

Slips of the Tongue in International Student Presentation: A Case Study at International Student Forum

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Abstract: The phenomenon of slips of the tongue can be observed in the presentations from international students at the International Student Forum. There are three speakers from different countries who were selected to be the research subjects due to several provided criteria. This research was conducted in order to observe, analyze, and identify the types of slips of the tongue that the international students produce, the possible factors which cause the slips of the tongue, and the possible strategies used by the speakers to overcome the slips of the tongue in International Student Forum. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach in order to know the linguistic phenomena happened in the International Student Forum through psycholinguistic point of view. The result of the discussion reports that there are only four out of eight types that were commonly occurred during the International Student Forum and the most commonly produced type of slips of the tongue from all speakers is a Substitutions. Moreover, the factor which may influence the speaker is cognitive difficulty, the possible factor which caused the production of slips of the tongue is situational anxiety and social factor. Furthermore, this research investigated the strategies used by the speakers as well to overcome slips of the tongue while they were transferring the topic.

1 INTRODUCTION

The study of language covers four basic skills in particular language; speaking, listening, writing, and reading. According to Field (2004), speaking is one of the most complex cognitive operations in English that are performed by non-native English speakers. In practicing English as a foreign language, speaking is one of the important skills that the learners must learn (Field, 2004). This language is used almost everywhere and many aspects such as literature, education, science, and technology since this is a very effective and a straight-forward language. Speaking is one of the communication means to express our ideas or opinion. Speaking is definitely crucial because to be able to function in another language is characterized by being able to use that language in an oral communication (Nunan, 1991). Besides, the success of language learning is determined by being able to use that language in real communication. As (Rahardjo, 2004) states that people always try to get mutual understanding in doing communication. It is

because bad communication can lead to a complete breakdown in relationship, and causing misunderstanding which often leads to a conflict between elements in social structure. Further, in order to have smooth communication, people should follow the language rules (Detrianto, 2018). In other words, people are going to be categorized as good English speakers from the way they produce correct grammar, appropriate vocabulary, and exact pronunciation. This research aimed to discuss one of the topics in Psycholinguistics, which is Language Production. In order to understand a correct way to produce and practice foreign language, we should first take a look into the errors so that there is no repetition in practicing this language incorrectly. However, people get some difficulties in practicing English as second language. Therefore, mistakes are often found. It is usually found in spontaneous speech which has the result in failure (Altıparmak and Kuruoğlu, 2018). Speech errors happen when sounds or entire words are rearranged between two or more different words. Speech error is non-intentional slip relative to the utterance intended by

speaker (Gompei and Umemuro, 2015). The most speech error is slips of the tongue. The rate of tongue slips protrusion was influenced by both motor and language syntax (Forrester and Rodriguez, 2015). Further, Text imitating orally may present a lapsus linguae (slip of the tongue) by way of reported speech, possibly later corrected by writing presented as a conscious modification of the spontaneity of the original word (Brancher, 2016; Ovchinnikova and Pavlova, 2017).

This subjective research will explore the dialect generation which worried on slips of the tongue in the International Student Forum that are created by Indonesian, Singaporean, and Libyan understudies in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The scientists picked International Student Forum that was directed in May, twelfth 2017 as the zone to gather the information since the speakers are the worldwide understudies from Indonesia, Singapore, Philippine, Libya, and Russia. The scientists concentrated on investigating and distinguishing the slips of the tongue happens in English as their second dialect. Universal Student Forum is masterminded by the Faculty of Humanities as a piece of the exercises program to combine propelled involvement among nations on the planet. The fundamental reason for existing is identified with the subject "Issues on Humanities for Community Advancement". Moreover, this is the gathering for the understudies to impart thoughts and insights about issues identified with dialect, writing, and different perspectives in life from a few countries.

In this examination, the analysts focussed on the kinds of slips of the tongue create and generally deliver by the majority of the global understudies and the conceivable elements which cause the slips of the tongue in International Student Forum. In this examination, the scientists will utilize the speculations which were proposed by Fromkin (1973) around eight sorts of slips of the tongue, those are: Anticipations, Preservations, Reversals or Exchange, Blends or Haplologies, Misderivations or Shifts, Substitutions, Additions, and Deletions. Further, the analysts likewise use hypothesis proposed by Clark (1977) about the variables which impacted the slips of the tongue. Subsequently, the scientists attempt to see what the conceivable variables which cause the slips of the tongue are. Along these lines, by watching the marvel of slips of the tongue in International Student Forum, the analysts are relied upon to discover sorts of slips of the tongue which may happen in International Student Forum and to uncover the conceivable

elements which may influence slips of the tongue. Thus, the researchers will be able to find the possible solutions to overcome slips of the tongue. Further, if second language learners know about the false, they will not make the same mistake (Popper, 1934).

