

**SPEECH ERRORS MADE BY THE BROADCASTERS
AND
THE CALLERS OF "GROOVY CHAT" PROGRAM ON MAS FM**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

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AND
THE CALLERS OF "GROOVY CHAT" PROGRAM ON MAS FM**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Malang, 28 March 2008

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MOTTO

Every Glory Starts from Daring to Begin

(Albert Einstein)

The knowledge is your crown

And

The comprehension is your employee

When they are with you

**You cannot belong to the more valuable wealth
then them**

(Kahlil Gibran)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved father Masykur and mother Muawalah for their endless love, prays,
sacrifices, supports and advices

My little brother Harki, my little sister Hanum, I miss you so much



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Finishing this thesis is not easy and simple and I have spent much time. It, however, has given a valuable experience. This thesis actually would never finish without supports, motivation, and contributions from many people. Therefore, the researcher expresses the deepest gratitude to his advisors Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A. and Rina Sari M. Pd. for their guidance, times, and suggestions. Besides, the researcher also wants to thank to:

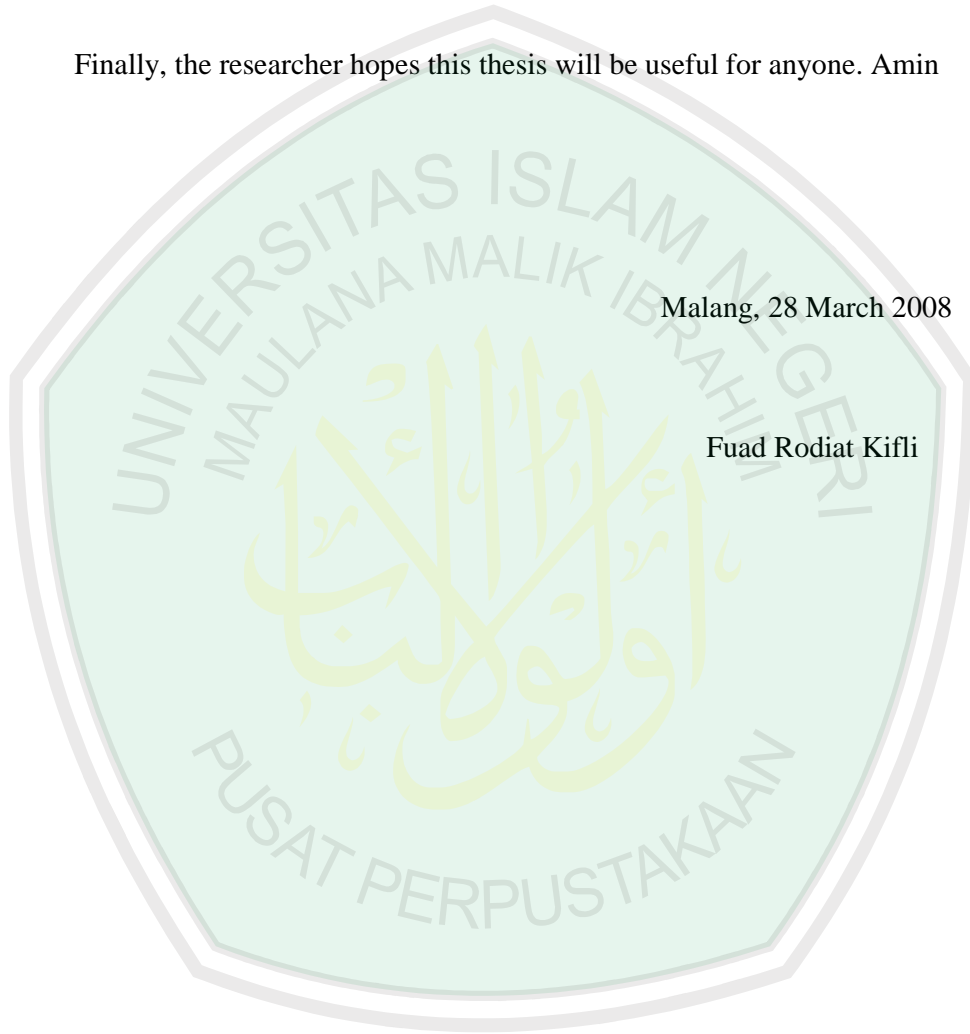
1. The Rector of The State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. Imam Suprayogo who gives me a chance to study in this university.
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ABSTRACT

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Key Words :Speech Errors, Broadcaster, Caller, Groovy Chat, Silent Pause, Filled Pause, Repeats, Unretraced, Retraced, Corrections, Interjection, Stutter and Slip of the Tongue.

Making errors is a natural characteristics or feature of human beings given by God to His creature. It means that making error cannot be avoided by every person in his or her daily life. People can make errors in different ways. For example, we often find somebody making many mistakes when he or she is speaking, in terms of either grammar or pronunciation. Besides, the speaker sometimes, pauses his or her utterance for a while because some causes such as nervous, lack of preparation, forgetfulness, hesitation, and so on. This research was conducted due to the phenomena of speech errors often happen in conversation specifically when the language is foreign language. This research focuses on speech error made by the broadcasters and the caller of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM radio station. The research questions of this research are what kinds of speech errors are made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM, and what the dominant type of speech errors are made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM Malang.

This research is designed by using descriptive qualitative method. This research is psycholinguistic research because it analyzes language related to the human mental especially regarding to the study of Second Language Acquisition (SLA). The data were collected from the utterances and phrases used by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM radio station. They were analyzed inductively through the observation done by the researcher himself. The researcher analyzed the data using Maclay and Osgood's theory of speech error and its factors. The researcher analyzed the data by coding, classifying, discussion and drawing conclusion

As the result, the researcher found out many speech errors made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program. The speech errors found were silent pause, filled pause, repeats, unretraced false start, retraced false start, corrections, interjection, stutter and slip of the tongue. The dominant types of speech errors are Filled Pause (35 utterances), Repeat (29 utterances), Silent Pause (15 utterances), and Stutter (10 utterances). The common factors that influence speech errors in conversation between the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM radio station are nervousness, forgetfulness and hesitation.

The result of this study can also be generated to find out speech error made by people, which have the differentiation of educational and social backgrounds in acquiring second language acquisition because the researcher did not do any differentiation in this research.

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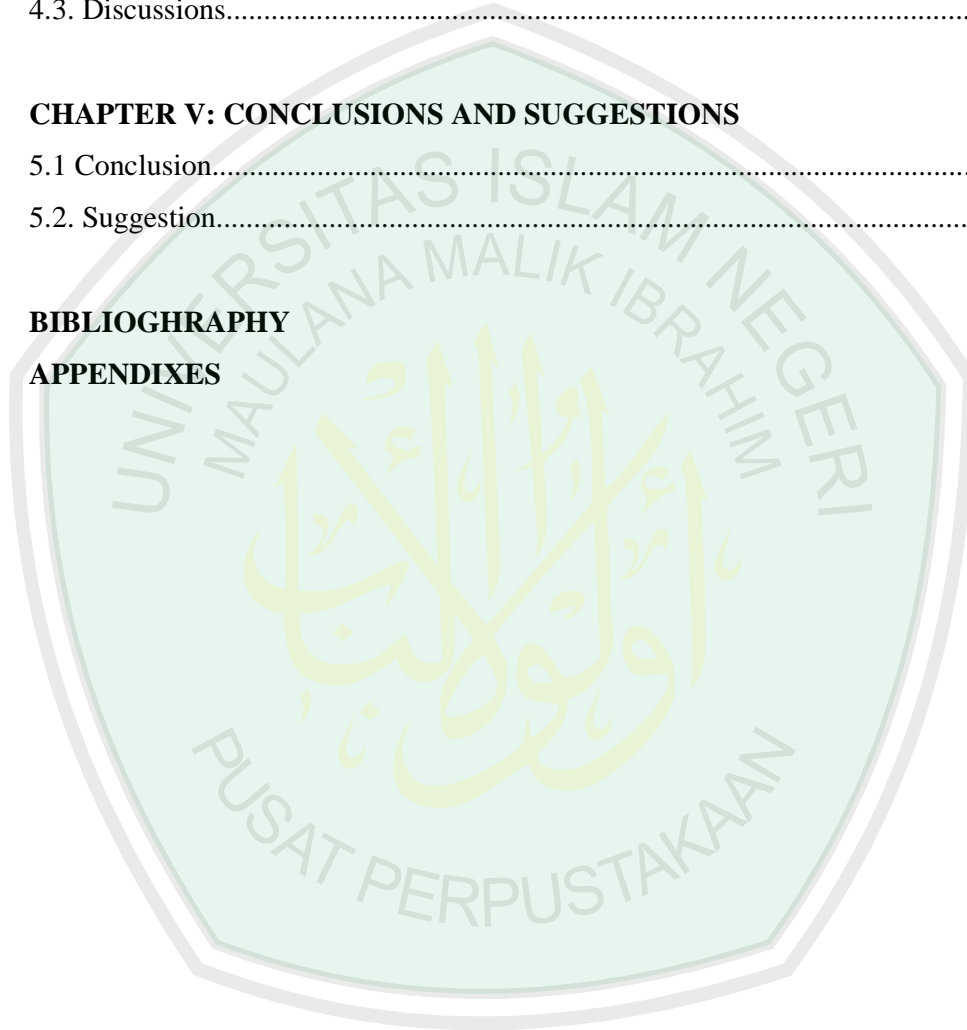
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People as human beings created by God have strengths and weaknesses. One of the weaknesses is making errors. People as human being are inseparable from making error. As our prophet, Muhammad saw. stated clearly in Hadits:

عن ابن عباس رضي الله عنهما، أن رسول الله ص م قال: إن الله تجاوز لي عن أمتي الخطأ والنسيان وما استكرهوا عليه (رواه ابن ماجه والبيهقي وغيرهما)

Meaning: From Ibnu Abbas r a; Prophet Muhammad saw said; in truth Allah forgives my followers mistake, careless and its affects. (Ibnu Majjah and Baihaqi).

The sentence above shows that making errors is a natural characteristic or feature of human being given by God to His creature. It means that making error cannot be avoided by every person in his or her daily life.

People can make errors in different ways. For example, when they are talking and communicating with each other. In speaking, people use language as a tool of communication. On the contrary, people can make errors in using structure of certain language because of some factors. This is so because every language has certain roles or structure as component.

In foreign language learning process, making errors cannot be avoided by learners to acquire the target language. The learners face new rules of the target language whose different rules with their native language roles. The phenomenon usually can be found clearly when we listen to dialogue programs on the radio, such as type of speech blunder at one point or another, in one language or another (we call speech errors). In line of this, Poullisse (1999) stated that speech error is often occurred in the second language rather than first language. Sometimes feeling nervous and anxious often leads to an error in speaking. For example, filled pause, repeats or slips of the tongue can cause misunderstanding between the speaker and listener. Rahardjo (2004:1) states that in doing any communication people always try to get mutual understanding because bad communication can lead to a complete break down in relationship, and cause misunderstanding that often lead to a conflict between elements in social structure.

Dardjowidjojo (2003:142) says that everybody wants to speak very fluently without any mistakes or errors. The sentences are well arranged, without any pauses, or if so. It is just found in certain constituents that are possible to be paused. However, such kind of ideal utterances cannot always be made. We often find someone makes many mistakes on grammar and pronunciation or even the speaker, sometimes, pauses his or her speech for a while because of being nervous or other causes. For example, person wants to say "noble sons of toil", but he says "noble ton of soil". Such error in psycholinguistics – a study of language related

to human mental – these kind errors, are called speech error or slips of the tongue, occur regularly in normal conversation.

According to Dell (1986), speech errors can be in the form of sound errors, morpheme errors, and word errors. Sound Errors are accidental interchanges of sounds between words (glossary). Thus, "snow flurries" might become "flow snurries." Morpheme Errors are accidental interchanges of morphemes between words. Thus, "self-destruct instruction" might become "self-instruct destruction." Word Errors are accidental transpositions of words. Thus "Writing a letter to my mother" might become "Writing a mother to my letter." Although such errors may be funny (to the listener) or embarrassing and frustrating (to the speaker), they also provide indirect evidence for the units, stages, and cognitive computation involved in production.

Maclay and Osgood (in Clark and Clark, 1997) introduce nine types of common speech errors: silent pause, filled pause, stutters, correction, interjection, false start (unretraced), false start (retraced), repeat, and slips of the tongue.

Carroll (1986: 129) says that an error in speaking happens when the speaker is nervous, or under stress. Furthermore, he says that it seems probable that errors are more likely to occur when we are tired, anxious or drunk. Speech errors are often found in daily conversation that made by Indonesian people when they use Indonesian language as the first language. Moreover, when they use foreign language, there will be found many speech errors they made because they have to think more about structure of the language and the pronunciation.

Such as slips of the tongue, one kind of speech errors, in fact often happens in the second language (L2) rather than the first language (L1). Poulisse (1999) observed that one would readily anticipate a much higher occurrence of slips of the tongue in L2. Most people would guess twice as many or perhaps even five times as many slips in L2. His guess was around 10 times more slips in L2 than in L1. The comparisons of the errors are 137 slips in the L1 and 2000 slips in L2. Many L2 slips are based on L1; hence, it is not surprisingly, that L1 influences L2 speech production. Particularly, the case with less proficient L2 speakers: the less proficiency, the more slips of the tongue.

The researcher chooses MAS FM radio station, as the object of the study because MAS FM has a good English program that is "Groovy Chat" which is guided in English by the broadcaster. This program aims at improving the English ability of the people around Malang. Besides that, it conducts English community gathering. The members of MAS FM English community always gather once every month to discuss and have conversation in English.

The "Groovy Chat" program is very interesting and educational program for everyone who wants to learn and develop his or her English. Here, the broadcaster gives a certain topic in every broadcast and sometimes invites the special guest to let the listener argue or propose his or her opinions about the topic through telephone call in English. Lestari (2006: 35) who observed on the discourse analysis of "English Chat" program on radio MAS FM found that this program involved more audiences compared with the other English programs,

such as Voice of America (VOA) and British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which were broadcasted by other radio stations and mostly about news.

The broadcasters of “Groovy Chat” program are the persons, whom are able to speak English well, but the phenomenon of speech errors still often occurred when guides the ‘Groovy Chat’ program. The callers usually are the member of MEC (MAS FM English Club) that gather every month to practice their English, but speech errors cannot be avoided by them. The speech error they have made causes miscommunication, and misunderstanding between speakers, and audiences got wrong information, in the other side, the audiences or the listeners expect to get the mutual understanding and clear information. For these reasons, the researcher chose this program to analyze.

Rohmah (2005) had conducted the previous study about speech errors. The study is about *"Slips of the Tongue on News Presenters of Liputan 6 SCTV."* However, she focused on slips of the tongue as parts of speech error. In her research that was conducted on Liputan 6 SCTV, she found out many shift, substitution, deletion, anticipation, blends, and addition when the presenters present the news.

Hamman (2006) also studied about *"Speech Errors Found in the Speech Delivered by the Student of BEC (Basic English Course) Pare-Kediri"*. In his research, he found out many utterances that were done by the students of BEC, such as silent pause, filled pause, repeat, retraced false start, unretraced false start and slips of the tongue.

Another researcher, Warren (1986) observed about slip of the tongue at very young children. His research had investigated the difference of the frequency between adults and young children in making slips of the tongue. The finding was consistent with psychoanalytic understanding of slips—that was those young children should make fewer slips because they were less inclined to suppress and repress ideas and impulses.

Poulisse (1999) also observed about *Slips of the Tongue: Speech Errors in First and Second Language Production*. Slips of the tongue came in many different shapes and sizes, in both first (L1) and second language (L2) speech. The result of the study found that slip of the tongue often happened in the second language rather than in the first language. Poulisse observed that one would readily anticipate a much higher occurrence of slips in L2. Most people would guess twice as many or perhaps even five times as many slips in L2. His guess was around 10 times more slips in L2 than in L1. Many L2 slips are based on L1; hence, it is not surprisingly, that L1 influences L2 speech production.

Although these previous study observed speech errors, but they merely focused on slip of the tongue. Moreover, Rohmah observed slips of the tongue in the first language, which the object spoke, in well-arranged text (planed). In other side, this research observes speech error in a kind of natural conversation that means without any arrangement before (unplanned) done by broadcasters and callers and, it also studied about the possible factors that cause speech error in broadcasting.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher intends to answer the following questions:

- 1) What kinds of speech errors are made by the broadcasters of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM?
- 2) What kinds of speech errors are made by the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM?
- 3) What are the dominant type of speech errors made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the research problems, the objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1) To describe the kind of speech errors made by the broadcasters of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM.
- 2) To describe the kind of speech errors made by the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM.
- 3) To know the dominant type of speech errors are made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is supposed to give both theoretical and practical contributions in psycholinguistic studies, especially in analyzing speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM.

