

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This subchapter presents the theory applied to analyze the slips of the tongue produced by Prabowo's witnesses in the constitutional court. The main theory used for this study is the combined theory proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001) which concerns with speech errors especially slips of the tongue. Furthermore, the writer will provide the explanation about speech production and factors that cause slips of the tongue to strengthen the analysis of this study.

##### 2.1.1 Speech Production

According to Garret (1992), speech production occurs by a series of levels of processing. The model of speech production by Garret is divided into three broad areas: Conceptualization, formulation, and articulation. Conceptualization is the basic stage in speech production where the intention to convey particular meaning activates appropriate prepositions. The next stage is formulation which consists of three levels: functional level, positional level, and sound level. The last stage is articulation where we get articulatory instruction.

According to Harley (2001), communication with language is carried out through two basic human activities: speaking and listening. These are important to psychologist, for their mental activities. In speaking, people put ideas into words, talking about perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want other people to grasp. In listening, they turn words into ideas, trying to reconstruct the perceptions, feeling,

and intentions they were meant to grasp. Speaking and listening are fundamental of the mind as well as deal with perceptions, feeling, and intentions. People talk in order to convey facts, ask for favors, and make promises, and others listen in order to receive this information. Speaking and listening tell us a great deal about social and cultural activities, too.

Speaking is fundamentally an instrumental act. Speaker talks in order to have some effects from their listener. They speak to change their knowledge. They also ask in order to get the information.

According to Clark (1977), speaking is divided into two types of activity, planning and execution. Speakers first plan what they to say based on how they to change the mental state of their listener. Then they put their plan into execution, uttering the segments, words, phrases, and sentences that make up the plan. However, these divisions between planning and execution sometimes are not absolutely right. At any moment, speakers are usually both of them. They are planning that to say next while executing what they had planned moments before. It is impossible to say where planning leaves off and execution begins. Planning and execution are two ends of speech productions.

It is one thing to plan what one is going to say quite another thing to execute that plan. Speakers build up a general structure for discourse, form a skeleton for the sentence to be uttered, and select words to fit his skeleton constitutently by constituent.

. In speaking, people put ideas into words, talking about perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want other people to grasp. Words are not stored in the mind independently. Words are stored in the lexicon with connection to other words. Within the mental lexicon, some words are clearly more closely linked than others. According to Richards and Schmidt (2002, cited in Pepp ard 2007), mental lexicon is a word mental store of person, their meaning and association. They can be connected/ associated by meaning and by form (similarities in the way they are said or the way are written).

#### 1. Association by Meaning

Semantic offers a principled theory of the relationships between words. It suggests three main types of association:

##### a. Semantic fields

Where words are grouped according to the topic area that they fall into: *buildings, household utensils, family relationship*

##### b. Sense relations

Linking words through similarities and differences of meaning:

a. Synonyms: words sharing a similar meaning (though complete synonymy is rare)

b. Opposite: words with opposed meaning of several kinds. They might be:

Binary antonyms (alive/ dead)

Gradable antonyms (hot/ cold)

Converses (buy/ sell)

Multiply incompatible words (summer/ winter)

c. Hyponyms: words that are members of the same category

Dog is a hyponyms of *animal*

*Animal* is superordinate of dog

Within the category ANIMAL, dog and cat are co-hyponyms

c. Collocates

Word which is frequently appear together. Some collocates are co-ordinates: *cup* and *saucer*, *knife* and *fork*

Some collocates co-occur: *heavy* + *smoker*, *post* + *letter*, *door* + *handle*

2. Association by form

Words are linked to other words in our mental lexicon because they have similar form. The followings are examples of association by form:

White Anglo-Saxon Prostiute (=Protestant)

Don't take this as an erection (=rejection) on my part

So that we can PROgress – progress

### 2.1.2 Slips of the Tongue

Slips of the tongue are considered as a complicated mental processing which is entirely below the level of consciousness. This means, we are not aware of saying anything except when we hear ourselves made a mistake, and it is all happening very fast that we are not aware of any times these slips are taking.

