

SLIP OF TONGUE PRODUCED BY DEBATERS IN "INTELLIGENCE-HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE" EPISODE 5

Adinda Maulida

English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanity, Universitas Sebelas April

maulida30.am@gmail.com

Received: 21-12-2023

Accepted: 25-12-2023

Published: 31-12-2023

Abstract

Anyone who is communicating with another person may unintentionally make a slip of the tongue, even in an academic environment like a debating tournament. There are many factors that cause slip of the tongue during delivering an argument, especially in psychological variables, including feeling under pressure or anxious. This study aims to analyze debaters' slip of the tongue from episode 5 of the television show "Intelligence-High School Debate." Identifying the types of slip of tongue using the theories of Haley (2001) and Fromkin (1973). This study also aims to determine the frequency of type slip of tongue in the video debate tournament. This current study uses qualitative descriptive, and documentary techniques also video recording documents as a tool in order to collect that data. The final result showed that the debaters from the competition engaged in haplogies, phoneme anticipation, phoneme preservation, phoneme deletion, affix deletion, word blending, word exchange, morpheme exchange, word substitution, and phrase blending. 36 data of information relating to slips of the tongue were discovered. 14 data points for word substitution, 5 for word blends, 4 for phoneme deletion, 3 for affix deletion and misderivation, 2 for morpheme exchange and haplogies, and 1 for word exchange, phrase blends, and phoneme anticipation. During the debate segment, word substitution was frequently used by the debaters.

Keywords: *slip of tongue, debate, slip of tongue types*

INTRODUCTION

Slips of the tongue are a common linguistic frequency that speakers run into while communicating. The process of making words specifically, undesirable words is what causes the phenomena of slips of the tongue. According to Dardjowidjojo (2008, cited in Agustini, Afiah, and Indah, 2018), when the main ideas of the speech are not appropriately presented by the speaker when processing or constructing words is called the slip of tongue phenomenon. On the phonological level, slips of the tongue also involved units of various sizes, including segments, sequences of segments, whole syllables, and words; on the grammatical level, units include morphemes, whole words, and, more rarely, higher-order constituent groups (Boomer & Laver, 1968). According to the theory presented above, there are two main causes of speech errors: the first is caused by psychological factors, and the second is triggered by physiological factors. The first of the psychological factors is dominated by the effects of a powerless mind displayed by specific mistakes, whereas the physiological factor that can cause speech error includes gender, a hormone, and a physical characteristic (Zhu and Liu, 2018). Everyone is capable of making speech errors, especially when delivering ideas and information, or attempting to explain something. For instance, on a talk show, an interview, or a debate, proper speech is necessary to ensure that the information is delivered to the opposing speaker clearly. Speakers frequently make speech mistakes during public speaking such as slips of the tongue, without even recognizing it since they might have to quickly explain something while maintaining professionalism.

If a speaker makes slip of tongue in their speech, the message or information will not be conveyed clearly, and attention will instead be directed to the speaker's mistakes. The speaker would also miss the reactions of the audience to the main topic. In this case study, a thorough analysis of speech errors, particularly slips of the tongue, is needed due to the possibility of such errors occurring during an entire speech. There are occasionally people who can communicate speech correctly and also who encounter disruption in the process of producing the speech since the speech production mechanism in every human is always different.

There are different studies that focus on the examination of slips of the tongue in diverse object research. Obama made a speech in an interview that Zulaihah & Nur Indah (2021) analyzed for types of slips of the tongue. The results indicated which type of slips of tongue substitution are most common. Another study by Harastasya, Sudana, and Dallyono (2020) focuses on Indonesian female singers' utterances using the theories of Clark and Clark (1977), Carroll (1986), and Garret (1975) to identify different sorts of slips of the tongue. Paradewari Bram (2020), emphasizes slip of tongue and frequency impacts in the textual pronunciation context of news anchor's videos.