Theoretically, the finding of this research is expected to be one of the sources in psycholinguistic research, particularly speech error.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to give more information to the students who are concerned with speech errors and can be a reference for future researcher who will take the same study and for the teacher as an additional source for psycholinguistics course.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about the types of speech errors: silent pause, filled pause, stutters, correction, interjection, false start (unretraced), false start (retraced) and the factors which cause the speech errors based on Maclay and Osgood's theory of speech error and its factors. The researcher focuses on speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM that converse through telephone call. Because an error in speaking can make miscommunication, misunderstanding between speakers, and the audiences got wrong information. In other side, the audiences or the listeners expect to get the mutual understanding and clear information.

The researcher limited the data only from "Groovy Chat" programs on MAS FM, which were held on 5th, 25th July, 23rd August 24th, 25th and 27th

September 2007. The finding of this research cannot be used to build generalization because of the different places and social aspect such as dialect. It means that this research takes a small social and will not conclude generalization.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the key term used, the researcher defines some terms:

1) **Speech Errors**

Errors that occur when someone is speaking such as pauses or slips of the tongue, so what we said is not what we intended to say.

2) **Broadcaster**

The person who presents in certain broadcast company (on TV or radio).

3) **Caller**

The persons or listeners who converse with someone through telephone call.

4) **Groovy Chat**

One of the English programs broadcasted by MAS FM.

5) **MAS FM**

MAS FM is one of the radio stations in Malang whose several educative entertainment programs and it is located at Jl. Dr. Cipto 16 Malang.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses about the review of related literature. It consists of the description about speech errors, types of speech errors, factor that causes speech errors, and previous study.

2.1 Speech Errors

Garrett (in Carroll, 1986: 254) has identified four generalizations about speech errors that reappear with striking regularity. First, speech errors are elements that interact with one another and tend to come from similar linguistic environment. Second, speech errors are elements that interact with one another and tend to be similar to one and other. Third, even when slips produce novel linguistics items, they generally are consistent with the phonological rules of the language. Finally, there are consistent stress patterns in speech errors.

According to Dell (1986), speech errors can be in the form of sound errors, morpheme errors, and word errors. Sound Errors are accidental interchanges of sounds between words (glossary). Thus, "*snow flurries*" might become "*flow snurries*". Morpheme Errors are accidental interchanges of morphemes between words. Thus, "*self-destruct instruction*" might become "*self-instruct destruction*". Word Errors are accidental transpositions of words. Thus "*Writing a letter to my mother*" might become "*Writing a mother to my letter*". So, speech errors can be in the form of sound errors, morpheme errors, and word errors such as example above.

Freud claimed in Fromkin (1977) that speech errors are resulted from repressed thoughts which a speaker makes. While it is possible that Freud is correct in some cases, such errors reveal as much if not much more about the structure of language as they do about repressed thoughts.

2.2 Types of Speech Errors

There are nine types of speech errors according to Clark and Clark (1977).

1. Silent Pause

Silent pause is a period of no speech between words. The speed of talking is almost entirely determined by the amount of such pausing. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot, and when they speed up their rate of words. They do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words. The silent pauses, the speakers no speech at all, they just keep silent between their words.

For example: Turn on the // heater switch

The example above between “*turn on the*” and “*heater switch*” there is a period of no speech so it can be categorized as silent pause.

2. Filled Pause

Filled Pause is a gap filled by saying *ah*, *er*, *uh*, *um*, or *the like*. The fast speakers are fluent because they do not hesitate much, and slow speakers filled their pauses by saying the words *ah*, *er*, *uh*, *mm*, or *the like*.

For example: Turn on, uh, the heater switch.

The most frequent silent pauses (/) in twelve types of constituents are:

The // house

The // big house

The // manor house

In // houses

In // big houses

In // manor houses

In the // house

In the // big house

In the // manor houses

May // go

May have // gone

In going // home

Pauses are made commonly when the speaker is in hesitation.

Exception if those utterances have memorized before, or those utterances have prepared well, usually 30-50% utterances are signed by pauses. For example, an actress or actors have memorized the script and exercised a certain dialogue; there will be more pauses (Dardjowijojo, 2003:144).

What all this evidence suggests is that there are three major points at which speakers are reliable to stop for planning.

1. Grammatical junctures

This is the logical place to stop to plan the skeleton and first constituent of the up coming sentence. Pauses at these junctures tend to be long and frequent.

2. Other constituent boundaries

Within sentences these boundaries are the appropriate place to stop to plan detail of the next major constituent—precisely what noun phrase, prepositional phrase, or adverbial phrase is to fix next into the sentence skeleton. The stopping place is typically marked by a filled pause.

3. Before the first content word within a constituent

This is appointing after speakers have committed themselves to the syntactic form of the constituent being executed, but before they have planned the precise words to fill it out. This stopping place, like the previous kind, gives speakers time to plan the very next major constituent. It is typically marked by a silent pause (the/the dirty cups).

3. Repeat

Repeats are repetitions of one or more words in row. The speakers intended to utter something, yet they make speak error. They make repetitions of one or more words in row.

For example:

- Turn of the heater/the heater switch
- Those/those dirty cups

The most frequent repeats (/) in twelve types of constituents are:

The/the house

The/the big house

The/the manor house

In/in houses

In/in big houses

In/in manor houses

In the/in the house

In the/in the big house

In the/in the manor house

May/may go

May have/may have gone

In/in going home

Fully 80 percent of all words repeated were function words, like articles (*the/the neighbor*), prepositions (*in/in the garden*), conjunctions (*and/and the neighbor*), and pronouns (*he/he did not go*). On the other hand, most of the words corrected in the false starts were content words: nouns (*the man/the woman*), adjective (*the silvery/the shiny tray*), verbs (*can be seen/can be viewed*), or adverbs (*the very/the rather nice house*).

4. False Start (Unretraced)

False starts (unretraced) correction of a word is included. When the speakers have speech error, they make corrections of a word but they do not repeat of one or more words before the corrected word. They continue saying or speaking the next word without repeating the wrong word.

For example: these/those dirty cups

It was suggested that speakers plan the skeleton of a sentence first and its constituents later. Consider the following sentence, whose constituents are enclosed in parentheses:

((the (neighbor (of (my brother)))) (visited (the (main (judge (of Minot))))
(on Tuesday)))

According to the skeleton + constituents notion, the speaker first plans
the skeleton:

E₄₇ visited E₉₃ Time₃₃

Once the skeleton is fixed, he plans E₄₇ to be “*the neighbor of my brother*,”
goes on to visit”, next plans E₉₃ to be “*the main judge of Minot*”, and
finally plans Time₃₃ to be the adverbial “*on Tuesday*”. According to the
skeleton + constituent notion, the constituent is an important unit of planning.
But, what about execution itself? It would be convenient if the constituent
were also major unit of execution, since once a unit is planned it could be
uttered in one fluent speech stream. The speaker who has planned E₄₇ to be
“*the neighbor of my brother*” could execute it fluently while planning the next
constituent. But recall that speakers strive ultimately for the ideal delivery
which demands that each constituent be executed in one fluent stream. So
even if they should run into difficulty planning a constituent, they should try
to execute it as much as a single unit as they can.

5. False Start (Retraced)

False Start (Retraced) is correction of word also included the repeating of
one more words before the corrected words before the corrected word. When
the speakers realized that they make speech error, they make correction of
their word. They make repetitions of one or more words before the corrected
word.

For example:

- Turn on the stove / the heater switch
- Those clean / those dirty cups

The category called corrections is like false starts, except that they contain an explicit "*I mean, or rather, or that is*" to mark the phrase as a correction.

What was striking, however, is what when content words were corrected, the speaker usually (77 percent of the time) retraced one or more words before them, as in "*the silvery / the shinny tray*", where "*the*" is repeated along with the replacement word "*shiny*". In the rare cases when function words were corrected, the speaker usually (78 percent of the time) did not retrace one of the previous words, as in "*under / behind the sofa*", where "*under*" is corrected to "*behind*" without any retracing.

The speech errors called corrections prove much the same point. These errors consist of a "correction phrase," like *I men, that is, or well*", followed by the "corrected words," the words to replace what was said earlier.

Repeats false starts, and correction, therefore, provide excellent evidence that speakers consider the constituent a basic unit of execution. They attempt, to the best of their ability, to execute constituent a basic unit of execution. They attempt, to the best of their ability, to execute constituents as complete wholes. When for some reason they do stop, make false start, or correct themselves, they tend to return to the beginning of the constituent (Clark and Clark, 1977:264).

There are relationships each other between repeat, an unretraced false start, and a retraced false start. What these three patterns have in common is that the speaker, after all corrections and hesitations, executes the whole constituent “*those dirty cups*” in one uninterrupted movement. If he runs into a problem, he stops to deal with it, but he goes back and executes the constituent from the very beginning.

6. Corrections

There are many reasons why speakers may stop in midsentence. They may have forgotten something they wanted to refer to: they may be searching for just the right word; or they may be selecting which of several examples they could mention. English has two remarkable devices by which speakers can signal just why they are stopping, the interjection (*oh, ah, well, say, etc.*) and the correction (*I mean, that is, well, etc.*). Moreover, these two devices provide further evidence that the constituent is an important unit of planning. For example:

- Turn on the stove switch- I mean, the heater switch
- Turn on, oh, the heater switch

Correction phrase, like interjections, signal why speakers are interrupting themselves. Dubois (in Clark and Clark, 1977:270) has noted that there are some correction phrases, namely “*that is, or rather, I mean, and well*” signal distinctly different errors speakers are about to correct:

1. He hit Mary—that is, Bill did—with a frying pan
2. I’m trying to lease—or rather, sublease—my apartment

3. I really love –I mean, despite –getting up in the morning
4. I'll be done immediately—well, in a few minutes

As illustrated in these sentences, the correction phrases have roughly these functions:

1. that is: reference editing
2. or rather: nuance editing
3. I mean : mistake editing
4. well: claim editing

In no.1, “*that is*” used to specify further the referent of “*he*”. In no.2, “*or rather*” is used to provide a word that is slightly closer to what speaker meant to say. In no.3, “*I mean*” is used for correcting an out and out mistake in wording, one that would have left the utterance with a significantly wrong meaning. And in no. 4, “*well*” is used to soften a claim the speaker decides is too excessive, these correction phrases are not interchangeable. Sentence “*I mean*” something which is entirely different from that is replaced by “*well*”, and 3 becomes nonsense with “*I mean*” replaced by “*well*” speakers, then, know not only when they have made a mistake, but what kind of mistake it is, and they use these correction phrases to “explain” why they are making the corrections.

Here again the constituent emerges as a major unit of planning. In each correction, speaker replaced certain old words with the new ones, indicating that the old words had been misplanned. Typically, this means correction one word, but sometimes correcting more than one. When more than one word is

changed, the words almost invariably belong to a single constituent, not parts of two successive but unlinked constituents. And if the constituent is the unit of misplanning, then it is also the unit of planning.

Therefore, planning and execution, at the level of the actual delivery, work by constituents. Speakers plan constituent and the execute will plan the next. When planning is disrupted or needs correcting, they still try to execute the constituent as a whole, and this often means retracing their steps. Something that is perhaps most extraordinary is the speakers, at some level of consciousness, know the word choices and corrections they are making. For they often signal their reasons for them to the listener. These interjections and corrections phrases are comments on why speakers happened to say what they said and are not part of the direct message itself. Speakers know a good deal about how they select the words they are going to say.

7. Interjection

Interjections, like hesitation pauses, indicate that speakers have had to stop to think about what to say next. They select a particular interjection to signal why they have had to stop. The interjections oh, ah, well, and say are illustrated in the following sentences:

1. John would like, oh, carrots → oh : referent selection
2. John would like, ah, carrots → ah : memory success
3. John would like, well, carrots → well : word approximation
4. John would like, say, carrots → say : exemplification

In the first sentence, the word “*oh*” indicates that the speaker had stopped to pick out carrots as just one of several possibilities he could mention. In the second sentence, the word “*ah*” indicates that the speaker had forgotten and has just managed to remember what it was that John would like. In the third sentence, the word “*well*” indicates that the speaker thought that carrot was only an approximate description of what John would like. In the fourth sentence, the word “*say*” indicates that the speaker was giving an example of what John would like. In another instance, “*say*” could mean “let’s imagine.”

8. Stutters

Chaer (2003:153) states that stutters are speeches or utterances that are choked of again, after several seconds the speaker can finish the utterances that he/she wants to say (intended utterances). The speaker can utter the first syllable repeatedly but difficult to continue the next syllable so he/she only says the first letter of the next syllable.

For example:

- Turn on the h-h-h heater switch

9. Slip of the Tongue

That is said to have occurred when the speaker’s actual utterance differs in some way from the intended utterance. It involves the unintentional movement, addition, deletion, blending, or substitution of material within an utterance and can be phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic.

There are eight types of slips of the tongue-listed below According to (Fromkin, 1971; Garrett, 1975; Shattuh-Hufragel, 1979).

a. Anticipation

Anticipations occur when a later segment takes place of an earlier segment. They differ from shifts in that the segment that introduces on another also remains in its correct location and thus is used twice. (Carroll, 1986:254)

For example:

- Take my bike → Bake my bike
- Also share → Alsho share
- Tab Stops → Tap stobs

b. Preservation

Preservations occur when an earlier segment replaces a later item or it comes after the origin (Carroll 1986:254)

For example:

- He pulled a tantrum → pulled a tantrum
- John gave the goy ball → John gave the boy a ball

c. Reversals/Exchange

For reversals, two segments are interchanged, and so the origin of one error is the target for the other, and vice versa. These errors are also known as spoonerism, after William A. Spooner, an English clergyman who is reported to have made such errors often, wittily, but probably deliberately.

According to Carrol (1986:254), exchanges are in effect, double shifts, in which two linguistic units exchange places.

For example:

- Katz and Fodor → fats and kodor
- Fancy getting your model renosed → getting your nose remodeled

d. Blend/Haplogologies

Blends have two target words, here grizzly and ghastly, which the speaker “blends” together by taking the first half of one and the second half of the other (Carrol, 1986:254).

For examples:

- Grizzly +ghastly → Grastly
- Post Toasties → posties

According to Carrol (1986:254), blends apparently occur when more than one word is being considered and the two intended items “fuse” or “blend” into a single item.

For example:

- That child is looking to be spaddled → spanked/spaddled

e. Misderivation /Shift

Misderivations are one speech segment disappears from its appropriate location and appears somewhere else (Taylor, 1990:103). According to Fromkin (in Clark, 1977:274), misderivations is the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix or prefix to the word.

For examples:

- An intervening node → an intervenient node
- That's so she'll be ready in case → she decides to hit it (decides to hit it)

There is only morphological errors (only lexemes) which is called morpheme shift.

For examples:

- I haven't satten down and writ_it (I haven't sat down and written it)
- I had forgot_aboutten it (I had forgotten about it)
- He point _outed that...(He pointed out that...)

f. Word Substitution

According to Carrol (1986:254) substitutions occur when one segment is replaced by an intruder and differ from previously described slips that the source of the intrusion may not be in the sentence.

For examples:

- before the place opens → before the place close
- at low speed s it's too light → at low speeds it's too heavy

Fromklin (in Clark, 1977:274), states that in word substitutions, the speaker produces a word that is wrong, but typically related either semantically or phonologically to the word intended.

Slips of tongue also tell us a great deal about the structure and organization of the mental dictionary.

For examples:

- He's going up to down > he's going down town

- you have too many iron to fire > in the smoke
- that's horse of another color > ...of another race

g. Addition

According to Carroll (1986:254), addition is additional linguistic material. The speaker intended to utter the intended utterance; occasionally he/she adds linguistic material in his/her intended utterance becomes slip. It is typically related to phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunctions, whole words, or even phrases.

For example:

- I didn't explain this clarefully enough (carefully enough)

h. Deletion

The meaning of deletion is whereas leaving something out. The speaker wants to utter the intended sentences, yet incidentally he/she leaves out linguistic material. It can be typically related to phonemes, morphemic affixes (prefix and suffix), articles, prepositions, conjunctions, whole words, or even in saying his/her intended utterance.

