# **CHAPTER I**

# **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the introductory part of the study. It covers the background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, research methodology, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

## **1.1 Background of the Study**

In delivering ideas, the human mind has a vital role in arranging the words to produce a meaningful utterance. The speaker needs to convey the message as clear as possible to avoid misunderstanding among communicators. In the process of communication, a hearer also needs to understand and comprehend the content spoken by the speaker. Simultaneously, the hearer should cultivate the words in mind to identify the acoustic signals in hearing (Subyakto, 1988).

Language activities cannot be separated from mental processes and operations. Thus, linguistic studies need to be complemented by interdisciplinary studies between linguistics and psychology which are called psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is a study that can connect language and the human mind. Kempen (1978) explains that humans and language are the main objects of the study. There are many cases found where a speaker has problem related to the mind so that they could not pronounce some words well. This phenomenon can be called speech errors.

Speech error may occur in any situation, whether formal or informal, in the processing of speech. The speech errors are not random and unpredictable. Even somebody could not predict the time the error will occur or what the errors would be. Speech errors can be classified based on the language units involved, such as the phoneme, morpheme, syllable, word, phrase, or the error related process (combining, replacing, adding, or deleting of units). As an example, when someone says *irregural verb* instead of *irregular verb*. Based on that example, it can be seen that the speaker made a mistake in uttering the phoneme /l/. The phonemes /r/ and /l/ almost have the same sounds so that the speaker could not pronounce *irregular verb* correctly*.*

According to Clark and Clark (1977), there are nine types of common speech errors, one of which is slips of the tongue. Kurouglu and Altiparmak (2014) define slips of the tongue as a type of speech error or speech disfluency in which sounds or syllables or whole words change their locations between two or more words in the utterance. Clark and Clark (1977) have revealed that slips of the tongue can occur due to cognitive difficulty, situational anxiety, or social factor. Fitriana (2018) states that tongue slips do not recognize people. They can be experienced by all people regardless of their age, educational background or job.

Since people can experience a slip of the tongue, a public figure may also experience this phenomenon. As a public figure, they have lined up to appear as perfect as possible in front of the public. However, anyone never knows the time and place they will experience a slip of the tongue and that can happen even appearing in public. Several studies have analyzed the phenomenon of the slips of the tongue of the public figures. Asyura (2017) explored the slips of the tongue by a *stand-up comedian* in Indonesia. Then, Sukriana (2017) has tried to analyze the speech error uttered by Zayn Malik during an interview with Zayn Lowe.

If the public figures experience tongue slips, they will become the public spotlight because people will pay attention to them. In Indonesia, some public figures may have experienced slips of the tongue in public. One of them is a female singer and songwriter who is favored by millennials. Slips of the tongue that she did when caught on camera while doing some interviews were made a public scene. As an example, she once said *benul* instead of *betul* on one of the meetings. For some people, a slip of the tongue experienced by her is considered to be a new issue. It can be seen from the video compilation of slips of the tongue by her that has reached 350,000 viewers on *YouTube*. *Wadah Konten* published this video on Augustus 14, 2018. Based on that video, she often slipped her tongue unintentionally. Moreover, she experienced tongue slips in the same few words over and over again. Thus, this study aims to explore the phenomenon of slips of the tongue experienced by one of the Indonesian female singers.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

This study proposes three questions that guided the researcher in conducting the study. The formulated questions are:

1. What mistakes are found in the process of the articulatory program that triggered one of the Indonesian female singers to make slips of the tongue?
2. What are the dominant types of slips of the tongue made by one of the Indonesian female singers?
3. What are the causes of slips of the tongue made by one of the Indonesian female singers as manifested in the data?

## **1.3 Aims of the Study**

The present study is aimed at:

1. Revealing the mistake(s) found in the process of the articulatory program of one of the Indonesian female singers
2. Finding out the dominant type(s) of slips of the tongue made by one of the Indonesian female singers
3. Exploring the cause(s) of slips of the tongue made by one of the Indonesian female singers as manifested in the data

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study focuses on the slips of the tongue experienced by one of the Indonesian female singers while she was doing her performances and interviews in several TV programs that are compiled on a *YouTube* video entitled “Kocak! Isyana berkali-kali salah bicara! Kata-kata yang terakhir gak nahan!!!”. In that compilation video, the researcher only focused on one of the Indonesian female singers’ utterances. In revealing the factors of slips of the tongue, the researcher used two videos entitled *“Jadi ini yang bikin Isyana sering keseleo lidah”* and “*Kejutan Isyana Sarasvati untuk Penyanyi Musik Klasik Remaja* “ on *YouTube*. In that video, the researcher only focused on one of the Indonesian female singers’ answers about the reasons of slips of the tongue.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study results are expected to make contribution to people who often experience slips of the tongue in their daily conversation so that they will obtain more information about slips of the tongue. Furthermore, this study can be used as a reference to other researchers in conducting a study regarding speech error or slips of the tongue. It is also predicted that this study will help people improve their knowledge about slips of the tongue, especially in Indonesia context.

## **1.6 Research Methodology**

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Using a descriptive qualitative, the researcher described the phenomenon of slips of the tongue experienced by one of the Indonesian female singers and the factors behind that phenomenon. Creswell (2013) defines a qualitative study as a process of investigation of the social or human problem based on a complex, holistic picture, formed by words, detailed views of informants, and performed in a natural setting.

