

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The term 'slips of the tongue' is a natural phenomenon that we frequently find in daily speech. We may make a mistake while producing speech and it is not our intention. This phenomenon is not in our prediction because it occurs in the unconsciousness of our mind. We are only aware of that when it happens. In Psycholinguistics study, slip of the tongue is under discussion of speech production.

Indeed, slip of the tongue is quite normal in daily speech since it happens to speakers on the several occasions. That kind of error may happen to anyone including a radio news announcer who informs what is unfolding such as traffic jam, weather, and other events. Being an announcer means that we should have a quality in speech. The qualities that are usually considered necessary in becoming a professional radio announcer are a good voice, little or no regional accent, clear diction and accurate pronunciation. Quite often, the voice affects the audience's opinions about programs. According to Beamen (2000) radio news announcers should contribute the understanding of listeners since the radio news coverage has the advantage of speed and frequency. The listeners can hear the announcers tell their story on the air as an event which is unfolding.

Nowadays, radio station still exists while other digital media are growing. This is because it has loyal audiences on specific programs like music, humor, or quiz, for instance, Suara Surabaya Radio. It is a news radio station which broadcasts

specific programs about news such as crime, traffic, and sports. The other examples are Gen FM which is a music radio station with a tagline 'Suara Musik Terkini', and Hard Rock FM which is a lifestyle and entertainment radio station. The writer chose Suara Surabaya radio station as a subject of research because this station always tries to give information to their listeners. Not only giving information about news, this station is also educative and active to keep the local art and culture of Indonesia.

Suara Surabaya has also obtained some awards such as Adikarya Palapa Sewaka from the minister of transportation and telecommunication, Agum Gumelar, in 2000; 100 Pusaka Surabaya from Surabaya Heritage and Art and History Community in 2008; and Blood Donation Volunteers from Palang Merah Indonesia in 2008. In 2005, the founder of Suara Surabaya, Soetojo Soekomihardjo, obtained an award as an entrepreneur who cares about art. He got the award from East Java Governor at that time, Imam Utomo (SS Anugerah, 2008).

Several researches on speech error have been conducted before. Kawachi (2002) has conducted a research "*Practice Effects on Speech Production Planning: Evidence from Slips of the Tongue in Spontaneous vs. Preplanned Speech in Japanese*". He focused on how practice influences speech production planning processes. He compared slips of the tongue in Japanese collected spontaneous everyday conversation and those collected from largely preplanned conversation in live-broadcast TV programs. Kawachi used parameter classification system of slips of the tongue based on Jaeger (1992), who used three parameters "stage," "form," and "directionally." Nisa (2009) has conducted "*A Study on Speech Errors Made by*

Global TV VJ the Music Programs: Most Wanted". She described speech errors that occurred on the presenter as known as VJ of Global TV music program. She focused on the common types of speech errors such as pauses, repeats, and false starts. In addition, Postma, Kolk, & Povel (1990) also have conducted "*on the Relation among Speech Errors, Disfluencies, and Self Repairs*". In their study, they explained the relationship between speech errors (deviations from a speech plan), disfluencies (interruptions in the execution of a speech plan), and self-repairs (corrections of speech errors) which were examined. Nisa and Postma, Kolk, & Povel's study focused on the speech errors in general, while the writer focused on the specific kind of speech errors that is slips of the tongue. Kawachi focused on the live-broadcast TV programs as a subject and used Jaeger (1992, in press) as a theory to classify the parameters of slips of the tongue. Kawachi used Jaeger theory to get the results of the practice effect on speech production planning while the writer's study used Harley (1995) to get the types of slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian radio news announcers.

More importantly, the writer's study considers observing radio announcers as a subject since actually radio announcer is one of professions that need the capability of communication. They should have the ability to entertain and inform the listeners because one of the universal demands of humanity is to find enjoyment. Even with proper articulation that radio announcers have, listeners can still hardly understand them. However, in some cases, there are occasions of slips of the tongue produced by

them. The one example of slips of the tongue is while the speaker said "*kerima kasih*" and the target is "*terima kasih*."