For example:

- I'll just get up and mutter intelligibly (unintelligibly).

2.3 The Causes of Speech Errors

Before executing an utterance, we must plan what we are going to say. A speaker builds up a general structure for the discourse, forms a skeleton for the sentence to be uttered and selects words to fit the skeleton constituent by

constituent. In speaking, people take what have already formulated plan and execute them, but not all goes well in everyday speech. In practice, they have fundamental problems. First, they have formulated their plans fully before they begin their execution. For this reason they often speak in fits, start, and make variety of speech errors. Second, in final preparation for execution, they must build an 'articulatory program', A plan in working memory that tells the articulatory muscles what to do then.

Clark and Clark (1977) say that planning takes time and more time on some occasions than others. The more difficult planning, the more time it should take, and the more likely speech itself will be disrupted. On speech errors, planning can be from cognitive, anxiety, and social reasons.

1. Cognitive Difficulty

The first factor of planning difficulty is called cognitive difficulty. Taylor in Clark and Clark (1977) conducted a study in which people were asked to produce as quickly as possible a sentence on a topic like "car, joy, kaleidoscope, and dominance." Some of these are concrete objects (car and kaleidoscope) and others are abstract (joy and dominance). It took people longer to produce the first word of the sentence from an abstract than for the concrete one. It took them longer to develop a sentence skeleton for an abstract topic — to think of anything to say at all. At the level of word selection, hesitation should appear when the speaker has difficulty finding just the right word.

2. Situational Anxiety

Situational anxiety is the second factor of speech errors. When we talk about topics that we are anxious about, we tend to produce more silent pauses and certain other speech errors. One possibility is that anxiety disrupts the planning and execution processes generally. Speaker becomes tense and their planning and execution become less efficient. Another possibility is that what people talk about when they are anxious is simply more difficult cognitively. It may be very difficult to verbalize the abstract anxiety states they want to express and they spend more time planning, groping, for just the right words. Under this alternative the anxiety, pauses have the same source as the pauses of any other cognitively difficult talk.

3. Social Factors

The last factor, which influences speech errors, is the social factors. Under the press of conversations, speaker must make clear whether they still have something to say or they are finished. Not all speakers are alike in the speech errors they produce. As Maclay and Osgood in Clark and Clark (1977) that found some people consistently go the *Uh* route, with more filled than silent pauses. While others go their silent way, with more silent than filled pauses. Some prefer repeats to false starts, while others prefer false start to repeats. Each of us apparently has a style, a small battery of strategies for overcoming our limited ability to plan and execute at the same time. Some are simply more fluent than others.

Dardjowidjojo (2003) adds that speech errors, specifically pauses are often found due to some factors. First, when we have started to speak but we have not prepared for all sentences or utterances, so we have to pause to get the next utterances. Second, we forget some sentences that we need then we have to pause to find the sentences. The third possibility is when we must be careful in selecting the words in order what we say will not give very great effect to the listeners which commonly occur to public officials or politicians.

Freud in Fromkin (1977) claims that speech errors result from repressed thoughts, which are revealed by particular errors a speaker makes. While it is possible that Freud is correct in some cases, such errors reveal as much if not much more about the structure of language as they do about repressed thought. The factors that influenced speech errors are also given by Carroll (1986) who says that such kind of error are common when the speakers are nervous, or under stress. Furthermore, he says that it seems probable that these errors are more likely to occur when we are tired, anxious, or drunk.

Wirawan (2006) explains that speech errors can be caused by low self-confidence and the environment factors in this case family. Based on the theory explained before that speech errors are caused by some factors such as cognitive difficulty, situational anxiety, social factors like lack of preparation, forgetfulness, nervous, hesitation and low self confidence.

2.4 Previous Studies

Warren (1989) has observed about slips of the tongue in very young children. His research has investigated the difference in the frequency with

which adults and young children make slip of tongue. The slips analyzed were taken from two corpora of speech. The first consists of the speech of one child in interaction with her mother; the second corpus consists of the speech of eight children in interaction with their teacher. The result found that young children make significantly fewer slips than adults do. The finding is consistent with psychoanalytic understanding of slips, in example, those young children should make fewer slips because they are less inclined to suppress and repress ideas and impulses.

Jaeger (1985) has observed about kid's slips: "*Young Childrens Slip of the Tongue as Evidence for Language Development*". Once children start making slips of tongue, usually from about 18 months of age, they show nearly the same language behavior as adults. We all laugh when young children make speak errors, or slips of tongue: when a two-year-old says, "*Her run is nosing,*" instead of "*Her nose is running.*"

Poulisse (1999) also observed about *Slips of the Tongue: Speech Errors in First and Second Language Production*. Slips of the tongue came in many different shapes and sizes, in both first (L1) and second language (L2) speech. The result of the study found that slip of the tongue often happened in the second language rather than in the first language. Poulisse observed that one would readily anticipate a much higher occurrence of slips in L2. Most people would guess twice as many or perhaps even five times as many slips in L2. His guess was around 10 times more slips in L2 than in L1. Many L2 slips are

based on L1; hence, it is not surprisingly, that L1 influences L2 speech production.

Versprekingen (2003) observed about slips of tongue in producing normal idiomatic speech. In producing normal idiomatic speech, very now and again something goes wrong. For example, someone says "*I want to be up frank with you*" intending to say, "*I want to be up front with you*". The word "*frank*" is a synonym for "*up front*" and has been inserted in an idiom or expression, which, in fact, is its synonym. Such events are often termed as slips of tongue but they are actually slips of the brain.

The same study about slips of the tongue had been conducted by Rohmah (2005), "*Slips of the Tongue on News Presenters of Liputan 6 SCTV*". She focused on the study of slips of the tongue as part of speech errors. She conducted the research since May 16 -16 June 2005. The news that was taken as the data was about general election in Indonesia. In her research that was conducted on Liputan 6 SCTV, she found many shifts, blend, anticipation, substitution, deletion, and addition. However, the most dominant one was substitution because it appeared frequently.

Hammam (2006) studied about "*Speech Errors Found in the Speech Delivered by the Student of BEC (Basic English Course) Pare-Kediri*". He conducted the research on 23rd and 24th June 2006 in the weekly meeting program of BEC. In his research, he found out many utterances that related to his study, such as silent pause, filled pause, repeat, retraced false start, unretraced false start, stutter, and slips of the tongue. While the other two

kinds of speech errors, which are correction and interjection were not found in his research. However, the most dominant one was silent pause because it happened frequently.

Although these previous study observed speech errors, but they merely focused on slip of the tongue one kind of speech errors. Moreover, Rohmah observed slips of the tongue in the first language, which the object spoke, in well-arranged text (planned). In other side, this research observes speech error in the second language acquisition (SLA) that is English. The object spoke in a kind of natural conversation that means without any arrangement before (unplanned).

The previous studies that observe a speech error is Hammam (2006) on the title *"Speech Errors found in the Speech Delivered by the Student of BEC (Basic English Course) Pare-Kediri"*. He observed the speech errors in the second language acquisition of student level, which the object spoke, in well-arranged text (planned) also. In other side, this research observes speech error in a kind of natural conversation that means without any arrangement before (unplanned) done by broadcasters and callers from the different social background and, it also studied about the possible factors that cause speech errors in broadcasting.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about some sections, namely: research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative because it analyzes the data descriptively. This research is psycholinguistic research because it analyzes language related to the human mental especially regarding to the study of Second Language Acquisition (SLA). In this research, the researcher presented the data by transcribing the utterance of the people. It is aimed to describe the types of speech errors: silent pause, filled pause, stutters, correction, interjection, false start (unretraced), and false start (retraced). It also aims to describe the possible factors that cause speech errors that occurred in the utterance of the conversation among the broadcasters, the callers and special guests. In addition, the data are provided in the sentences form not in statistical number.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data were taken from conversation among 2 broadcasters, 20 callers and 1 guest as the native speaker of "Groovy Chat" English program of MAS FM radio station. The consideration of taking those sources is that the twenty three participators are representative enough to gain the data because the researcher often found the similar error made by the participators

during the program, I mean that the participators redone the similar error in this program. From this data sources, the researcher took the conversation that contained speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers at the weekly program particularly on 5th, 25th July, 23rd August, 24th, 25th and 27th September 2007 and the data of the study are in the form of words and phrases containing error.

3.3 Research Instrument

As previously noted, this study is qualitative; therefore, the key instrument of this research is the researcher himself. He investigated, collected, and analyzed the data. Besides that, recording of spoken language was used to get the real and original data because the data were in oral form or spoken language. While doing listening and recording, the researcher made field notes to note speech errors that were heard during the program. Field note present the data that will later be analyzed to provide an understanding of the research setting.

3.4 Data Collection

Based on the research problems, the researcher got the data about speech errors by recording. Therefore, the researcher did the steps of collecting data. Firstly, the researcher directly listened the program “Groovy Chat” program on the radio station. Secondly, the researcher listened the conversation between the broadcaster and the listener. Then, the researcher made note of speech errors that made by the broadcaster and the callers. At the same time, the researcher tried to understand the situation, condition

based on the plot of conversation during the program to know the situation happened when the broadcasters and the callers made speech error. While listening, the researcher was also recording all utterances that were spoken by the broadcasters and the listeners. Then, the final step was transcribing the data from spoken to written to make it easy in analyzing.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting and transcribing the data, the researcher selected some utterances as the data to be analyzed dealing with the problems of the study. The researcher analyzed the data systematically based on Maclay and Osgood's theory of speech errors and its factors by using the following steps. First, the researcher analyzed the data. Then finding out any kinds of speech errors that had been occurred and describing the result correlated with the aim of the study by identifying the data, which referred to 9 types of speech errors. In this step the researcher listed the finding of speech errors. Then, discussing the result of finding generally that has been identified and arranged. The final step is concluding the findings.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussions which are divided into two sections, the first section is data presentation and the second section is discussion.

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data were taken from 2 broadcasters, 1 guest as native speaker, and 20 callers of Groovy Chat program on MAS FM radio station who made speech errors. Those data are broadcasted at the time when the broadcasters were on air and had conversation with the callers. The data are analyzed as follows:

The First Edition (5 July 2007) guided by the 1st broadcaster Data 1 (The first caller is Sam)

- 1st Broadcaster : MAS FM 104,5 OK, we back again in Groovy Chat, by the way I get the caller but first I ***wanna greet my //friend to night*** because I get a companion here. Hello good evening?.....
- 1st Broadcaster : Ok before we start talk wit our caller, I'm sure ***that e....we want*** to know your name, little bit introduction about you, a short brief introduction.
- Guest : Ok ***my name/my name is Same*** Nasa, I'm 24 years old, I'm come from Australia. I in Malang learn speak Indonesian.

1. Broadcaster

There are many speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers at the first edition. The first error made by broadcaster is found in the utterance ***"I wanna greet my //friend to night"***. The utterance is classified as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words. Another speech

error made by the broadcaster is in the utterance "I'm sure *that e....we want* to know your name". This error is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e..*" rather than kept silent. The utterance "Ok *my name/my name is Same* Nasa" is categorized as Repeats because the guest makes repetitions of one word in row.

- 1st Broadcaster : By the way I talk to my guest, do you *like e...some e..like out door activity/ the out door activity?*
- Guest : Yes I love this activity, especially walk out activity. I really enjoy. *I'm/I'm/I'm an active person.*
- 1st Broadcaster : Especially *because the/the caller Sam* is in Batu and he become a guide for some tourists who want to go to Mount Arjuno, Mount Arjuno is quit high and quit famous around Malang. Hai Sam what do you want to know about my guest tonight?
- Caller : *o.. ya e..how long have e..you been here?*

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance "...do you *like e...some e..like out door activity*" is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e..*" rather than kept silent. The next error is found in the utterance "*....out door activity/ the out door activity?*" is categorized as Retraced False Start because the broadcaster made correction and repeat one word before the corrected word.

The speech error is made by the guest as native speaker in the utterance "*I'm/I'm/I'm an active person.*" It is categorized as Stutter. The guest wanted to produce the word "*I'm an active*" but he found difficulty, so at the first he said it incompletely.

The utterance “....*because the/the caller Sam is in Batu*” is categorized Repeats because the broadcaster made repetitions of one article in a row.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance “....*how long have e..you been here*” is Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by “*e..*” rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster :Will be nice *we can also arrange to..you know do out door activities*, take to go around and he lives near water fall *with the a lot of e..what that I call e.. some plantations* it beautiful scenery there.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of “*we can also arrange to you know do out door activities*” is classified as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by “*you know*” rather than kept silent. Another error is “*with the a lot of e..what that I call e.. some plantations*”. This utterance is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by “*e..what that I call e..*” rather than kept silent.

Data 2 (The second caller is Liah)

Guest : That's good, well you want to know my age, my age 24 years old.
Caller : And *ee..what* are you doing in Indonesia Sam?

2. The Caller

The utterance "*And e..what are you doing in Indonesia Sam*" is Filled

Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee..*" rather than being silent.

Data 3 (The third caller is Yetno)

Caller : Oh..great! You know that *e....I want to // go study* to Australia.
Guest : That's good what's subject *do you interesting/ interested in?*
Caller : Education.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance "*what's subject do you interesting/ interested in?*" is Unretraced False Start because the guest made correction without repeating one or more words before the corrected word.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance "*You know that e....I want to // go study to Australia*". This utterance can be categorized as Filled Pause and Silent Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*e..*" rather than kept silent and there is a period of no speech between words.

Caller : O yes, Sam do you know Indonesian *e.. dormitory*?
Guest : Indonesian dormitory there? In Melbourne I'm not sure, but maybe in another place.
1st Broadcaster : Why Australia Yetno?
Caller : Because *e..my lecture em.. study there and e.. now he is still studying in Monash university*.

2. The Caller

Another errors made by the caller is "*Sam do you know Indonesian e.. dormitory*" and "*because e..my lecture em.. study there and e.. now he is still studying in Monash university*". These utterances are classified as Filled Pause, because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*e..*" and "*em..*" rather than keep silent.

1st Broadcaster : Ok interesting, and **wh-wh-what** have you prepare so far, before going there?

Caller : ***So far// I prepare*** for the TOEFL test.

1st Broadcaster : do you get **high/high** score?

1. The Broadcaster

Another error in this conversation is "**and wh-wh-what have you prepare so far**" categorized as Stutter. The broadcaster wanted to produce the word "**what**" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely. Next "**Do you get high/high score**" is categorized as Repeat because the speaker made repetitions of one word in a row.

2. The Caller

The utterance of "***So far// I prepare for the TOEFL test***" can be categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between utterances.

Caller : Yes, because ***I must/I must*** to get high score, as I know the score must be 555.

1st Broadcaster : 555 for the ***TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that 600/600.***

Guest : 625

1st Broadcaster : 625! wow.. so are you ready for that?

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error made by the broadcaster in the utterance "*555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test*", is categorized as Repeat because the broadcaster said "*TOEF*" twice.

Another speech error is "*555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that*". This utterance can be categorized as Interjection. The word "*well*" indicates that the broadcaster thought that 555 is only approximation of TOEFL score.

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*Because I must/I must to get high score*" is categorized as Repeat because the caller said "*I must*" twice.

Data 4 (The last caller is Dyna)

1st Broadcaster :Ok! I got a girl here, *you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time*, Dyna you have limited time and you can start speak to Sam right now.

1. The Broadcaster

Another speech error made by the broadcaster is "*you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time*". This utterance can be categorized as Correction because he made the wrong statement then she corrected it.

Caller : Ok how are you Sam?

Guest : I'm fine, how about you?

Caller : I'm fine too, I just want to know what do you feel when first time you come in Indonesia, *because is e.. Indonesia is claimed by the terrorism*. What do you think about it?

2. The Caller

In the utterance of "*because is e.. Indonesia is claimed by the terrorism*".

There is error made by the caller. This error categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*e..*" rather than kept silent.

The Second Edition

(25 July 2007) The topic is "Making a Decision" guided by the 1st broadcaster

Data 5 (The first caller is Ihsan)

1st Broadcaster: ... I know for some of you this is a *silent week/silent week* or it's your holiday and you're been away or just arrived in Malang for *you know, ee..* visiting your family...

1. The Broadcaster

There are many speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers in the second edition. The first error made by broadcaster is found in the utterance "*this is a silent week/silent week or it's your holiday*". It is categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "*silent week*" twice in a row.

