

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1.Theoretical Framework

This study analyzes types of slips of the tongue that occur in a context of religion sermon; hence, the writer decides to apply the theories of slips of the tongue which are proposed by several experts in this chapter. The main theory applied in this study is the slips of the tongue theory proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001). This chapter involves the description about speech production, slips of the tongue, factors that cause slips of the tongue, Indonesian affixes, and review of related studies of slips of the tongue.

##### 2.1.1. Speech Production

People produce speech to communicate to each other. In producing speech, the speaker has to formulate plans in such way from moving the articulators to produce the required sounds in the required order. According to Levelt (1989), the processes of speech production fall into three broad areas called conceptualization, formulation, and encoding. At the highest level, the processes of *conceptualization* involve determining what to say. These are sometimes also called message-level processes. The processes of *formulation* involve translating this conceptual representation into a linguistic form. Finally, the processes of *execution* involve detailed phonetic and articulatory planning. In conceptualization, speakers conceive an intention and select relevant information from memory or the environment in preparation for the construction of the intended utterance. The product of conceptualization is a preverbal message. This

is called the message level of representation. To some extent, the message level is the forgotten level of speech production.

There are two major components of formulation: we have to select the individual words that we want to say (*lexicalization*), and we have to put them together to form a sentence (*syntactic planning*). Finally, the processes of phonological encoding involve turning words into sounds. The sounds must be produced in the correct sequence and specify how the muscles of the articulatory system should be moved.

### **2.1.2. Slips of the Tongue**

Slips of the tongue is a particular kind of speech errors which is quite common to be found in everyday life. According to Gleason and Ratner (1998, cited in Pramudita, 2014), slips of the tongue is a condition where a speaker produces a non-existent word instead of the target word that the speaker intends to produce since the linguistic units or the error mechanism involved in the error. According to Harley (2001), a scientist named Dr. Spooner was the first man who examined the speech error, as he himself was also suffering from this speech production disability, which is the exchange of initial consonants between words. Later, he named after this speech error by *spoonerism*. This kind of speech error is the one we call it as slips of the tongue nowadays. Slips of the tongue, according to Clark and Clark (1977), is one kind of speech errors occurred in human's communication besides silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false starts (unretraced), false starts (retraced), corrections, interjections, and stutters.

### 2.1.2.1.Types of Slips of the Tongue

Slips of the tongue can be categorized into several types based on the linguistic units involved in the error (such as *phonological feature, phoneme, syllable, morpheme, word phrase, or sentence levels*) and the mechanism of the errors involved (including *blend, substitution, addition, or deletion of units*). The main theory applied in this study is the slips of the tongue theory proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001). According to Fromkin (1973), slips of the tongue can be categorized into several types, based on the mechanism of the slips of the tongue. Those types are: (1) anticipations, (2) perseverations, (3) reversals, (4) blends, (5) haplogogies, (6) misderivation, and (7) word substitution. According to Harley (2001), the categorization is based on the linguistics units involved in the error (the phonological feature, phoneme, syllable, morpheme, word, phrase, or sentence level) and the error mechanism involved (such as blend, substitution, addition, or deletion of units). Those types are: (1) feature preservation, (2) phoneme anticipation, (3) phoneme preservation, (4) phoneme exchange, (5) phoneme deletion, (6) affix deletion, (7) word blend, (8) word exchange, (9) morpheme exchange, (10) word substitution, and (11) phrase blend. From the combination of both theories, there are 13 distinct types of slips of the tongue, while the rests are only different in the naming of type. These 13 combination types can be seen in the list below:

Table 2.1 Types of Slips of the Tongue Proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001)

