

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

People need to communicate with others during their life. In order to be understood by others, they are supposed to speak correctly. Before speaking is finally produced, there is a process of speech production which is divided into three stages called conceptualization, formulation, and articulation (Levelt, 1989, cited in Harley, 2001). Yet, sometimes people cannot avoid a speech error, in this case slips of the tongue. Slips of the tongue are considered as interesting phenomenon in linguistics especially in psycholinguistic for many researchers since a long time ago.

According to Fromkin (1973), a speech error (or slip) is an unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution of material within an utterance or between utterances. It means that speakers say something they do not mean to say. In a slip of tongue, a speaker wants to say something but unintentionally says something else.

One example of slips of the tongue can be found in speech performed by Indonesian politician Megawati Soekarnoputri in the final presidential debate in 2009. In her speech Megawati said”.... Kita adalah suatu Negara Kepulauan terbesar di Dunia, yang sangat unik yang dibatasi oleh dua samudera besar, Pasifik dan Hindia, dua benua Australia dan *Amerika*.....” (Riantoby, 2014). What she meant to say is”..... dua benua Australia dan *Asia*...” However, she did not correct her mistake and kept on delivering on her speech.

The occurrence of errors also might happen in court. The lexical error is a result of erroneous retrieval of lexemes in the mental lexicon (Kovač, 2011). In explaining certain subjects, people might produce errors due to several factors in certain condition, for instance, a witness said “*Tapi saya **pak** mulia bupatinya diusir.*” The witness was supposed to say “*Tapi saya yang mulia bupatinya diusir*” but instead of producing the target word, she made a slips of tongue and said *pak mulia*. The word *pak* and *yang* are in the same collocation which is about address term. There is possibility that people still think that *pak* and *yang* are the same. Therefore, some people may unconsciously say *pak* or *yang* when actually they are supposed to say *yang*. This example belongs to word substitution in which one word substituted the intended word. The example above is one of the examples of slips of the tongue produced by witness in the constitutional court.

Slips of the tongue have been intensively studied for years and considered as a rich source of data for models of speech production. Harley (2001) stated that slips of the tongue are errors which involve the sounds of words of the language, and provide a window onto the process of speech production. He studied speech errors as a way of understanding normal brain functions.

Originally slips of the tongue were considered a window to subconscious mind. More recently they have been taken as a rich source of evidence regarding the mental representations and operation involved in speech production planning in specific language. In previous studies, Fromkin (1973) in her study entitled *Speech*

Errors as Linguistic Evidence collected more than six hundred slips by herself or by colleagues and friends who reported the slips they have made for over three years.

Slips of the tongue can happen to anyone in any places including in formal situation, for example: prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court. A witness is a person who has information which may be useful in a case being heard in a Court. Person, who has seen or heard about an event which is related to a case and able to say how it happened, This is called being a 'witness of fact'. If someone has been asked to be a witness because of his specialist knowledge, this is called being an 'expert witness'. The Court has published a document for expert witness that is intended to assist experts to understand in general terms what the Court expects of an expert witness giving opinion evidence.

The writer choose to analyze court in the constitutional court because there is a little research about it in Indonesia. Constitutional court is one of the institution in Indonesia that has judicial power to judge for building law and justice. one of the function of constitutional court is giving decision the dissolution of political parties, and resolving disputes over election results.

The writer analyzed slips of the tongue produce by prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court. The writer choose this issue because it has been a trending topic when the President election happened on june 2014. The slips of the tongue in this research were analyzed using combined types of slips of the tongue categorization by

Fromklin (1973) and Harley (2001). Furthermore, this research is also a research project conducted by Masitha Achmad Syukri in English Department of Universitas Airlangga Surabaya in 2014 - 2015 entitled slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian Adults in formal situation.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Slips of the tongue can happen to anyone. Based on the phenomena above, this study uses the types of slips of the tongue proposed by Fromklin (1973) and Harley (2001) to examine two problems of the study to be analyzed are as the follows:

1. What types of slips of the tongue produced by Prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court?
2. Which types of slip of tongue is most dominant produced by Prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court?

1.3 The Objective of the study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the main purpose of this study to identify and classify the types of slips of the tongue found in the utterances of Prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court and know what most dominant of slips of the tongue is produced by Prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court. This study also aims to find out the dominant type of slips of the tongue which Prabowo's witnesses produce.

1.4 Significance of the study

The study concerns with psycholinguistic especially slips of the tongue in which it becomes one of important evidences of speech production process. The finding of this study, it hopes that this study will be one of the references for students or lecturers who are interested in psycholinguistics field. Psycholinguistic is a marriage between a psychology and linguistic. According to British dictionary, psycholinguistic is the psychology of language, including language acquisition by children, the mental processes underlying adult comprehension and production of speech, language disorder, etc. Besides, according to Field (2003), psycholinguistic explores the relationship between the human mind and language. The writer focus on slip of the tongue happens in the constitutional court. This study hopefully can give useful to other researcher to conduct the same research in speech errors specifically in slip of the tongue. This study is also expected to provide more information about slips of the tongues in formal situation, including in the constitutional court.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation and misinterpretation of the key terms used, the writer divined several terms.

1. Slips of the Tongue

. Based on Fromkin (1973), slip of the tongue is an error in speech production when the speaker makes unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution of material within utterances. Whereas, based on Harley (2001) stated that slips of the tongue are errors which involve

the sounds of words of the language, and provide a window onto the process of speech production. He studied speech errors as a way of understanding normal brain functions.

2. Speech Production

Speech production concerns in how person is actually produce the word into the form of sound without concern about the grammatical utterances (Traxler, et al, 2006, p.21). The process of speech production is divided into three major stages; conceptualization, formulation, and articulation (Levelt, 1989, cited in Harley, 2001).

3. Witness

Person or people who know by their self are about a moment. Witness in this case is person or people who asked to give information about what they know president election in their district.