The next error occurs at the utterance "*just arrived in Malang for, you know, ee.. visiting your family*" this error can be categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*you know, ee..*" rather than keep silent.

1st Broadcaster :.....you want to practice your English with me, go ahead you can *call/ call* at 353637 or SMS to 081555777874 for tonight we talking about making a decision.....
....but some of others will it's really difficult to make *ee..* our own decision....

...Well guys now we talk about the independence in making a decision, making your own decision, **when will/ when should\when should it be**
...because we gonna have a special guest, **a guest/ a guest in Netherlands.....**
...that's gone be amazing sometime **a little decision / little decision** that we can make..
... **I would/ I would like to eee,, I want to** ask apology to some of you who came to radio Mas FM, and we didn't meet....

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error in the utterance "*you can **call/ call** at 353637*" is categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "**call**" twice in a row.

The next error occurs at the utterance "*it's really difficult to make **ee..** our own decision..*" this error can be categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "**ee..**" rather than kept silent.

Another error in this speech is "**when will/ when should\when should it be**". It is categorized as false start (retraced) because the broadcaster repeated the word "**when and should**" before correcting. Actually, the broadcaster intended to say, "**when should it be**".

The utterance of "...because we gonna have a special guest, **a guest/ a guest in Netherlands.....**" is categorized Repeat because the broadcaster made repetition by saying "**a guest**" twice in a row. The utterance "...**little decision / little decision** that we can make.." is also speech error of repeat.

"... **I would/ I would like to eee,, I want to** ask apology.." this utterance can be categorized as Repeat and Filled Pause because the broadcaster made

repetition and also she preferred to fill the gap by "*ee..*" rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster : when you make your own decision, did you still you remember that?

Caller : *yeah after I finish my /// elementary school. I took.. ee.. the first decision I took ee.. where I want to school..*

2. The Caller

In the utterance "*yeah after I finish my /// elementary school. I took.. ee.. the first decision I took ee.. where I want to school..*", the caller made two types of speech error, these are "*I finish my // elementary school*" categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words and "*I took.. ee.. the first decision I took ee.. where I want to school..*" categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee..*" rather than being silent.

1st Broadcaster : after you make your decision, did you feel regret it or you feel like this is the best since I ever had

Caller : no, I don't think so, I didn't feel like that, because it is my decision *so I must/I must take the responsibility*

1st Broadcaster : *right now/ for right now did you still making like/ do you make your own decision all the time*, or do you need someone to discuss with to make your decision?

Caller : usually *I take/ I take by my self and* sometime there are my friends want to help me.....

1. The Broadcaster

The next error occurs at the utterance "*right now/ for right now did you still making like/ do you make your own decision all the time..*". At first, the broadcaster said "*right now*" then she corrected it by saying "*for right now*".

Such kind of error is called slip of the tongue (deletion) because the broadcaster leaved out the word "*for*". Actually, the broadcaster intended to say "*for right now*". The utterance of "*did you still making like/ do you make your own decision all the time..*" can be categorized as Correction False Start (unretraced) because the broadcaster made correction without any word repetition before the corrected word.

2. The Caller

The utterance of "so *I must/I must take the responsibility*" can be categorized as Repeat since the caller said "*I must*" twice in a row.

The next speech error made by the caller is "*I take/ I take by my self*". It can be categorized as Repeat since the caller said "*I take*" twice in a row.

Data 6 (The second caller is Adi)

1st Broadcaster :....but he works in Netherlands now for Netherlands OMRO for *the English season/ English section*....
.....and *hehe-he-he would share* his experiences and also explaining little bit about Holland...
...the result is *w-w-we learn to* blame people, to blame someone else, because we didn't take the responsibility of our decision that we make....

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error in the utterance of "*the English season/ English section*" is categorized as False Start (Retraced) because the caller repeated the word "*English*" before correcting. Actually, the caller intended to say "*English section*".

The utterances of "*he-he-he would share....*" and "*w-w-we learn to blame people..*" are classified as Stutter because the caller wanted to produce

the word "*he and we*" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely.

Caller: actually, *I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose* my decision...
...I/ I wanna know how/ how to get a passport....

2. The Caller

The utterance "*I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose* my decision..." that made by the caller is classified into filled pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee*." rather than being silent.

The next error is "*...I/ I wanna know how/ how* to get a passport..." classified into repeat since the caller said "*I and how*" twice in a row.

Data 7 (The third caller is Andi)

Caller : I like to make my own decision for the short term. For the long term I
need to eee.. someone who.. ee someone who can give advice

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*I need to eee.. someone who.. ee someone* who..." that made by the caller is classified into filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee*." rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster: *I/ I still want* to know about this kind of decision for like short term,
...I don't/I don't invite Andy Clark coming to radio station...
.....when we *were ee.. a* child our parents choose the clothes,
our parent choose the school, the book, and *i-i-it is make us*
think that, ok!...

1. The Broadcaster

The utterances of "*I/ I still want*" and "*I don't/I don't invite*" are categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "*I* and "*I don't*" twice in a row. The error in "when we *were ee.. a child..*" is classified as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee.*" rather than keep silent.

The utterance " and *i-i-it is make us* think that..." is categorized as Stutter because the broadcaster wanted to produce the word "*it is*" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely.

Data 8 (The fourth caller is Edwin)

1st Broadcaster: the problem is your self confidence; you have to raise it up and... Ya because you have to responsible for all the decision that you have make. If you make mistake means that, It's like not the manner of wrong or right, but it's a manner of how you can take a lessons from it.

Caller : *so I ee.. I have to* raise my confidence

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*so I ee.. I have to raise my confidence*" that made by the caller is classified as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee.*" rather than keep silent.

1st Broadcaster : and you have to take the risk and responsible for that, whatever..

Caller : even bad?

1st Broadcaster : yes. Even bad or good, because I do *believe that ee.. everything* in this world happen for a reason.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of "*because I do believe that ee.. everything in this world*" that made by the Broadcaster is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee.*" rather than kept silent.

The Third Edition

(23 August 2007) The topic is "Idiom" guided by the 1st broadcaster
Data 9 (The first caller is Fatih)

1st Broadcaster :...I try to avoid a kind of medicine, try to cure our self with
our ee.. own ability..
...you can tell about the *experiences ee.. related to* the idiom...
...couple of days *we have/ we have* like more.. ya several eight
days you know we just gonna past august and we gonna enter
the September...

1. The Broadcaster

In the third edition there are many speech errors found such as in the utterance "*try to cure our self with our ee.. own ability..*". It is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee.*" rather than keep silent.

The utterance of "...you can tell about the *experiences ee.. related to* the idiom..." is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee.*" rather than kept silent. The utterance of "...couple of days *we have/ we have* like more.." is categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "*we have*" twice in a row.

1st Broadcaster : **wu-wa-who** are you?

Caller :you didn't hear my voice yesterday, Fathih?

1st Broadcaster :no, **I wasn't'/ I didn't hear your voice** last yesterday because we talk to Paddy McGuire yesterday. were you just listening?

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance " **wu-wa-who** are you? " are classified into stutter because the caller wanted to produce the word "**who**" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely. The next utterance " **I wasn't'/ I didn't hear your voice**" categorized as false start (retraced) because the broadcaster repeated the word "**I**" before correcting. Actually, the broadcaster intended to say, "**I didn't**".

Data 10 (Second caller is Mr. Andy)

1st Broadcaster : so **you/you are** good in making thing screw up..
....had you never got... **e.. maybe** when you are in junior high school you got like **e.. a kind of** subject at school
,...there are many words that you never imagine what's the meaning and/ but it's fun. **We have..ee.. what it was that..** go to the dark.. ya.. go to the dark..
.... and I just got a message here, **I got/we got from mas photocopy**, this is mas Agung....
...You can register yourself of course by coming or you can make a phone call and **I can/I can put** you in our list...

1. The Broadcaster

The next error occurs at the utterance " **you/you are good in making thing screw up** " is classified into repeat since the broadcaster said "**you**" twice in a row. The next error made by broadcaster in the utterance "....**had you never got... e.. maybe** when you are in junior high school you got **like e.. a kind of** subject at school" And " **We have..ee.. what it was that..** go to the dark" Can be categorized as filled pause because there is a gap between words with

the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee*." rather than kept silent. The utterance of "*I got/we got from..*" is categorized as False Start (retraced). Actually, the broadcaster intended to say, "*we got*". The next utterance is " *and I can/I can put you in our list...*" is categorized Repeat since the broadcaster said "*I can*" twice in a row.

1st Broadcaster :hi then, how are you?

Caller : so far so good. *but.. ee.. I would like to be..ee as your assistance*

2. The Caller

The next error made by the caller is in the utterance " *so far so good. but.. ee.. I would like to be..ee as your assistance*". It can be categorized as Filled pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*ee*." rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster :ok, and how *about twist tongue/tongue twist.. what is it?*

Caller : Tongue tight ..

1stBroadcaster : Oh ya sorry

1. The Broadcaster

The last error made by the broadcaster in the second edition found in the utterance " *how about twist tongue/tongue twist.. what is it?*". It can be categorized as correction because the broadcaster actually intended to say "*Tongue tight*" but she made error on it then the caller corrected it.

The Fourth Edition

(24 September 2007) The topic is "Shopping" guided by the 1st broadcaster

Data 11 (The First caller is Ihsan)

1st Broadcaster : Good evening guys, we are now in 24th of September, *and em..well we are accounting days right now*, for what? Ya.. for October, just a couple of days a head and *em ya..some.. big even a-a- also we are waiting for*, like in Idul Fitri and of course guys, it must be busy you know, I'm sure that *in/in preparing* for your Idul Fitri for Lebaran and for mudik, I'm sure that you are really really busy, that was tonight we are talking about shopping time, you can share little bit about your shopping time, or because right now *yesterday I went to em.. some mall here in Malang* and also to some big market, oh.. my godness that was so..so crowded,

1. The Broadcaster

There are many speech errors made by broadcaster and the first caller.

The first error is found in the utterance "We are now in 24th of September, *and em..well we are accounting days right now*". This error can be categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*em..well*" rather than kept silent.

The next error occurs at the utterance " and *em ya..some.. big even..*". This error can be categorized as Filled Pause, because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*em ya..*" rather than being silent.

Another error in this conversation is "*.. big even a-a- also we are waiting for*". It is categorized as Stutter. The broadcaster wanted to produce the word "*also*" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely.

The speech error in the utterance "*I'm sure that **in/in** preparing for your idul fitri*" is classified into Repeat since the broadcaster said "**in**" twice.

The next utterance of "*Yesterday **I** went to **em.. some malls** here in Malang*" is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "**em..**" rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster : Wait a minutes is there radio around you, your voice is not so good, not as usual?

Caller : Ya.. I don't know, **I-I'm in my room.**

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*I don't know, **I-I'm in my room***" is categorized as Stutter. The caller wanted to produce the word "**I'm**" but she found difficulty, so at the first she said it incompletely.

1st Broadcaster : O.. you are in your room right now, ok **ou, little/ little bit turn down your volume**, I think you have to speak little bit louder.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of "*Ok **ou, little/ little bit turn down your volume***" is a speech error of Repeat because the broadcaster said "**little**" twice in a row.

Caller : Yes of course this is my opportunity to get great benefits, **because I'm a seller, I sell e.. Clothes,e..songkok, e.. sarung also**, if you want I will sell to you

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*because I'm a seller, I sell e.. Clothes,e..songkok, e.. sarung also*" is categorized as Filled Pause because the caller filled the later "*e..*" between the words.

1st Broadcaster :Ok so every body who seek like songkok, the cloth, they can go to you. How a bout your sell, do you need shopping for your self, like buy thing for your self?

Caller : *Usually I thing/I take from my thing.*

1st Broadcaster : So you don't have to go special shopping for your self.

Caller : *No// because very cheap.*

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*usually I thing / I take from my thing*" this utterance can be categorized as Slip of the Tongue (Reversal/Exchange). Actually the caller wanted to say "*I take from my thing*" but he changed the first verb into the second noun "*I thing from my take*". The next utterance "*No// because very cheap*" can be categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words.

Data 12 (The second caller is Heru)

Caller : Ok *e.. I start/start shopping in the lebaranday* for my son in junior high school to buy new clothes.

2. The Caller

In this conversation there is one speech error made by the caller in the utterance "Ok *I start/start shopping in the lebaranday*". This kind of error is classified as Repeat because the caller said "*start*" twice.

Data 13 (The third caller is Bayu)

1st Broadcaster : Ok Bayu this is the first time you call, I want to know little bit
a bout you, what are you, student or worker?
Caller : *Em..a worker..*

2. The Caller

The utterance "*Em..a worker..*" is Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*em..*" rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster :How about you, do you have a time to have some shopping for this lebaran?
Caller : *Em..no because I'm//getting older*. Actually if I want to go to shopping I will buy the television

2. The Caller

The utterance "*Em..no because..*" is Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*em..*" rather than kept silent.

The next error occurs at the utterance "*..no because I'm//getting older*". This error is categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words.

1st Broadcaster : And by the way do you believe in the discount that we have *around/ around* us, do you that the price really really discounted by the seller?
Caller : *Actually I//never believe that..*

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error in the utterance "*we have **around/ around** us*" is categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "**around**" twice in a row.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance "***Actually I//never believe that..***" is categorized Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words.

**The Fifth Edition
(25 of September 2007) The topic is "Intuition" guided by the 1st broadcaster
Data 14 (The first caller is Very)**

1st Broadcaster :but it's gone be really better if you can practice your English directly to me and we can have a chat ***face to face oh..not not not face to face, voice to voice.....***

1. The Broadcaster

The first speech error made by broadcaster in the data V is "*we can have a chat **face to face oh..not not not face to face, voice to voice***". This utterance is categorized as Correction because the broadcaster corrected the wrong word into the right words by saying correction phrase "***oh..not face to face***".

1st Broadcaster :..... sometime we have like feeling you know when something bad is going to happen we have a ***feeling e...some of people*** can sharpen their feeling....

1. The Broadcaster

Another speech error is in the utterance "*...we have a **feeling e...some of people** can sharpen their feeling*". It is categorized as Filled Pause because

there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e....*" rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster : Some people don't listen to their feeling, because they count on the a brain, to the logical *to do something..e to different things*.

1. The Broadcaster

The next error is "*to do something e... to different things*". This utterance is categorized as Correction because the broadcaster corrected the wrong word into the right word as the intended utterance by the interjection "*e*".

1st Broadcaster : *Ok talking about intuition ee..we..we have never e.. discuss about this* before I think, but this not wrong at all if we can start to talk about this.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of "*Ok talking about intuition ee..we/we have never...*" can be categorized as Repeat because the broadcaster said "*we*" twice in a row.

The next utterance is "*we have never e.. discuss about this* before". It is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e..*" rather than kept silent.

1st Broadcaster : very tonight we are talking about intuition, do you believe with the intuition?

Caller : *Yes,/// maybe a lot and no limit.*

1st Broadcaster : Your intuition mostly are correct?

Caller : *No /// I'm hesitate to do right or wrong and/// ya something else, something bad or good to do.*

2. The Caller

The utterances of "*yes,/// maybe a lot and no limit*" and "*no /// I'm hesitate to do right or wrong*" and "*wrong and/// ya something else*" are categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech the between words.

1st Broadcaster : By the way very seem that you are not excited this evening, *you only answer short e.. you know you answer my question with the short answer*. Did you have hard day? What happen with you very? seem like get hesitate to share your ideas.
Caller : *///no/// because I///still thinking*.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of "*you only answer short e.. you know you answer my question with the short answer*" is categorized as Correction because the broadcaster corrected the wrong word into the right word as the intended utterance by the interjection "*e..*".

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*///no/// because I///still thinking*" is categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between the words.

1st Broadcaster : Sometime that's true and sometime not. You don't speak too much you know, *I just/ I don't want em...a.. I don't want to ask you a lot of question*, I can talk slow but it's ok! See you next time and get your spirit ok! Bye bye
Caller : thank you bye bye.

1. The Broadcaster

The next utterance "*I just/ I don't want*" is categorized as Retraced False Start because the broadcaster made correction and repeat one word before the

corrected word. The utterance of "*I don't want / I don't want to ask you a lot of question*" is categorized as Repeat since the broadcaster said "*I don't want*" twice.

Data 15 (The second caller is Bayu)

1st Broadcaster : Can you give reason why you really believe in/in it?