FROMKIN (1973)				HARLEY (2001)			
No.	Type	Utterance	Target	No.	Type	Utterance	Target
1.	Anticipation	<i>bake my bike</i>	take my bike	1.	Phoneme anticipation	The <i>mirst</i> of May	The <i>first</i> of May
2.	Perseveration	pulled a <i>pantrum</i>	pulled a tantrum	2.	Feature perseveration	Turn the <i>knop</i>	Turn the <i>knob</i>
				3.	Phoneme perseveration	God rest <i>re</i> merry gentlemen	God rest <i>ye</i> merry gentlemen
3.	Reversal	<i>fats and kodor</i>	katz and fodor	4.	Phoneme exchange	Do you <i>reel feally</i> bad?	Do you <i>feel really</i> bad?
				5.	Word exchange	Guess whose <i>mind</i> came to <i>name</i> ?	Guess whose <i>name</i> came to <i>mind</i> ?
				6.	Morpheme exchange	I <i>randomed</i> some <i>samply</i>	I <i>sampled</i> some <i>randomly</i>
4.	Blend	<i>ghastly / grastly</i>	Grizzly	7.	Word blend	The <i>chung</i> of today	The <i>young children</i> of today
				8.	Phrase blend	Miss you <i>a</i> very much	Miss you very much
5.	Haplology	<i>Posties</i>	post toasties				
6.	Misderivation	an <i>intervenient</i> mode	an intervening mode				
7	Word substitution	before the place <i>closes</i>	before the place open	9.	Word substitution	Get me a <i>fork</i>	Get me a <i>spoon</i>
				10.	Affix deletion	The chimney catch fire	The chimney <i>catches</i> fire
				11.	Phoneme deletion	<i>Backgound</i> lighting	<i>Background</i> lighting

Table 2.1 above shows several types of slips of the tongue proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001). According to the table, there are a total of thirteen distinct types which have different characteristics of each other. Some types proposed by Fromkin are basically similar with Harley's. They are only different in naming, such as anticipation, perseveration, reversals, blends, and substitution. The difference is that Fromkin divides them into a more complex categorization than the one in Harley's, such as in the types of haplology and misderivation. In contrast, Harley provides a more detail varieties of the types. We can see it from the concept of reversal type. To categorize this type, Fromkin only gives it a name *reversal* while Harley divides it into three categories, which are phoneme exchange, word exchange, and morpheme exchange. Further explanations about these thirteen types are presented below.

### 1. Phoneme anticipation

Phoneme anticipation happens when a phoneme of the following word shows up too soon in a possibility to replace the unit that should have appeared later on

Example: Utterance : The *m*irst of May

Target : The *f*irst of May

### 2. Feature perseveration

Feature perseveration occurs when the final sound of a target word is slip and replaced by another sound which have same manner of articulation,

Example: Utterance : Turn the kno*p*

Target : Turn the kno*b*

### 3. Phoneme perseveration

This type of slips of the tongue happened when a phoneme which has already occurs in the previous word reoccurs later again in the intended phoneme that should have occurred.

Example: Utterance : God rest *re* merry gentlemen

Target : God rest *ye* merry gentlemen.

### 4. Phoneme exchange

This type of slips of the tongue is characterized by two linguistic units exchange places which in this case are the phoneme.

Example: Utterance : Do you *reel* *feally* bad?

Target : Do you *feel* *really* bad?

### 5. Word exchange

This type of slips of the tongue is characterized by two linguistic units exchange places which in this case are words.

Example: Utterance : Guess whose *mind* came to *name*?

Target : Guess whose *name* came to *mind*?

### 6. Morpheme exchange

It is a type when the speaker exchanges the morpheme of two different words in their utterances

Example: Utterance : I *randomed* some *samply*

Target : I *sampled* some *randomly*

### 7. Word blend

It is a type when the speaker accidentally combines some elements of two different words which results into a new word.

Example: Utterance : The *chung* of today

Target : The *young children* of today

### 8. Phrase blend

It is a type when the speaker joins two different phrases into one sentence.

Example: Utterance : Miss you *a* very much

Target : Miss you very much

### 9. Word substitution

This type of slips of the tongue is characterized by an unintended word substitutes for the intended one.

Example: Utterance : Get me a *fork*

Target : Get me a *spoon*

### 10. Haplologies

This phenomenon involves skipping part of the target utterance.

Example: Utterance : *Poasties*

Target : *Post toasties*

### 11. Misderivation

It happens when the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix or prefix to the intended word.

Example: Utterance : One intervening *node*

Target : One intervenient *node*

## 12. Affix deletion

In this type slip of the tongue, the prefix or suffix of the word is deleted or omitted.

Example: Utterance : The chimney catch fire

Target : The chimney catches fire

## 13. Phoneme deletion

In this type slip of the tongue, the speaker is deleting one or more phonemes from the intended utterance.

