

**SLIP OF THE TONGUE AND GENDER RELATION
IN ADVANCE DEBATE COMMUNITY**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITY

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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THESIS

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In Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana sastra* (S.S.)

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Slip of The Tongue and Gender Relation in Advance Debate Community**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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MOTTO

رَهِيْنَةُ كَسَبَتْ بِمَا نَفْسُ كُلُّ (38)

Each self is responsible for what he has done. (QS. Al-Mudatsir :38)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to: my beloved father and mother, Solihin Agyl, and Maimunah. I hope all this makes them happy. It is also for my dear brother and sister Azril Tsani and Zofindri Imadia Andini, who have always supported me all this time. Thank you, friends, who helped and made me motivated to complete this thesis.



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Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin, the researcher would like to express the highest gratitude to Allah SWT for all his blessing and mercies. Also may peace and salutation is always blessed upon prophet Muhammad SAW. Along with Allah's grace and gratefulness, finally, the researcher can finish the thesis entitled Slip of The Tongue and Gender Relation in Advance Debate Community. It is as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) at English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanity, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The researcher also wants to thank both his parents Solihin Agyl and Maimunah who always pray for the best for their children, for the supervisor Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah M.Pd who always guides and helps with this thesis, for the academic advisor Mira Shartika M.A, who has been accompanying him since the first semester at UIN Malang, for all his friends who have always been the main source of his motivation to work on this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect and still needs a lot of improvement, so he appreciates the criticism and suggestions that readers will give to provide better work in the future.

ABSTRACT

Maldini. Mochammad Yusril Ihza. 2020. Slip of The Tongue and Gender Relation in Advance Debate Community. Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humaniora. State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Keywords: ADC, Speaking Error, Slip of the Tongue

The research deals with the study of slip of the tongue in Advance Debate Community (ADC) in relation to the debaters' different gender. Gender difference can be a factor influencing slip of the tongue by the speaker. In addition, the debaters as the research object are urged to deliver fast speech and eloquently express their arguments in a very limited time. This can trigger the speaker to produce more slip of tongue. There are two problems in this research. First, this study aims to describe how the slip of the tongue produced by male debaters on ADC debate performance. Then, this study also explains how slip of tongue is produced by female debaters on the ADC debate performance. Research analyzing this slip of tongue is intended to help the reader in helping the accuracy of communication, especially in debating.

To get the intended results, this study used descriptive analysis to explain the existing data. The ADC debate record was converted to text manually. Then, the result was identified into the utterances containing slip of tongue. The researcher classified data types based on the slip of tongue model according to Carroll (1986). There are eight types of slip of tongue presented, namely: anticipation, perseveration, reversal / exchange, blend, misderivation, substitution, addition and deletion.

The findings show that the male debaters produce more slip of tongue by displaying thirteen slip of tongue with five different types, namely: anticipation, misderivation, substitution, addition, and deletion. While female debaters display fewer slip of tongue, that is nine slip of tongue but more varied with six different types, namely: anticipation, blend, misderivation, substitution, addition and deletion. In addition, there are two types of slip of tongue that are not produced by both men and women in the study namely perseveration and reversal/exchange. Future researchers are suggested to examine how the debate mechanism and rhetorical factors in debates by using different research methods and theories.

ABSTRAK

Maldini. Mochammad Yusril Ihza. 2020. Slip of Tongue and Gender Relation in Advance Debate Community. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *ADC, Kesalahan Bicara, Selip Lidah*

Penelitian ini mencakup kajian *slip of tongue* di *Advance Debate Community* (ADC) dan hubungannya dengan perbedaan gender pendebat. Perbedaan gender dapat menjadi factor yang mempengaruhi *slip of tongue* yang diproduksi oleh pembicara. Selain itu, pendebat sebagai objek kajian, dituntut untuk berbicara cepat dan jelas dalam menyampaikan argument mereka dengan waktu yang singkat. Hal tersebut bisa memicu pembicara untuk memproduksi *slip of tongue* lebih banyak. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menjabarkan bagaimana selip lidah yang diproduksi oleh pendebat laki-laki pada performa debat ADC. Kemudian, penelitian ini juga menjelaskan bagaimana *slip of tongue* yang diproduksi oleh pendebat perempuan pada performa debat ADC. Penelitian menganalisa *slip of tongue* ini diperuntukan untuk membantu pembaca dalam membantu keakuratan komunikasi, terutama dalam berdebat.

Untuk mendapatkan hasil yang dimaksud, penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif untuk menjelaskan data yang ada. Hasil rekaman debat ADC akan dikonversi menjadi teks secara manual. Kemudian, tesk yang telah didapat disaring menjadi utterance yang memiliki *slip of tongue*. Peneliti mengelompokan jenis data berdasarkan model *slip of tongue* menurut Caroll. *slip of tongue* yang dimaksud adalah kesalahan bicara yang terjadi dalam debat. Ada delapan jenis *slip of tongue* yang dipaparkan, yaitu: *anticipation, perseveration, reversal/exchange, blend, misderivation, substitution, addition* dan *deletion*.

Peneliti mendapatkan hasil bahwa pendebat laki-laki lebih banyak memproduksi *slip of tongue* dengan menampilkan tigas belas *slip of tongue* dengan 5 jenis yang berbeda, yaitu: *anticipation, misderivation, substitution, addition* dan *deletion*.. Sedangkan pendebat perempuan menampilkan *slip of tongue* yang lebih sedikit yaitu sembilan *slip of tongue* akan tetapi lebih variatif dengan enam jenis yang berbeda, yaitu: *anticipation, blend, misderivation, substitution, addition* dan *deletion*.. Selain itu, ada dua jenis *slip of tongue* yang tidak diproduksi baik laki-laki maupun perempuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu *perseveration* dan *reversal/exchange*.

مستخلص البحث

مالديني. محمد يسري أهزا. 2020. زلة اللسان والعلاقات بين الجنسين في مجتمع النقاش المسبق. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية في مالانغ.

المشرف : دكتور رحمان نور انداة الماجستير
الكلمات الرئيسية : ADC ، خطأ في الكلام ، زلات اللسان

تتضمن هذه الدراسة زلة من دراسة اللسان في مجتمع تقدم مجتمع المناظرة (ADC) . وعلاقته بالاختلافات بين الجنسين. وطرح الباحث الموضوع لأنه افترض أن الاختلافات بين الجنسين يمكن أن تؤثر على زلة اللسان التي ينتجها المتحدث. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يطلب من المناظرين كأشياء للدراسة التحدث بسرعة ووضوح في تقديم حججهم في وقت قصير. يمكن أن يؤدي ذلك إلى جعل السماعة تنتج المزيد من انزلاق اللسان. هناك مشكلتان في هذا البحث. أولاً ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف كيفية انزلاق اللسان الذي ينتجه المتناظرون الذكور حول أداء مناقشة ADC . ثم ، تشرح هذه الدراسة أيضًا كيف يتم إنتاج زلة اللسان من قبل الإناث المناظرات على أداء المناقشة . ADC يهدف البحث الذي يحلل زلة اللسان هذه إلى مساعدة القارئ في المساعدة على دقة الاتصال ، وخاصة في النقاش.

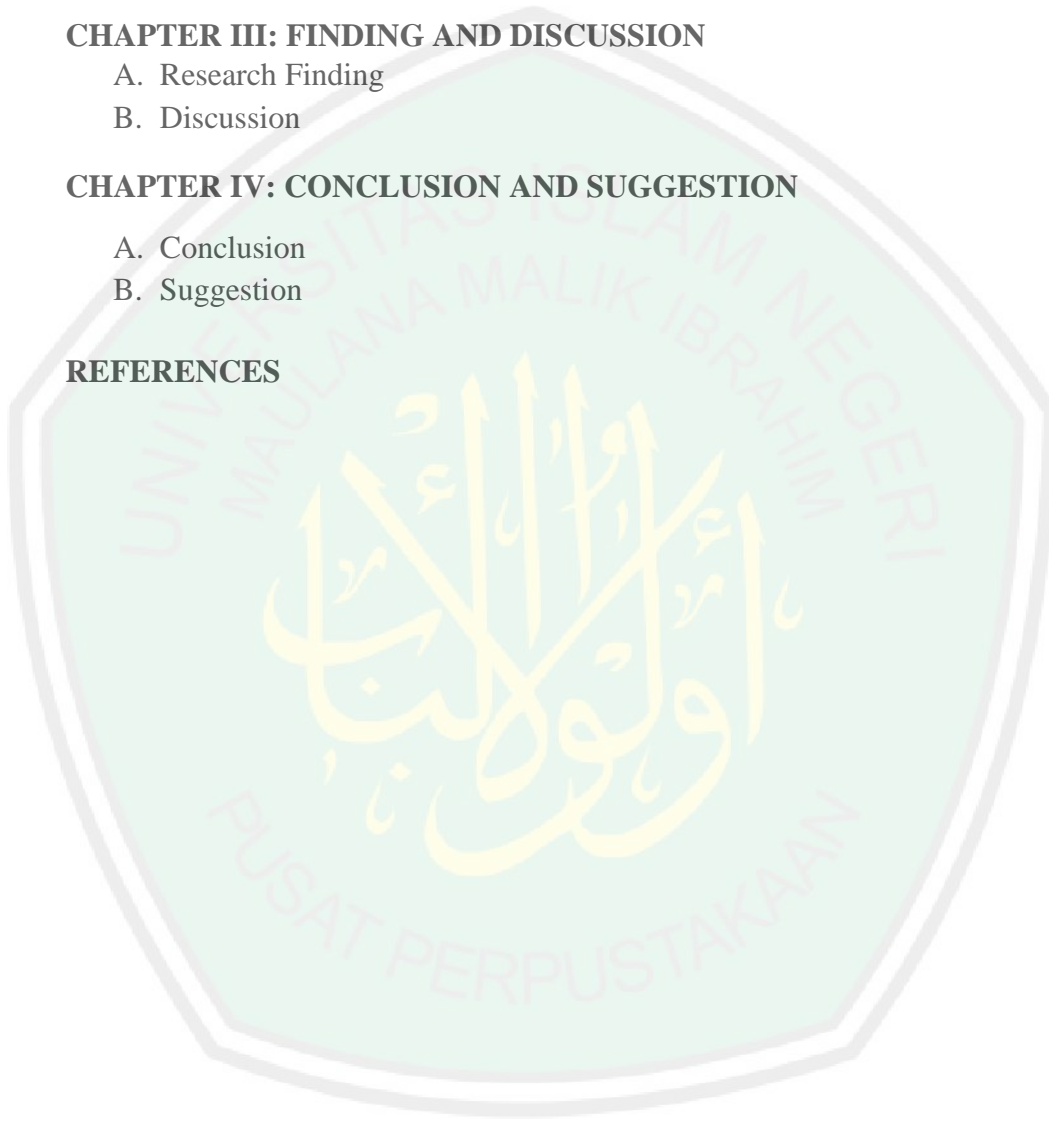
للحصول على النتائج المرجوة ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة التحليل الوصفي لشرح البيانات الموجودة. سيتم تحويل سجل مناقشة ADC إلى نص يدويًا. بعد ذلك ، يتم ترشيح الاختبار الذي تم الحصول عليه في نطق له زلة لسان. يصنف الباحثون أنواع البيانات على أساس انزلاق نموذج اللسان وفقًا لكارول. زلة لسان السؤال هي خطأ في الكلام يحدث في النقاش. هناك ثمانية أنواع من زلة اللسان المقدمة ، وهي: الترقب والمثابرة والعكس / التبادل والمزج وسوء الفهم والاستبدال والإضافة والحذف.