Caller : I don't know everybody says that I can read mind. *I can e.. what e.. I can introduce some one character deeply*. Maybe I talk ten minutes I can guess.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller is in the utterance "*I can e.. what e.. I can introduce some one character deeply*". This utterance is categorized as Filled Pause, because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*e..what e..*" rather than kept silent.

Caller : *I believe that e.. what is it.. it from mind not from heart*. It from subconscious or unconscious?

1st Broadcaster : Subconscious we have conscious if you *are unconscious means that you are e..e.. what I call pingsan*. But subconscious is the area between conscious and unconscious and that an important part. Ok see you.

1. The Broadcaster

The next speech error made by the broadcaster is "*if you are unconscious means that you are e..e.. what I call pingsan*". This utterance is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between words with the word in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e....*" rather than kept silent.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance "*I believe that e.. what is it.. it from mind not from heart*". This utterance is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*e.. what is it*" rather than kept silent.

Data 16 (The third caller Andi)

1st Broadcaster : This is another guy who comes in intuition I think, how are you tonight Andi?

Caller : Absolutely tired, *I never until/I never do traweh*.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance "*I never until/ I never do traweh*" is categorized as Retraced False Start because the caller made correction and repeat one word before the corrected word.

Last time

1st Broadcaster : Well I think I don't have any caller right now the time is up, *but I would/I remind you guys* for tomorrow don't forget to joint to this program again. Why? Because we gonna have a special guests that will be Andi Clark and also Henry Sunday we can talk about the experiences, the condition in Holland, the fasting mont in Holland, *how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting*, so you can also share, you can also share of course, ok see you tomorrow with the different topics with my special guests from Indonesia and Netherlands ok I'm Indra Dewi have a great evening bye bye..

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error made by the broadcaster in the utterance "*but I would/I remind you guys*" is categorized as Retraced False Start because the broadcaster made correction and repeat one word before the corrected word.

The next error made by the broadcaster is "*how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting*". This utterance can be categorized as Interjection because the interjection "*well*" indicates that she had to stop to think about what she is going to say.

The Sixth Edition

(27 September 2007) The topic is "Family" guided by the 2nd broadcaster
Data 17 (First caller is Mr Andi)

2nd Broadcaster:you have a good time with them, *you/ you got some moment with them*, it means getting a long, have some experiences, have some fun.....
... I want to know do you get along with them, do you get a long with your brothers and sisters, or you often fighting or *you often having some e.. what is it..talk problems....*
.....this song from Alvis Bresley so it is related to your father, *but the composition was 2007 oh..2005 maybe*, 22 century, check this one for you guys..

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error made by the broadcaster in the utterance "*you/ you got some moment with them*". This utterance is categorized as Repeat because the broadcaster said "*you*" twice.

Another speech error is "*you often having some e.. what is it..talk problems*". It can be categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the broadcaster preferred to fill it by "*e..what is it*" rather than kept silent. "*but the composition was 2007 oh..2005 maybe*". This utterance is categorized as correction because he made the wrong word then he corrected it.

2nd Broadcaster: Do you get a long well with your family, with your son *or with your// in laws maybe?*

Caller : There are fluctuations; *sometime// we have different little argument*, this to change the atmosphere.

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance made by the broadcaster "*with your son or with your// in laws maybe*" is Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between words.

2. The Caller

The utterance made by the caller "*sometime// we have different little argument*" is Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between the words.

Data 18 (The second caller is Andi)

Caller : My relationship with my sister is good and with my Dad is bad.

2nd Broadcaster: Why?

Caller : Very long story, *very// different character*

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*very// different character*" is Silent pause because there is a period of no speech between words. The caller paused for a while then continued his utterance

2nd Broadcaster: I ever run away from my family.

Caller : *how/how long have you been run away from them?*

2nd Broadcaster: About 3 years, back to your problem do you have another attention and intention to your father?

Caller : Actually yes, *but h-h-he is always selfishly*.

2nd Broadcaster: I want to tell you, that you have to say sorry to him..

Caller : Sorry of what?

2nd Broadcaster: Sorry, *never/never angry* to your father?

Caller : Actually, *I would like to// care to him*

2nd Broadcaster: Ok Andi thank you for your calling.....

1. The Broadcaster

The utterance of “*never/never angry to your father*” is categorized as Repeats. The caller said “*never*” twice in a row.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance “*how/how long have you been run away from them*” is categorized as Repeat because the caller said “*how*” twice in a row.

Another utterance is “*but h-h-he is always selfishly*”. It is categorized as Stutter. The caller wanted to produce the word “*he is*” but he found difficulty, so at the first he said it incompletely.

The utterance of “*Actually, I would like to// care to him*” is categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between the words.

Data 19 (The third caller is Petter)

2nd Broadcaster: The special thing is about. Do you get along well with your family?

Caller : *I think// we have to get along well with our all family.*

2nd Broadcaster: Why?

Caller : *Because we/we have to maintain a home a nice.* It is very important.

2nd Broadcaster: *Do you have father / Sons in laws?*

Caller : Yes I have

1. The Broadcaster

The speech error made by the broadcaster in the utterance of “*Do you have father / Sons in laws*” is Unretraced False Start because the broadcaster made correction without repeating one or more words before the corrected word.

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*I think// we have to get along well with our all family*" is categorized as Silent Pause because there is a period of no speech between the words. The caller paused for a while, then after finding the word that will be uttered he continued his utterance.

The utterance of "*Because we/we have to maintain a home a nice*" is categorized as Repeat because the caller said "*we*" twice.

2nd Broadcaster: What is your plan for this weekend?

Caller : I don't have plan, *as you see I'm/I'm not interested to go out.*

2. The Caller

The utterance of "*as you see I'm/I'm not interested to go out*" is categorized as Repeats, because the speaker made repetitions of one word in a row.

Data 20 (The fourth caller is Hasun)

2nd Broadcaster: Did you ever fight with your mother?

Caller : No no I never, although *we sometime have e.. different opinion*, we always seek the solution. How about you?

2nd Broadcaster: If you listen to his program from the beginning, I have talked a lot about my family that will be great ok. Well *b-by the way in this fasting* month do you still keep your good relationship with your family especially your mother?

Caller : Yes, of course..

1. The Broadcaster

The speech errors made by the broadcaster in the last conversation. The utterance of "*Well b-by the way in this fasting month do you still keep your good relationship*" is categorized as Stutter because the broadcaster wanted to

produce the word "*by the way*" but he found difficulty, so at the first he said it incompletely.

2. The Caller

The speech error made by the caller in the utterance "*although we sometime have e.. different opinion*" is categorized as Filled Pause because there is a gap between the words in which the caller preferred to fill it by "*ee..*" rather than kept silent.

4.2 The Dominant Type of Speech Errors

After analyzing the data, the researcher listed the dominant speech errors made by the broadcasters and the callers as bellow.

1. Filled Pause

This type is the dominant error made by broadcasters and the callers. Therefore, the researcher sets this type in the first rank. He found 35 speech errors from the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	1	<i>I'm sure that e....we want to know your name</i>
2	1	<i>do you like e...some e..like out door activity</i>
3	1	<i>..how long have e..you been here</i>
4	1	<i>we can also arrange to..you know do out door activities</i>
5	1	<i>with the a lot of e..what that I call e.. some plantations</i>
6	2	<i>and ee..what are you doing in Indonesia Sam?</i>
7	3	<i>e....I want to // go study to Australia</i>
8	3	<i>Sam do you know Indonesian e.. dormitory?</i>
9	3	<i>because e..my lecture em.. study there and e.. now he is</i>

still studying in Monash university.

10 4 *because is ee.. Indonesia is clamed by the terrorism*

11 5 *just arrive in Malang for, you know, ee.. visiting your family of course*

12 5 *it's really difficult to make ee.. our own decision,*

13 5 *I would like to eee,, I want to ask apology*

14 5 *I took.. ee.. the first decision I took ee.. where I want to school*

15 6 *actually I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose my decision.*

16 7 *I need to eee.. someone who.. ee someone who can give advice*

17 7 *.....when we were ee.. a child our parents...*

18 8 *so I ee.. I have to raise my confidence*

19 9 *try to cure our self with our ee.. own ability.*

20 9 *you can tell about the experiences ee.. related to the idiom,*

21 9 *had you never got... e.. maybe when you are in junior high school you got like e.. a kind of subject at school*

22 9 *We have..ee.. what it was that.. go to the dark*

23 10 *so far so good but.. ee.. I would like to be..ee as your assistance*

24 11 *.....and em ya..some.. big even.....*

25 11 *Yesterday I went to em.. some malls here in malang*

26 11 *because I'm a seller, I sell e.. Clothes,e..songkok, e.. sarung also*

27 13 *em..a worker..*

28 13 *em..no because I'm//getting older.*

28 14 *....we have a feeling e...some of people can sharpen their feeling*

30 14 *we have never e.. discuss about this before*

31 15 *I can e.. what e.. I can introduce some one character deeply.*

32 15 *I believe that e.. what is it.. it from mind not from heart*

33 15 *if you are unconscious means that you are e..e.. what I call pingsan*

34	17	<i>you often having some e.. what is it..talk problems</i>
35	20	<i>we sometime have e.. different opinion</i>

2. Repeat

The speech error of repeat is in the second rank. The researcher found 29 speech errors of this kind in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	1	<i>Ok my name/ my name is Same Nasa</i>
2	1	<i>because the/the caller Sam is in Batu</i>
3	3	<i>do you get high/high score?</i>
4	3	<i>because I must/I must to get high score</i>
5	3	<i>555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test..</i>
6	5	<i>I know for some of you this is a silent week/silent week or it's your holiday</i>
7	5	<i>you can call/ call at 353637 or SMS</i>
8	5	<i>a special guest, guest/ a guest in Netherlands,</i>
9	5	<i>that's gone be amazing sometime a little decision / little decision that we can make</i>
10	5	<i>I would/ I would like to eee,, I want to ask apology</i>
11	5	<i>So I must/I must take the responsibility</i>
12	5	<i>usually I take/ I take by my self and sometime there are my friends</i>
13	6	<i>I/ I wanna know how/ how to get a passport..</i>
14	7	<i>I/ I still want to know about this kind of decision</i>
15	7	<i>I don't/I don't invite Andy Clark coming to radio station</i>
16	9	<i>... couple of days we have/ we have like more..</i>
17	9	<i>so you/you are good in making thing screw up.</i>
18	9	<i>you can make a phone call and ee.. I can/I can put you in our list</i>
19	11	<i>I'm sure that in/in preparing for your idul fitri</i>

20	11	<i>ok ou, little/ little bit turn down your volume</i>
21	12	<i>.. I start/start shopping in the lebaranday for my son...</i>
22	13	<i>....that we have around/ around us....</i>
23	14	<i>Ok talking about intuition ee..we/we have never...</i>
24	14	<i>I don't want / I don't want to ask you a lot of question</i>
25	17	<i>you/ you got some moment with them</i>
26	18	<i>how/how long have you been run away from them</i>
27	18	<i>never/never angry to your father</i>
28	19	<i>because we/we have to maintain a home a nice</i>
29	19	<i>as you see I'm/I'm not interested to go out.</i>

3. Silent Pause

The researcher found 15 speech errors of this kind in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	1	<i>I want greet my //friend to night</i>
2	3	<i>I want to // go study to Australia</i>
3	3	<i>So far// I prepare for the TOEFL test.</i>
4	5	<i>After I finish my /// elementary school. I took the first decision</i>
5	13	<i>..no because I'm//getting older</i>
6	13	<i>actually I//never believe that..</i>
7	14	<i>yes,/// maybe a lot and no limit</i>
8	14	<i>no /// I'm hesitate to do right or wrong</i>
9	14	<i>wrong and/// ya something else</i>
10	14	<i>///no/// because I///still thinking</i>
11	17	<i>with your son or with your// in laws maybe</i>
12	17	<i>sometime// we have different little argument</i>
13	18	<i>Very//different character</i>
14	18	<i>I would like to// care to him</i>
15	19	<i>I think// we have to get along well with our all family</i>

4. Stutter

The speech errors of stutters are found 10 utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterance
1	1	<i>I'm/I'm/I'm an active person</i>
2	3	<i>and wh-wh-what have you prepare so far</i>
3	5	<i>and .he-he-he would share</i> his experiences
4	5	the result is <i>w-w-we learn to</i> blame people
5	7	<i>i-i-it is make us</i> think that
6	9	<i>wu-wa-who are you?</i>
7	11	<i>.. big even a-a- also we are waiting for...</i>
8	11	I don't know, <i>I-I'm in my room.</i>
9	18	<i>but h-h-he is always selfishly</i>
10	20	Well <i>b-by the way in this fasting</i> month

5. Retraced False Start

The speech errors of retraced false start are found 8 utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	1	<i>out door activity/ the out door activity?</i>
2	5	<i>when will/ when should\when should it be?</i>
3	5	for NetherlandsOMRO <i>for the English season/ English section</i>
4	9	no, <i>I wasn't/ I didn't hear your voice</i> last yesterday
5	9	I would like to greet everybody and I just got a message here, <i>I got/we got from mas photocopy</i> , this is mas Agung
6	14	<i>I just/ I don't want to ask you a lot of question</i>
7	16	<i>I never until/ I never do traweh</i>
8	16	<i>....but I would/ I remind you guys.....</i>

6. Correction

The speech errors of correction are found 7 utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	3	<i>you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time</i>
2	10	<i>how about twist tongue/tongue twist.. what is it?</i>
3	14	<i>we can have a chat face to face oh..not not not face to face, voice to voice.</i>
4	14	<i>to do something e... to different things.</i>
5	14	<i>you only answer short e.. you know you answer my question with the short answer</i>
6	17	<i>but the composition was 2007 oh..2005 maybe...</i>

7. Unretraced false start

The speech errors of unretraced false are found three utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	3	<i>what's subject do you interesting/ interested in?</i>
2	5	<i>did you still making like/ do you make your own decision all the time?</i>
3	19	<i>do you have father / Sons in laws?</i>

8. Interjection

The speech errors of interjection are found just two utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	3	<i>555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that</i>
2	16	<i>how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting?</i>

9. Slip of the tongue

The speech errors of slip of the tongue are found only two utterances in the data.

No.	No. of data	Utterances
1	5	<i>right now/for right now did you still making</i>
2	11	<i>usually I thing / I take from my thing</i>

4.3 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing the data, the researcher finds out many speech errors made by 2 broadcasters, 1 guest (native speaker) and 20 callers that were taken conversation in "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM radio station. The speech errors they made can be categorized as Silent Pause, Filled Pause, Repeat, Unretraced False Start, Retraced False Start, Correction, Interjection, Sutter, and Slip of the Tongue. These findings are discussed one by one as follows:

1. Filled Pause

This type is the dominant error made by broadcasters and the callers. Therefore, the researcher sets this type in the first rank. He found 35 speech errors from the data. For example in the data 6 the utterance of "*actually I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose my decision*" and in the data 1 is the utterance of "*do you like e...some e..like out door activity*".

They are categorized as filled pause because there is a gap between words with the later word in which the speaker preferred to fill it by "em" or "e.." rather than kept silent.

This kind of speech errors (Filled Pause) often happened because the speakers tried to search for just the next utterance that will be uttered. So, while thinking what the next utterance, the speakers filled it by saying "em.." or "e..". Then, after they got the next utterance, they continued to speak. This cause kind of cognitive difficulty factor because producing an abstract word more difficult than the concrete word, such as the utterance in the data 6 “*actually I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose my decision*” is categorized as Filled Pause. This happened because the speaker tried to search for just the next utterance that will be uttered and the utterance that will be uttered is abstract word. Sometimes this kind of speech errors happened because the speaker spoke too fast, so he or she made this kind of errors.

2. Repeat

The speech error of repeat is in the second rank. The researcher found 29 speech errors of this kind in the data. For example, in the data I11, the utterance of, “*I’m sure that in/in preparing for your idul fitri*” and in the data 14, the utterance of “*I don’t want / I don’t want to ask you a lot of question*”.

They are categorized as speech errors of repeat because the speaker made repetition of one or more words in a row without reducing many words. This kind of errors also often happened because the speakers were thinking about

the next utterance to be executed. Therefore, while trying to find the utterance, they repeated the previous utterance. This cause kind of Cognitive Difficulty factor because producing an abstract word more difficult than the concrete word. It can also happen because the speakers hesitated so they made repetition. This cause is kind of Social factor such as in the data 3, the utterance of "*the score must be 555 for the **TOEFL/TOEFL** test..I don't know maybe around that **600/600**.*" is categorized as Repeat and the speaker made repetition because he hesitated to inform the right score of TOEFL to the caller.

