

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Conversation is one of the ways to communicate to others. However sometimes in our middle conversation our utterance produce is not running as smooth as we expected, we may make a mistake while producing speech and it is not our intention. Therefore, we sometimes utter some wrong utterances, in other word what we plan to say are not what are coming out from our mouth. When a person knows what they want to say or produce what they have thought and produce utterances clearly, they give an ideal delivery in their articulations. In other hand, not all people can utterance sentences clearly. It means that if the plans are not going well what we expected in the articulator, this is well known as slips of the tongue.

Slips of the tongue are regarded mostly as errors of articulation and they can occur in our everyday life. Unconscious thought and feeling can transfer to the conscious mind in the form of paraphrases. We reveal what is really on our mind by saying something we didn't mean to. For instance, when people intended to say "*Lebih tahu tentang macan eh ayam kampus ya..*" but he insteads to say "*..Lebih tahu ayam kampus ya.*". According Jaeger (2005) slips is unintended mistakes. The speakers intend to utter a particular word, phrase, or sentence and during the planning process something goes wrong, so that the production is at odds with the plan.

Slips of the tongue can be used to investigate the process of speech production. This production of the utterance is not always successful when some speakers do some speech although they have already formulated words in their minds and this process is very complicated although it seems very simple and happens only in millisecond. Speech production is the process by which speakers turn a mental concept into spoken utterances (Gleason and Ratner 1998). The process is started in the speaker's brain. In the process of producing speech, the speaker has to arrange the word that will appear in his thought first. Levelt (1993) in the process of speech production, the speaker has to arrange what to say and to determine the concept. After arranging it, the speaker translates the conceptual representation and selects the right words or phrases to put into linguistic form to express its meaning by placing those words in the correct order required by grammatical rules.

Slips of the tongue are errors involving the sounds or words of the language and associated to the processes of speech production. Errors can occur at each phase of speech production, that is, during lemma retrieval, grammatical and phonological encoding, as well as articulation. When the monitor notices an error, an alarm signal is sent to the conceptualizer, which then in turn issues the same preverbal plan, hoping that the renewed message will now be properly articulated (Levelt, 1989).

Furthermore Harley (1995) states that errors can be classified by the units of speech (e.g., phoneme, word, or phrase) and the mechanisms (e.g., exchange, substitution, anticipation, or perseveration). Analysis of speech errors shows that

production occurs in stages, with content words and function words being accessed at different stages, with some interaction between levels of processing. Moreover, Harley also classifies the kind of slips of the tongue into eleven types, they are feature preservation, phoneme anticipation, phoneme perseveration, phoneme exchange, affix deletion, phoneme deletion, word blend, word exchange, morpheme exchange, word substitution, and phrase blend.

In 1999, Wilshire in her article “The ‘Tongue Twister’ Paradigm as a Technique for Studying Phonological Encoding”, she found the effects of target phonological composition and the role of repeated reiteration from two experiments which she conducted. This task was found to elicit good rates of apparently “pure” pre-articulatory errors. Two of its features had a significant error-inducing effect: a) repeated reiteration; and b) the use of similar phonemes in targets (e.g., moss knife noose muff). The subjects were twelve native speakers of British English aged between 40 and 69. Six were aged between 40 and 59, and the other six between 60 and 69. They came from a range of domestic, technical, and trades backgrounds.

Frisch and Wright (2002), there are three measurements of the /s/ and /z/ contrast were made. Those are (1) percent voicing (2) duration of frication (3) amplitude of frication. They provide evidence for the psychological reality of phonological segments and words as units in the speech production process. In this experiment, the subjects were 21 participants each produced 6 repetitions of 88 different tongue twisters. The participants were monolingual American-English speaking undergraduate students at Northwestern University.

Griffin, Zenzi M. (2004) also wrote in his study of the relation between eye movements and speech. These results have three implications: 1) word-substitution mistakes are more indicative of problems in planning speech than problems in thought or attention; 2) speech errors are not caused by a person rushing through word preparation or omitting a sub-process; and 3) looking at an object is not a guarantee that the person will say it correctly. Here, Griffin had 33 participants, including university students (18–30 years old) and older adults (60–80 years old).

