

ABSTRACT

Humans use a language to communicate each other to deliver messages. To get the messages, the listeners have to perceive correctly. Sometimes the listeners perceive messages incorrectly. Mishearing or slip of the ear is a kind of error in perceiving speech experienced by listeners that lead them misunderstand the utterances. It possibly occurs because they perceive the messages incorrectly. It can be experienced by everyone, not only adults but also children. Although Bahasa Indonesia is the first language and we use it every day, the listeners often experience mishearing while they are communicating. This study aims to identify mishearing experienced by elementary school students in grades 4-6 while listening to an Indonesia speech and also find out the dominant types of mishearing based on Bond (2005)'s theory. Using qualitative as the approach of this study, elementary school students in grades 4-6 of SDN Airlangga 1 Surabaya were selected as the participant of this study. The instrument of this study is Indonesian audio recording in normal rate. The findings of this study showed that there were 171 mishearings experienced by 36 respondents, such as: vowel misperception, consonant misperception, non-words, word boundaries, content word and function words, morphological misperception, and semantic misperception. However, the dominant type was consonant misperception with 36.8%.

Keywords: *mishearing or slip of the ear, speech perception, speech signal, bilingualism*