يحصل الباحثون على نتائج مفادها أن المتناظرين الذكور ينتجون المزيد من انزلاق اللسان عن طريق عرض ثلاثة عشر انزلاق اللسان مع 5 أنواع مختلفة ، وهي: التوقع ، وسوء الفهم ، والاستبدال ، والإضافة ، والحذف .. بينما تظهر الإناث المتناويات أقل انزلاق اللسان وهي تسعة زلة لسان ولكنها أكثر تنوعًا مع ستة أنواع مختلفة ، وهي: التوقع ، والمزج ، وسوء الفهم ، والاستبدال ، والإضافة ، والحذف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، هناك نوعان من زلة اللسان التي لم يتم إنتاجها من قبل الرجال والنساء في الدراسة هذا هو المثابرة والعكس / التبادل.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains some important points related to the field of research. It is the reasons for choosing a topic in the background of the research which consists of the research problems investigated, the research objectives, and the expectations for several target readers in the importance of the study. It also covers the scope and limitations, previous study, and some methodologies used.

A. Background of The Study

In debate competitions, debaters are always forced to speak fluently in giving their arguments. The accuracy of the speakers is needed because they have to provide arguments in large numbers and are easy to understand. In addition, using foreign languages in debates will be more challenging because they have to deal with words or sentences that they may not know. As Field stated, individual performance is determined by the strengths and limitations of the mental apparatus (Field, 2004). In this case, the debaters may produce tongue slips, especially when they have to rattle. But sometimes there are differences in the way the male debater and the female debater produce slips of the tongue because basically men and women do have different language skills. Therefore, this study aims to examine the differences in tongue slip produced by men and women during debates.

The impact caused by the slip of the tongue in debate is very complex and varied. Asyura (2017) explains that in trivial cases language slips can be a

language comedy because in everyday life slips of the tongue can indeed make the listener laugh. However, in larger and more sensitive cases, many errors in speaking languages such as language slips can create diplomatic problems between countries (Kawano & Matsuo, 2002). Therefore, we can see the problem of slip of the tongue is an urgency that must be examined.

A slip of the tongue can happen to anyone and at any time. The slip of the tongue is partly due to production errors and the intentions of the speaker who slips on the tongue when speaking the sentence (Dardjowidjojo, 2008; Mayasari 2015). Actually in everyday life, every language speaker can produce a slip of the tongue without them knowing it. Besides, slip of the tongue can occur at any time and or any situation both formal and informal situations. Errors in speech, such as tongue slips are randomly produced and cannot be predicted. People cannot even predict when mistakes or what mistakes will occur. In another sense, slip of the tongue is a mistake in planning discourse production; i.e. the speaker wants to say a lot of words, phrases, or sentences and suddenly something goes wrong, so the production is not according to the plan (Crus-Ferreira, 2007)

In another case, Fromkin et al. (2006) and Zheng (2006) have slightly different opinions in translating tongue slips. Fromkin et al. (2006) say that the slip of the tongue is closely related to the speaker's mind. For example, a nervous speaker will produce a slip of the tongue more often than a quiet speaker. Whereas in other cases, Zheng (2006) also said that the more professional a person spoke a second language, the less slip his tongue produced. This opinion concludes that

the internal factor of the speaker is the main factor of the slip of the tongue produced.

A slip of the tongue often appears in the use of a second language, which means that a person's ability to master a second language can be measured by how often he uses that language. That is what makes the tongue slip as an indicator of a person's ability to use language (Zheng, 2006). Whereas Kuruoglu (2014) states that slip of the tongue occurs because indeed the accident element is very high. In a recent study conducted by Fitriana (2018) revealed that slip of the tongue can occur even to someone who has been very reliable in speaking languages. In her study, Indonesian state officials who were proficient in English still could not convey the message of his speech smoothly. Apart from that, there are still many factors that influence people who produce tongue slips that are not clearly identified, one of which is gender differences.

Gender differences can affect tongue slip production by speakers because in everyday life differences in speech between men and women are often encountered. Moreover, according to Cots et al. (1992) men and women do have fundamental differences in how they use language to communicate. This means that the narrative abilities of men and women are indeed different in various factors. As a clear example, women have more intelligence than men verbally that have even existed since birth according to (Cots et al., 1992).

The slip of the tongue in relation to gender differences is appear in the debate community at Malang State University. Therefore the object of this research is a debate community at UIN Malang called Advance Debate

Community (ADC). This object was chosen because the debate community has a higher level of English spoken proficiency in terms of debating skill than other English students. Also, the environment of UIN Malang forces them to be able to use languages other than English, which usually consists of Indonesian, Arabic and their respective regional languages. These facts reveal that ADC members have more than two languages that are mastered. As expressed in Zheng (2006) language proficiency is influenced by the frequent use of language using that language. ADC also consists of various students consisting of men and women. Accordingly, we can look for other factors that affect the slip of the tongue produced by ADC members in the influence of gender differences. Another object of this object is that the debaters have relatively more argumentative, natural and spontaneous speeches so that researcher have more opportunities to find the resulting slip of the tongue.

This study starts from the situation that in the debate community at Malang State University called Advance Debate Community (ADC) many slip of the tongue appear, then the number of slips of tongue that appear is assumed to be influenced by gender differences. In this study, Carrol's theory (1986) will help to understand how the slip of the tongue that appears in the debate community in Malang UIN and its relationship with the gender of the members.

B. Research Question

This study has the research problem on how the slips of tongue are produced by the male and female debaters in ADC. The research questions are:

1. How are the slips of tongue produced by male debaters in the Advanced Debate Community?
2. How are the slips of tongue produced by female debaters in the Advanced Debate Community?
3. What are the causes that influence male and female debaters produce slip of the tongue?

C. The Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is stated in accordance with the research questions, it covers:

1. To identify the slips of the tongue produced by male debaters in the Advance Debate Community.
2. To identify the slips of the tongue produced by female debaters in the Advance Debate Community.
3. To analyze the causes that influence male and female debaters produce slip of the tongue.

D. The Significance of the Study

With the achievement of research objectives, this research is expected to have the following uses. Theoretically, this research is expected to be able to add insight in understanding the theory of the slip of the tongue and its relationship to gender. Practically, this research is expected to be able to make language learners improve their language skills, and minimize the production of tongue slips so as to reduce misunderstanding in speech. Then it can be useful for the ADC or other

language communities to find methods that are useful for reducing the production of tongue slips. And can be a reference for various needs. For the development of learning methodologies and as a reference for further research.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research aims to study tongue slips in the field of psycholinguistics, in this case, the main objective is to investigate tongue slips based on Carrol (1986) and look for several factors that dominate tongue slips in students who are fluent in English. It consists of English debaters students aged 19-22 years, to see how much the gender differences affect the slips of tongue. The researcher identifies the slips by listening to all the speech arguments made by each participant during the debate, provided the researcher does not involve rhetorical patterns during the debate observation.

There are several limitations in conducting this research. The first is time and place. The time provided for research is very limited, only a few minutes of debate. The place can be only one, which allows participants to get used to the conditions and topics available so that it can influence the differences in findings in other studies. The second was the participants, in this case, the ability to speak English varied greatly although forged against the same background, causing several new factors that might not be identified in finding the cause of the slip of the tongue produced.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Slips of the tongue are errors in a speech that occurs accidentally and the speaker of the debate community has difficulty in remembering word order.

2. Gender relations are a link between the speaker's gender and the language he uses in the context of debate.
3. ADC stands for Advance Debate Community, an English debate community at Malang State Islamic University majoring in English literature. In this study, ADC is an object that is the source of the emergence of tongue slips from its male and female members.

G. Previous Study

In this study, there are several previous studies that inspired researchers to conduct this research. First, research conducted by Kuruoglu (2014), this study examined a number of participants who are native speakers of Turkish with various ages and backgrounds in life in everyday conversation. this research finally found that speakers who have an older age most likely the person is able to produce more tongue slips, this is because the language skills are reduced over time. apart from that one's educational background can also influence it to occur, in the study it was shown that people who possess a higher education tend to produce less slip of the tongue.

Other research that inspired researchers was research conducted by Fitriana (2018), this study examined many Indonesian state officials who were fluent in English in conducting public speeches in fact were still able to produce tongue slips. in addition, this study also produced the fact that in terms of the number of male officials more often pronounced speech errors and tongue slips. therefore Fitriana (2018) proves that the speaker's psychological and accident conditions at

that time were a big factor in the production of tongue slips other than the internal factors of the speaker.

The third is a study conducted by Ashura (2017), this study examines twenty types of Stand Up Comedy shows in Indonesia through videos on Youtube. Ashura tried to translate all the utterances thrown into the video into text. The results of this study found that there are two types of pauses in appearance, namely pauses due to breathing and pauses due to hesitation in telling jokes. Then the slip of the tongue by comics is caused by nervousness, hesitation, fear of making something new, and being too careful in presenting humor caused by the need for time management and competitive situations. In conclusion, speech errors and slip of the tongue may be influenced by external factors, but internal factors are always the most dominant in producing speech errors.

The next research that inspired the author was a study conducted by Zheng (2006), this study tried to test that second language users would more often slip their tongues than when they used their primary language. Besides that the study also found that the use of the main language affected the use of the second language. Therefore language proficiency and mastery of language is also a factor in someone doing a slip of the tongue in everyday life.

This study aims to develop the above study to examine the English debate community who have different English skills with different age backgrounds and language skills, and also most importantly, this research also tries to differentiate gender in looking for the influence of tongue slip appearance. In addition, the

English debate has a more spontaneous speech, given that spontaneity is one of the effects of tongue slip production.