2 METHOD

This exploration connected a clear subjective methodology so as to know the etymology marvels occurred in International Student Forum in May, twelfth, 2017 through psycholinguistics perspective. It is utilized since the information are gathered as words and expressions. Subjective research is a methods for investigating and understanding the importance people or gatherings portray to a social or human issue (George, 2008; Creswell, 2009; Fitriana, 2018). This exploration endeavors to portray the discourse generation which worries on slips of the tongue in the International Student Forum that are introduced by Indonesian, Singaporean, and Libyan understudies at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. What's more, the scientists concentrated on the kinds of slips of the tongue delivered and for the most part created. Another center was the conceivable variables which cause the slips of the tongue in International Student Forum which were found in Indonesian, Singaporean, and Libyan understudy. Though, alternate spotlight was on how the speakers' methodologies to defeat the slips of the tongue when they did it. In distinguishing and examining the information, the specialists take the accompanying strategies. Right off the bat, gathering the information by utilizing sound chronicle for every moderator in International Student Forum. Furthermore, taking pictures for every moderator who introduced their papers. After that distinguishing the expressions which contain slips of the tongue. Finally, applying the hypothesis proposed by Fromkin hypothesis (1973) around eight sorts of slips of the tongue and Clark hypothesis (1977) about the components which impacted the slips of the tongue so as to recognize and examine the information. Furthermore, the worldview which the specialists deal with is Pragmatism, since this exploration attempted to give arrangement from the current issue which is discourse blunder in dialect creation.

3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The other sort of discourse mistake is usually depicted as an error of tongue. An error of tongue is when speaker begins to speak to the sentence at the sound dimension (Dell, 1986). When you are getting ready to state words you initiate the hints of the words you need to state and once in a while a comparable sound is actuated and said rather than the right stable. Furthermore, the normal slips of tongue generally found are; Anticipations happen in the perfect place and prior in the expression. A unit happens when a letter fragment replaces a prior portion. A few things made arrangements for before in the articulation is foreseen and impacts a unit got ready for before in the expression. They vary from movements in that meddles with another likewise stays in its right area and consequently is utilized twice (Carroll, 1994). For instance: Take my bicycle □ prepare my bicycle. Further, Perseverations happen in a prior fragment replaces a later things or it comes after the inception. It implies that some semantics units got ready for and executed before in the articulation perseverates and impacts a unit got ready for later in the expression (Jaeger, 2004). For instance: He pulled a fit of rage □ he pulled a pantrum. In inversions, two sections are traded thus the birthplace of one blunder is the objective for the other. These mistakes are otherwise called spoonerism. As indicated by Carrol (1994), trades are, basically, twofold moves, in which two semantics units trade places. For instance: Katz and Fodor □ Fats and Kodor. Another sort is Blends or Haplogologies, there are two etymology units that are consolidated into one thing. As Carrol (1994) point out that mixes clearly happens when more than single word is being considered and the two proposed things breaker or mix into a solitary thing. For instance: The kids + youthful of today □ the chung of today. Chung originates from the kids and youthful. Further, Misderivations are one discourse section vanishes from its proper activity and shows up elsewhere. It very well may be happened when the speaker by one way or another joins the wrong postfix or prefix to the word. For instance: That's so will be prepared on the off chance that she choose to hits it □ chooses to hit it. Another is Substitutions, happen when one fragment is supplanted by an interloper and vary from recently depicted slips in that the wellspring of the interruption may not be in the sentence. For instance: Before the place opens □ before the place close. In word substitutions, the speakers make a word that isn't right, yet commonly related either semantically or phonologically to the word expected (Fromkin, 1973; Clark and Clark, 1977). Another sort is Additions, is an extra

phonetic material. The speaker planned to absolute the proposed articulation, once in a while he/she includes semantics material in his/her expected expression which moves toward becoming slips. It is normally identified with phonemes, morphemic attaches, articles, relational words, conjunctions, entire words, or even expressions. For instance: I didn't clarify this cautiously enough □ cautiously. Other sort is Deletion is though forget something. The speakers needed to absolute the planned sentences, yet by chance he/she forgets phonetics material. It tends to be ordinarily identified with phonemes, morphemic fastens, articles, relational words, conjunctions, entire words, or even say his/her proposed expression. For instance: The child sees firecrackers □ the infant see firecrackers (the fasten cancellation).

There are some previous studies which have been done by previous researchers. The first previous study was conducted by Moh. Ali Imron Mustofa and Enni Akhmad. In their research, they put the focus on identifying the slip of the tongue in EFL Classroom: One error that bloked students' fluency in speaking (Daud and Mustofa, 2018). However, this research aimed to observe about the slips of the tongue in the international student forum. Therefore, this research is different from the first previous study. Another previous study was conducted by Meida Fitriana. The researcher put the focus on slips of the tongue in speech production of Indonesia State Officials: A Psycholinguistics Study (Fitriana, 2018). However, this research remains the gaps on that previous study. Different form the previous study, this research put the focus on the academic context, especially for the international student when they did the presentation in international student forum. Another previous study was conducted by Detrianto. The researcher put the focus on the study of slips of tongue in English classroom presentation produced by Thai and Libyan students at English language and letters department (Detrianto, 2017). However, the are some differences from this research and the previous study. In the previous research, the researcher did the observation in the classroom, however, this research focussed on international student presentation. In addition, from those previous studies, there are no yet investigations about the possible strategies to overcome the problems related to the slips of tongue. Therefore, this research is able to fulfil the gap from the previous studies. Finally, by considering those differences and significances, the study of psycholinguistics entitled "Slips of the Tongue in Asian Students Presentation: A Case Study at the International Student Forum" is obviously worth-doing.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researchers pointed out that there are 6 sentences from Speaker 1, 3 sentences from Speaker 2, and 18 sentences from Speaker 3 which every sentence may consist of one or even more slips of the tongue. The total number of slips of the tongue produced by *Speaker 1* from the whole data is 7 which consist of 1 Additions, 5 Substitutions, and 1 Deletions. On the other hand, *Speaker 2* produced the least slips of the tongue with the total number from the whole data is only 3 types. They consist of 1 Substitutions, 1 Deletions, and 1 Anticipations. Furthermore, *Speaker 3* produced the most numbers of slips of the tongue which consist of 10 Additions, 7 Substitutions, 7 Deletions, and 1 Anticipations. To sum up, we can see the table below.

Types	S1	S2	S3	Total
Additions	1	-	10	11
Substitutions	5	1	7	13
Deletions	1	1	7	9
Anticipations	-	1	1	2

With regard of aforementioned rationale, the researchers may conclude that from 8 types of slips of the tongue which were proposed by Fromkin (1973), there are only 4 types that were commonly occurred during the International Student Forum which was conducted in May, 12th 2017 and the most commonly produced type of slips of the tongue from all speakers is a Substitutions followed by Additions, Deletions, and Anticipations. In addition, to answer Research Question 2 and 3, the researchers provide an open-questionnaire for the whole subjects to reach the most perfect comprehension related to this area which later on will lead the researchers to explore and analyze the problems clearly, correctly, and deeply. Thus, the data from the questionnaire will guide the researchers to comprehend deeper about the possible factors which may influence slips of the tongue for the selected participants in International Student Forum. Furthermore, the researchers used the theory proposed by Clark (1977) about three possible factors, those are; *social factor, cognitive difficulty, and situational anxiety*.

The result from the discussion showed that the possible factor which might influence slips of the tongue for *Speaker 1* is *cognitive difficulty*. Since the Speaker 1 found it hard to articulate the abstract words rather than concrete words, even if the speaker did not really have any difficulties in presenting the ideas in front of lots of people due to the experience. On the other hand, the possible

factor which influences the production of slips of the tongue for *Speaker 2* is *situational anxiety*. Due to the fact that even it was not the first time the speaker presented something in English language and in front of lots of people, in fact she felt nervous. Thus, that feeling might come due to the lack of preparation since she only had a preparation an hour before the presentation in International Student Forum. At last, the possible factor for *Speaker 3* is *social factor*. It occurs since it was the first time the speaker presented the ideas in front of lots of people and used English language which is not the speaker's mother tongue. It was supported by the data that another factor is because Speaker 3 did not have enough time to take a rest a day before the forum. Therefore, the speaker produced many slips of the tongue rather than the other two research participants (Speaker 1 and Speaker 2).

