

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication takes a major role in people's life. During communication, there is a process of sending and receiving information. People produce language in order to express what they would like to address. To make the information well received by others, people are supposed to speak correctly without an error. 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). The speech could not totally be perfect. Even though the concept has been arranged, there is a possibility to produce unintentional errors in speaking. This kind of error is commonly known as slip of the tongue.

Slips of the tongue are considered as interesting phenomenon in linguistics especially in psycholinguistics for many researchers since a long time ago. As stated by Carroll (2008), it was reemerged by the seminar publication of an article by Fromkin in the early 1970s. Slip of the tongue is one of the primary sources of evidence in explaining speech production process. It also belongs to one of speech errors in which people produce some slips in speaking. Dell (1986) explains that speech errors are unintended, non-habitual deviations from speech plan (cited in Postma, Kolk, Povel, 1990). The errors happen naturally and spontaneously to anyone and anytime. People realize the occurrence of errors after those are already

produced. However, not all of the speakers revise the errors after realizing it; sometimes, they continue their speech without paying attention to the previous errors.

One of example of slips of the tongue found in speech performed by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the Saka's New Year Eve 1935 (*Nyepi*) in 2013 (Reviyanto, 2013) . In his speech, Susilo said "*Mari kita hindarkan aksi-aksi anarkis, tindak kekerasan, unjuk rasa yang merusak, serta perilaku pencemaran nama baik yang akan **menggoreng**...*". Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono realized that what he said was simply wrong and then he directly replaced the word into the target utterance: "*Saya ulangi, yang akan **mencoreng** kesantunan dan keadaban demokrasi kita*". The example above shows that some people might realize the errors they produced and directly make correction on them.

The occurrence of errors also might happen in class during learning process produced by lecturers using Bahasa Indonesia. The lexical error is a result of erroneous retrieval of lexemes in the mental lexicon (Kovač, 2011). In explaining certain subjects, they might produce errors due to several factors in certain condition, for instance, a lecturer says "*Jadi tidak mungkin kalau kalor itu mengalir dari benda yang bersuhu **tinggi** ee bersuhu rendah ke benda yang **tinggi**.*" 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 lecturer of Universitas Airlangga.

Fromkin (1973) mentions that slips of the tongue are unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution, and involuntary errors

within utterances. She has found 7 types of slips of the tongue based on errors mechanism involved namely anticipations, perseverations, reversals, blends, haplogologies, misderivations, and word substitution.

Harley (2001) has found 11 types based on the errors in linguistics units and the errors in mechanism namely phoneme anticipation, feature perseveration, phoneme perseveration, phoneme exchange, word exchange, morpheme exchange, word blend, phrase blend, word substitution, affix deletion, and phoneme deletion.

The studies on slips of the tongue have been researched by some researchers. In 1992, Jaeger did a research about slips of the tongue and related the data to the phonological errors in children utterance. By the result, there were differences of slips of the tongue produced by children and adults' models proven by the phonological characteristics in children utterances. Kawachi (2002) also conducted a research about the influences of practice effects on speech production planning process in Japanese. It is found that several errors found are unaffected by practice. Then, Altiparmak & Kuruoglu (2014) conducted a research about slips of the tongue produced by native speakers of Turkish concerned on the differences based on gender, age, educational background, and planned speech in advance or not. The result showed that those differences were affected by the occurrence of slips of the tongue.

Other previous study investigated slips of the tongue in Bahasa Indonesia. Pramudita (2014) examined slips of the tongue produced by television news reporter of Kompas TV. She found that 8 out of 13 combined types proposed by

Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001) produced by news reporter of Kompas TV namely phoneme anticipation, phoneme perseveration, word exchange, word blend, word substitution, affix deletion, and phoneme deletion. The most frequent type produced by reporter of Kompas TV was word substitution with 41 slips of the tongue (51.16%). In addition, Riantoby (2014) conducted a research about slips of the tongue television news presenters of Kompas TV. She found 9 out of 13 combined types of slips of the tongue in the utterances produced by news presenters of Kompas TV. As a result, word substitution turned to be the most common slip with total 35,72% from the data.