H. Research Method

This section explains the methods and approaches used in research design, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative research methods because the researcher revealed events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur when the research took place by presenting what actually happened. This study interpreted and illustrated data relating to the situation that was happening. In this case, the phenomenon that occurred is in the arguments and utterances spoken by ADC members so that it can cause several slip of the tongue. The researcher then classified the type of tongue slip, found the cause of its production, found the effect of gender differences in the production of tongue slips, and identify the tongue slips produced by men and women. Then, this research method was chosen because this study aims to deduce a new theory regarding the slip of the tongue examined in the field of psycholinguistics. In other words, psycholinguistics becomes the approach to conducting this research.

2. Research Instrument

This study used non-participant observation as the main instrument to get data in the debate hall because the researcher focused on the slip of the tongue experienced by ADC debates when conducting debates. In this case, several tools are used to assist the process of collecting data such as video and audio recording,

documentation, and also recording. Video and audio recordings are used to assist in finding data because we know that the tool can be played several times. As for documentation, it is used to be evidence that the research has made observations. Then, the recording is used to support findings that might not be recorded.

3. Data Source

The data source in this study is in the form of video and audio recordings obtained by recording the ADC debate performance. The video and audio contain two periods of debate performance with a total duration of forty-five minutes. Records and other documentation are focused on male and female debates. The debate consisted of eight members with four men and four women. The recorded data was taken during the ADC training period facing the race on the 22nd and 29th of February 2020. Data from this study are in the form of English speakers who are debating speeches. This data was obtained by researchers who moved each utterance in the form of utterances in the video into their text.

4. Data Collection

The researcher had several steps used in collecting data. First, the researcher recorded the ADC debate performance in the form of video or audio. Then, the researcher understood and re-checked the results of the recording carefully in order to clarify some data that might not be clear. After that, the researcher changed the utterances in the language spoken in the recorded results into written text. Finally, the researcher classified data in the form of written utterances to be analyzed based on Carrol (1986).

5. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used several steps that are included in this study. First, the researcher identified the types of slip of tongue produced by female and male debaters based on Carrol's (1986) theory. Then, he classified the slips of the tongue that appear based on their gender differences. making it a percentage of the slip of the tongue difference produced in both. After that the researcher revealed several factors of the debater that affect the production of tongue slips by male and female debaters based on Clark and Clark (1977) theory. Finally, the researcher concluded the differences in slip of tongue produced by male and female debaters.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To find out some of the previous research that inspired this research, this chapter will discuss a review of related literature. This literature review consists of extensive to specific discussions, namely psycholinguistic, language production, speech error, and slips of the tongue.

A. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a combination of the words psycho and linguistics which study how a person's behavior in language starts from processing to produce and obtain that language. According to Indah (2008), psycholinguistics is not only a branch of applied linguistics, but psycholinguistics is the study of how language and humans themselves are connected with everyday life. In other words, psycholinguistics is the knowledge that helps humans how to use a language by building or understanding what the language is.

Psycholinguistics was first encountered in the late nineteenth century. Language can be interpreted by psychological principles. On the American continent, in several previous studies, it can be found that the correlation between language and science began to grow. The incident can be divided into four stages; formative stage, linguistic stage, cognitive stage, and psycholinguistic theory stage. Language is relative, which means that it changes over time. Therefore, Psycholinguistics is not merely centered on the phenomena of cultural history that affect language, but the processes that make historical changes in the structure of

language over time clearly have a basis in the basic processes of psycholinguistic processing, human cognition and social interaction (Tomasello, 2014).

Psycholinguistics is different from linguistics. Linguistics is often defined as "the scientific study of language" or the scientific study of language, whereas psycholinguistics can be categorized as a special branch of linguistics. Carrol (1986) asserted that the study of language systems in the abstract form is the realm, area, or scope of linguistics. The study concerns how people use language as a system and study language as the scope of psycholinguistic studies.

In everyday life if someone discusses psycholinguistics, then it is closely related to how the language is produced and how that language can be learned and used in communication. These two things were originally one of the scope of psycholinguistics, but the scope of psycholinguistics was expanded into more topics.

Some of these topics are first how language can be accepted and produced by the user, then how the human brain works when all things about language are related to it. Next, what are the theories of language acquisition in children, then the difference in how children acquire language and learning. In addition, psycholinguistics also discusses how mother tongue influences other languages, even the development of the language itself. Until psycholinguistics in the latest classification also discusses the role of motivation in language learning.

B. Language Production

Since we were born humans are equipped to be able to produce sound and movement. The two devices are a forerunner to humans who can communicate by

producing a language. Language production starts from stimuli that occur in our brain caused by stimuli outside the body, then our brain creates an unconscious feeling which will later be produced as language. Language production can be divided into two, namely oral production and written production (Field, 2004).

Producing language as we know it seems quite easy, even in everyday life we see small children who have difficulty producing sound can already speak. or in another example many parents who have difficulty remembering can still convey information and process information from other people. Besides language is not merely related to sound, language in some cases is also produced using movements and symbols. It makes us sometimes not think how language is obtained, in fact there are many processes that must be passed by humans to produce language properly.

In producing spoken language several stages need to be passed by humans to be able to produce it properly. Some stages are very important because if one of the conditions is not met the language produced will experience some errors. Levelt (1989) argues that there are three stages by which humans produce language. The first is conceptualization, at this stage, humans begin several message concepts that they will convey. Second is formulation, at this stage, humans begin to compile the basic ideas that have been formed. The last is articulation, humans begin to execute messages that have been arranged into written and unwritten messages.

According to Field (2004), the steps taken by humans to produce language are more complex. The stages are conceptual, which is the process of recognizing abstract propositions that are conveyed. syntax, which is the confusion of forming ideas into sentences. lexical, the choice of words to be used in a sentence. Phonologically, change the structure of sentences formed into sound form. phonetically, that is the arrangement of the articulation of terms to become words that are easily understood. The complicated stages that occur only a fraction of nanoseconds in our brain, so we do not seem to do something as complicated as that to talk.

When humans carrying out the steps above, they can sometimes make mistakes in producing language. several types of errors can occur in each process. These mistakes range from trivial to very serious. In general, the causes of speech errors vary widely, but speech errors are most often associated with anxiety, nervousness, insecurity, fatigue and lack of focus. sometimes thoughts that are inadvertently thought out also influence speech errors. in serious cases, speech errors can be caused by cerebral disorders of the brain and neurological trauma (Reason, 2000).

C. Speech Error

Speech errors and slip of the tongue are the most important data sources in psycholinguistic studies. thousands of books and research whose entire chapter discusses how speech errors are produced (Carroll, 1986). The slip of the tongue is slightly different from the error of speech, because the slip of the tongue is a language phenomenon that tends to be more recent. in the 1960s psycholinguistics

underwent a massive revolution. In that year the research on speech errors was terminated, this dismissal was spearheaded by linguists who were not at all interested in performance data and by experimental psychologists who saw their research as a relic, a case known as Freudian theory.

Speech errors have a pattern that is influenced by cognitive mechanisms and perceptions that work on linguistic knowledge. But in modern times like today, people believe in a more specific understanding: Mistakes reflect current experience with linguistic order and long-term linguistic knowledge.

In other words, slip of the tongue can be incorporated into new patterns learned as well as those obtained from a lifetime of speaking experience. Speech errors are errors in linguistic output that occur in spoken language, sign language, written language, and typed language. Speech errors occur very often, in the average size of speech errors occur around 1-2 / 1000 words. They show a disturbance between competence and performance; it might tell us something about how linguistic competence is organized.

Speech errors can occur at all levels of the language process; Phrase level (syntax), Word level (lexicon), Morphology (division), Phoneme level, and Phonological features. Dell (1968) identified three levels of speech errors, notably slip of the tongue; voice error, morpheme error, and word error. Voice mistakes are accidental voice exchanges between words. Thus "snow flurries" can become "flow snurries". Morpheme error is the accidental exchange of morphemes between words. Thus "instruction for self-destruction" can be "self-destruction".

Word errors are accidental word transpositions. So "writing a letter to my mother" can be "writing a mother to my letter".

According to Clark & Clark (1977), the object of linguistic study is an unbroken succession of unrelated grammatical utterances but produced by the rules system. Actual speech is characterized by speech, fragments, restarts, and ungrammatical errors. Clark & Clark's theory states that speech errors have resulted from repressed thoughts expressed by certain mistakes made by the speaker. Although it is possible that Clark & Clark are right in some cases, such mistakes reveal more about the structure of language as well as about the repressed mind.

Speech errors spoken by language speakers are made during daily activities that are done accidentally. We produce speech error very often because when we speak we are often affected by our language sound system, it all indicates that our brains are operating properly. Speech error arises because our minds mistakenly perceive signals made by the speaker. the object of linguistic study is the unbroken success of grammatical utterances that are not related but are produced by the rules system. Some of them are categorized as ungrammatical utterances, fragments, restarts, and errors (Fromkin et al., 2006).

There are several types of common speech errors as follows:

1. Silent Pause

Clark (1977) said silent pause is a condition where a person does not make a sound between the sidelines of the words they say. The produced silent pause has

a lot of influence on a speaker's speed of speech. people who speak fast usually have the ability to minimize the silent pause that occurs in themselves, even though the words spoken have the same length. Error catching information often occurs at silent pause, because sometimes pragmatically silent for a moment it sounds as if asking for the response of the listener.

Example: come on, join me and // my friends

In the sentence above, between the words "join me and" and the word "my friends" there is a pause where the speaker sighs at an inappropriate time, that is where the silent pause appears.

2. Filled Pause

according to Clark (1977), filled paused is a speech error similar to silent pause, but in this error, speakers fill their pauses with words such as *um*, *ah*, *a*, *er*, *em* and others. In filled paused speakers are not much hesitant in saying but often forget what words they will say next so that the examples of the words above they often mention.

Filled pause often occurs to someone who memorizes a script and conducts certain dialogues such as a student who is about to make a presentation, read a speech from a character or even an actor who is memorizing his acting script in front of the camera.

Example : After my cousin playing football, he “um” making me laugh

The word "um" in the sentence above is called a filler. that's what distinguishes it from the previous example, because the speaker tends to fill it with words

3. Repeats

Repeat is a repetition of one or more words in a line that is done by the speaker. speakers usually want to say something else but they make the mistake of repeating the words they have said. Almost ninety percent of the words repeated by the speaker are function words, for example, prepositions (in/in the car), articles (the/the man), conjunction (and/and their turn) and pronouns (she/she did it). The rest, repeated words are content words that have a few syllables, such as nouns (the women / the man), adjective (good/good), verbs (can be eaten/can not be eaten) or adverbs (the very/the rather) (Clark, 1977).