These earlier research and the present studies diverge, particularly in the setting of the education market. The object is included with the speech of argument from debaters. The fifth episode of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate," which aired on Arirang TV's YouTube channel and lasted 54:15 minutes, is the subject of this study, which analyzes the slip-of-tongue phenomenon inside the video. The purpose of the video is to demonstrate how important it is for debaters to speak clearly and fluently when presenting their arguments, but there are times when this requirement cannot be met due to speaker pressure brought on by other factors, such as the pressure to pronounce certain words or sentences with quick, nervous, psychology other factor. In this sense, studying tongue slips becomes an important occurrence to research for this study. This research uses a psycholinguistic method to examine slips of the tongue and the numerous types in episode 5 of the debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate." It is based on the theories of Harley (2001) and Fromkin (1973). As a result, this study would like to offer two research questions. First, which slip of tongue type was on episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate"? Second, which slip of tongue type predominated in episode 5 of the video debate tournament "Intelligence High School Debate"? The purpose of the study is to examine the slip of the tongue made in episode five of the video debate tournament "Intelligence-High School Debate" and identify the slip of the tongue that occurs most frequently.

Speech Production

Speech activity is the production of speech during a single communication. Conceptualization, formulation, and articulation are the three main processes involved in language production (Levelt, 1989). Conceptualization is the act of the speaker deciding how to communicate a certain idea or the result of observation (Levelt, 1989). The speaker would next go through the formulation step after conception. Selecting words and producing them using sound. According to Fromkin (1971) and Garrett (1975), a lemma is simply a word that indicates the presence of a word in the speaker's vocabulary. Relevant word representations that fall under this category include lexical entry, lexical representation, and simple words. The final step, articulation, involves using motor control to produce word sounds (Griffin and Ferreira, 2006).

Slip of Tongue

When a speaker makes a speech, they first concentrate on putting the words together in a meaningful way. The first and most convincing evidence for this phenomenon, according to Fromkin (1971) and Garret (1975), comes from analyses of errors made during spontaneous speech. These analyses show that speech errors often include components that can be most conservatively regarded to correspond to whole words, morphemes, or individual speech sounds. Slip of tongue occurs when a speaker uses a term that does not appear in the target word, which causes a linguistics unit to malfunction (Harley, 2001). As stated by Harley (2001), linguistics components such as phonological features, phonemes, syllables, morphemes, words, phrases, and even sentences can all include slip of tongue. These are the types: 1) Feature preservation; 2) Phoneme Anticipation; 3) Phoneme Persevation; 4) Phoneme Exchange; 5) Phoneme Deletion; 6) Affix Deletion; 7) Word Blend; 8) Word Exchange; 9) Morpheme Exchange; 10) Word Substitution; and 11) Phrase Blend. Another idea, proposed by Fromkin in 1973, divided tongue slips into three categories: 1) Word substitution; 2) Word perseverations; 3) Word reversals; 4) Word blends; 5) Word haplogogies; 6) Word misderivation; and 7) Word reversals.

METHOD

This study investigated slips of the tongue in episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate" using a descriptive qualitative methodology. Creswell (1997) asserts that qualitative research involves a social or human-varied process. Additionally, the categorization and interpretation of the data in this study are supported by the theories of Fromkin (1973) and Harley (2001). The primary source of information for this study is a debater's speech from episode 5 of "Intelligence-High School Debate" on the Arirang TV YouTube channel. The data for this study was gathered using a documentary method and video documentation. The documentary research approach is used to examine and classify physical sources, most often written materials, whether they are in the public or private domain (Payne and Payne 2004) cited in (Ahmed, 2010). Data gathering was done by watching debate recordings from the competition debate. These are procedures for handling the data; 1) Transcribing the video argument from the competition into text 2) Examining the transcript that consists of slip of tongue and classifying them according to the types 3) The results of the data collection were grouped by type slip of tongue 4) Data has formed by slip of tongue according to the category.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Which slip of tongue type was on episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate"?

Phoneme Anticipation

This kind was seen in the debater's speech on the debate competition video. When a word appears too quickly, Harley (2001) suggested that phoneme perseveration occur and take the place of the unit that should have arrived later. The researcher discovered words that fit this description when evaluating the transcript. As shown here, the opposition deputy leader made a slip of the tongue during an address to the first segment of the debating team, which was the opening team.

