonant mishearing, word boundary, and morphology. In fast rate there are vowel mishearing, consonant mishearing, word boundary, morphology, and semantics. In very fast rate, there are vowel mishearing, consonant mishearing, word boundary, content and function words, morphology, and semantics. The dominant type of mishearings found in normal rate is morphological mishearing with 61.12%, in fast rate is also morphological mishearing with 50%, and in very fast rate is semantics mishearing with 39.47%. It turns out that the factors that cause the occurrence of mishearings phenomenon are the speech rate and the lack of concentration.

Keywords: *bilingualism, early adolescence, mishearings, speech perception, speech rate.*