Example: Utterance : *Background* lighting

Target : *Background* lighting

### 2.1.2.2. Factors that Cause Slips of the Tongue

Slips of the tongue undergoes beyond the speakers' consciousness, which makes it unavoidably happened in human communication. Basically, people produce slips of the tongue because of these two factors; emotional condition and speech rate. Certain emotional condition could influence people to produce slips of the tongue. When people happen to be in an imbalance state of mind, such as in a nervousness, anxiety, frightened and stressful situation, they are prone to make an error in their speech. In this situation, the planning and execution processes in human mind are disrupted when they produce utterances. Say right after a serious car accident, the victims have to explain the chronology of the accident, they most likely tell the cops about the incident in broken sentences, and unavoidably produce much slips of the tongue. In this tensed situation, their planning and

execution become less accurate and slips happen. In a stress or anxious condition, speakers may also produce slips.

The other factor causing the production of slips of the tongue is speech rate. Basically, people are more prone to produce slips of the tongue when they speak in a quick speech rate. McKay (1970) stated that the faster people talk, the more slips they tend to make. Faster speech is associated with competence, expertise, social attractiveness (Street et al. 1983, in Kendall 2013), and greater persuasiveness (Miller et al. 1976, in Kendall 2013) over slower speech.

### 2.1.3. Indonesian Phonemes, Affixes, Words, and Phrases

**Phoneme** in Bahasa Indonesia is called *fonem*. It is a minimal sound that distinguishes the form and the meaning in a word (Alwi. et al, 2003). For example is the word *pagi* and *bagi*. The phonemes [p] and [b] are distinguish the word *pagi* which means morning and the word *bagi* which means share. *Fonem* deals with the sound of word while *grafem* deals with the spelling.

**Affixes** in Bahasa Indonesia are divided into four categories, namely *prefiks* (prefix), *sufiks* (sufik), *infiks* (infix), and *konfiks* (confix) (Alwi. et al, 2010). All of them have their own function.

1. Prefix: Placed in front of the root word. Prefixes in Bahasa Indonesia are *ber-*, *di-*, *ke-*, *me-*, (*me-*, *mem-*, *men-*, *meng-*, *menge-*, *meny-*), *pe-* (*pe-*, *pem-*, *pen-*, *peng-*, *penye-*, *peny-*, *per-*) *se-*, and *ter-*. If two prefixes have to be on the same root word, then the prefix *meng-* should always be on the far left. Besides, the prefix

*per-* should follow so that there will be a form of *memper-* (e.g. *memperbudak*).

2. Suffix : Placed in the end of the root word. Suffixes in Bahasa Indonesia are *-kan*, *-i*, and *-an* (e.g. *makan - an*). Two suffixes cannot be attached on the same root word.
3. Infix : is an affix slipped in between the root word. Infixes in Bahasa Indonesia are *-el-*, *-em-*, and *-er-* (e.g. *melaju*, *kemilau*, *gerigi*). An infix is usually placed into the root word after the first syllable of the word.
4. Confix : It is a combination of prefix and suffix. The kinds of confixes in Bahasa Indonesia are *ber-kan*, *ber-an*, *pen-kan*, *per-an*, *memper-kan*, *diper-kan*, *ter-kan*, *ter-i*, *di-kan*, *di-i*, and *ke-an*.

Word is a set of phonemes or the smallest letter that has a meaning. The word itself still has vague meaning until it is in the form of sentence, it will have a fixed and real meaning. Indonesian word can be categorized into 10 types:

1. *Nomina* (noun)

It is defined as a word to name a person, animal, thing, place, and the other objects, either abstract or concrete.

2. *Verba* (verb)

Verbs contain all words that convey action or state of being. A verb can also states existence, action, or experience. It can be in the form of a transitive verb (followed by the object) such as *mengambil*, *mengangkap*,

and *membuat*, active verb (done by the subject) such as *menangis*, *melompat*, and *berjalan*, or passive verb (performed by the subject) such as *dibakar* and *dimakan*.

3. *Adjektiva* (adjective)

Adjective expresses the quality, quantity, and the state of an object. It is also functioned to describe or clarify the noun. It gives information about the object's size, shape, age, color, origin or materials. For example *cantik*, *tua*, and *besar*.