Deputy Leader of Opposition: "...*break a law that already exists given **thas** the case we don't think that...*"

Target speech: "*break a law that already exists given that the case we don't think that....*"

The debater replaced [t] in the words "*that*" to [s] "*thas*" which the word came from "case". Most likely, the debater rushed through the speech and made a slip of the tongue.

Morpheme Exchange

A single case of this type is used in the video. Morpheme exchange refers to the speaker exchange of two separate words' morphemes in the same utterance (Harley, 2001). The opposition whip's remarks towards the discussion's closing had a slip of the tongue. Which morpheme exchange slip of tongue type. For example;

Opposition Whip: "...*whereas the AR games causes the exclusive reasons to the people to **get it in...***"

Target speech: "...*whereas the AR games causes the exclusive reasons to the people to get into it*"

The debater uttered "get it in" instead of "get into it". Unconsciously the speaker exchanging two morphemes where "it" should be place after "in". Moreover, the speaker deleted "to" from the words "into", which can be identify as phoneme deletion types.

Word Exchange

Word exchange is among the several sorts of exchange. When two linguistics units exchange place, particularly words, Harley (2001) refers to this as a word exchange. For example, when the speaker says "*did pizza buy you?*" when the speaker correction it become "*did you buy pizza?*" the word exchange happened, because there is exchanging between "you" and "buy". The study's subject experienced the same thing. Word exchange of a variety occurs when the government whip speaks.

Government Whip: "...***also this** further lead into tourism increases ...*"

Target speech: "...*this can also further lead into tourism increases*"

The part of "also this" consist slip of tongue the type is word exchange because the debater did exchange the word "also this" into "**this can also**"

Phoneme Exchange

Phoneme exchange is defined by two linguistic units. In this example, phonemes exchange locations. For example, the target sentence is "Did you feel so good?" instead of the speaker's utterance "did you seel fo good?" In the debater's speech in episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate," this type cannot be found there.

Affix Deletion

According to Harley (2001), affix deletion sorts of slips of the tongue when a speaker removes a word's prefix or suffix. In the video of tournament debate "Intelligence-High School Debate" episode 5.

Leader of Opposition: “...and if you look at these kind of **rate** like economics benefits we clearly see that the benefits ...”

Target speech: “...and if you look at these kind of rates like economics benefits we clearly see that the benefits”

Based on the investigation, the leader of the opposition deleted [s] in the word “rates” as a result the words became “rate”. The utterance contained affix deletion because related to the deletion of suffix. Debater which the position of leader opposition said “rate” and corrected it with the “rates”

Phoneme Deletion

In the same way that affix deletion closes of deletion type, this type can also identify the portion of deletion. If the speaker leaves out one or more phonemes from the target words, phoneme deletion may occur (Harley, 2001). After analyzing the transcription of the video, one of the debaters from the opening team which was the deputy prime minister uttered a speech containing phoneme deletion.

Deputy Prime Minister: “...characteristics that make the users to be **absored** in that kind of game...”

Target speech: “characteristics that make the users to be absorbed in that kind of game”

Based on the utterance above, the word “absorbed” contained deletion. It should be ‘absorbed’ because the speaker omitted the [b] in the middle of words. Certainly, this phenomenon called phoneme deletion.

Phrase Blend

This type is also found in debate tournament videos. Phrase blending is the process of combining two separate phrases into one sentence (Harley, 2001). For example, the speaker intended to say “I miss you very much” instead of saying “I miss you a very much”. It seems the word “a” is a connector between two words, and pronounce it without pausing into one sentence. During the prime minister’s speech, the deputy leader of the opposition gave the point of information to the prime minister and did slip of tongue, containing phrase blend in it.

Deputy Leader of Opposition: “...given that law everyone goes to that problem can you say that this is an exclusive cause of (**or**) reality games ...”

Target speech: “...given that law everyone goes to that problem can you say that this is an exclusive cause of reality games”

Debater adding words [or] between words “of” and “reality”, seems influenced by [o] and the next word [r], so LO did blend the phrase by adding “or” and pronouncing it without pause. It seems to become one sentence.