3. Silent Pause

The researcher found 15 speech errors of this kind in the data. For example, in the data 13 are "*...**no because I'm//getting older***" and "***Actually I//never believe that..***".

The two examples above are categorized as Silent Pause because there is period of no speech between words. It means that the speakers did not say or produce any words for a while. When the speaker had found the word, he continued to speak. Like saying "*...**no because I'm//getting older***". There is period of time without no speech between the word "***I'm***" and "***getting older***".

Such kind of errors commonly happened because the speakers forgot what they had to produce next. While trying to remember, the speakers paused for a while then after finding the intended utterance they had to produce, they continued their utterance. This cause is kind of Cognitive Difficulty factor.

Occasionally, the speakers also felt nervous and hesitated what they had to say, such as in the utterance of “*///no/// because I///still thinking*”. The speaker hesitated because it is the first time he follows this program, he is under the press of conversation, and this cause can be categorized as Social Factor.

4. Stutter

The speech errors of stutters are found 10 errors in the data. For example, in data 11 is "*big even a-a- also we are waiting for*" and in data 20 is "*Well b-by the way in this fasting month*".

Those examples are categorized as stutters because the speakers stuttered or the speaker had difficulty in producing it. The speech errors of stutters are seldom found in this conversation because most of the common factors that influence stutter usually are speech disorder.

This kind of errors happened because the speakers hesitated or spoke too fast as the result of this, they stuttered. This cause is kind of Situational Anxiety because the speaker was anxious to produce the wrong word.

5. Retraced False Start

The speech errors of retraced false start are found 8 errors in the data. For example, in the data 14 is "*I just/ I don't want*" and in the data 1 is "*out door activity/ the out door activity*".

They are categorized as Retraced False Start because they make a correction and repeat one or more words before the corrected word. It means

that when the speakers made mistake in producing a word or sentence, they corrected it by repeating a word or more before the corrected word.

This kind of errors happened because the speakers spoke too fast and they conscious that she made error then she corrected it.

6. Correction

The speech errors of correction are found 7 errors in the data. For example, in the data 3 is "*to do something e... to different things*" and in the data 14 is "*you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time*".

They are categorized as correction because they made signal of correcting, such as "*o*" or "*e*" and they use the signal to explain that they are making correction.

This kind of errors happened because the speakers forgot something that happened or forgot what they want to say and selected which of several examples they could mention. This cause is kind of Social factor.

7. Unretraced False Start

The speech errors of unretraced false are found in the data 3, 5 and 19. For example, in data I is "what's subject *do you interesting/ interested in*" and in data VI "*do you have father / Sons in laws*".

They are categorized as speech errors of unretraced false start because there is a correction of wrong word or sentence but without any repetition of one or more word before the corrected word, so speakers continue producing the next word.

This kind of errors happened because the speaker spoke too fast and then got wrong in selecting the word that will be uttered.

8. Interjection

The speech errors of interjection are found in the data 3 and 16. For example, in data 16 the utterance is "*how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting,*" and in data I is "*555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that*".

Both utterance above are categorized as Interjection because the speakers uttered interjection like "*well*" it indicate the speakers have had to stop to think about what are going to say. The next example of interjection is "*555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that.*" This utterance can be categorized as Interjection, the word "*well*" indicates that the broadcaster thought that 555 is only approximation of TOEFL score.

This kind of error happened because the speakers hesitated to say the right word. This cause is kind of social factor because he hesitated to inform the right score of TOEFL to the caller.

9. Slip of the Tongue

The speech error of slip of the tongue is found only in the data II and IV. The utterance of "*usually I thing / I take from my thing*" is categorized as slips of the tongue because the speaker slipped the word he produced, so the speaker produced unintended word, occasionally, had changed the first word into the last word. For example, in data IV is "*usually I thing..*". In this case

the speaker had changed the large unit "*I thing..*" whereas the speaker intended to say "*I take from my thing*". This kind of error happened because the speaker hesitated and was nervous. The speaker hesitated because he was anxious to say the wrong word and this cause can be categorized as Situational Anxiety.

After presenting and discussing the finding, the researcher found that Filled Pause, Repeat, and Silent Pause is the dominant type of speech errors made by the broadcasters and the callers of "Groovy Chat" program on MAS FM radio station. These three type of speech errors often happened because some factors such as cognitive difficulty, situational anxiety, and social factor. Furthermore, the language use in this program is English, so this error can be considered as normal in this conversation and also in daily conversation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and the discussions in the preceding chapter, in this chapter the researcher presents the conclusion of this study and suggestion for next researcher.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on data presented and analyzed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the broadcasters and the callers in the conversation of “Groovy Chat” program on MAS FM radio station make speech errors. The speech errors are silent pause, filled pause, repeat, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, stutter and slip of the tongue.

The dominant speech errors found in the conversation between the broadcasters and the callers of “Groovy Chat” program on MAS FM are filled pause (35 utterances), repeats (29 utterances), silent pause (15 utterances), and stutter (10 utterances). The other three speech errors that are unretraced false start, interjection, and slip of the tongue seldom happened in this conversation. The common factors that influence speech errors are nervousness of the speaker, forgetting the next utterance, selecting the next utterance, hesitation and speaking too fast. These factors can be considered as normal because the language used in the conversation is English, so the speech errors almost and often found in this case.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this study, the researcher found that speech error can also be found in conversation among the broadcasters and the callers of “Groovy Chat” program on MAS FM. The result of this study can also be generated to find out speech error made by people, which have the differentiation of educational and social backgrounds in acquiring second language acquisition because the researcher did not do any differentiation in this research.

The researcher expects that there will be other researchers who are interested in conducting research about speech errors. Actually there are still many objects that can be observed using speech errors theory, for instance, debate contest, speech contest, and seminar. Especially for conversation, the researcher hopes that further researcher will focus on slip of the tongue made by people in the different social and educational backgrounds because the results of this study shows that this speech error seldom found in this “Groovy Chat” program, maybe in another program there will be often found such kinds of errors.

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Appendices

The First Edition

5th July 2007 guided by Indra Dewi

Data 1 (the first caller is Sam)

Indra: MAS FM 104,5 ok we back again in groovy chat, by the way I get the caller but first I *wanna greet my //friend to night*, because I get a companion here. Hello good evening?

(The guest is native speaker from Australia his name is Sam Nasa)

Guest: Hai, good evening, how are you?

Indra: I'm good, how about you?

Guest: I'm fine thank you.

Indra: How is your feeling?

Guest: Will be nervous, but it is fun.

Indra: Ok before we start talk wit our caller, I'm sure *that e....we want* to know your name, little bit introduction about you, a short brief introduction.

Guest: Ok my name/ my name is Same Nasa, I'm 24 years old, I'm come from Australia. I in Malang learn speak Indonesian.

Indra: Lets greet our caller hai, good evening?

Caller: Hai good evening

indra: Is this Sam? o.. Sam also, my guest is Sam also, right now I get friend here, how are you?

Caller: I'm good but little bit tired actually, because every day I got the hard work you know in my garden.

Indra: And busy with the//with your guiding Sam? Do You take the tourist to mount Arjuno?

Caller: Maybe next month.

Indra: Next month, ok interesting, so may talk to my guest also this is Sam from Australia.

Caller: Hai Sam, hai how are you?

Guest: I'm fine thank you.

Indra: By the way I talk to my guest, do you *like e....some e..like out door activity/ the out door activity?*

Guest: Yes I love this activity, especially walk out activity. I really enjoy. *I'm/I'm/I'm an active person.*

Indra: Especially because the/the caller Sam is in Batu and he become a guide for some tourists who want to go to mount Arjuno, mount Arjuno is quit high and quit famous around Malang. Hai Sam what do you want to know about my guest tonight?

Caller: *o.. ya e..how long have e..you been here?*

Guest: I have here now for 6 weeks

caller: What do you think about Malang?

Guest: I enjoy in Malang, my favorite pleasure place is in Batu.

Caller: if you came in Batu i of course invite you to came in my place in Batu.

Guest: Ok little bit excellent.

Indra: Will be nice *we can also arrange to..you know do out door activities*, take to go around and he lives near water fall *with the a lot of e..what that I call e.. some plantations* it beautiful scenery there.

Guest: O.. I really enjoy there.

Caller: Ok indra mybe enough and bye bye.

Data 2 (the second caller is Liah)

Indra: Ok we got another caller, hello good evening, who is speaking?

Caller: Good evening, thi is Liah.

Indra: O.. how are you tonight Liah?

Caller: Take compute a game.

Indra: interesting, Lia I get a friend here Sam, from Australia, if you want to know about him go ahead you can ask him.

Guets: Hai Lia how are you?

Caller: Hai Sam, I'm fine

Guest: That's good, weel you want to know my age, my age 24 years old.

Caller: *And e..what are you doing in Indonesia Sam?*

Guest: I'm here to..I study on to learn how to speak Indonesian.....

Data 3 (The third caller is Yetno)

Indra: Ok I get the caller already. Hello, who is speaking?

Caller: Hello, I'm yetno

Indra: How are you?

Caller: I'm fine thank you. And you?

Indra: I'm fine, now I get friend here.

Caller: Who is he?

Indra: He is Sam from Australia.

Caller: Hai Sam, how are you?

Guest: Hai, I'm fine thank you.

Caller: Where do you come from?

Guest: I come from Australia.

Caller: Oh..great! You know that *e....I want to // go study* to Australia.

Guest: That's good what's subject *do you interesting/ interested in?*

Caller: Education.

Guest: Do you like teaching?

Caller: Yes, I like, because teaching is my hobby.

Indra: So you are finishing your study in Indonesia and then you plan to go there?

Caller: Yes, I plan

Indra: That's good, that's really good, you don't want to ask Sam e.. like recomendatio a good place or a good university to study in.

Caller: O yes, Sam do you know Indonesian *e.. dormitory?*

Guets: Indonesian dormitory there? In Melbourne I'm not sure, but maybe in another place.

Indra: Why Australia Yetno?

Caller: Because *e..my lecture em.. study there and e.. now he is still studying in Monash university.*

Indra: Ok interesting, and wh-wh-what hve you prepare so far, before gioing there?

Caller: So far// I prepare for the TOEFL test.

Indra: To you get high/high score?

Caller: Yes, because *I must/I must to get high score*, as I know the score must be 555.

Indra: 555 for the *TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that 600/600.*

Guest: 625

Indra: 625! wow.. so are you ready for that?

Caller: O.. god-willing

indra: Ok! Yetno thank you for your calling see you next time and bye bye.

Caller: Ok Bye bye

Data 4 (The last caller is Dyna)

Indra: Ok now we got the last caller I think, hello good evening,

Caller: Hello good evening

Indra: Who is speaking?

Caller: Dyna

Indra: Ok! I got a girl here, *you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time*, Dyne you have limited time and you can start speak to Sam right now.

Caller: Ok how are you Sam?

Guest: I'm fine, how about you?

Caller: I'm fine too, I just want to know what do you fell when first time you come in Indonesia, *because is e.. Indonesia is climed by the terrorism.* What do you think about it?

Guets: o.. o...

Indra: Do you affraid to come to Indonesia?

Guest: No no..one thing of human being is going to be died you know..

caller: How do you fell confident?because here moslem?

Guest: O no..because what kind hapened it's from god, and we must say Hamdulillah

Indra: Ok I'm sory Dyna, I must end this program and see you..

The Second Edition

25th July 2007, the topic is “making a decision” guided by Indra Dewi

Data 5 (The first caller is ihsan)

Indra: good evening everybody, indra dewi still with you until 9 so How are you guys? isn't it hard to say I'm sorry? ok then, yah, guys I'm here until 9 in groovy chat and as usual I invite you to join me to practice your English with me and the number of today 353637 or SMS to 081555777874 I know for some of you this is e.. silent week, silents week or it's your holiday and you're been away or just arrive in Malang *for, you know, ee.. visiting your* family of course and.. also for some of us have been so dizzy, you know, you have to study, and study, and study, for tonight guys I think I'm not alone in this city but I will speak alone, I got someone accompany me. Why? Because, well lately I feel a little bit lonely so I need a companion with me, so guys if you want to accompany me, you want to practice your English with me, go ahead *you can call/ call at 353637 or SMS to 081555777874* for tonight we talking about making a decision, making your own decision, what would it be, maybe some of you, you've got used to make your own decision but some of others will it's really difficult *to make ee.. our own decision*, why because sometime parents really influences as. You know influence as the way we make the decision sometime when we decide something and parents say no then we have to follow what parents say, or sometimes friend also influence your decision, well even actually the decision that you make is related to your own business but sometimes the others will make the decision for you. Well guys now we talk about the independence in making a decision, making your own decision, *when will/ when should/when should it be* , and I will inform also you guys for tomorrow, please you can tune in tomorrow at same program tomorrow you can tune in 8 until 9, because why? Because we gonna have a special guest, *guest/ a guest in Netherlands*, and now gonna talk to Andy Clark and Andy Clark is the head of the radio Netherlands, OMRO, for the English section, and he will share a little bit to us about how is live in Holland, how is the country for you guys who have never been there, you want to know more about the country, you can enjoy it and ask to Andy directly tomorrow. So we still on the phone and SMS. now for tonight. guys we talking about making decision, your own decision, I still remember when I was a child, sometimes parents are too protected, sometimes parents are afraid that we are going to be hurted or we gonna make a wrong decision, so everything will be you know, make by our parents, even you know now, right now the funny one, if you want to choose, like for example making decision to choose the boyfriend, the girlfriend, and parents taking a big influence to our decision, you gonna say, my parent *say that eee.. ok, he is not* really good, something like that, and now, guys, we still have plenty of time

if you want to share a little bit about your, your experience about making decision, your own decision, when would you mm.. when did you're first time making your own decision, that's gone be amazing sometime *a little decision / little decision* that we can make, parents will always made it for us, such as, what color of your clothes, what kind of the subject did you have to study, what kind of university that you have in, you know, we cannot really deny it *because so far ee.. we are ee.. not like the young people in ee..* European country or American country, they kind a have to choose and they kind a had freedom to make their own decision.. ok I still with you and you still can call at 353637 or SMS to 081555777874 *I would/ I would like to eee,, I want to* ask apology, ya, to some of you who came to radio Mas FM, and *we didn't/we didn't meet*, I'm sorry to Lia, I'm so sorry that.. because you didn't make an appointment so that's why I didn't know that you came, yesterday Vincent told me, oh, yesterday or today? Someone came and want to be the member of MEC, don't worry we will inform you all the time. Good evening..

Ihsan: hi

Indra: hi, how are you

Ihsan: ooh.. I feel..great

Indra: you sounds not really well. If you feel great, you will say; oh, I'm fine, I'm great! Something like that. But right now, you say..great..i'm fantastic..

Ihsan: ok-ok I'm gloomy, because of you

Indra: because of me?! How come? I didn't do anything! Ok, if I done something and suddenly I change your mood, I'm sorry

Ihsan: no, I'm just kidding

Indra: now we talk about making a decision, when did you first time in making your own decision, when you make your own decision, did you still you remember that?

Ihsan: *yeah after I finish my /// elementary school. I took.. ee.. the first decision I took ee..* where I want to school

Indra: so you choose your own school, with some consideration of course

Ihsan: ya, eee..

Indra: after you make your decision, did you feel regret it or you feel like this is the best since I ever had

Ihsan: no, I don't think so, I didn't feel like that, because it is my decision *so I must/I must take the responsibility*

Indra: *right now/ for right now did you still making like/ do you make your own decision all the time*, or do you need someone to discuss with to make your decision?

Ihsan: usually *I take/I take by my self and* sometime there are my friends want to help me to make my decision just for ee.. actually I make my decision by myself mm.. I want to know... coz I feel more confidence with my own decision

Indra: your parents never interfere you for your decision, for example in elementary school, when you are in school time, you are so young, I mean did your parents never giving you interfere to make your decision

Ihsan: ya, ee.. like in the past.. when I was a child.. *I.. I.. ee.. playing mm..gambling..haha*

Indra: a, I got you! haha I find the dark side of you. Haha just kidding

Ihsan: not anymore. Not anymore

Indra: you turn to be a bigger mm.. a gambler or not?

