SPEECH DISFLUENCY MADE BY MALE AND FEMALE LEARNERS

(Case Study: Learners in Kampung Inggris Semarang)

THESIS

Submitted to the Department of Language Studies, Graduate School of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education

by

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GRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2017
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SPEECH DISFLUENCY MADE BY MALE AND FEMALE LEARNERS CASE STUDY: LEARNERS IN KAMPUNG INGGRIS SEMARANG

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Certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for its contents. I absolutely state that this thesis is no plagiarism or made by someone else. The other works related to this thesis have been written in the form of quotation. The sources of this thesis also have been listed in the bibliography.

Surakarta, 9 December 2017

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MOTTO

“Indeed, all mankind is in a state of loss, except those who have eemaan, conduct righteous actions, call each other to the truth, and call each other to having patience” (Al Ashr [103]:1-3)
DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my parents, Bapak and Ibu; my beloved wife, Husna; my dearest son, Arslan; my little brother, Izzudin; and to my all class mates in Pascasarjana Program of UMS academic year 2013
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, I would like to thank to Allah subhanahu wata’ala Who always guides me days and nights.

Secondly, the writer would like to thank to the director of Post Graduate Program and the Head of Graduate Program of English Department. Thirdly, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude and appreciation to the following persons who have already helped him in the process of writing this thesis.

His appreciation and deepest gratitude is for Prof. Dr. Endang Fauziati, M. Hum as the first advisor, who have spared their time to encourage the writer to begin and to carry out this research. By her source of knowledge, support, and guidance, the writer can finish the study. In addition, Muamaroh, Ph.D. and Mauly Halwat Hikmat, Ph.D. as the examiners.

The appreciation is also for the participants in Kampung Inggris Semarang who gives permission and support the writer to do the research. The special and unexplainable thanks go to his family, his beloved wife, Husna; and his dearest son, Arslan.

Regardless of his hard work to do his best, he realizes that this research is still far from being perfect. That’s why suggestion and supportive criticism will be kindly accepted. Finally, he hopes that this research is useful for readers, especially English teachers to increase the technique to improve speaking skill.

Surakarta, December 13, 2017

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SPEECH DISFLUENCY MADE BY MALE AND FEMALE LEARNERS

(Case Study: Learners in Kampung Inggris Semarang)

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Abstract

In utterance, there must be some disfluency whether in normal people or in stutterer. In this paper, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of disfluency in human speech. Moreover, the disfluency would be different if it is categorized into two based on the gender. In this study the researcher figured out the disfluency based on the gender, male and female. The researcher chose 24 English learners of Kampung Inggris Semarang as the research object, 12 males and 12 females. The purpose of this study is to find out any types of disfluency that appear on the male and female speeches, to find the dominant type of disfluency occurred in male and female speeches, the difference between male and female speeches, and the factors causing the disfluency made by male and female speeches. In collecting the data the researcher used field research or observation and interview. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory from Clark and Wasow supported by Johnson and Bortfeld. Simultaneously, in evaluating the data; the researcher also used software, ELAN to facilitate the categorization of the disfluency types. The analysis showed that nine types of disfluency occur in learners’ speech, i.e. filler, silent pause, revision, incomplete phrase, broken word, repetition, grammatical disfluency, prolongation, and false start. The dominant disfluency occurred in male and female speeches was filler. In the dominant disfluency, males produced more fillers than females, whereas silent pause was more produced in female speeches. Besides, there was some factors causing disfluency made by male and female learners of Kampung Inggris Semarang, which were related to psychological factors. It included cognitive factors and affective factors. The cognitive factors included lack of mastering vocabularies, lack of mastering grammar, and factor of familiarity to the topic and for the affective factors included nervous, habit, and confidence. The difference between male and female learners was categorized into two i.e total number occurred and the dominant disfluency occurred in each male and female learners. In total, male produced more disfluency than female. Besides that male learner made more factors which could affect the disfluency in their speeches than female learners, male learners were more likely not in mastering grammar and vocabularies and getting prepared in materials.

Keywords: Disfluency, Male learners, Female Learners, Speech
Abstrak

Dalam sebuah ujaran, sudah dipastikan terdapat sebuah ketidaklancaran ujarana, entah itu di ujaran orang normal ataupun dalam ujaran orang gagap. Dalam penelitian ini, diambil sebuah kasus ketidaklancaran berbahasa yang dilakukan oleh pembelajar Bahasa Inggris di Kampung Inggris Semarang berdasarkan jenis kelamin, yaitu laki-laki dan perempuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kesalahan yang dilakukan pembelajar, mengetahui jenis kesalahan yang paling mendominasi, perbedaan kesalahan antara pembelajar laki-laki dan perempuan, dan faktor yang menyebabkan pembelajar mengalami ketidaklancaran berbahasa saat bertindak tutur. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori Clark dan Wasow dan didukung oleh teori Johnson dan teori Bortfeld. Sampel yang diambil adalah 12 pembelajar laki-laki dan 12 pembelajar perempuan. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan observasi dan wawancara. Di mana data yang telah diambil akan dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak ELAN. Hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa jenis kesalahan bahasa yang dilakukan oleh pembelajar Bahasa Inggris di Kampung Inggris Semarang adalah jeda isi, jeda diam, pengulangan, ketidaklengkapan frasa, kata yang tidak lengkap, tata bahasa yang salah, perpanjangan, dan kesalahan awal pada sebuah ujaran. Sementara itu, jenis kesalahan bahasa yang paling dominan muncul adalah jeda isi. Faktor yang menyebabkan kesalahan dalam ujaran pembelajar di Kampung Inggris Semarang adalah faktor psikologis yang terdiri dari faktor kognitif dan faktor afektif. Faktor kognitif ini terdiri dari kurangnya penguasaan kosa kata dan tata bahasa serta penguasaan topik monolog. Yang kedua adalah faktor afektif, yang terdiri dari kegugupan, kebiasaan berbahasa Inggris, dan kepercayaan diri pembicara. Perbedaan yang paling mencolok antara pembelajar laki-laki dan perempuan adalah jumlah kesalahan yang dibuat dimana pembelajar laki-laki paling banyak melakukan kesalahan dalam ujaran mereka dibanding dengan pembelajar perempuan. Sedangkan jenis kesalahan yang paling banyak muncul, pembelajar laki-laki melakukan jeda isi paling banyak, sedangkan pembelajar perempuan melakukan jeda diam paling banyak. Selain itu, pembelajar laki-laki lebih banyak melakukan hal-hal yang menjadi faktor ketidaklancaran dalam bertindak tutur mereka, antara lain tidak menguasai kosakata, tata bahasa dan tidak mempersiapkan topik saat melakukan monolog.

Kata kunci: Ketidaklancaran, pembelajar laki-laki, pembelajar perempuan, kemampuan berbicara
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