Word Blend

As with phrase blend, word blend concentrates on the specific types of speaker errors that are connected to the blending process in their utterance. Word blend focuses on the blending of two distinct words to create a new term, which may be identified by its name

(Harley, 2001). The deputy leader of the opposition used word blend types slip of the tongue in the first section of the argument.

Deputy Leader of Opposition: “...*someone's house and break a law that already exists given that **thas** the case we don't think that opening government*”

Target speech: “...*someone's house and break a law that already exists given that the case we don't think that opening government*”

In words “thas” there is blend between words “that” and “case”. The debater adding [tha] and [s] become one new word.

Word Substitution

The most-used type of slip of the tongue on the video debate tournament — Intelligence-High School Debate episode 5 is word substitution. When an unintentional word replaces the intended one, word substitution, according to Harley (2001), can be recognized. One of example word substitution was done by the prime minister during the first section of the opening debate.

Prime Minister: “...*Therefore it is different from mobile games that you only have to concentrate **on the mode** ...*”

Target speech: “...*Therefore it is different from mobile games that you only have to concentrate on the screen*”

As a result of the analysis, the prime minister replaced “mode” and corrected it to become target words as “screen”. So that, it can be identified as a word substitution type.

Misderivation

Misderivation is a term used to describe a certain type of Fromkin's (1973) theory on the sort of slip of the tongue that occurs when a speaker applies an improper suffix or prefix to the intended word. The prime minister makes an argument in the opening team that contains a slip of tongue misderivation. For example;

Prime Minister: “...*next I will talk about how the company does not take **responsibly** for accidents that occur during the play of games ...*”

Target speech: “...*next I will talk about how the company does not take responsibility for accidents that occur during the play of games*”

The prime minister put the prefix “ly” over “bility” because the debater realizing put the wrong words and corrected it with the target words. This phenomenon is called misderivation slip of the tongue.

Haplologies

According to Fromkin (1973), this form of slip of the tongue involves skipping part of the intended statement. For example, the speaker intended to say “sweet corn” but instead they said, “sworn”. This also occurred when the opposition whip spoke at the conclusion of the closing debate for the section.

Opposition Whip: “...*the danger is happening in the **prives** ...*”

Target speech: "...the danger is happening in the private places"

The opposition whip skipped parts "vate" and "plac" from words place. So it can be identified as a haplogogies phenomenon which is one of type slip of tongue.

Feature Persevation & Phoneme Persevation

These two types are absent in "Intelligence-High School Debate" episode 5, which is a video debate competition. However, according to Harley (2001), these types are connected to the replacement of words with features that are more closely tied to sound and have the same articulation as the original words, when the word's previous phoneme is replaced in the phrase by the phoneme perseveration.

Which slip of tongue type predominated in episode 5 of the video debate tournament "Intelligence High School Debate"?

The types of slip of tongue found in the debater speech video "Intelligence High School Debate" debate tournament on episode 5 According to Haley (2001) and Fromkin (1973), there are several types of slip of tongue consist: feature preservation, phoneme anticipation, phoneme preservation, phoneme exchange, phoneme deletion, affix deletion, word blend, word exchange, morpheme exchange, word substitution, phrase blend, haplogogies, and misderivation. The frequency of each slip of the tongue by debaters during episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate" is displayed in the table below.

Table 1. Types Slip of Tongue Produce by Debaters

No	Types Slip of Tongue	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Morpheme Exchange	2	5,6%
2	Word Exchange	1	2,75%
3	Affix Deletion	3	8,3%
4	Phoneme Deletion	4	11,1 %
5	Phrase Blend	1	2,8 %
6	Word Blend	5	13,9 %
7	Word Substitution	14	38,9 %
8	Misderivation	3	8,3 %
9	Haplogogies	2	5,6 %
10	Phoneme Anticipation	1	2,75 %
11	Feature Perservation	0	0 %
12	Phoneme Persevation	0	0 %
13	Phoneme Exchange	0	0 %
TOTAL		36	100 %