Example: You can't can't do that

In the sentence above, the speaker produces more than one word "cant". the speaker will usually repeat the word in a nervous state.

4. False Start (Unretracted)

False start (unretracted) is a condition in which a speaker makes a speech error by correcting the wrong word without repeating the wrong sentence completely. The speaker continues to say the next words without repeating the wrong word (Clark, 1977).

Example: For me // us, this company is a gift

In the sentence above, the speaker corrects the mistakes he made. The word "me" which according to the speaker is wrongly changed to the word "us".

5. False Start (Retracted)

False Start (retraced) is a speech error that is inversely proportional to the previous type. According to Clark (1977), the speaker is aware and readily corrects the words that they think are wrong by repeating the wrong sentence. If not careful and thorough mistakes are often equated with the error of speaking repeats.

Example: For me // because of us, this company is a gift

In the sentence above we can see that the speaker also corrects what he says. However, this error is different from before because the speaker corrected the whole word he said from beginning to end.

6. Correlation

Correlation is also practically a break in a conversation, but in this speech error, the speaker prefers to fill the gap with interjection such as well, oh, ah say and others or correction such as I mean, that is and others (Clark, 1977). Actually, there are many things that cause the speaker to pause his words, hesitate, rush, feel the points mentioned are not quite right and so on, but filling them with the words above in the wrong conversation will sound more natural than filling with obscure words (Clark & Clark 1977: 270).

Examples:

He punch Mahmud - Those are, Rob did - with big stick.

You are trying to lease - or rather, sublease - my house.

I do really hate - I mean, despise - getting up in the morning.

I will be done immediately - well, in a few minutes.

Those are: reference editing.

Or rather: nuance editing.

I mean: editing mistake.

Well: claim editing.

7. Interjections

An interjection is a speech error that sounds doubtful when it stops. the speaker has several options or plans that will be carried out when he will start talking so they choose to stop and fill them with conjunctions as in correlation (Clark and Clark, 1977 p. 268).

Example:

John would like, oh, carrot. Oh refer to selection selection

John would like –ah, carrots. Ah Refers ah refers to memory success.

John would like, well, carrots. Well refers word approximation.

John would like, say, carrots. Say refers to exemplification.

8. Stutters

Chaer (2003) argues that stuttering is a condition where a person cannot speak fluently. Stutterers usually repeat the initial syllable of a word many times until it works. Sufferers have difficulty saying the words they want to say correctly.

A child who has a stutter has several possibilities that cause them to become like that. Among them are nervous and physical conditions. Stuttering can be a signal if there are a number of skeletons that are not working properly so that interference occurs when someone is talking. The second is genetic factors. A person with a stutter has a sixty percent chance of reducing his stutter to his descendants. The third is feeling scared, people who are afraid will have difficulty speaking properly. Fourth is stress and the last is social pressure, a child who is traumatized by bullying is likely to stutter while talking.

Example : You are are really really handsome

In the sentence above the speaker shows a repetition, but different from the previous repetition. Stutters make the speaker repeat it several times because the speaker has difficulty to finish it normally.

9. Slips of the Tongue

Slip of tongue is a speech error that occurs when what is meant by the speaker does not match what is said. There is often a difference in understanding

between the speaker and listener (Caroll, 1986). Tongue slips are a type of speech mistakes that sometimes we don't know about, because some of them will sound very normal. Tongue slips are also divided into various types. As reported in Caroll (1986), the slip of the tongue is divided into eight types: substitutions, perserverations, additions, misderivations, deletions, blends, reversals, anticipations.

D. Factors Influencing Speech Error

Conveying an utterance is not a sudden spoken. It needs several processes that finally human can produce the words. According to Levelt (1989), the process of speech production incorporates three major processes, those are conceptualizing, formulating, and articulating. Notwithstanding, some factors influence those processes that cause speech errors in speaking. Clark and Clark (1977, p. 271) have discovered three possible sources of factors influencing speech errors are cognitive reasons, anxiety, and social reasons.

1. Cognitive Difficulty

People take longer time to produce sentences on topics using the abstract words than the concrete words. Moreover, there are more scattered doubts through the explanations than through descriptions, presumably because it is harder to come up with explanations and the right words to express them. In addition, at the level of word selection, hesitations appear when the speaker has difficulty finding just the right word.

2. Anxiety

Situational anxiety happens due to a certain situation that makes the speaker become tense, anxious or worries about it. They tend to produce the hesitation in speaking. The anxiety breaks up the planning and execution that becomes less efficient. Besides, the speakers get difficulty to talk cognitively when they are anxious. When people are anxious about the topic that will be delivered, they tend to be more careful in choosing the words that will be organized to be a sentence. They pay more attention in the dictionaries they are going to speak.

3. Social Reasons

Uttering sentences will be difficult when a conversation takes in under pressure place. Clark and Clark said under the press of a conversation speakers must make it clear when they still have something to say and they have not finished in conveying the utterances. It shows that the speakers try to be conductive in speaking a word by selecting the word they will use. But when the speakers try to speak understandably, they often do speech errors. The limited time and lack of preparation can be the reason of the speech error.

I. Slip of tongue

A slip of the tongue is one type of speech error that is most often found in everyday conversation (Poulisse, 1999). A slip of the tongue is a disappearance, exchange or repetition of words that the speaker does not intentionally do so that

the meaning becomes confusing. Dell (1986) mentioned there are three common types of beautiful sleep that are most widely produced by language speakers. The first is a sound error, this error is marked by combining the second word's consistency letter with the first word so that the sound that sounds confusing for example: 'blue car becomes blue clar'. The second is the error of morpheme is the word. For example: inform to communicate becomes information to communicate. And the last is a word mistake. For example: reading some books becomes reading books some.

Below are some common types of tongue slips based on Carroll (1986):

1. Anticipations

Anticipation is produced when a second segment occupies the first segment. This slip of tongue is different from slip of tongue shift because the correct segment is only used once (Carroll, 1986 p. 254)

For example:

- take my bike < bake my bike
- also share < Alsho share
- tab stops < Tap stobs

Consider anticipations, for example *take my bike* > *bake my bike*, the speaker intended to say *take my bike*, but said instead *bake my bike*, “anticipating” the b at the beginning of bike in his pronunciation of take, (the arrow means “was

mispronounced as”). In this example take is said to be the target word, and bike is said to be the origin of the error (since that is where the became from). For anticipations the tongue-slip comes before the origin.

2. Perseverations

Perseverations are the opposite of anticipation slip of tongue because the first segment replaces the second segment or comes after the origin.

For example

- he pulled a tantrum > pulled a pantrum
- John gave the boy a ball > John gave the boy a ball

The speaker intended to say "pulled a tantrum", but he said instead of "pulled a pantrum", the speaker has Perseveration the p at the beginning of "pulled" in his pronunciation of "tantrum". In this example "pulled" is said to be the target word and "tantrum" is said to be the origin of the error since that is where the "p" of "pulled" came after the origin ("tantrum" > "pantrum") (an earlier segment that is "pulled" replaces a later item) (Carroll, 1986: p. 256).

3. Reversals / exchange

For reversals, two segments are interchanged, and so the origin of 1 error is the target for the other, and vice versa. These mistakes are also called a spoonerism, after William A. Spooner, an English clergyman who reported to have made such mistakes often, wittily, however probably deliberately. According

to Carroll (1986: p. 258) Exchange is, in effect, double shifts, in which linguistic units change places.

For more complex explanations below are the examples of exchanges:

- a) Stick in the mud > smuck in the tid (consonant segment exchange)
- b) Ad hoc > odd hack (vowel segment exchange)
- c) Unanimity > unamity (syllable deleted)
- d) Easily enough > easy enoughly (suffix moved)
- e) Tend to turn out > turn to tend out (word exchange)
- f) My sister went to the Grand Canyon > the Grand Canyon went to my sister (whole phrase exchange).

4. Blends / Haplologies

Blends has two target words, right here grizzly and ghastly, which the speaker "blends" together by using the first 1/2 of and 2d half of the other. (Carroll, 1986: p. 261). Blends the speaker leaves out a brief stretch of speech.

For examples:

- Grizzly + ghastly > grastly
- Post Toasties > Posties

According to Carroll (1986) blends apparently take place when extra than the phrase is considered and the two intended items "fuse" or "blend" into as truggle items.

For examples:

- That baby is trying to be spaddled> spanked / paddled

Blends where two words are amalgamated into one arise most usually in which the phrases are concerned than more or much less the equal thing, and when both phrases would have been appropriate. For example, "that's terrible" (terrible + horrible). Blends offer the dearest evidence that alternative phrases are often considered within the path of speech.

For examples:

- a) Don't frowl (frown + scowl) like that!
- b) Not in the sleast (slightest + least)
- c) She chuttled (chuckle + chortle) at the news
- d) My brunch (breakfast + lunch)
- e) There's a freezing blowing thru the room (draft / breeze)
- f) It changed into moistly, ah, on the whole his doing (mainly / more often than not)
- g) At the disease of these days lection (lecture / lesson)
- h) This isn't always much of a university (university / nursery), (Carroll, 1986: p. 262).

The large wide variety of examples of such blends indicates that we consider both options while there are equally beneficial phrases to fill a slot, especially while those phrases have sounds in common. Blends can also be found in the speech of a few aphasics.

5. Misderivations / Shifts

Misderivations are one speech section disappears from their appropriate actions and appears somewhere else (Taylor, 1990). The part that disappears from misderivation will sound funny when heard, because the two elements seem to fuse to make it easier for the speaker to speak with a fast tempo. According to Fromkin 1973 (in Clark, 1977 p. 274) misderivations are the speakers one way or the other attaches the long suffix or prefix to the phrase.

For example:

- An intervening node> an intervenient node
- That's so she'll be ready in case> she decided to hit it (comes to a decision to hit it).

6. Substitutions

According to Carroll (1986) Substitutions occur while one segment is replaced via an outsider and vary from previously described slips in that the supply of the intrusion won't be inside the sentence. Segment replacement that occurs in substitution does not have a clear pattern, meaning that the occurrence of substitution can be influenced by many things both internally and externally, consequently the word that appears as a substitute sometimes has a meaning that is very far from the actual word. Therefore, subtitles can make the listener very confused when faced with it.