There are many different definitions of a slip of the tongue in the literature. Fromkin (1973) mentions that slip of the tongue is unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution, and involuntary errors within utterances. She considers that slips of the tongue happen out of people's expectation. These unintentional errors happen spontaneously and naturally beyond our control. People cannot predict or plan what they might say in producing some errors. Boomer & Laver defines it as an involuntary deviation in performance from the speaker's current phonological, grammatical or lexical intention (qtd. In Fromkin, 1973: 217). A widely accepted definition is from Dell (1986:284) who defines a slip of the tongue as an unintended, habitual, deviation from a speech plan.

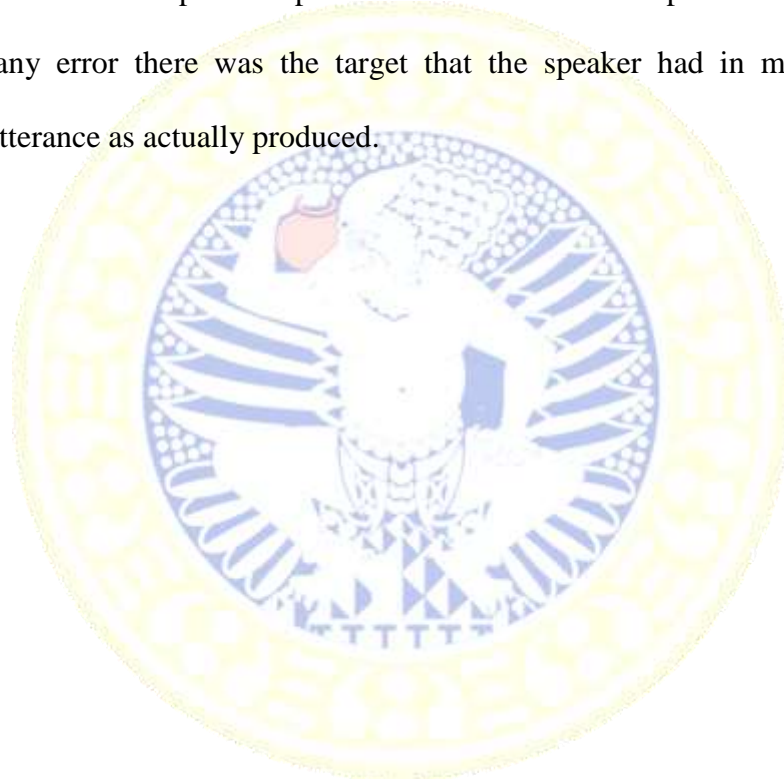
There are many different types of speech error. Harley (2001) can categorize them by considering the linguistic units involved in the error (for example, at the phonological feature, phoneme, syllable, morpheme, word, phrase, or sentence levels) and the error mechanism involved (such as the blend, substitution, addition, or deletion of units).

#### **2.1.2.1 Types of Slip of the Tongue**

. The writer used combined theory propose by Fromklin (1973) and Harley (2001). There are 7 types of slips of the tongue proposed by Fromklin (1973), namely: (1) Anticipation, (2) Perseveration, (3) Reveals, (4) Blends, (5) haplogologies, (6) Misderivation (7) Word Substitutions. Furthermore, another linguist Harley (2001) categorized slips of the tongue into 11 major different types of slip of the tongue by considering the linguistic units such as phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase,



or sentence level and mechanism involved in the error such as substitution, deletion, or addition of units. The types of slip of the tongue proposed by Harley are: (1) Feature Perseveration, (2) Phoneme Anticipation, (3) Phoneme Perseveration, (4) Phoneme exchange, (5) Phoneme deletion, (6) affix deletion, (7) word blend, (8) word exchange, (9) morpheme exchange, (10) word substitution, (11) phrase blend. Harley gives some examples of speech errors in his own corpus to illustrate these points. In any error there was the target that the speaker had in mind, and the erroneous utterance as actually produced.