4. *Adverbia* (adverb)

Adverb is a word of group of word that modifies verb, adjective, or another adverb. It provides information about manner, place, time, frequency, and other activity that denoted by verb, adjective, or another adverb. The examples are *perlahan-lahan*, *dengan baik*, *kemarin* dan *disana*.

5. *Kata ganti* (pronoun)

It is a word that replaces noun. Pronoun can be functioned as subject, object, or complement in a sentence. Indonesian pronouns are like *kami*, *mereka* and *ini*.

6. *Numeralia* (numeral)

Numeral is defined as a word that expresses the number or relation to the number, such as quantity, sequence, frequency, or fraction. The examples are *600*, *ketiga*, and *lima kali*.

7. *Prepositional* (preposition)

Preposition is a word that shows the relationship among words in sentence, such as *di, ke, dari, pada, and oleh*.

8. *Kata sambung* (conjunction)

It is a word that connects words, sentences, phrases, or clauses. For examples, *apabila, ketika, asalkan, and maupun*.

9. *Kata sandang* (article)

An article does not have meaning, but it has function in sentence, such as *yang, si, and sang*.

10. *Kata seru* (interjection)

It is a word that conveys an emotion or sentiment in a sentence. Interjection in Indonesian language is like *wah, nah, oh, and celaka*.

**Phrase** is a combination of two or more words that are nonpredicative and commonly formed as combination that fill one syntactic function in the sentence.

Based on the characteristics, phrase is divided into 9 types as follow:

1. *Frase verbal* (verbal phrase) e.g. *berjalan lambat*.
2. *Frase ajektival* (adjectival phrase) e.g. *indah nian*.
3. *Frase nominal* (nominal phrase) e.g. *banyak rintangan*.
4. *Frase pronominal* (pronoun phrase) e.g. *kamu sekalian*.
5. *Frase adverbial koordinatif* (coordinative adverb phrase) e.g. *lebih kurang*.
6. *Frase numeralia* (numeral phrase) e.g. *empat perlima*.

## 2.2. Review of Related Studies

Several researchers focusing their study of slips of the tongue recently are Nisa (2009), Sugiarto (2013), Riantoby (2014), and Pramudita (2014). Nisa (2009) conducted research about speech errors used Global TV's presenter of music program "Most Wanted" as the object. Her study focused on the common types of speech errors: silent pause, repeats, false starts retraced, false starts unretraced, correction, interjection, and slips of the tongue. She used library research and field research as the research method.

Sugiarto (2013) analyzed slips of the tongue that focuses on types of pronunciation errors. The object of this study was the fourth semester students of English Department in academic year 2009/2010 during final examination of Tourism subject. Her study aimed to investigate and describe how pronunciation errors occurred. She used descriptive research method with the description and explanation to the data. While collecting the data, she did some steps: presenting, identifying, describing and discussing, and concluding. The types of slips of the tongue that she used fall into seven types namely: anticipation, preservation, exchange, blend, substitution, addition, and deletion.

Previous researches about slips of the tongue in such formal occasions have been conducted by Riantoby (2014) and Pramudita (2014). Riantoby (2014) conducted a study about slips of the tongue produced by television news presenter of Kompas TV. She found that the types of slips of the tongue uttered by the news presenters are misderivation, phoneme anticipation, phoneme preservation,

phoneme exchange, affix deletion, phoneme deletion, word blend, word exchange, and word substitution, whereas the most frequent type of slips of the tongue uttered is word substitution (35.72%). Riantoby's research is more or less the same with Pramudita's, which selecting Kompas TV's reporter as the subject of research. Pramudita (2014) found out that the types of slips of the tongue uttered by the reporter are phoneme anticipation, phoneme deletion, affix deletion, word blend, word exchange, word substitution, phoneme preservation, and misderivation, whereas the most common types of slips of the tongue uttered is word substitution (56.16%).

The gap between the related studies and this thesis is in the theoretical framework used. Nisa (2009) conducted her study by using the theory of speech errors in general. She identified speech errors done by Global TV's presenter of music program "Most Wanted". So, slip of the tongue is included as one of the categorization of the speech error. Riantoby (2014) and Pramudita (2014) applied only a theory proposed by Harley (2001) about eleven types of slips of the tongue. It is different with Sugiarto (2013) who conducted the study by using only the theory of Fromkin (1973) about seven types of slips of the tongue. This study applied a combination theory proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001) about thirteen types of slips of the tongue.