For example:

- Before the vicinity opens> before the vicinity close
- At low speeds it's too light> at low speeds it's too heavy

Fromkin 1973 (in Clark, 1977) states that in phrase substitutions, the speaker produces a word that is wrong, but typically associated either semantically or phonologically to the phrase supposed. Slips of the tongue also tell us a great deal about the structure and business of the mental dictionary.

For example:

1. He's going up town> he's taking place town
2. You've got too many irons in the fire> in the smoke
3. That's a horse of another color> ... Oh every other race

Note that it isn't simply any word that is substituted, but one this is associated with meaning. The substitution of a phrase such as "table" for the word "up" in (1) or the word "fire" in (2) do no longer occur. Furthermore, nouns are substitutes for nouns, verbs for verbs, and prepositions for prepositions.

These are words substitutions in which the 2 phrases-meant in spoken-aren't associated meaning but are similar to their sounds such as "persecuted" for "prosecuted". One similarity of these words or meaning recommends that we keep words in their intellectual dictionary in semantic classes (consistent with their related meanings) and also through their sounds (similar to spelling sequences in a broadcast dictionary).

7. Additions

According to Carroll (1986), addition is additional linguistic cloth. The speaker is supposed to utter now and again he / she provides linguistic material in his / her meant utterance will become slip. It is usually related to phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunction, whole phrases, or even phrases.

For example:

- I didn't give an explanation for this carefully enough (cautiously enough).
- Watch out the snack in front of you (watch out)
- She is pretty woman (quite woman) (Carroll, 1986: p. 261).

Additions offer with phonemes, prefixes, and suffixes, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, whole words or even phrases. These additions are comments on why the audio system happened to mention what they stated and were not part of the direct message itself. Speakers recognize a bargain approximately how they choose the words they're going to say. Additions have the potential to be a type of tongue slip that appears a lot but we don't realize as a listener, because additions sometimes only add a little element of a sentence that often makes the sentence look like a good sentence.

8. Deletions

Deletion is leaving something out. The speaker desired to utter the intended sentences, yet incidentally, he / she left out a linguistic cloth. It may be usually

associated with phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunctions, whole phrases, or even in saying his / her supposed utterance. Deletions have the potential to be a type of tongue slip that appears a lot but we don't realize as a listener, because deletions sometimes only remove a few elements from a sentence that often makes the sentence look like a good sentence.

For example:

- I'll simply get up and mutter intelligibly (unintelligibly). (Carroll, 1986: p. 253).

In genetics, a deletion (also called gene deletion, deficiency, or deletion mutation) is a mutation (a genetic aberration) in which a part of a chromosome or a series of DNA is missing. Deletion is the loss of genetic cloth. Any wide variety of nucleotides can be deleted, from a single base to a whole piece of chromosome. Deletions may be due to errors in chromosomal crossovers throughout meiosis. This causes several critical genetic diseases. Therefore many chronic cases are caused by deletions that are sometimes not well detected.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses two things, which are the findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are based on all the explanations in the previous chapters. In the findings, the researcher presents the analysis of the data based on (Carroll, 1986). While in the discussion, the researcher presented several explanations to answer the research question of this study.

A. Findings

This study has eight debating subjects that have been converted into transcripts. Among these subjects, there were four male debaters and four female debaters who argued either positive or negative teams in the debate. The video has been converted into a transcript to help the researcher identify the data. First, the researcher filters hundreds of collected data into forty-six. The data reduction is made to find data that only has special characteristics according to the classification. After that, the researcher refined the data again intending to avoid saturated data. The data that has the same pattern is categorized as a datum. In the most recent screening, the researcher found a total of sixteen datum consisting of nine datum from male subjects and seven datum from female subjects. Various data above are analyzed based on the theory of a slip of the tongue based on Carroll (1986). In the analysis, the datum is analyzed based on context, type, and function.

Datum 1

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters of the first positive team.

Utterances:

“The church is a holy place to practice gany kind of activity to serve of the god, that is one of a big reason why a leader is not allowed to marry”

The debater conveyed the sentence as the first speaker on his debate team. The utterance appears in the second sentence pronounced by the speaker. The speaker felt a little nervous when saying the word, even though he spoke at a relatively fast tempo. The speaker does not perform significant body gestures when speaking, and he is only seen holding the text and occasionally see his friends and jokes in the debate.

From the context above, it is clearly understood that the speaker wants to say the word "many" in the sentence, but instead, the speaker says the word "gany." This situation is classified into one type of a slip of the tongue called substitution, which means that there is a segment that is replaced by another segment. In this case, the word "many" is replaced by the word "gany". The word "gany" is grammatically an adjective, and a slip of the tongue in the sentence above comes after the word "practice," which is a verb. It happens by chance because the speaker is talking to a person named Gani, who accidentally breaks the speaker's concentration.

Datum 2

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters.

Utterances:

“However, the crime has been happening in that place, for example, sexual harassment. The subject of this problem is about the the price the priest”.

The speaker said that the sentence was in a fast tempo, he also often did body movements such as raising hands, pointing at opponents, and so on. In his debate, this speaker corrected some misinformation about the previous speaker to help his partner. A speaker who disputes the debate with an opponent who challenges the opponent seems eager to listen.

In the description above, it can be concluded that the speaker wants to say the word "priest," but instead, he says the word "price," these two words have very different meanings, making the listener confused. The word "price" is a noun, and a slip of the tongue in the sentence above appears after the word "the" which is an article. The slip of the tongue above belongs to the type of substitution, which means the speaker replaces segments with other segments due to certain factors. In this slip of tongue, the speaker is aware of his mistake, so he corrects the word "price" to "priest" in the next word.

Datum 3

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters of negative team.

Utterances:

“We come to the statement that the church forbidden the priest to marry, that's why their desire to having sexual activity is misspredictable”.

The sentence above is spoken by male speakers who try to defend their arguments by giving examples of the topic's problems. The speaker looked calm enough when saying the sentence, but a slightly annoyed face appeared on his face. The speaker performs body gestures by raising both hands together. This speaker also says the words with a normal tempo and can be heard easily by the listener in the debate.

In this datum, the speaker makes two kinds of a slip of the tongue. The first speaker does it on the word "forbidden." this word does not grammatically fulfill the correct word. The word "forbidden" should be the word "forbid," but the speaker adds the syllable "en" at the end of the sentence, which makes the word have a different function. The word "forbidden" should be grammatically an adjective, and a slip of the tongue in the sentence above comes after the word "church" which is a noun. Initially, this slip of the tongue is very difficult to detect because the mistake is only to turn a verb into a noun, but when examined again, this slip of the tongue can be seen. This slip of the tongue is called Addition.

In this section, the second slip of the tongue made by the speaker is putting the wrong prefix at the beginning of the word in the word "mispredictable," so that the listener is difficult to understand the value of debater's argument. In that sentence, the prefix "mis" in the word "mispredictable" should be the prefix "un" to have the right meaning and can be easily understood, ie, the word "unpredictable." The word "mispredictable" is grammatically an adjective, and the slip of tongue in the sentence above appears after the word "is" which is a verb. This case is a type of tongue slip called Milderivation.

Datum 4

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters of negative team.

Utterances:

“By the seeing that, we can take a proof, every human has the same right to the get married, and banning someone to get married is violating human rights.”

The speaker who uttered the sentence above was also a male speaker who was trying to answer the question that was given by his opponent to his team. The speaker answered it quite firmly with a slightly loud tone and a relatively fast tempo. The speaker doesn't use any gesture when saying the sentence. He just looks at the opposing team firmly.

In this section the the researcher found the addition of an article that did not have any meaning in a word. The word "the" in "the seeing" should not be there. The speaker added the article accidentally. The word "the" is grammatically an article, and that word in the sentence above appears after the word "by" which is a preposition. This tongue slip is classified as slip tongue Addition. In practice, this type of tongue slip applies to all additions to all material linguistics. This case was previously not appropriately detected because the mistakes made are quite vague, but when the writer plays the video recording several times, the error appears.

Datum 5

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters of positive team.

Utterances:

“Church is a that we know that church is a holy place to practice any kind of religious activity”.

The speaker is a male debater who becomes the first speaker on his team. He looked nervous and stiff in expressing his opinion. In speaking his opinion, the speaker does it with a slow and careful tempo, even though a slip of the tongue is still produced. The speaker also made some rigid gestures, which seemed to tell him that he was very nervous.

The structure of the sentence spoken by the speaker in the data this time is unique because the speaker made a slip of the tongue, which is the type of Addition which is very long and repetitive, to cause a different kind of tongue slip to appear namely substitution. An article "a" is actually not needed in that sentence, and so on until the word "a holy ..". The speaker keeps repeating the word until he product more confusing words like "that" and "we know" appear. The word "a" is grammatically an article, and the slip of the tongue in the sentence above appears after the word "is" which is a verb. In this case, the speaker is aware of the mistake he made, so he tries to keep repeating the wrong word until it is correct and easy to understand.

Datum 6

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters of negative team.

Utterances:

”It means that we need that priest maintain to be able serve the kind of model good model”.

The sentence above is spoken by a male speaker who answers his joke questions. The speaker concludes all the arguments that have been conveyed by his previous friends. He spoke loudly and seemed in a hurry by lifting his hands as a form of gesture. Occasionally this speaker also sees a paper in the way of notes containing the arguments of his friends.

In this data, the speaker performs more than one type of a slip of the tongue. First, the speaker makes a slip of tongue type deletion, which is the removal of a segment which is an essential element in the sentence. In this sentence the speaker removes the word "to" in "to serve" so that only the word "serve" appears which confuses the listener at that time. The word "serve" is grammatically a verb, and a slip of the tongue in the sentence above comes after the word "able," which is an adjective.

Moreover, the word "serve" is a slip of the tongue of a substitution type, the speaker changes the word "become" to the word "serve." It happens because the speaker deliberately often says the word "serve" many times so that it repeats and replaces the correct word to be wrong. The researcher has difficulty understanding what the speaker means because the speaker does not justify the sentence and continues the sentence until the researcher asks the speaker privately at the end of his performance.

Datum 7

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme "child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules."

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters.

Utterances:

"However, there are social harassment that happen toward the priest itself such as pedophilia".

A male speaker speaks the sentence above. He tried to give questions to the opposing team about the occurrence of sexual violence. He asked calmly by raising one hand as a gesture to the jury that he was asking. He said the words with a slow tempo but heard.