Speech errors seem to be quite normal, although they tend not to occur very frequently. Berko-Gleason & Ratner (1998) argue that speech errors may be funny (to the listener) or embarrassing or frustrating (to the speaker). They also provide indirect evidence for the units, stages, and cognitive computations involved in speech production. According to Clark and Clark (1977), speech errors occur for many reasons. It may occur when the speaker does not know what to say next and has to think a second for the following utterance.

Mismatches sometimes occur in the natural speech between intention and output. Slips of the tongue are errors involving the sounds or words of the language, and under discussion of the processes of speech production. Errors of speech could be classified according to the units of speech (e.g., phoneme, word, or phrase) and the mechanisms (e.g., exchange, substitution, anticipation, or perseveration) involved. 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 (Harley, 2006). Collinge (1990) proposes that speech is planned over units of less than a sentence in length. Speakers do not always produce complete grammatical sentences that would look acceptable if written down in every detail.

A slip of the tongue is the part of speech production. In the speech production, the speaker has to formulate plans for moving the articulators in such a way as to produce the required sounds in required order. Based on 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.

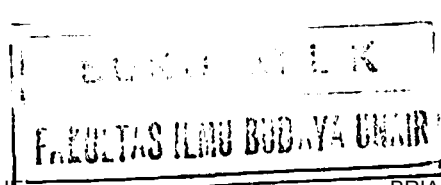
The writer's study focuses on the types of slips of the tongue proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (1995) due both of them are complementary. The writer decides to combine slips of the tongue into thirteen types; they are haplogogies, misderivation, feature preservation, phoneme anticipation, phoneme perseveration, phoneme exchange, affix deletion, phoneme deletion, word blend, word exchange, morpheme exchange, word substitution, and phrase blend. In addition, this study is under umbrella research conducted by Masitha entitled Slips of the Tongue Produced by Indonesian Adult in Formal Situation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the phenomenon above; that is slip of the tongue may occur to anyone, the writer tries to enact radio announcers as a subject of research and has formulated the research questions as follow:

1. What are the types of slips of the tongue produced by radio news announcers of Suara Surabaya Radio?
2. What is the most frequent type of slips of the tongue produced by radio news announcers of Suara Surabaya Radio?

1.3 Objective of the Study



The objectives of the study are firstly to find out whether there are slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian radio news announcers of Suara Surabaya Radio. Secondly, to find out the types of slips of the tongue in the utterances and then the most frequent type of slips of the tongue by the Indonesian radio news announcers of Suara Surabaya Radio.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Hopefully this study can contribute to the development of psycholinguistics studies. Specifically, this study is expected to give a description about slips of the tongue produced by radio news announcers. The result of the study also may give an understanding to the listeners; that is, slips of the tongue can occur to anyone. The reader may get an understanding about speech preparation in the process of speech production process to overcome speech errors and make the corrections of speech errors. The writer wishes the finding will give more ideas to students who are interested in psycholinguistics, especially on the analysis of speech errors, particularly in the English Department of The Faculty of Humanities of Airlangga University.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study only concerns about the slips of the tongue in the utterances produced by Indonesian radio news announcers of Suara Surabaya radio. Even though the main focus of this study is the slips of the tongue that occurred in Indonesian language spoken by the news announcers, it is possible that there are

Indonesian language spoken by the news announcers, it is possible that there are some data in English or Javanese to be analyzed. This study does not consider the gender and age of the announcers as the variable of the subject.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- a. **Slips of the tongue:** an unintended word in speech production wherein the speaker makes unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution of material within an utterance (Fromkin, 1973).
- b. **Speech Production:** a process of producing speech, suggested by Levelt (1993).
- c. **Radio Announcer:** Someone who reports news, chooses music to play, and gives weather forecasts (Snow, 2002).
- d. **Suara Surabaya Radio:** One of the first private radio news station in Indonesia, located in Surabaya. This radio has become famous since it facilitated the road users by informing the traffic jam (Jhonnatans, 2008).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW