Slips of Tongue in Net TV Talkshow

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Abstract: Slip of the tongue occurs as common mistake when a speaker unintenionally produced error in speech. It is identified from several sides of the phonemes, syllables, and words. In a talkshow the host is required to speak properly and straightly but in practice there are many mistakes in speech, as in the "pagi-pagi" at Net Tv. The purpose of this study is to identify and explore their slip of the tongue at the event, remembering slip of tongue is a reasonable error and frequent. The data were obtained through observation on video recordings published in Youtube. The slips of tongue on the show "pagi-pagi" at Net.tv showed several types which include errors on distinctive features, phonetic feature, syllable error, and errors on diction.

1 INTRODUCTION

Slips of tongue is a common phenomenon in speech where the speaker produced speech comprising unintended words. (Dardjowidjojo, 2008). It may happen in any occassion including in talkshow. Talkshow is a television or radio program that is guided by a moderator impressing audience, both personal and group to discuss various topics in a relaxed but serious atmosphere. Guests are sometimes presented to share their great experiences (Hendra, 2009).

During the talkshow sometimes a moderator can experience speech errors without realizing it, because in the talkshow they are required to explain something spontaneously. In this case the production of utterances expressed can experience speech errors. The speech error may be light, occurring from the exchange of the word place to the distinctive feature of a sound. Broadly speaking, these units are distinctive features, phonetic segments, syllables, and words (Ahmadi, 2015).

Talkshow events often lead to speech errors but in this case the speaker can overcome the error by repeating his words correctly. Such a slip in speech production often occurs, therefore speech errors need to be studied in depth. Because every human being has a different speech production system, there are those who can express utterances correctly and some who experience disruption in the process of issuing the speech. Then the speech errors can occur at the Talkshow.

The study of speech errors has been done in several context including the political speech in debate of president candidate. The study showed that the slips of tongue may occur during the replacement of vowel phoneme as well as consonant phoneme. The speaker also produced several syllable exchange and word replacement (Sari, 2016). While in the context of job interview, the slips may cover phoneme anticipation, affix deletion, phoneme deletion, word exchange and substitution (Poulisse, 2002). On slips in talkshow, it needs more empirical bases. Therefore, this study concerns with the slips of tongue in talkshow Net TV particularly on the Morning show *pagi-pagi* Tv Net program released in 2015.

2 THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1 Language Production

Speech production is the process that expresses uterances or sentences. There are four levels in the process of producing speech, namely message level, functional level, positional level and phonological level.

Encoding level is to process the message to be delivered. An example in the sentence *Tutik is feeding her child*. In this sentence, a message can be retrieved. first, Tutik as a mother, second, she has child and is feeding her child, etc. The next level is

functional where the lexical form is selected and given the role and semantic function. *Tutik* is the subject and the word *her child* is an object. Next is the positional level of forming constituents and affixing. This level has the purpose of sorting the lexical form for the utterances to be issued. To be a hierarchical meaning. In the example, the utterance word is formed so that it can be meaningful. Next is the level of phonology, which is to realize the structure of phonology (Ahmadi, 2015).

The details of speech production are divided into three: discourse production planning, sentence production planning, constituent production planning. Discourse production planning has several parts. First is dialogue discourse, which has some elements, namely: personnel (in dialog discourse there must be a speaker and the person to talk to), shared background (between the speaker and the person invited to speak has the same knowledge), and the same act (the speaker and the person invited to speak has the rules they know together (Ahmadi, 2015).

In addition, dialogue discourse is influenced by the structure of the conversation where someone knows when he must speak, answer or be silent. Second, monologue discourse generally has one participant, namely the speaker himself. There are several factors that must be considered by a participant, namely the amount of time available, the level of knowledge of the audience in that field, paying attention to the relationship between one element and the other, and the order of presentation. These four factors will realize appropriate discourse in terms of meaning. The main difference in of discourses lies in whether there is an interaction or not. If the dialogue contains interaction with other people, the monologue does not.

Sentence production planning concerns with three categories that need to be processed, namely: propositional content, in this phase the speaker determines what proposition he wants to state. Illocution act, in this stage the speaker determines the meaning and form to be conveyed and the method chosen. It involves several factors, namely: social position, differences in age, kinship, and degree of familiarity between the speaker and the person invited to speak. While in thematic structure, it is related to grammatical/semantic functions in sentences.

After planning the sentence is carried out, it is then continued to the level of the constituents that will form the sentence. Here a word is chosen which has the exact meaning as desired. For example, if the reference is a man, and he hates the man, then the choice of the word he may be is a jerk or that bastard (Dardjowidjojo, 2008).

2.2 Speech Errors

Speech error is a phenomenon in the utterance of speech in which the speaker may have slips of tongue so that the words produced are not the intended words (Dardjowidjojo, 2008). This fact is found more in mother tongue than in foreign languages. This is because a stronger language monitor is found in the process of producing foreign languages so as to suppress the appearance of flashes (Chen, 1999). There are two kinds of slips of tongue caused by wrong selection of words and slips caused by assembling words.

Slips of tongue caused by erroneous selection are divided into three, namely semantic errors, mistakes at this stage are based on a group of names of objects, for example in vegetables there are cabbage, cabbage, mustard greens, spinach. Then the error here comes from the same semantic field. For instance, please buy me mustard in the market, I mean spinach. Malaproprism, which is described as someone who wants to look high-class by using a grandiose word, but the words that he forms are wrong. For example, the word anticipation becomes *antisisapi*. Mixed words (blends), this type of error appears when someone is in a hurry so he takes one or more syllables from the first word and one or part of the tribe again from the second word then becomes one.

The slips of tongue caused by assembling words is a form of error where the words chosen are correct, but the assembling is wrong. This kind of mistake is to move the word or sound from one position to another. For example: I need a glass of water, but it is said to be a water of glass.

2.3 The Units on Slips of Tongue

There are various units in the slips of tongue, from exchanging the place of the word to the distinctive feature of a sound. Broadly speaking, these units are distinctive features, phonetic segments, syllables, and words. The error of the distinctive feature is theslips of tongue whose unit is a distinctive feature occurs when the dislocated is not a phoneme, but only the distinctive feature of the phoneme. Like the example of *Paris* becomes *Baris*. Errors that occur as a result are due to errors in distinctive changes. The fallacy of phonetic features, ie errors that are more than one or many are common mistakes. Sound errors that are more than one distinctive and

interchangeable feature are called phonetic features. For instance *ring* is read into *wing*. Syllable errors, in this case syllables are also not impossible if exchanged or mistaken as the first consonant of a tribe with the first consonant of another tribe. Example: pa-la becomes la-pa. Word errors, mistakes at this level occur if the place is exchanged is the word. Like the example of a tank of gas being a gas of tank (Ahmadi, 2015).

Errors or flashes of the tongue in each language have their own peculiarities. For example, in Mandarin there are moreslips of tonguees in segmental phonemes or phonemes in syllables as well as stressing the pronunciation of the English lexicon (Chen, 1999). Furthermore, the slips remains acceptable for listeners or readers in a variety of contexts, whether social, cultural or political. Opponents talk assuming the flash is out of the speakers' will. In the era of information technology that helps the process of translating or grammar examinations, lapsus can still be found (Brancher, 2016).

3 METHOD

The research method used is the observation method to obtain the data accurately and factually about the real events of the phenomenon as the focus in this study. Further, this research is categorized as group observation and unstructured observation (Bungin, 2007).

This study aims to reveal and identify the host's speech errors at the *pagi-pagi* program at Net.tv in 2015. This study used a qualitative approach for analyzing and identifying speech errors in the actual speech production. The TV program consisted of four sessions of *pagi-pagi*, namely: part 1, extreme weather. part 2, detergent & milk. part 3, predicting characters. and part 4, the largest photo in the world. Research The data on slips in speech production are in the form of words, sentences, phonemes, and syllables.

In this study the observation on speech errors is not done on live Talkshow, but it is carrried out by observing the video recordings of the Talkshow published in Youtobe. This study also uses the referring method, namely the method used in the study by listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 2012).

The validity of research data needs to be done to obtain objective data so that the results of this study is accountable. The researcher conducted three data checking techniques, namely, the first research

persistence that researchers observed and identified carefully and listened repeatedly to video recordings, to obtain accurate data needed. Second, triangulation, the researcher observes by documentation and observation on video recordings. Third, reference adequacy is the existence of reference books and reference sources that are in accordance with the focus of this study (Moleong, 2002).

The steps used in this study are: first, analyzing the problems related to phonemes, syllables, and words. Second, discuss the results of the analysis. Third, conclude and describe the problem. Fourth: report the results of the study.

4 FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSIONS

The hosts of the Talkshow program are Hesti and Andre Taulani with a guest star named Sule. Based on the observation on the sessions of *Pagi-pagi,* the finding shows there are some types of speech errors.

4.1 Errors of Distinctive Features

The error of the distinctive feature is the slips of tongue which has a distinctive feature occuring when the dislocated part is not a phoneme, but only the distinctive feature of the phoneme. The utterance having slips of distinctive feature is:
*"Aku juga pernah sih pasang kuku **aklirik** "*

The speaker utters the sentence "I have also had the acrilic nails". This error is not as clear / vague as the speaker was not not aware, nor making correction. It occurred in fast speech that tends to cause errors. As for the closeness of the letters between Aklirik - Acrylic has a very thin difference, therefore it is called the distinctive feature error.

Another utterance shows distinctive feature:
*"Ternyata kalau kita **demeng** apa seneng"*

The speakers says the phrase "it turns out if we are fond of it or like it" The word *demeng* is a mistake from the word liking, this error has a very thin letter closeness so it belongs to distinctive feature. This mistake occurs when the speaker is explaining about a young man's pleasure when having selfie with an elephant. As for the efforts made by speakers to overcome this mistake by repeating the correct word, that is, *seneng*. As with speakers in English, this error was immediately corrected and followed by an apologist because they thought that tongue flashes were a natural phenomenon that anyone could experience (Rice, 2017). This awareness of speaking (self-detection) is

commonly encountered especially in the context of public speaking.