The speaker wants to say the word "sexual," but the speaker instead says the word "social." In the sentence above, the word "social" is inherently an adjective, and the word in the sentence appears after the word "are," which is a verb. This slip of the tongue is categorized as Substitution. The speaker changes the first segment to a new segment. The change from the word "sex harassment" to "social harassment" may be simple, but it can confuse the listener. In this case, the writer is not aware that he has made a mistake, and the speaker continues his sentence until it ends without realizing his error.

Datum 8

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters.

Utterances:

“We know it legis and gentleman, as human beings we have to avoid pedophilia”.

The speaker who talks about retaliation is male. He wanted to convince the audience with his argument with enthusiasm. The speaker makes an attractive gesture in delivering his argument to convince the opposing team of the

conveying value. Even though it sounded loud, the speaker who was impressed was in a hurry to express the words.

In this case, the speaker tries to anticipate the word he wants to mention so that there is a slip of the tongue when saying the word. This type of tongue slip can be called Anticipation. In words "ladies and gentleman," the speaker anticipates the letter "g" which is in the word "gentleman" to the word "ladies", so the word becomes the word "Legis," which makes the word funny to hear. In the sentence above, the word "Legis" is inherently a noun, and the word in the sentence appears after the word "it," which is a pronoun. The word that should be produced is "ladies and gentlemen." Anticipation is the funniest type of a slip of the tongue. In different cases, the speaker sometimes anticipates words so far that the words can be more entertaining.

Datum 9

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by male debaters.

Utterances:

“Pedophilia is a sexual harassment toward kid under eight twenty age”.

A male speaker speaks the sentence above. He tried to answer the questions given by the opposing team. No gestures are made by the speaker when talking. However, this speaker seemed to often discuss with his team before

finally answering the question. The speaker explains the question very calmly and in a regular tempo.

In the structure of words in the final sentence, the speaker makes a speech mistake that is quite audible. The speaker adds quite a several additional words to those that shouldn't, so the speaker produces more than one slip of the tongue. First, in the word "eighteen," the word "teen" was deleted, so the listener only listens to the word "eight." The word "eight" is inherently an adjective, and the word in the sentence appears after the word "under" which is a preposition. This slip of the tongue is categorized as deletion, because the speaker deletes the segment that should be in the word.

The second speaker added the word "twenty-eight" after the word "eight" quickly. The wrong words are very confusing. Even the listener is not sure what number the speaker says. This slip of the tongue is called Addition because it produces words that are not clear by adding a few words of unknown origin.

Datum 10

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters of the positive team.

Utterances:

“But then this bioloneeds doesn't have their way out, those biological needs are bad in a certain way”.

A female speaker speaks the sentence above. She denied the opposing team's statement and continued with the question in a loud tone and fast tempo. She made a quick move by raising his right hand as a gesture he asked and disagreed with the opinion of the opposing team.

The speaker produces a slip of the tongue called Blends. This type of slip of the tongue makes the speaker combine two words by taking some syllables at random. In this case, the speaker tries to say two words, namely "biological" and the word "needs," but the speaker turns it into one word by taking the first syllable into "bioloneeds". In the sentence above, the word "bioloneeds" is inherently unknown, and the word in the sentence appears after the word "this" which is a pronoun. The speaker produces a slip of the tongue is mostly influenced by the way she talks in a hurry. In sporadic cases, sometimes, the speaker also slips the blend's slip of tongue more than two words.

Datum 11

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“Many sexual crimes were committed by prince, price, priest. Those facts make church give a bad influence to people.”

The above argument comes from the female speaker. The speaker starts the debate topic by pointing out that sexual harassment in the church comes from the priest. The speaker sounded confident enough with her points, so the speaker spoke calmly and had a regular tempo. The speaker is also seen carrying a note when explaining her argument, and he occasionally looks glance at the note.

The speaker does two types of a slip of the tongue. The first is a deletion, which is a slip of the tongue produced by eliminating some elements in a word such as articles, conjunctions, affixation, and so on. The speaker should give an article in front of the word "priest" to "the priest", but the speaker removes that element. The word "priest" is grammatically a noun, and the word in the sentence appears after the word "by" which is a preposition.

The second is a slip of the tongue type substitution. A substitution appears when a segment is replaced by another segment whose pattern is unclear. In this case, the speaker who wants to say the word "priest" replaces it with the word "prince" in the first try, then the speaker is aware of his error and turns it into the word "price" in the second try, the speaker finally produces the correct word in the third try which is "priest." When saying and repeating the wrong word, the listener feels it's all hilarious, so some listeners are seen laughing.

Datum 12

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“The crash church forbade priest to marry to mary is a normal idea I think, because people want to know church as a holy place to serve god.”

A female speaker mentions the above sentence. the woman's speaker is from the opposing team. He questioned church authorities forbidding priests to marry, creating new problems. The speaker looked doubtful when asking, he raised his hand not too high, but the message he conveyed was still understandable. The speaker speaks his argument with a slow tempo, but the speaker continues to produce a slip of the tongue.

Like the speaker before, this time, the speaker made the same slip of the tongue, namely substitution. The speaker replaces the correct segment into the wrong segment, but the speaker fixes it immediately when knowing the error. The speaker says the word "crash" when the truth is the word "church." The word "crash" is grammatically a noun, and a slip of the tongue appears after the word "the," which is an article. Also, in this sentence, the speaker also repeats the correct word, the word "to marry."

Datum 13

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“This case has been happening and uncrease in every year, with this idea we want to remake the celabacy crul, because from the fact I said, we know that many people are harmed from this situation”.

The participants spoke the sentence from the positive team. She shows some data about cases of sexual harassment that are increasing every year. The speaker tries to convince the opposing team by speaking in a tone that is upbeat and relatively fast while holding up the notes in his hand, which the speaker did to strengthen himself in front of the opposing team.

The speaker produces affixation in an inappropriate word is a slip of the tongue called misderivaton. The speaker is currently made a slip of the tongue. In this case, the wrong affixation is in the form of a prefix. The speaker should say "In" on the word "Increase," but the speaker says "Un,", so it becomes the word "Uncrease. The word "uncrease" is grammatically a verb, and the slip of the tongue appears after the word "and" which is a conjunction. Making mistakes as simple as this can be quite fatal as a result, because the meaning that emerges is very different from the speaker's maxims themselves.

Datum 14

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “marriage prohibition for religious leaders.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“It’s because the bhruch forbade the priest to get married even though they desire to get married is unavoidable”.

The female speaker who uttered her sentence above is part of the positive debate team. The speaker tried to convince the listener that the church was the source of the topic's problem. The speaker does not seem to perform gestures that are too flashy. He only occasionally glances at the opposing team that listens to him. He also spoke quite calmly with a normal tempo.

In this case, the speaker tries to anticipate the word he wants to mention so that there is a slip of the tongue when the speaker was saying the word. This type of a slip of the tongue can be called anticipation. In the word "bhruch forbade" the speaker anticipates the letter "b" which contains the word "forbade" to the word "church", so the word becomes the word "bhruch" which makes the word funny to hear. The word "bhruch" is grammatically a noun, and a slip of the tongue appears after the word "the," which is an article. Case anticipation is the funniest tongue slippage. The speaker sometimes anticipates words that are very far away so that the words can be funnier.

Datum 15

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“Do ladies and gentlemen know the amount of sexual abuse each year? They key and they keep increasing ladies and gentlement”.

The sentence above is spoken by a female debater who helps the other speakers on her team to strengthen the team's argument. The speaker seems to be informed that the rate of sexual harassment is very high. The speaker was seen pointing at the opposing team several times with a slightly intimidating look. A fairly loud tone of voice also followed it.

The speaker makes two slip of the tongue in one utterance. The first, the speaker made an anticipation slip of the tongue. The speaker says the word "key" which should be the word "keep," this is because the speaker anticipates the "ey" segment on the "key" from "they" so that the resulting slip of the tongue anticipation is produced. That is why those words are categorized as Anticipation. In the sentence above, the word "key" is grammatically a verb, and a slip of the tongue appears after the word "they," which is a pronoun.

The second is addition, a slip of the tongue produced by the addition of linguistic elements such as articles, conjunctions, affixation, etc. in the wrong place. In this case, the speaker adding a new segment, which is a conjunction word. The conjunction "and" should not be there, because the writer should only say "they keep" without adding any words. The word "and" is grammatically a conjunction, and the slip of the tongue appears after the word "key" which is a verb.

Datum 16

Setting: In this session the debaters are debating using theme “child sexual abuse a church caused by celibacy rules.”

Participant: The sentence is spoken by Female debaters.

Utterances:

“Our groal is very clear ladies and gentleman, it is to make the church a safe place for worship.

The speaker who uttered the sentence above is a woman. The speaker tries to convince the listener and the opposing team that the idea is obvious, making the church safe for anyone. The speaker uttered the sentence above loudly and slowly with hand gestures pointing to the notes she was holding.

The speaker again anticipates the words he will say because they are influenced by the phrase afterward, so this slip of the tongue is called anticipation. In this utterance, the speaker anticipates the "gr" segment in the "goal" of the word "very," so the speaker speaks the word "groal " which sounds funny to the listener's ear. In the sentence above, the word "groal" is grammatically a noun, and the slip of the tongue appears after the word "our" which is a pronoun.

B. Discussion

The researcher has classified the data based on Caroll (1986), so in this section, the researcher wants to provide an in-depth analysis of finding in the previous section. The analysis to be carried out must be able to answer the

research questions that are already available. The question is, what male debaters produce a slip of the tongue and what is a slip of the tongue provided by female debaters. In this discussion, the the researcher wanted to find various types of tongue slip provided by male and female debaters, making a summary and percentage of the kinds of tongue slip that appeared.

1. Slips of the Tongue of The Male and Female Debaters

Cots et al. (1992) stated that men and women have fundamental differences in how they communicate. Even men and women already have differences in verbal intelligence from birth. This intelligence ability can also affect men and women in producing speech errors, one of which is tongue slip. Therefore, a slip of the tongue produced by men and women can be different in everyday life.

According to Clark and Clark (1977), mistakes in speaking can often be encountered when the speaker makes a spontaneous speech without preparation. The debate is one example of that speech. Therefore the debate has the potential to produce many speech errors, especially a slip of the tongue. In this case, the classification of tongue slips commonly occurs is concluded in eight types based on Carroll (1986). These types include *anticipation*, *perseveration*, *reversals*, *blends*, *misderivation*, *substitutions*, *additions*, and *deletions*.