Ihsan: no. yeah, like when my parents know my bad habit, ee I still enjoy it because my friends either and... I think I don't, I did don't ..have s friend if I don't did it

Indra: what's your school close to your house? (Ihsan:ya) that's the reason why your parents know, because you didn't have to spend money for transportation, you can walk, alright? Ok, thanks a lot ihsan for calling, and don't forget to listen to our program tomorrow. Because tomorrow we gonna have Andy Clark, not Mr. Andy, you going to say that? I can read your mind. Ok, have a nice evening, see you. Bye-bye

Data 6 (The second caller is Adi)

Indra: ok, then that was.. ok I still open the line at 353637 or SMS at 081555777874 and don't forget to listen to our program tomorrow because there would, there would be Mr.Andy Clark. Ok, Mr. Andy Clark from UK, but he works in Netherlands now for NetherlandsOMRO for *the English season/ English section, and he he-he-he would share* his experiences and also explaining little bit about Holland, about living there, about the kind of people, those kind of thing. Ok, guys for tonight I still inviting you join also with me at the number 353637 or sms to 081555777874. We talking about making our decision. You still need someone else to help you *in make ee.. in making* your own decision because sometimes we need you know w-we growing up in society where parents are too protected to the children and they did not really let us make mistake so they made decision for us, and the result.. *d-do you know* what is the result? the result is *w-w-we learn to* blame people, to blame someone else, because we didn't take the responsibility of our decision that we make or the decision that our parents made for us, like if there is something goes, goes not right, we blame someone else, we grown *in ee.. society* like that. this is a thing that we cannot deny

Hi, Good evening

Adi: good evening

Indra: how is speaking?

Adi: Adi in karanglo

Indra: adin, how are you tonight, adin?

Adi: adi

Indra: oh, adi, you call yesterday

Adi: ya, but a week ago
 Indra: a week ago? Because I got your name. ok, so
 Adi: the topic is about our/make our decision, right?
 Indra: ya that's right what yours
 Adi: actually ***I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose*** my decision. because I have a biggest a plan to make it come true. I want to make a chance in business.
 Indra: if there are big opportunity and you have a good plan
 Adi: usually if I trap in this .. ***I I need someone*** to talk about it. the ee.. do you have information. They.. ee.. they know more about the problem. But I ee.. I open come to people who ee.. a person who.. ee.. person have experience from to know the-the opinion. Like that
 Indra: but only their opinion, right? They view, I mean, they opinion interfere you or not? I mean, what I mean, because you talk to someone who had the experience, that is ok they give you their opinion, but did not make a decision to you
 Adi: Actually I need help for someone like you, ee.. you've been ee.. going abroad before, isn't it?
 Indra: ***I I living*** in Holland for a year
 Adi: ***I/ I wanna know how/ how*** to get a passport..
 Indra: ok, I will help how to get the passport, how to make a visa, oh, you don't think about
 Adi: I want to know about it.. mm.. before I make mistake..
 Indra: or I will offer you something, I can offer you something else, if you listen to our program tomorrow, you gonna talk to Mr. Andy Clark, maybe you can ask him ***also ee the opportunity*** of the school sheet, the department of the study and widen our knowledge, of course if need my help like ee.. how is make the visa, what is requirement of it, if I can help you, I will help you, alright?
 Adi: ***i..i.. will*** come to you.
 Indra: but please make appointment because I feel not comfortable when I was not here I feel guilty you know
 Adi: you can make me as a friend
 Indra: yes. yes I'd love to make a new friend. see you and have a great evening for tonight
 Adi: see you too.. bye-bye
 Indra: Ok, that was Adi, and please joining to this program and I have to break for a while, don't go anywhere I will be back

Data 7 (The third caller is Andi)

Indra: ..about making a decision, I got a find someone, good evening
 Andi: good evening
 Indra: good evening.. mm.. a-andi?
 Andi:: ya
 Indra: ok, then, how are you?
 Andi: very well

Indra: well
Andi: as usual
Indra: tonight we talking about making decision, Andi, do you making your own decision, or do you need someone to help you in making decision
Andi:: no..depend ee.. depend
Indra: depend to your situation?
Adi: I like to make my own decision for the, for the short term, for the long term I need **to eee..** someone who.. **ee** someone who can give advice
Indra: you mean it is for like the short time decision you gonna make your own decision, but if for long term, what do you mean by long term, what kind of decision that related to the long term, like getting married?
Andi: **getting married maybe.. getting married.. ee.. study aboard maybe..I always ee.. related to** my condition and my situation. I always to ee.. think everything, as long as I can
Indra: **I/ I still want** to know about this kind of decision for like short term, for this ee.. you gonna make it by your own. How your parents release you like your parents always let you to make your own decision
Andi: my parents let me free to make my own decision
Indra: means that you are trained to make your own decision when you were a child. That's really good.
Sometimes we make wrong decision, right, sometimes you made a wrong decision, how do you face it?
Andi: I ee.. I try the best..
Simple like that
Indra: ok but when we make the wrong decision and then the next time we make the same wrong decision, how this?
Andi: I will give the punishment
Indra: a punishment? What kind of punishment that can you do to your self?
Indra: wow.. you're so hard to yourself!
Andi: I try to do my best
Indra: 3 in the morning? Oh, come on
you're so hard to yourself, that's make you discipline. ok, then, thank you Andi for your calling
Andi: about ee..
Indra: no, actually no I don't invite him to come here, he will call from Holland, Andy call will be with us but he is still in Holland and he will call us to this program, the whole hour, we'll be together for whole hour
Andi: would it be, would it be, less than an hour
Indra: I will help, maybe it will last less than an hour, we'll try to make this more regular as possible, first we gonna try for once a month, after the evaluation, we can make it for twice a month. He call from Netherlands and they gonna call us at radio station so it will be broadcast together in Holland and in Indonesia

This program will be broadcast in some country. That's good and especially everywhere in the whole world .. we can e.. through the internet and listen where ever you are. So this is the good opportunity. And I'll try to do my best tomorrow, and hopefully the next month, because the topic will be different.

Thank you, and keep calling tomorrow, you can talk to Andy quart directly, ok? See you Andy. This a little bit description of the program tomorrow.

I don't/I don't invite Andy Clark coming to radio station, no. he is in Holland but he is gonna ***call to ee.. to the*** radio station and we gonna on air together. You can call to the number 353637 or sms to 081555777874, and I have some topic, and I have some option for each of the meeting, and tomorrow we gonna talk about like into direction to Holland. Tomorrow you can listen to you ee.. you can listen by yourself

In some cases I ask to my family for giving advice before taking or doing something. But I often give them surprise or to someone about my decision. This is an e-mail from imelda, she is going to Jakarta, she's struggling to pursue her dream, ok, good luck for her and good luck for me to, and good luck for everybody.

And guys you still have a time If you want to practice your English with me I welcome you to join me at the number 353637 or sms to 081555777874, we are talking about making your own decision, when will it ***or mm..mm.. when should*** it be, like for example e for some caller, lets say ihsan after graduate school and ***ee.. Andi*** for example who used to make his own decision. Good evening..

Data 8 (The fourth caller is Edwin)

Edwin: good evening

Indra: who's speaking?

Edwin: Edwin is speaking

Indra: ooh.. hi, how are you? it's been a long time not hear you, nice to you. Nice to talk to you again. I'm good thank you. And Edwin we are talking about making your own decision. And how about you? Do you got to make your own decision or do you need someone to help you?

Edwin: ya, because I'm the kind of person who
I make too many considerations..

Indra: you are the thinker type, you used to think about something you kind of thinker, you think and think and make some considerations

Edwin: ... ya I need someone to give some advice I think sometime when I make my own decision even

Indra: Because you are in doubt in making it, because you are in doubt. With yes or no. you felt like your decision is not good because you are in doubt

Edwin: maybe you have any idea

Indra: ok, Edwin I think it's related to how our parents raise us. I mean, I don't mean to blame our parents *but ee.. we* have to realize this, why? Because that it makes us like now when we *were ee.. a* child our parents choose the clothes, our parent choose the school, the book, and *i-i-it is make us* think that, ok, we can count on someone else to make decision for us, as the other side of it why? because actually ee.. if we grown up in this situation we count on of our parents, sometimes parents are too protected and ee.. we learn to blame someone else and we don't want to take the responsibility, because someone make the decision for us, we gonna learn to blame someone else so there is self defense mechanism to protect our self, this is why we don't want to make our decision.

Edwin: after I grow up I become like that, -what is the..- the factly when I doubt ee

Indra: you have to, the problem is your self confidence, you have to raise it up and... Ya because you have to responsible for all the decision that you have make. If you make mistake means that, It's like not the manner of wrong or right, but it's a manner of how you can take a lessons from it

Edwin: *so.. so I ee.. I have to* raise my confidence

Indra: ya, you have to raise your confidence, and if you say, if you say that you have too many consideration, it's up too you, it doesn't really matter that you need so many consideration, so many option, but the final decision is on you

Edwin: ok

Indra: and you have to take the risk and responsible for that, whatever..

Edwin: *eee..eee even* bad

Indra: yes. Even bad or good, because I do *believe that ee.. everything* in this world happen for a reason. If something bad happen to us it could be the reason and we can learn so this is another positive thinking that we can to start to develop now from our self I think.

Edwin: I think it's gonna be a process

Indra: ya. It never been to late to start it now.
Sometime we need someone who can support us, and to talk to...(tut..tut..) oo.. Edwin it's been nice to talk to you.. oh, guys I'm not a counselor
But I think everything that happen in the past, we can learning that something can happen to our life, like the theory of Albert Einstein can happen to everyone, but they lived, is depend on each of us
For example, one hour for someone who waiting it's feel like a days, but for someone who in love, it's not enough. Same hour, same time, one hour, sixty minutes, different feeling for each person
we still have a couple minute, if you want to join. I think I can take one more call. And by the way I don't feel ... I didn't hear the girl voice and please stay tune for tomorrow to this program, I need your support, because mm.. the success of this program is because of you, it's

because of your support guys, for tomorrow this is the first time for me also to be on air with someone from Holland, someone in-in Holland, directly on air and .. it so.. yah It so happy but It still make me nervous, still need your support guys, helping me out. For giving support for this program and also listening and joining also. We want to influence people out there also that Indonesia *is also ee.. not so* bad that the people was good in English and had interesting to learn English, we have to make a good influence because sometime eee.... if this program were listen to so many people so we can make a great impression, how young people are full of spirit, young people in Indonesia, especially in Malang, full of spirit, having high motivation in learning English and well be ready to face the obstacles.

I think I have to over right now.. thank you very much everybody for listening and for the passive listener with some consideration, maybe, you don't have to be passive, to be passive listener.

In making decision, one thing for sure that we have to be ready for the consequences also whether is good or bad, even it is bad it's really hard to take it but, behind the bad thing there is a reason, there is a reason that we can learn from the .. sometime we are down really deep down and seems that nobody helping us, seems that we are really alone, but actually, no, you never be alone because God is with us.

Ok, finally guys I'm Indra Dewi, see you tomorrow, tomorrow I'll be with you and tomorrow I want you to join to this program to talking directly to Andy Clark about Holland and of course you can still listen to this program from Monday to Friday.

I'm Indra Dewi have a good evening. Bye-bye.

The Third Edition

23rd August 2007 the Topic is “Idiom” Guided by Indra Dewi

Data 9 (the first caller is Fatih)

Indra: How are you guys? I hope that you all really in good conditions for you were maybe sick but you are getting better today, hopefully, just like what I felt, yesterday I felt that I was going to catch a cough but I, today I feel better, much better, without medicine.. haha.. OK. I try to avoid a kind of medicine, try to cure our self with *our ee.. own ability*. This is possible, you know. So you can to mm.. cure yourself. Try to cure *for good ee.. such as....suggestion for yourself*, but you can make good. OK. But tonight we got to talk about healing things, no of course not and all of you so I welcome you to join at 353637 or SMS to 081555777874, for tonight edition as usual we talk about idiom, it's idiom time, don't get stress because idiom is really fun ! *so..mm.ee..you can share ..I mean.. you can share*, you know! some idioms and I will share you also you can pick a number from one to ten, *ee.. the number contains* of idioms and if you know, ee.. we gonna talk about the idiom, each of the idiom that you have and of course you can also giving comment, maybe we can make it that for a topic, you know, you can tell about the *experiences ee.. related to* the idiom, or.. you know, basically we going to practice our English and don't be hesitate. If yesterday I know some of you were little bit afraid to call, because we had Paddy McGuire whose his English is really good, ya since he's British with the British accents also and he's really fast in speaking and *mm.. ya but its, its, cool* isn't it? a.. with the British accent, with the wingy speak, and that's really good. OK. And for tonight *ee.. you gonna hear* my voice and I'm not British I don't have British accents or American accents, I just have Indonesian accents and all of you I encourage you to call to share with me tonight you have a chat of course in this Thursday, twenty third of August two thousands and seven, and since that today someone is having a birthday, okey happy birthday to you. Mm.. couple of days *we have/ we have* like more.. ya several eight days you know we just *have ee.. we* gonna past august and we gonna enter the September, and next September I gonna inform you also that we have gathering still for the MEC, MAS FM English Community for you who has been the member or not yet don't worry if you want to practice your English you can come to our gathering *oou.. on September.. ee.. September e.. e.. sixteen.. yak, sixteen*, it was a.. its gonna be in *Sunday so mm.. /// quite a Sunday* afternoon at 4 pm, at 4, we gonna have a conversation and after the conversation when it maghrib we gonna have pray together and we have a dinner together because this is Ramadhan and Ramadhan is always been a special month, right? Ok right and oh, we got a caller, hello..

Caller: Hello

The first caller is fatih

Indra: Good evening

Fathih: Good evening
Indra: **wu-wa-who** are you?
Fathih: you didn't hear my voice yesterday? Fathih
Indra: no, **I wasn't/ I didn't hear your voice** last yesterday because we talk to Paddy McGuire yesterday. were you just listening?
Fathih: ya
Indra: ok.
Fathih: I like to listen to your voice than his voice
Indra: haha.. why is that? Or you don't have any courage to speak directly to paddy?
Fathih: no,....I heard his voice
Basically, I didn't surprise
But I had to practice for..
Indra: listening skill? (Fathih : ya) haha.. whatever ...tomato
Okey then we got a little bit play with idiom and I'm sure that you know some idioms, you can share to us also, I have a lot of American idiom right now, but I will over you a number one to ten so you can pick one and I'll give you an idiom and after that we can talk about the idiom
Fathih: one to ten?
Indra: yah one to ten
Fathih: I pick up two
Indra: Number two?
Fathih: ya because you give number one, two, and ten, so I pick up two
Indra: haha.. I have the option of one, two, three, four, five, six, until ten. OK then. You got two, mm.. ee you here an idiom: go to the dark
Fathih: go to the dark? (Indra : yes) **mm.. eee.. come on.. ah, I give up**
Indra: I would give you this is an illustration about kind of dialog go to the dark, I will read all of the sentences then so you can guess the meaning not really directly **with ee..** what to have the meaning directly okey? **ee.. this is a dialog:** have you seen the house lately? its really gone to the dark. Its true that it has became run down and in serious need of repair but I'm sure that it can be fixed up to looks like new. I guess we have to call carpenter to work until..
Ok, can you guess the meaning of gone to the dark?
Fathih: gone to the dark..**mm.. its really-really** destroy, screw up
Indra: ya..it need to be repair, ya ya that's correct. That's correct. That's the meaning of go to the dark, now I will ask you about this one have you lack experience when you have to really coming to your house were ee.. and you have to fixed something? ee.. Can you fixed things? Can you fixed something?
Fathih: when you ask me about fixed something I think it was (Indra : aha..why?) Because when I did and then I need return to repair (a:haha)
Indra: so **you/you are** good in making thing screw up. (Fathih : ya) and need to fixed it up (Fathih : ya) haha.. no, usually boys for example when you were in home and you see maybe you find out there is a broken

something, they would say, ok I should have to repair it, or for example when the electricity had a problem, then the boys said, ok I 'll fixed it up

Fathih: usually like that but not me because I was very-very terrible in electricity (Indra : you've been shot.) (Indra : ok)

I want to do that as a boy but the problem is I don't have a knowledge (Indra : haha)

When you want to fixed something you have to understand because if is not I will make it screw up

Indra: ya but had you never got... *e.. maybe* when you are in junior high school you got like *e.. a kind of* subject at school that trained you a little bit about the electricity, haven't you?

Fathih: yeah but....