Tabel 2.1 The comparison between 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>	<i>Take my bike</i>	1	Phoneme Anticipation	The <i>mirst</i> of May	The <i>first</i> of May
2	Perseveration	Pulled a <i>pantrum</i>	Pulled a <i>tantrum</i>	2	Feature Perseravation	Turn the <i>knop</i>	Turn the <i>knob</i>
				3	Phoneme Perseravation	God rest <i>re</i> merry gentlemen	God rest <i>ye</i> merry gentlemen
3	Reversal	<i>Fats and kodor</i>	<i>Katz and fodor</i>	4	Phoneme Exchange	Do you <i>reel feally</i> bad?	Do you <i>feel</i> really bad?
				5	Word Exchange	Guess whose <i>mind</i> came to <i>name</i> ?	Guess whose <i>name</i> came to <i>mind</i> ?
4	Blend	<i>Ghastly/ grastly</i>	Grizzly	6	Morpheme Exchange	I <i>randomed</i> some <i>samply</i>	I <i>sampled</i> some <i>randomly</i>
				7	Word Blend	The <i>chung</i> of today	The <i>young</i> children of today
5	Haplology	<i>Posties</i>	<i>Post toasties</i>	8	Phrase Blend	Miss you <i>a</i> very much	Very much + a a great deal
				6	Misderivation	An <i>intervenient</i> node	An <i>intervening</i> node
7	Word Substitution	Before the place <i>closes</i>	Before the place <i>opens</i>	9	Word substitution	Get me a <i>fork</i>	Get me a <i>spoon</i>
				10	Affix Deletion	The chimney catch fire	The chimney catches fire
				11	Phoneme Deletion	Background lighting	Background lighting

According to table 2.1, there are several similarities and differences of Fromkin's (1973) and Harley's (2001) types. The similar types are anticipation, perseveration, reversals, blends, and word substitution. Even though, the terms used by both linguists are different, they have the same meaning. For instance, both linguists used the term blend in defining the combined words which result in a new word, and classified as one of their types. However, Harley mentioned blend as one of his types but in two different types. He divided the term blend into two distinguish types, word blend and phrase blend. Due to the explanation before, it could be seen that Harley's types are more detail and complete rather than Fromkin's types. However, there are some Fromkin's types which are not included in Harley's types, namely haplogogies and misderivation.

Considering similarities and differences, the writer decided to combine those two types to explore more about slips of the tongue. Both types almost have the same types, even though some Fromkin's types cannot be found in Harley's types. The writer hoped that this study could be more complete and comprehensive by combining those types. Then, both types can be used together to complement each other. The writer combined types of slips of the tongue into 13 types of slips of the tongue to analyze the data. Here are the combined types which provide the explanations and examples of each type 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 sound have appeared later on.

Target : The *f*irst of May

Slip : The *m*irst of May

### 2. Feature Perseveration

Feature perseveration occurs when the final sound of word is replaced by another sound which is still in the same manner of articulation.

Target : turn the *knob*

Slip : turn the *knop*

### 3. Phoneme Perseveration

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

Target : God rest *ye* merry gentlemen

Slip : God rest *re* merry gentlemen

### 4. Phoneme Exchange

In this type, two linguistic units exchange place which in this case are the phonemes.

Target : Do you *feel* really bad?

Slip : Do you *reel feally* bad?

### 5. Word Exchange

In this type of slips of tongue, two linguistics units exchange places. In this case, the linguistic units exchanged are words.

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

Slip : Guess whose *mind* comes *name*?

### 6. Morpheme Exchange

When the speaker exchanges the morpheme of two different words in their utterances, that kind mistake is categorized as morpheme exchanged.

Target : I sampled some randomly

Slip : I randomed some simply

### 7. Word Blend

A slip is considered as word blend when the speaker accidentally combines some elements of two different words which results into a new word.

Target : The *young children* of today

Slip : the *chung* of today

### 8. Phrase Blend

Phrase blend is condition in which the speaker joins two different phrases into one sentence.