After provided and analyzed 16 data in the form of tongue slip from the debaters, the the researcher found all types of tongue slip in the data except perserivation and reversal tongue slips. The researcher then divided all the data above into two-part based on male or female subjects. In the datum, it can be seen

that datum 1 through datum 9 is male speakers, and datum 10 to datum 16 are female speakers. As for the division in this section, the researcher categorizes based on the type of tongue slip that appears the most first to the least.

a. Substitution

Substitution occurs when the speaker replaces words with totally different meanings than they should, thus make the listener confused (Caroll, 1986). The meaning that the occurrence of substitution can be influenced by many things both internally and externally, consequently the word that appears as a substitution sometimes has a meaning that is very far from the actual word. Therefore, substitution can make the listener very confused when faced with it. The emergence of substitutions does not have a clear pattern, and sometimes the word being replaced has the meaning of the word that it should be so that many listeners sometimes experience misunderstandings with the speaker. This type of tongue slip occurs quite a lot in the data above.

For example, substitutions appears in datum 1 *"The church is a holy place to practice gany kind of activity to serve of the god"*. In the sentence above the word "gany" has no meaning. The word should be "any" but several factors make the speaker change the word to "gany". Another example is in datum 12 *"The crash church forbade priest to marry to mary"*. The speaker says the word "crash" when the truth is the word "church". Besides, in this sentence, the speaker also repeats the correct word, the word "to marry".

Substitution is probably the type of a slip of the tongue that most often found in data. Counted, there are 7 substitutions produced, namely in datum 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12. In this type of a slip of the tongue, men produce at most 5 times, while female speakers are only 2 times. In this case, substitutions appear in the data after verbs, prepositions, adjectives and articles. These substitutions occur randomly. There is no specific pattern in the sentence structure that determines the appearance of this type of slip of the tongue because no dominant type of word appears before the substitutions appear.

b. Additions

The addition is a slip of the tongue that appears when the speaker adds linguistic elements to a word (Caroll, 1986). The addition is additional linguistic material. It is usually related to phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunction, whole phrases, or even phrases. Speakers recognize a bargain approximately how they choose the words they're going to say. Additions have the potential to be a type of a slip of the tongue that appears a lot. Still, we don't realize as a listener, because additions sometimes only add a small element of a sentence that often makes the sentence look like a proper sentence.

In the data above Addition is in datum 4 "*By the seeing that, we can take a proof, every human has the same right to get married*". The addition of the "the" article in the sentence above is grammatically incorrect, the article has no meaning and should not appear in that sentence. Another example is in datum 15 "*Do*

ladies and gentlemen know the amount of sexual abuse each year? They key and they keep increasing ladies and gentlement". In this case the speaker adding a new segment which is a conjunction word. The conjunction "and" should not be there, because the writer should only say "they keep" without adding any words.

The additions also appear in datum 3, 4, 5, 9, and 15. These types of slips of the tongue do appear quite often in the data above. Most of the Additions are spoken by male speakers, while female speakers only produce one time. The additions are the type of slip of the tongue that appears most in the data after additions. In this case, additions often appear after the words noun, preposition, verb and conjunction.

c. Anticipation

The anticipation occurs when the speaker anticipates a segment because it is affected by the word afterward. Still, anticipation is different from Misderivation because the anticipated segment is not used repeatedly (Caroll, 1986). On the other hand, several items are planned in the utterance as anticipation and affect the units previously planned in the utterance.

This type of slip of the tongue occurred in datum 8 "*We know it is legis and gentleman, as human beings we have to avoid pedohilia*". In the word "legis", the speaker anticipates the segment on "gentleman" which should be in the form of the word "ladies". Another example is in datum 16 "*Our groul is very clear ladies and gentleman, it is to make the church a safe place for worship*". In this

utterance, the speaker anticipates the "gr" segment in the "goul" of the word "very, so the speaker speaks the word" groul "which sounds funny to the listener's ear.

Anticipation also appears in datum 14, 15, and 16. In all the data, anticipation appears four times. In this type of a slip of the tongue, female produce the anticipation more than three times, while male speakers only produce it once. In this type, anticipations appear four times, two of which appear after the verb, while the rest appear at the beginning of the sentence. Therefore anticipation does not have a clear pattern of emergence, because anticipations tend to emerge after different words.

d. Deletion

The deletion is arguably the opposite of addition. This type of slip of the tongue occurs when the speaker erases the linguistic elements in a word. Deletion is leaving something out. The speaker desired to utter the intended sentences, yet incidentally, he/she left out a linguistic cloth. It may be usually associated with phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunctions, whole phrases, or even in saying his / her supposed utterance. Deletions have the potential to be a type of tongue slip that appears a lot. Still, we don't realize as a listener, because deletions sometimes only remove a few elements from a sentence that often makes the sentence look like a proper sentence.

The deletion is found in datum 11 "*Many sexual crimes were committed by prince, price, priest*". In datum 11, there should be an article before the word

"priest". The article can be either "a" or "the" so that the data's sentence structure can be grammatically correct. Another example is in datum 6 "*it means that we need that priest maintain to be able serve the kind of model good model*". in this sentence the speaker removes the word "to" in "to serve" so that only the word "serve" appears which confuses the listener at that time.

In addition to datum 11 and 6, deletion is also found in datum 9. Male speakers produce tongue slip types twice, while female speakers only once. In this case, deletion often appears after the word preposition. Only one type of data appears after adjectives.

e. Misderivation

Misderivation or shift is a type of a slip of the tongue that occurs when the speaker uses affixation that is not following either the prefix or suffix (Clark and Clark, 1977). Misderivations are one speech section disappears from their appropriate actions and appears somewhere else. The part that disappears from misderivation will sound funny when heard because the two elements seem to fuse to make it easier for the speaker to speak with a fast tempo.

Misderivation appears in datum 3 "*we came to the statement that the church forbidden the priest to marry, that is why their desire to have sexual activity is mispredictable*". In the word "mispredictable" in the sentence above, the speaker uses the prefix "mis". The prefix is not appropriate for the word, the word prefix should be "un" so that it becomes "unpredictable".

In addition to datum 3, misderivation also appears in datum 13. In this type of slip of the tongue, male and female speakers speak only once. The misderivation in the data was found twice. They both appear after the verb and conjunction. No specific patterns were found in this type of slip of the tongue, moreover, this kind of slip of the tongue was only found in small amounts of data.

f. Blends

Blends are a type of a slip of the tongue that occurs when the speaker combines two or more words into one (Caroll, 1986). Most blends happened when the speaker tried to say both words quickly together. The two or more words do not have clear levels in their division. Blends can divide half of the first word and half of the second word or even just a quarter of the first word and the rest of the second word. Blends can also sometimes be said deliberately because various examples have become slang words in English.

The blend occurs in datum 10 "*But then this bioloneeds doesn't have their way out*". In that sentence the speaker combines the two words "biological" and "needs" into the word "bioloneeds". The speaker has difficulty saying the word "biological" so she tries to pronounce the word quickly while combining it with the word "needs".

The blend only appears once in the data, and only female debater produce Blends. Blend appear so little that it is difficult for the researcher to find the appearance patterns of this type. In this data, blend appears after pronouns.

g. Perseverations

Perseverations are the opposite of anticipation slip of tongue because the first segment replaces the second segment or comes after the origin (Caroll, 1986). Perseverations are the opposite of anticipation slip of tongue because the first segment replaces the second segment or comes after the origin. Many people mistakenly distinguish between the two types of tongue slip above, so we must be careful to distinguish them accurately. This type of slip of the tongue never appeared in this data. Male debaters and female debaters are in no way seen producing perseveration.

h. Reversals

Reversal is a type of tongue slip, which is an exchange of two or more words that creates a mistake (Caroll, 2008). This type of slip is indeed a tongue slip that is rarely encountered. Some researchers refer to this type of tongue slip as spoonerism, after William A. Spooner, an English clergyman who reported to have made such mistakes often, wittily, however, probably deliberately. In this study, the data did not show that male and female debaters produced reversals. This incident is unfortunately also an unknown cause.

The absence of the two types of tongue slip perseveration and reversal is influenced by the amount of data used by researchers. Researchers only use limited objects on a fairly short scale. However, in a study conducted by Fitriana (2018), perseverations included in the type of tongue slip that often appears. The research was conducted on Indonesian state officials who made speeches. The

results of the study mentioned that many perseverations were carried out by female speakers. this study uses far more data, thus stimulating all types of tongue slip can be pronounced.

This study agrees that male speakers and female speakers have differences in various linguistic spectrums. Some previous studies show that speech errors, especially slips of the tongue are assumed to be able to experience differences between male and female speakers. The difference between the two speakers of different genders is fairly broad in scope. Based on this research, the analysis above shows that female speakers and male speakers experience a difference in the amount of slip of tongue production in their debate arguments. In this case, male speakers do produce more slip of the tongue than female.

In another case, the study conducted by Fitriana (2018) revealed that female speakers were also shown to produce fewer slips of the tongue than male speakers. This study took a large sample of speakers from various ages, genders and backgrounds who have good English language skills. Fitriana assessed the entire slip of the tongue they produced by looking at the speech from the sample she had. Strangely, in research conducted by Fitriana, there were found many types of tongue slip preservation, whereas in this study, perserevations were not produced at all.

Meanwhile, a study conducted by Kuruoglu (2014) examined native Turkish people with various backgrounds and age differences that were fairly varied without seeing gender as a problem. This research considers that there is a

more important factor than gender differences in producing slips of the tongue. The factor is language education itself and also the age of the person. Older people tend to produce more tongue slips than younger ones, educated people can also minimize the production of slips of the tongue. Our study takes advantage of this study by equating the average age and language ability of respondents so that the only difference obtained is gender differences.

A study conducted by Ashura (2017) found that a female speaker also made fewer speech errors than a man. This research examines the stand-up comedians at one TV station in Indonesia. In practice, Ashura found that one of the female comedians did produce the least speech errors, but Ashura (2017) considered that the comedian's readiness factor was more influential in how much they produced speech errors. The comedian who prepare the material well, are not nervous, and are less confident in producing speech errors.

Some of the research above shows that there is indeed a difference between male and female speakers in producing tongue slips. These differences are in a broad spectrum, so some researchers are more likely to assume that more focused internal factors are the main reason female or men produce tongue slips. However, even more focused internal factors can be assumed to be influenced by different genders. Therefore, the authors conclude that gender differences do affect the number of people producing slip of the tongue.

Based on the explanation above, the following is a summary of the research results listed in the form of a diagram. Figure 1 explains the number of

tongue slips produced by male debaters, while Figure 2 describes the number of tongue slips provided by female debaters. Both images were obtained based (Caroll, 1986).