Speaker's awareness for doing self repair mostly concerns with lexical, grammatical or prosodic coherence of the produced discourse (Podlesskaya, 2015). It is as shown in the television talkshow *pagi-pagi*. Such awareness is basically dependent upon ones ability to use language-specific links among auditory processing and linguistic prosody awareness (Chung, 2017). This is due to the fact that during speech, speaker applies high or low self monitoring. More slips occur whenever the speaker implment low self monitoring such as those happen in the context of informal conversation. In this case, the speakers in the live talkshow regard their conversation as casual as everyday discourse that need less self monitoring.

Another example of the slips in this feature is: *Gak sadar kamera yang dia fegang itu diambilnya* (He didn't realize that the camera he was holding was taken).

The speaker uttered the word *fegang* is a slip from the word grasp, this error occurs when the speaker explains quickly, but the speaker does not make improvements to overcome this error, perhaps the error occurred which is not fatal or not repaired the listeners understand. The proximity of the letters between the words *fegang* to grasp has a very thin difference, therefore it is called the distinctive feature error.

Errors that occur due to fast speaking are very common in the first language compared to slip of tongue in foreign languages. When talking fast there is a decrease in self monitoring in the first language speech. As for when speaking in a foreign language, monitoring is higher so as to minimize the occurrence of slip of tongue flashes (Broos, 2016). In bilingual context verbal monitoring often causes conflict as the person might think in mother tongue but then produce the word in second language (Acheson, 2012).

4.2 Errors of Phonetic Features

The slips of phonetic features, ie errors that are more than one or many phonemes which are common mistakes. The phonetic errors may have more than one distinctive and interchangeable feature. For example:

"*Jadi seandainya dicetak*"

The speakers uttered "if it is printed". The sound /e/ in *dicetak* should be pronounced /é/..In this error the speaker does not make improvements to justify the phoneme of this error, because the speaker is not aware of this error. This kind of error often occue as the speaker has particular regional background using unique phonetic variation in native language concerning the sound /e/ (Risdianto, 2017).

Another utterance showing this type of error is: "Ada yang mau nonton **bolo** malah berantem"

The host uttered "anyone who wants to watch Bolo actually fights". *Bolo* was said that it was actually means bola or *ball*, this error occurred when the speaker explained the incident on the topic of the conversation about football. While the error occurred because the speaker was too eager to explain the topic. Therefore the speaker does not justify the error. The mistakes that occur in the word *bolo* is called the error of phonetic features. In this case speech error on phonetic feature occurs as a result of the rapid spontaneous error contributed by the retrieval of the word phonological property (Levelt, 1999). The preserved /o/ from *nonton bo-* results in this kind of error.

1. *Syllable errors.*

The syllable error occurs when the first consonant of a syllable is changed with the first consonant of another syllable. The example is in the following:

*Iya lagi rame banget di**omongongin***

The speakers wanted to say the phrase "yes, people are busy talking about it". The error was obvious inpronouncing *diomongin* into the syllable error *diomongongin* but the speaker left it without word repair. The word may be felt not too fatal, no wonder if you leave it alone.

2. *Word error.*

Errors at this level occur if the place is changed. The example found in the data is the following.

*Jadi **air-air** Artikel air mata darah*

The host repeat the word *air-air* instead of pronouncing *Artikel air* In this sentence the speaker anticipates *air mata* but it seems that the speaker focuses on the word *air* so that it is firstly repeated . As the speaker is aware of the error, so that it is repaired and pronounced immediately slowly correctly with the word "*Artikel air mata darah*" or article on blood tears.

5 CONCLUSION

The presenters of *Pagi-pagi* TV program had several patterns in conveying the speech in the Talkshow. They intended to present the shown to be relaxing,

describing and expressing an event related to the topic aired on Net.tv. However, as it is presented live and the hosts might utter the dialog fastly, some slips of tongue occured.

Speech errors in the Net.Tv morning program occur several times, which include errors in distinctive features, for example: *Aklirik (Acrylic)*, phonetic features, for example: *Demeng (Seneng)*, syllable errors, for example *Dicetak* and mistakes in repeating word for anticipation, for example *Air-air Artikel Air*

Speech errors in the Net.tv *pagi-pagi* program occurred due to several factors, including: the speaker was too enthusiastic and too fast in explaining the topic. While the effort carried out by the speaker is to repeat the word to improve his speech errors. Yet, there are also some words that are not corrected because they are considered slight error and still understandable.

Further studies can explore more the variety of speech orrurs in spontaneous speech context by emphasizing on several aspects such as the perceptual confusion among consonants (Christiansen, 2012) where in Indonesian context as bilingual community can show different pattern of slips compared to other contexts. As shown in this study, correct production require phonetic planning to eliminate the occurrence of slips of tongue (Lange, 2016). Therefore, as the implication public speaker especially those performing in media like television should concern with high self monitoring in their speech to avoid segmental phonetic errors or errors in distinctive features.

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