In episode 5 of the video debate competition "Intelligence-High School Debate," 36 slips of the tongue have been found. Word substitution, which was used 14 times, is the most frequent slip of the tongue. Second, word blend with a total of 5 is the most common type. The third type of slip of the tongue is phoneme deletion, which was used 4 times. Misderivation and affix deletion types come after that (3 times). Morpheme exchange and haplogogies (2 times) come next. Finally, phoneme anticipation, word exchange, and phrase blend applied once for each type were the least commonly used types. Slips of the tongue, such as feature perservation, phoneme perseveration, and phoneme exchange, did not occur

in the research subject. A total of 36 slips of the tongue have been identified depending on each type of slip of the tongue.

CONCLUSION

This study examines a phenomenon known as a slip of the tongue that occurred during the fifth episode of "Intelligence-High School Debate" on Arirang TV. The research revealed that 36 points slip of the tongue in their speeches. The most common sort of slip of tongue made by debaters is word substitution, which was used 14 times (38,9%); word blend was used 5 times (13,9%). Phoneme deletion occurred four times (11%) and type affix deletion and misderivation occurred three times (8%) after that. Types of haplogogies and morpheme exchange were utilized twice each (5,6%). Word exchange, phrase blend, and phoneme anticipation were the least common types, each used only once (2,75%). Debaters frequently made word substitution-related slips of the tongue. When an unintentional word replaces the intended one, word substitution, according to Harley (2001) can be detected. Additionally, it is common for speakers to make a slip of the tongue, particularly when speaking at events like debates when utterances are crucial. However, it may be avoided by practicing speaking clearly and rapidly while organizing thoughts

REFERENCES (Check APA 7th Edition Formatting Style)

- Matthew J. Traxler, M. A. (2006). *Handbook Of Psycholinguistics*. United States America: Elsevier.
- Clark, H.H. (1975) _Review of Speech errors as linguistic evidence._, *Contemporary Psychology: A Journal of Reviews*, pp. 596–596. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1037/0013523>.
- Harley, T.A. (2013) *The psychology of language: From data to theory*, *The Psychology of Language: From Data to Theory*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315859019>.
- Leksananda, F. A. (2015). *SLIP OF THE TONGUE PRODUCED BY SPEAKERS OF FRIDAY ISLAMIC SERMONS IN NURRUZZAMAN MOSQUE, UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA SURABAYA*. Surabaya: Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga
- Ahmed Jashim (2010) _Documentary Research Method- New Dimensions_, *Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences* [Preprint], (January 2010). Available at: <http://ideas.repec.org/s/iijh/journal.html>.
- Bakri, U. (no date) _INVESTIGATING TYPES OF SLIPS OF THE TONGUE EXPERIENCED IN STUDENTS' SPEECH (A Case Study on Students ' Speech at English Language Department of IKIP Mataram)_, 1, pp. 197–214.
- Paradewari, D.S. and Bram, B. (2020) _Slip of the Tongue in BBC News Anchors' Videos in Textual Pronunciation Context_, *CaLLs*, 6(2003), pp. 123–134.
- S. Naibaho, T.A., Aziz, M. and Sembiring, B. (2019) _Slips of the Tongue Made By the English Study Program Students_, *Journal of English Education and Teaching*, 2(4), pp. 32–41. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.33369/jeet.2.4.32-41>.
- Sariasih, W., Rafli, Z. and Boeriswati, E. (2023) _Slip of the Tongue in English Language Debates: A Psycholinguistic Study_, 2023, pp. 288–296. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v8i9.13340>.
- Yazmajian, R. V. (1968) _Slips of the tongue in dreams._, *The Psychoanalytic quarterly*, 37(4), pp. 588–595. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21674086.1968.11926476>.

- Zulaihah, S. and Indah, R.N. (2021) 'Slip of the Tongue in Barack Obama Interview At the Axe File', *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 4(2), p. 250. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v4i2.p250-260>.
- Anggun Harastasya, D. S. (n.d.). Investigating the types and causes of slips of the tongue of one of the Indonesian female singers. 40-51