Target : Miss you a very much + great deal

Slip : Miss you a very much

### 9. Haplologies

This phenomenon involves skipping part of the target utterance.

Target : *Post Toasties*

Slip : Poasties

### 10. Misderivations

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

Target : One intervenient node

Slip : One intervening node

### 11. Word substitution

Word substitution is a slips of the tongue in which an unintended word substitutes for the intended one.

Target : Get me a *spoon*

Slip : Get me a *fork*

### 12. Affix Deletion

In this slips of the tongue, the prefix and suffix of the word is deleted or omitted.

Target : The chimney catches fire

Slip : The chimney catch fire

### 13. Phoneme Deletion

This slips of the tongue happens when one or more phoneme are deleted from the intended utterance.

Target : Background lighting

Slip : Background lighting

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

People produce slips of the tongue in occasional basis. From the study slips of the tongue, there are some factors that can affect the likelihood of a slip occurring. Slips of the tongue can occur in certain emotional condition. When people are anxious or nervous, they tend to make mistakes in speaking. One possibility is that nervousness disrupts planning and execution process of speech generally as stated by Freud in Carroll (2008) also proposed that slips of the tongue usually happen when speakers are in particular feelings such as nervousness, tiredness, or anxiety. When the Prabowo's witnesses who from the civil society have to deliver the information about politics, they are more nervous than the Prabowo's witnesses who work in politics. This nervous can be found Speakers become tense, and their planning and execution become less efficient and slips cannot be avoided. When the speakers are stressed or under pressure, slips of the tongue are also likely to happen.

Freud in Reason (2000) called the cause of slips of the tongue as psychophysiological factors, a label which embraced fatigue, excitement, strong associations, distraction, preoccupation, and the like.

### **2.1.3 Indonesian Phoneme, Affixes, Word, Phrase**

#### **2.1.3.1 Phoneme**

Phoneme is defined as the smallest phonetic unit of language that distinguishes the form and meaning of words (Alwi, et al., 2003). Usually, phoneme is represented by sound. It has the similar sound but it has different meaning. Phoneme is written between two slashes (/.../). In Bahasa Indonesia, phoneme /p/ and /b/ are two different phonemes, for instance the words *pagi* and *bagi*. Phonemes are divided differently based on their location. For example, sound /p/ will be produced freely by the speaker if it is located in the first syllable, for instance in the word *pagi*. Another side, if sound /p/ appears in the last syllable, sound /p/ will not be produced, for instance in the word *siap*.

#### **.2.3.1.2 Affixes**

In bahasa Indonesia, affixes are divided into four categories namely *prefix* (*prefix*), *sufiks* (*suffix*), *infiks* (*infix*), and *konfiks* (*confix*) (Alwi et Al, 2003). Every *prefix*, *suffix*, *infix*, and *confix* have their own functions and learning more about formation with the contribution of affix enable us to understand better about the semantic feature and a word and what effect it gives to the whole sentence.



Affix placed in front of root word is called prefix ( e.g. *me-* in *melihat*). The prefix in Indonesia language are *ber-*, *di-*, *ke-*, *me-* (*me-*, *mem-*, *men-*, *meng-*, *menge-*, *meny-*), *pe-* (*pe-*, *pem-*, *pen-*, *peng-*, *penge-*, *peny-*, *per-*), *se-*, and *ter-*. Affixes placed in the end of the root word is called suffix (e.g. *-an* in *makanan*). The suffix in Indonesia language are *-kan*, *-i*, *-an*. Infix is an affix slipped in between the rot word (e.g *-em-* in *pemimpin*). The infix is usually placed into the root word after the first syllable of the root word. The infix in Indonesia language are *-el-*, *-em-*, and *-er-*. Confix in combination of prefix and suffix in a root word (e.g. *ber-an* in *berlangganan*). The confix in Indonesia language are *ber-kan*, *ber-an*, *pen-an*, *per-an*, *memper-kan*, *diper-kan*, *ter-kan*, *ter-I*, *di-kan*, *di-i* and *ke-an*.