In this research, the researchers do not only observe and analyze the types and possible factors of slips of the tongue produced by all of the research participants, yet the researchers provide alternative ways to avoid and overcome slips of tongue for other scholars or students based on the data we got from all the research participants as well. The result from the discussion showed that *the speaker 1 kept moving on*, focusing on the following sentences to overcome the slips of the tongue. Therefore, the speaker will not repeat the same mistakes in the following sentences. On the other hand, *the Speaker 2 repeated the words* which contained slips of the tongue in order to make the audience understand more about what the speaker's intention. Therefore, even there are slips of the tongue in the speech, it will not bring misunderstanding for the audience. Furthermore, the speaker will also realize that the slips of the tongue should be repeated in the following sentence. At last, *the Speaker 3 kept moving forward* as what Speaker 1 did to overcome slips of the tongue. The researchers may conclude that whenever Speaker 3 realized that the speaker produced incorrect word(s) in the speech, the speaker would be aware not to make the same mistakes in the following sentences. Thus, from those three speakers, the strategies which was mostly used by the speaker was kept moving forward when they made a mistakes (slips of the tongue) in their utterances, while focusing on the following sentences in order to avoid the same mistakes.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion from findings and discussion above, the researchers may conclude that there are several types of slips of the tongue which produced during International Student Forum which was conducted by Humanities Faculty in May, 12th 2017. The total number of slips of the tongue produced by Speaker 1 from the whole data is 7 which consist of 1 Additions, 5 Substitutions, and 1 Deletions. On the other hand, Speaker 2 produced the least slips of the tongue with the total number from the whole data is only 3 types. They consist of 1 Substitutions, 1 Deletions, and 1 Anticipations. Furthermore, Speaker 3 produced the most numbers of slips of the tongue which consist of 10 Additions, 7 Substitutions, 7 Deletions, and 1 Anticipations. Briefly, the researchers may conclude that from 8 types of slips of the tongue which were proposed by Fromkin (1973), there are only 4 types that were commonly occurred during the International Student Forum which was conducted in May, 12th 2017 and the most commonly produced type of slips of the tongue from all speakers is a Substitutions with the total number 13 data then followed by Additions, Deletions, and Anticipations.

Slips of the tongue that were produced by the whole speakers are caused by several factors; social factor, cognitive difficulty, and situational anxiety. According to the possible factors that may influence slips of the tongue proposed by Clark (1977), the researchers now may decide that the factor which may influence Speaker 1 is cognitive difficulty. Since the Speaker 1 found it hard to articulate the abstract words rather than concrete words, even if the speaker did not really have any difficulties in presenting the ideas in front of lots of people due to the experience. On the other hand, the possible factor which caused the production of slips of the tongue for Speaker 2 is situational anxiety. Since it was not the first time for Speaker 2 to present something in English language and in front of lots of people, yet, in answering another question the speaker stated that the speaker felt nervous. The feeling of nervous and anxiety might come due to the lack of preparation since the speaker only had a preparation an hour before the presentation in International Student Forum. At last, the possible factor for Speaker 3 is social factor. It occurs since it was the first time the speaker presented the ideas in front of lots of people and used English language which is not the speaker's mother tongue. It was supported by another factor that Speaker 3 did not have enough time to take a rest a day before the

forum. Therefore, the speaker produced many slips of the tongue rather than the other two research participants (Speaker 1 and Speaker 2).

In addition, this research is not only investigating the types and factors only, yet providing some strategies used by the speakers to overcome slips of the tongue while they were presenting particular topics at international forum. Firstly, Speaker 1 kept moving on and focusing on the following sentences to overcome the slips of the tongue. Therefore, the speaker will not repeat the same mistakes in the following sentences. Secondly, Speaker 2 repeated the words which contained slips of the tongue in order to make the audience understand more about what the speaker's intention. Therefore, even there are slips of the tongue in the speech, it will not bring misunderstanding for the audience. Lastly, Speaker 3 kept moving forward as what Speaker 1 did to overcome slips of the tongue. The researchers may conclude that whenever Speaker 3 realized that the speaker produced incorrect word(s) in the speech, the speaker would be aware not to make the same mistakes in the following sentences. Briefly, 2 of 3 research subjects used the strategy of keep moving forward and continue the discussion to overcome slips of the tongue.

After investigating the case of slips of the tongue, the researchers have learned about several theories and empirical consideration related to this area. As the students focusing on Linguistics, the researchers also learn types found, factors caused, and strategies used to overcome slips of the tongue in International student presentation at International Students Forum. Last but not least, conducting the research in this area is definitely reinforcing and enhancing the researchers' personal knowledge and experience. Hopefully, this research will also beneficially useful for the readers.

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