**1.6.1 Data Collection**

The data were taken from three *Youtube* videos. The first *Youtube* video contains compilation videos while one of the Indonesian female singers slipped her tongue in some interviews and events. For the second and third videos*,* the researcher used a *Youtube* videos that contained she attended *Sarah Sechan* Talk Show and *Narasi Entertainment*’s Podcast to talk about her slips of the tongue. The researcher watched those videos and transcribed the utterances of one of the Indonesian female singers. Then, the researcher highlighted the utterances that indicated tongue slips on the slips of the tongue video compilation and highlighted the statements of one of the Indonesian female singers in *Sarah Sechan* Talk Show and *Narasi Entertainment*’s Podcast that discussed the reasons behind her slips of the tongue.

 **1.6.2 Data Analysis**

First, the researcher identified the mistakes in the articulatory process that triggered one of the Indonesian female singers made slips of the tongue by using the process of articulatory program theory by Garrett (1975). Then, the researcher classified the utterances that indicated slips of tongue based on the Clark and Clark’s (1977) and Carroll’s (1986) theory about nine types of slips of the tongue. Lastly, the researcher quantified the number of occurrences to know the dominant type(s) of tongue slips found in the utterances of one of the Indonesian female singers. After that, the researcher identified and analyzed the factor(s) affecting one of the Indonesian female singers slipped her tongue based on Clark and Clark’s (1977) theory about the factors of speech error. Lastly, the researcher interpreted the findings and concluded the conclusion.

## **1.7 Clarification of the Terms**

**1.7.1 Slip of the tongue**

According to Dell (1986), a slip of the tongue can be identified as an unintended, nonhabitual deviation from a speech plan.

**1.7.2 The process of articulatory program**

Garret (1975) proposed a theory about how people form the articulatory program in memory before executing it, which are:

**1.7.2.1. Meaning Selection**

The first step is to decide the possible meaning of the utterances.

**1.7.2.2. Selection of a Syntactic Outline**

The next step is to build a syntactic outline of the constituent. This describes a series of word slots and determines which slots are to get primary, secondary, and zero stress.

**1.7.2.3. Content Word Selection**

The third step is to select nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs to fit into the appropriate slots.

**1.7.2.4. Affix and Function Word Formation**

The next step is to define the phonological form of the use of words, such as articles conjunctions, prepositions, prefixes, and suffixes.

**1.7.2.5. Specification of Phonetic Segments**

The final step is to build up fully specified phonetic segments syllable by syllable.

**1.7.3 Types of slips of the tongue**

According to Clark and Clark (1977), slips of the tongue can be divided into several types, which are:

**1.7.3.1 Anticipations**

It occurs in the right place and earlier in the utterance.

**1.7.3.2 Perseverations**

It occurs when an earlier segment replaces a later item it comes after the origin.

**1.7.3.3 Reversals/Exchange**

It occurs when two segments are interchanged. So, the origin of one error is the target for the other.

**1.7.3.4 Blending**

It occurs when more than one word is being considered and the two intended items “fuse” or “blend” into a single item.

**1.7.3.5 Haplologies**

It occurs when the speaker leaves out a short stretch of speech.

**1.7.3.6 Misderivations/Shifts**

It occurs when the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix or prefix to the word.

**1.7.3.7 Substitutions**

It occurs when one segment is replaced by an intruder and differs from previously described slips in that the source of the intrusion may not be in the sentence.

**1.7.3.8 Addition**

It occurs when the speaker adds some additional linguistic materials.

**1.7.3.9 Deletion**

It occurs when the speaker leaves the unit out.

**1.7.4 The Factors of Speech Error**

**1.7.4.1 Cognitive difficulty**

According to Clark and Clark (1977), there are several characteristics when people experience cognitive difficulty, such as:

* 1. If the speaker has trouble pronouncing the first word when starting a sentence from an abstract concept (for example, joy and dominance) rather than a concrete expression (for example, car and kaleidoscope).
	2. If the speaker was asked to describe some objects and explain the reasons, speakers tend to be easier to describe rather than explaining the object.
	3. If the speaker makes many hesitations pauses in speaking so that the listener forgets what has been said.

**1.7.4.2 Situational Anxiety**

According to Clark and Clark (1977), the speaker tends to experience situational anxiety when they look nervous when discussing a particular topic. In that situation, the speaker can experience a silent pause and other types of speech errors because the brain cannot work well.

**1.7.4.3 Social Factors**

Clark and Clark (1977) believe that speech error can occur if the speaker is too convoluted in expressing their opinion so that the conversation can be taken over by the interlocutor. The speaker usually uses a filled pause -*uh* to fill the gaps while talking, so the other person doesn't take over the speech. However, when the speaker speaks in front of the passive audience, then they tend to use the silent pause to give the audience time to understand the topic of the conversation.

## **1.8 Organization of the Paper**

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter is an introductory chapter that includes the introduction, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, the scope of the study, the research methodology and the clarification of terms of this study. Secondly, the theoretical foundation chapter consists of the explanation theory in this study. Thirdly, the research methodology chapter explains how data were gathered and analyzed in this study. Then, the findings and discussions chapter consist of the analysis used to investigate the phenomenon of slips of the tongue experienced by one of the Indonesian female singers. Lastly, the conclusion and suggestion chapter consist of the concluding remark of this study and suggestion for further analysis in making slips of the tongue analysis.