The researchers above have already observed the phenomena of slips of the tongue in various subjects, for instance, slips of the tongue produced by children and adults in the formal situation such as television and news. It seems that none of the studies have taken lecturers as the subject. The writer was interested at doing a similar research about slips of the tongue as well. The gap of previous studies and this study is the writer investigated slips of the tongue produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures using Bahasa Indonesia. It becomes interesting phenomenon due to the limited research was done in the formal situation especially educational situation.

Lecturer is a public figure at university level aims to deliver the knowledge based on their expertise. Besides, they also take responsibility of students' understanding. As lecturers, they are supposed to deliver information correctly in order to make students understand about what they have in which lead to improve their competences. The errors produced by lecturers might lead to

misunderstanding between lecturers and students. Yet, the occurrence of producing some errors cannot be avoided due to some factors. Fatigue and stress or distraction becomes one of factors that affect slips happen more frequently rather than others (Nayef & Nashar, 2014). Even though they have prepared themselves before giving lectures, it is inevitable that they make errors in speaking. Due to these phenomena, slips of the tongue are considered as an important case to be discussed further.

In this present study, the writer conducted a research about slips of the tongue produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga. Thus, this study investigated the types of slips of the tongue occurred, then found the most frequent type produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures using Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is used as the medium of instruction in class. Universitas Airlangga is chosen because it is considered as a well-known state university in Surabaya and belongs to one of the 20 oldest universities in Indonesia (Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Web Site). Then, the writer selected three faculties for collecting data based on three broad areas of knowledge; natural sciences, social sciences, and humanity sciences. Moreover, this study was analyzed using combined types of slips of the tongue by Fromkin (1973) and Harley's (2001). Hereinafter, this research was conducted under the research project chaired by Masitha Achmad Syukri entitled "*Slips of the Tongue Produced by Indonesian Adults in Formal Situation*".

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Slips of the tongue mostly happen naturally in daily life, including the lecturers in giving lectures in class. Based on the phenomenon above, this study used combined types of slips of the tongue proposed by Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001) to examine several problems as follows:

1. What are types of slips of the tongue are produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures using Bahasa Indonesia?
2. What is the most frequent type of slips of the tongue produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures using Bahasa Indonesia?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statements of the problems above, there are two objectives provided in this study. The first objective is to identify and classify the types of slips of the tongue produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures. Besides, the aim of this study is to find out the most frequent type of slips of the tongue produced by lecturers of Universitas Airlangga in giving lectures. So, the writer can estimate the characteristics of the lecturers' slip of tongue produced.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be used as a source in Psycholinguistics especially slips of the tongue in which it becomes one of important evidences of speech production process. Hopefully, the findings of this study can give

contribution to the next researchers in conducting a similar research. In addition, the finding of this study can be used as a source for the next researchers who want to conduct a research about the slips of the tongue in different focuses. This study is also expected to provide information to all of people for making them more aware of making such type of slips of the tongue. Besides, this study is expected to help all of people or lecturers in producing speech to prepare more in their performance, especially in the formal educational situation. After that, they can evaluate themselves to be a better speaker.

### **1.5 Definition of Key Terms**

In this study, the writer provides several defined key terms in order to avoid misunderstanding of its used.

#### **1. Slips of the Tongue**

Slips of the tongue are unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending or substitution, and involuntary errors within utterances (Fromkin, 1973). According to Harley (2001), slips of the tongue involve errors in the sounds or words of the language and provide a window onto the process of speech production.

#### **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. Lecturers**

An academic member in charge of delivering the knowledge of sciences or technology based on their expertise to create an educational atmosphere in learning process in order to make the students actively develop their potential (Republik Indonesia, 2012). In this research, the lecturers used Bahasa Indonesia as the medium of instruction in giving lectures.