### 2.3.1.3 Words

Word can change into different meaning because of additional words. Words can be added by affixes to make new form of words. According to Alwi et. al (2003), a word itself can be defined as a set of phonemes and has a meaning. He divides Indonesian word into 2 categories based on its form and characteristic; main syntactic category and other category named “*kata tugas*”. In other words, word can be defined based on its syntactic category or word class. Main syntactic categories consist of *verba* (verb), *nomina* (noun), *adjektiva* (adjective), and *adverbial* (adverb). Below are the examples of each category.

1. Verb (verb) e.g: *mati* and *suka*
2. Adjective (adjektiva) e.g: *kecil*, *merah*, and *bundar*

3. Noun (nomina) e.g: *guru, kucing, and meja*

4. Adverb (adverb) e.g: *di kamar, dengan cepat, dan di rumah*

#### 2.3.1.4 Phrases

Two or more words that are nonpredicative and commonly formed as combination that fill one syntactic function in the sentence are commonly known as phrase (Alwi, et al., 2003). It has certain function in a sentence. Indonesian phrases are divided into 5 types:

1. Frase nominal (nominal phrase) e.g. *banyak rintangan*
2. Frase verbal (verbal phrase) e.g. *berjalan lambat*
3. Frase ajektival (adjectival phrase) e.g. *indah nian*
4. Frase adverbial (adverb phrase) e.g. *lebih kurang*
5. Frase preposisional (prepositional phrase) e.g. *dari and ke.*

The phrase included core verb and other words that act as an addition to the meaning of the verb. Such construction *sudah membaik, akan mendarat, tidak harus pergi*, in the example of a type of endosentrik atributif (endosentrik attributive phrase). Phrases such as *makan dan minum serta menyanyi atau menari*. Each having two core verbs associated with the word and and or. It is called endosentrik coordinative.

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

Slips of the tongue have been intensively studied for years by many researchers. Nisa (2009) observes speech errors made by Global Tv VJ the Music Programs:” Most wanted”. The result of this study is VJ did many errors when they as presenter in the music program. The errors that had been done were Filled pause, silent pause, repeats, corrections, retraced false starts, shutters, interjencion, unretraced false starts, and slip of the tongue.

According to Widyawati (2013) who observes Slip of the Tongue in News Anchors’ Utterances on Indonesia Private Tv Stations. The results was seven types of *SOT* (perseveration, anticipation, substitution, deletion, blend, exchange, misderivation) are found in the utterances that produced by the news anchors of Metro TV and TV One. The most dominant type of *SOT* found in this research is substitution. It occurs seven times and is found in several forms of substitution (noun, adverb, and preposition substitution). In further reading, there are various kinds of factors influencing the occurrence of *SOT*. The most dominant factors influencing Metro TV and TV One news anchors experiencing the *SOT* are internal and external difficulties. Those various conditions highly affect the news anchors’ performance in reporting the news.

Furthermore, Riantoby (2014) who observes Slip of the Tongue produced by Television News Presenters of Kompas TV. The results was there are nine types of slip of the tongue (misderivation, phoneme anticipation, word blend, word exchange,

and word substitution) were found in the utterances that were produced by the news presenters of Kompas TV.

According to Pramudita (2014) who observes slips of the tongue in the utterances produced by television news reporters of Kompas TV. The results, there are eight types of slips of the tongue (phoneme anticipation, phoneme deletion, affix deletion, word blend, word exchange, word substitution, phoneme perseveration, and misderivations). The most common type of slips of the tongue that was present during the research is word substitution.

The most recent research was conducted by (Kuruoglu, 2014) wrote an article entitled Slips of the Tongue: A Psycholinguistics study In Turkish language. They analyzed whether the number of the slips of the tongue of the native speakers of Turkish illustrate any important differences based on age, gender and educational background differences and whether the speaker planned his/ her speech in advance or not. The result, it has been found out that children speak less fluently in terms of SOT than the speakers in the other two age groups.