Those previous studies didn't consider occupation that needs capability in communication. In other hand, there are so many specific occupations that sometimes in life they once had a close relationship with their performance in speech production and urgently needs a clear articulation in the delivery of the word or phrase. For instance, the people who work in the entertainment world, they are need capability in their appearances but also need the capability in communication. One of the examples is Talk show presenter.

Nowadays, there are many talk shows on television screens popping up, almost every television station has an own talk show. The talk show is a conversation that is displayed. In the program there is a talk show host and speaker. Conversation is usually done a few people talking about topics that are currently being favored by many people. Talk show presenter is one of professions that not only need capability in her/his appearance but also need the capability of communication with his/her informant or guest star in his/her programs. They should be able to have a good communication especially in their

articulatory production and arranging their words throughout the event. Being a talk show presenter is not an easy thing; in addition to deal with the guest star directly during the talk show there are a lot of viewers who watch them.

The phenomenon of slips of the tongue usually occurs on the side-lines of an utterances produced by a talk show presenter. Making no mistake repeatedly in conducting her/his programs is also needed to keep the good reputation for his/her programs. Furthermore, if they have to bring that topic in the eyes of the general public is still a taboo topic and plus also have to interview the speakers directly concerned in accordance with the topic presented the experience at that moment can lead them to produce wrong utterances. According to Carol (2008) stated that slips usually happen when speakers are in particular feelings such as nervousness, tiredness, or anxiety.

There are some catching points that attract the writer to investigate it. The writer conducted a research about slips of the tongue that occur in the utterances spoken by the Indonesian talk show presenters. Bukan Empat Mata is chosen to be the source of the data for this study. This program is chosen because Bukan empat mata show a program that not only serve an inspiring thing in their topics, but also show topics were becoming a phenomenon among the latest communities. Furthermore, Bukan empat mata aired on every Monday to Friday with their duration 1 hour per episode so it could enrich the data collection in this study.

The writer conducted this study in order to analysis further about slips of the tongue, especially those that occur in the utterances produced by Indonesian talk show presenters. The production of error articulations in the subject is an

interesting data that can be analyzed from slips of the tongue aspect and focuses on the combination of types of slips of the tongue by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (1995). This study is also under research umbrella conducted by Masitha entitled Slip of the Tongue Produced by Indonesian Adults in Formal Situation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer attempts to make a research of slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian talk show presenters according combination types by Fomkin's and Harley's types of slips of the tongue. In doing the research, the writers focused of the study are as follow:

1. What are the types of slips of the tongue that occur in the utterances produced by the Indonesian talk show presenters?
2. What is the most common type of slips of the tongue that the Indonesian talk show presenters accidentally do?

1.3 Objective of the study

The objective of the study is to find out whether there are slips of the tongue or not produced by Indonesian Talk show presenters, if so, then to find out the types of slips of the tongue usually produced by Indonesian talk show presenters and to find out the most common type of slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian talk show presenters based on combination types by Fromkin's and Harley's types of slips of the tongue when they conduct their program and interview their guest star.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The study refers to slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian Talk shows presenters when they conduct their program and interview their guest star. This study is theoretically expected to give valuable contribution to the research in psycholinguistic field in which production of the speech especially in slips of the tongue. Practically, this study is proposed to give contribution to the reader and future researcher. This research also expected to provide more information about slips of the tongue for public in general. Last, it is likely to give benefit to the presenter themselves, hopefully can evaluate themselves so that they can be a good presenter in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research concerns with psycholinguistics study, especially in slips of the tongue. Furthermore, this study only slips of the tongue that occurred in Indonesian language produced by Indonesian talk show presenters. However, the writer ignore the gender as variable of this research so the writer only focuses on the occurrences of slips of the tongue in Bukan Empat Mata's presenters

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation in understanding this study, the writer would give the definition of some key terms.

Slips of the tongue : a speech error (or slip) is an unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution of material within an utterance or between utterances (Fromkin, 1973)

Speech Production : a process of producing speech (Levelt, 1993)

Talk Show : The television talk show is the television show that is entirely structured around the act of conversation (Timberg, 2002)