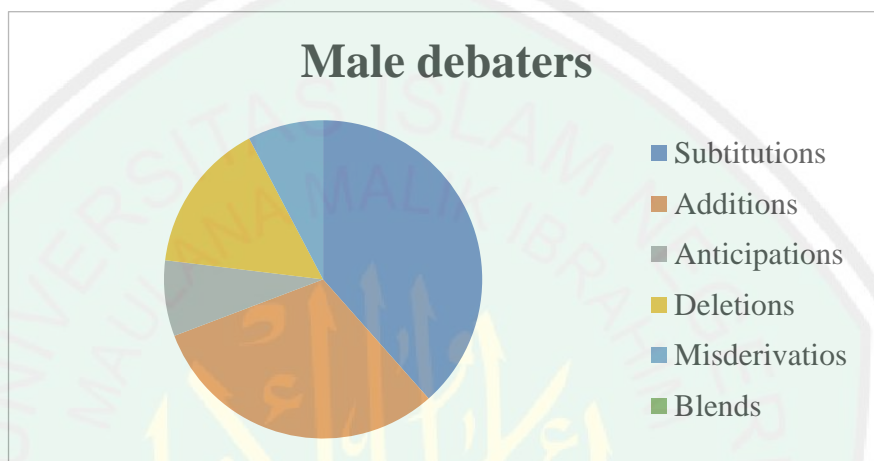


Figure 1. Slip of the tongue by male debaters.

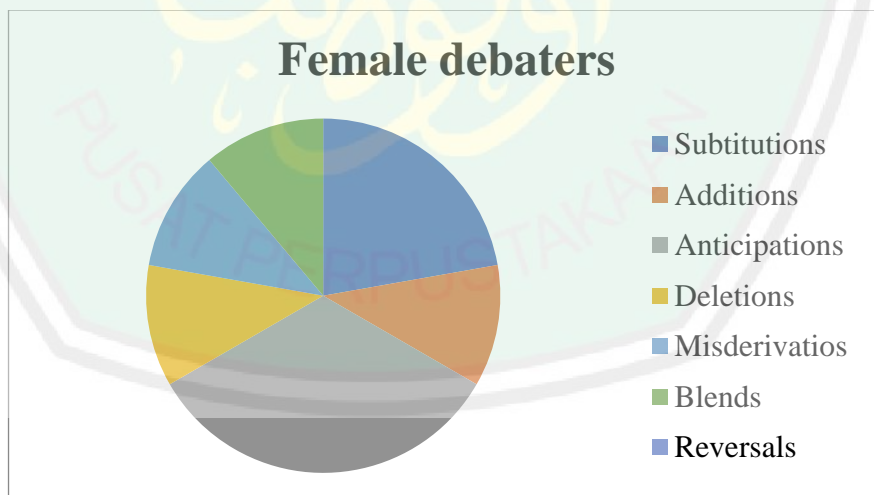


Figure 2. Slip of the tongue by female debaters.

2. Factors Influencing Slip of the Tongue

From the observation conducted in two debate performances, the researcher also observed the causes that influenced a slip of the tongue produced by the male and female debaters. The reasons that happened in both video are quite similar, although the debate performance has a different topic. Therefore, the researcher concludes that all causes are present in this discussion, but each debater has its own portion. In this case, Clark and Clark (1977: 271) have discovered three possible sources of factors influencing people produce speech error especially slip of the tongue are cognitive reasons, anxiety, and social reasons.

a. Social Reason

Social reason is an external factor in the form of pressure that causes the debate to produce a slip of the tongue (Clark and Clark, 1977). In this case, social reason occurs in debaters because debates force debaters to talk in a limited amount of time and lack preparation. For example, in datum 1, datum 4, and datum 6, the debaters are seen in a hurry in making their arguments so that several slips of the tongue are produced. After all, the topics in the debate are suddenly obtained. In the debate performance, each debater is required to speak within five to seven minutes with a topic that they are not too good at. Besides, the debaters who spoke did not have sufficient preparation to argue because the material was too sudden.

b. Cognitive difficulty

Next, the cause influencing students in both the first and second debates is the cognitive difficulty, in producing their speech it takes longer to produce sentences on the topic using abstract words rather than concrete words (Clark and Clark, 1977). At the word choice level, doubts arise when the speaker is having trouble finding the right words. For example, in datum 7, datum 8, and datum 10, the debaters in datum personally did choose an ambiguous word pattern and could trigger a slip of the tongue. Everyone can have different cognitive difficulties because they have different life experiences. This condition is also closely related to the cognitive ability of each different debater. In other cases, it is observed that debaters experience errors in constructing sentences, both lexically, syntactically, and grammatically. At the same time, they have material about the tenses that must be used in speaking. In other words, it is this factor that most influences male debaters and female debaters can produce different slips of the tongue because male debaters and female debaters have different cognitive difficulties.

c. Anxiety

Situational anxiety also occurs in debating performance because of certain situations that make the speaker tense, anxious, or worried about it. They tend to produce doubt in speaking. Anxiety breaks down planning and implementation, which becomes less efficient. Such anxieties in the form of worry will run out of time, then doubt about the truth of the argument in the debate and a very tense situation when the attention of many people when arguing. Also, the speakers have difficulty speaking cognitively when they are anxious. In this case, almost all debaters experience anxiety. Still, the most prominent thing is in datum 5, datum

12, and datum 16, the debater in datum looks very carefully choosing words and speaking very slowly, even though they still produce tongue slips. When people are worried about the topic to be conveyed, they tend to be more careful in choosing words that will be organized into sentences. They pay more attention to the dictionary they will talk about. It can be seen from their words that often cause a slip of the tongue to compose the right sentence.

The research findings are based on Carroll's theory (1986) and therefore, the results might be different under another theory, especially that of slip of tongue. Moreover, the researcher did not involve rhetorical patterns during debate observation. Thus, elements in the debate which specifically can influence debaters in producing slips of the tongue cannot be adequately listed. Furthermore, researchers cannot compare the object of the study with more debate cases due to the researcher's time and place limitation. Some of the points above are a limitation of this research, which is expected to be continued by other the researcher who are interested in this field.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides some conclusions and suggestions obtained from the analysis in the previous chapter. Conclusions are expected to be able to answer the research questions available. At the same time, suggestions are useful for further researchers who will develop this research, the debaters, and the listeners, especially students who are majoring in English literature and are interested in the topic of slip of the tongue.

A. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that the types of tongue slips mentioned by Carroll (1986) appeared in the ADC debate. Male debaters and female debaters experience some differences in producing a slip of the tongue. This research shows that male debaters produce more slip of the tongue than female debaters in the whole data. Based on the data, male debaters produces substitution most often. Substitution occurs in adjectives and articles. Often, male debaters provide additions. In this case, addition always appears in the article. Occasional male debaters also produce anticipation. Anticipation that appears in the form of a noun. Moreover, male debaters rarely produce deletion. In this deletion, everything deleted is in the form of an article. Male debaters also very rarely provide misderivation. Misderivation produced occurs in a verb.

In different cases, female debaters do produce fewer amounts of a slip of the tongue, but a slip of the tongue produced by female debaters are more varied. Female debaters produce anticipation most often. Anticipation always occurs as a pronoun. Female debaters also sometimes produce substitution. Our Subtitles which emerged by female debaters were dominated by nouns. It is rare for female debaters to provide an addition. They just produced it once and that happens to pronoun. Then, the female debater also provides a misderivation. This misderivation appears on verb. Female debaters produce a blend. Only female debaters produced a blend and appeared by combining the nouns. Two types of a slip of the tongue were not produced by either male debaters or female debaters, they are preservation and reversal. Finally, several factors influence all the slip of the tongue that appears in the data both in male debates and female debaters; the most influential factors are cognitive difficulty, social reason, and anxiety.

B. Suggestions

In this study, the researcher found that in debates, there were indeed differences between male and female in producing tongue slip. However, this study does not explain in depth the rhetorical factors that occur in the debate mechanism, so that the elements that make a person produce a slip of the tongue besides the influence of gender can still happen. Therefore, the researcher suggests future researchers to examine how the debate mechanism and rhetorical factors in it, to find gender differences in producing tongue slips with more directed and focused analysis. For those who want to study about a slip of the

tongue, the researcher hopes that it could be a helpful resource for the next researchers.

In this study, the researcher found that the use of debate as data was indeed effective in eliciting natural conversations that contained tongue slip. However, the debate also has its pattern that makes the speaker produce tongue slip beside the factor of gender. Therefore the researcher suggests advanced researchers use different methods that can display daily conversations between men and women. By doing so, the data obtained will be more evident that a slip of the tongue is also influenced by gender.



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Table 1. Utterances of male debaters containing slip of tongue

| No | Utterances | Anticipation | Perserevation | Reversal/Exchange | Blend | Misderivation | Subtitution | Addition | Deletion |
|----|---|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | “The church is a holy place to practice <u>gany</u> kind of activity to serve of the god”. | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 2. | “However, the crime has been happening in that place, for example, sexual harassment. The subject of this problem is about the <u>the price the priest</u> ”. | | | | | | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | “we come to the statement that the church <u>forbidden</u> the priest to marry, that's why their desire to having sexual activity is <u>misspredictable</u> ”. | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 4. | “ <u>By the seeing</u> that,we can take a proof, every human have the same right to the get married”. | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 5. | “Church is <u>a that we know that</u> church is a holy place to practice any kind of religious activity”. | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 6. | ”It means that we need that priest maintain to be able <u>serve the kind of</u> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | model good model”. | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | However there are <u>social harassment</u> that happen toward the priest itself such as pedophilia. | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 8. | We know it <u>legis and gentleman</u> as human being have to avoid pedophilia | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Pedophilia is a sexual harassment toward kid under <u>eight twenty age</u> . | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |

Table 2. Utterances of female debaters containing slip of tongue

| No | Utterances | Anticipation | Perserevation | Reversal/Exchange | Blend | Misderivation | Subtitution | Addition | Deletion |
|----|---|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | But then <u>this bioloneeds</u> doesn't have their way out. | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 2. | Many sexual crimes were committed <u>by prince, price, priest.</u> | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3. | <u>Crash church</u> forbade priest to marry to mary. | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 4. | This case have been happening and <u>uncrease</u> in every year, with this idea we want to remake the celabacy crule. | | | | | ✓ | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 5. | It's because <u>bhruch</u> forbade the priest to get married even though they desire to get married is unavoidable. | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 6. | <u>They key</u> and <u>they keep</u> increasing ladies and gentlement. | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | |
| 7. | Our <u>groal</u> is very clear ladies and gentleman. | ✓ | | | | | | | |