Indra: oh, ok, I remember when I was in junior high school I had a class about electricity, we have to make adaptor, we have to make radio transistor, the small one, and also the last one, for the test, we have to make a small installation.

Fathih: installation? In a house?

Indra: o.. no-no, ya, basically its similar but it's kind of a board with some lamp, we have to make some installation with the switch also something like that but I like it, it's fun, you know, but I forget right now, I didn't know whether now I still can make an adaptor or not but it's fun

Fathih: installation in our body

Indra: is delusion..of what-what? What do you mean?

Fathih: installation in our body

Indra: oh, the installation in our body, something is not right
The nurse is not right, the ... is not right, the p.. is not right,
I cannot fixed it up, I'm not a doctor

Indra: haha.. oke and Fathih, hello? (Fathih : hello) where have you been?

Fathih: I've been listen to you

Indra: ok, e Fathih, thank you for calling and I want to remind you about next gathering, and hopefully you can join us

Fathih: when it did..

Indra: sixteen of September (Fathih : sixteen?) yes. You had to do in last meeting

Fathih: ok, ok, I'll try (Indra : ok) are you joining in this Monday e Sunday?

Indra: this Sunday, next Sunday, I'm not sure, but I have to register my self and you have to, right? (Fathih : ok) ok thanks a lot, Fathih, see you around bye-bye

Fathih: did you will tell us about ten idiom, I shall to memorize...

Indra: haha.. ok. It was Fathih with the second idiom, go to the dark means that go in the serious repair, so when there is a corrupt that need to be repair is the best meaning of go to the dark. Ok I also invite you like the way I did with Fathih, you can show an idiom, or you can pick a number from one to ten. From one up to ten and *ee.. we can talk* about the idiom and this is important if you want you increase our knowledge and get well new vocabulary of course. Now we open SMS at 081555777874

Now, I've got the message here: I'm not seen the fat lady sing maybe because I'm not seen the pass way out ..lets go dutch.. do you know what it mean. It's kind of a treat or something like that... it's really/it has meaning, it has an interesting meaning and mm.. a.. when you and your friend were hang out together and.. when you have to like in the restaurant and you ordered some food or drink and someone say that lets go dutch or lets have a Dutch treat means that you have to pay for your own meal, for your own food, for your own drink, you can go d.. so Now you can share about idiom and don't be afraid, if you don't know what is idiom at all, ask me, call me, I will explain about the idiom. Because playing with idiom is really fun, it's really fun. And of course 353637 or at 081555777874

Now I've got a lot of message here,

Hi, good evening. I'm Novi from Lawang, I really want to call, but actually I cant talk English well so I dare myself to joining you just by SMS. But I always listening to your program. I ever heard the word ball holder, would you like to explain to me, what is the word ... May I know your phone number, please?.my phone number I cannot really inform my personal number on air, no please. Ok. But you can call me after the program, for example, to the station phone number, if you want to talk to me, ok, we've got to. Lets see, Ball holder? I don't know, I never heard about this one. If I can I will look from the word ball and holder means that someone who has the power to stop something. And to get the ball rolling means that it has to stop to do something. So the ball holder get the ball rolling is the person who has the authority or someone who had a power to stop something. This is a think for the ball holder. Ok then I still here for you tonight and you still be call to talk about idiom and don't be afraid, you know, because idiom is fun, its really fun, trust me, there are many words that you never imagine what's the meaning and/ but it's fun. ***We have..ee.. what it was*** that.. go to the dark.. ya.. go to the dark.. and we have a mellow of red fishy, get the ball by its horn, get from the horse mouth, let the cat out of the cage for the bird,get the tongue.....someone's hair should of one's mouth, you know, but its really fun, you know, and I'm here with you, we have a plenty of time and you can be join so don't go anywhere I'll be back.

Indra: which is mean is something that is impossible, yah, snow in the Sahara, on the Sahara. And by the way, iya, I'd like to greet everybody and I just got a message here, ***I got/we got from mas photocopy***, this is mas Agung, he ask me, ok, why I never visit him, yes I did, I visit to your place couple of times but I never see you, where are you? Since that you are so busy still we never seen each other, ok, but maybe tomorrow, tomorrow I'll go to your place, ok and guys I'm still inviting you to join me to the number of 353637 or SMS to.. we still talking about some American idioms and I will share you around ten idioms actually there is still so many, still so many but f-for tonight probably around ten, and the first one the first call already choose go to the dark which is the meaning is became run down and in serious need of repair, now I have other mm.. idioms like for example, can get out your tongue, can you get your tongue, this is really funny idiom, ee.. means that, the meaning is why you are keeping quiet, can get your tongue means why you keeping quiet, you know, what is the matter? Can get your tongue? Usually it-it ee.. we used in a forum, in a place when someone just keep silent, and listening, and didn't say a word, we can say what happen to you, what is the matter, can get your tongue? can get your tongue? Something like that. ok we still have another idioms, which you can also share with me, go ahead you can call at 353637 or SMS to.. and don't get hesitate, because I'll help you, ok, for you who.. oh ya, Novi in Lawang, Novi if you want to practice your English, if you want to improve your English I think you should, you better call because you wont be able to speak English unless you speak it out.. ok, now lets see I have another message here, "good evening, I just want to say hello to all of the listener, I can not listen to your voice clear because bad weather, and rain and also foggy here, thanks, from Sam, Sam in Batu". oh in Batu right now is raining and foggy and I'm sure that the weather is really cold, ok, and hopefully that everything is gonna be better, Sam, and you can listen to our program again, ok. Idioms, this is Fathih sending us another idioms. Here idioms, train of thought in the same boat ship that pass in the night put the card before the horse, sorry I can not translate it because it takes long explanations, come on fathih, it is just like a housework for me, a homework, you give a homework alright? mm.. train of thought means that, I think I can try to figure out, train of thought,, we have so many ideas maybe around the kind of a thing, we have a lot of ideas that keep coming, in the same bout, in the same boat, I can not figure out, ship that pass in the night, mm.. fathih I think you have to call and explain, haha, ok, now idioms in English is like a phrases that the meaning is not like what it written, so it have always the different meaning and explaining about things and interest meaning, because mm.. ya.. the meaning is not like the word, for example, smell red, you don't really smell a red, no, but for smell a red means that convince there is something is definitely wrong. you feel that there is something wrong, you can say that I smell of red here, that's the meaning is convince that is something is definitely wrong and well this is ee.. the idioms that you can also use in your daily conversation so you can use it for, you know, talking to your friend or in some situation, and it's really good, ok. Now/now I want to inform all you guys about the next month

gathering because I have two friends who were registered yesterday, two friends, and how about the rest of you? You can register yourself of course by coming or you can make a phone call and *ee.. I can/I can put* you in our list and you can come to next sixteen, ya sixteen of September 2000 and 7 at 4 in the afternoon, yah. ok here I have some messages again, good night, mm, not good night I think, good evening is better, I want ask you something can I join to the next September gathering how to register, I am Ara in Blimbing, have a nice day for all of you. Of course, Ara you can join us, no special requirements, the first one is, is, if you want to join to our community, the first one is you have to like English, no able to speak English, no is not the first requirement, you like English and you want to have fun, that's all.

Data 10 (the second caller is Mr. Andy)

Indra: Hello

Mr.Andy:hi

Indra:hi then, how are you?

Mr.Andy: so far so good. *but.. ee.. I would like to be..ee as* your assistance

Indra: oiya-ya, fathih send me a lot of ideas here

Mr.Andy: to be in the same boat is facing the same difficulties to you all

Indra:oh, ok, facing the same difficulties. And how about train of thought? Is it correct that main thought?

Mr.Andy: train of thought is you have so many idea.

Indra: oh I see, how about ship that pass in the night

Mr.Andy: ships that pass in the night I think that you can not forces.. because, you do not see there.

Indra: interesting..its interesting

Mr.Andy: and what is tongue tight

Indra: Tongue's tight means that you cannot speak, what it call, difficult to...

Mr.Andy: actually it is very simple thing you should say but do the circumstances...I guess its very difficult to say that you have to say it smooth, like to say "I love you"

Indra:ok, and how *about twist tongue/tongue twist.. what is it?*

mMr. Andi: Tongue tight ..

indra: Oh ya sorry

Mr.Andy: it is different....

Indra:now how about this one, I don't really know about this one, put the card

Mr.Andy: put the card before the horse, take this is something impossible and should be behind the horse. Maybe it can be meaning "becak"

Indra:yes I've got the picture. Sometimes there are people who has difficulties to translate the meaning word by word

Mr.Andy:yes, they said what is this? This is an idiom

Indra:it means that we have to illustrate the meaning for example train of thought, train means that long...

Indra:Mr.Andy, do you have any references or book that taking about idiom

Mr.Andy: I can't spend the money the book is expensive

Indra: its interesting because we can learn also from.. because there are so many idiom

Indra:ok, Mr.Andy thank you very much for your help about you new idiom that we can learn to you

See you next time, bye-bye

Oke, so, finally we got the answer about the idiom that fathih send us. And guys, don't get confused now, don't be, because its really fun you know if we say something in another way, when you want to say : I think something is not wrong, you can say : I have smell it red and the w-we want to convince that something is definitely wrong, you can say to your friend, with for example with the illustration from the dialog how come the front door is open, before we go shopping, I'm sure that. Finally I smell red. Me too and I'm convince that something is definitely wrong here. so now you got the picture of a smell red. Smell a red. Ok, now, I haven't really explain, ya? I've got another message this from Ara again, I want to join the community because I want to improve my English. Coz everyday I learn English in front of the mirror, to look my expression. Can I request a song all about my self, o, all by myself by Celine Dion, but I'm not sure I can play it for you because its not for request a song, but one thing that sure is you can call and register yourself and you can come to our radio station for the gathering, its so simple, you don't really have to confused and you don't really need to talk to the mirror all the time. It's time for you to talk to someone real not to your..not in the mirror. So you can join but of course we gonna have dinner also. Last meeting we have to talk about this and most agree that we have to pay Rp.10.000 for the meal of course because we gonna have breakfast together in Ramadhan. Usually we start at 4 and we had a conversation until it maghrib, and then we gonna pray together, but for you are not Muslim, you are still welcome, you are still welcome to join. Last year we have it this one, and this year we want to have it again. You'll gonna be fun, I think, we have a conversation, we.. ee.. we had.. after we have dinner, we still continue some conversation. Let see some interesting topic just last gathering, we had fun. It just make that English is so fun, nothing should be afraid of, nothing to be scared or can get confuse of something, no, don't be. Now another idiom that I can share with you, fishy, you know fish? This is fishy. fishy means that strange and suspicious. Something is strange and suspicious. It makes us so suspicious. The illustration is when the security guard so alike in the store it seems to him that there is something fishy going on because some officer had superior, something strange and suspicious was occurring. So this is fishy. And you can put fishy also on your.. something is not right, something is strange. You may say, ok, fishy. We gonna more fun. And the other one, let the cat out of the bag. Let the cat out of the bag. You know cat? I'm sure that you know and I'm sure that you know the bag. Let the cat out of the bag, it means that.. mm.. so this is the illustration, Bob got a teaching language in June at the foreign languagein his retirement dinner.....know about it. but someone let the cat out of the bag. Bob acted surprise eventhough someone what the official presentation.. Let the cat out of the bag, is you

know something that should be a secret, something that you shouldn't have known, not yet. Let the cat out of the bag. So this is the fun way if you start to learn English because this is what I did when I start learn English, I learn idiom, for example like face the music means that face the consequences, money talk means that money got the power, and also, mm.. can get your tongue the first that I learn.. in conversation, I know it will make mistake, but its ok, by doing a mistake you know what is right that the learning of course, ok, so for you guys who will join the MEC gathering for the community, you know the Mas FM English Community, don't be hesitate because we open our arms, we open our hands to all of you who want to practice English and of course to be part us, because we have the monthly activities.. you had join to extreme expedition last July or what I forget, hello

Mr.Andy: hello

M: I have another one, Keep it under you hat

Indra:What is it means?

M:Means that keep the secret

Indra:oo..keep it under your hat

M:ya, hat, topi

Indra:ok. And if the opposite is maybe tell the secret

M:you leave me hanging tied and dry

Indra:just like a song. So what is that means?

M:You leave me alone without any support, without any help

Indra:oo.. interesting (M:ya, I like idioms)

Ok, thank you very much. Mr.Andy again and personally I love the idioms and that's make our daily is not boring, you know, it's a.. just like you want to say hey, you not always say hey. For example when you want to say how are you, you don't have to say how are you all the time, you may say how is life, you know its more fun. So we don't have to focus or trap into ee one phrase only, hello

Iin:hello, good evening

Indra:good evening, who is this?

Iin:iin

Indra:oh,iin, you call yesterday, how are you?

Iin:not so fine

Indra:why?

Iin:I don't know the reason why

Indra::you don't know why? Physically you not well or you feeling not well? I think its not physically, the problem is your feeling, because the feeling can influence the physical. Iin are you student? College student? (Iin:iya) where do you study? (IKIP) in what department? Oh, ya, you told us, English, but you learn Dutch also (aha) where do you learn Dutch?

Iin: by reading a book..ee.. ya.. little-little I can-lah

Indra: but speaking Dutch is difficult in pronunciation, because in Dutch there is no g

Do you want to practice Dutch with me?

Iin:do you

Indra:ok, can you speak in Dutch?

Iin:ee.. what is it?

Indra:how are you? Should be like this(speaks in Dutch).

Get in someone's hair, do you know what it means? (iin:no) it means like there is someone bothering you, and makes you angry, so you get someone's hair. Do you like idiom, by the way, iin?

Iin:ee..ya I like it but I feel difficult.....

Indra:aha..I don't believe in you anymore

Iin: I heard the dialog with paddy

Indra:I can, I can help you a little bit okay? Lets practice Dutch together ok? And iin, after you calling, I think I have to end this program, ok, and I would like to talk to you again, ok? Bye-bye

Ok, thank you very much for sending me SMS, for calling me, and see you next time and have a good evening and keep practicing your English, ok, bye-bye



The Fourth Edition

24th September 2007 the topic is “shopping” guided by Indra Dewi

Data 11(The First caller is Ihsan)

Indra: Good evening guys, we are now in 24th of September, *and em..well we are accounting days right now*, for what? Ya.. for October, *e...* just a couple of days a head and *em ya..some..* big *even a-a- also we are waiting for*, like in idul fitri and of course guys, it must be busy you know, I'm sure that *in/in preparing* for *your idul fitri for lebaran and for mudik*, I'm sure that you are really really busy, that was tonight we are talking about shopping time, you can share little bit about your shopping time, or because right now *yesterday I went to em.. some malls here in malang* and also to some big market, oh.. my godness that was so..so crowded, I don't now just imagine so many people so busy in shopping and they spent a lot of money you know to buy things, it always been like that you know in/in fasting month in ramadhan before go to lebaran, the shopping center will be busy, the market will be busy also and a big sale also, there is so many big sale, we are going to talk this. Hello good evening?

Caller: Hello good evening

Indra: Hai how are you?

Caller: Fine, thank you

Indra: Wait a minutes is there radio around you, your voice is not so good, not as usual?

Caller: Ya.. I don't know, *I-I'm in my room.*

Indra: O.. you are in your room right now, ok *ou, little/ little bit turn down your volume*, I think you have to speak little bit louder. We are talking about shopping time actually right now, I know that you have notice maybe your parent also, your mom especially start to busy you know, doing shopping, how about you self, do you shop?

Caller: yes of course this is my opportunity to get great benefits, *because I'm a seller, I sell e.. Clothes,e..songkok, e.. sarung also*, if you want I will sell to you

Indra: Ok so every body who seek like songkok, the cloth, they can go to you. How a bout your sell, do you need shopping for your self, like buy thing for your self?

Caller: *Usually I thing e.. I take from my thing.*

Indra: So you don't have to go special shopping for your self.

Caller: No, because very cheap.

Indra: But, right now in some mall there are many big sale, discounts.

Caller: I don't think so.

Indra: In the ramadhan you can get a lot of a customer?

Calle: Ya.. Usually like that I don't know this year not so good.

Indra: Ya.. maybe people are start to think a more thrifty I think. Because everything is raise and everything is expensive probably the people will think more thrifty. Ok thank you very much for calling, see you bay bay.

Caller: See you..

Indra: That was ihsan and still inviting you guys to call at 353637 or sms to 081555777874 so talking about shopping time in some malls, in some shops they may have a big discount, a big sale, but I don't know , I don't really believe such this discount because before they discount, the price rise first. Ok everybody you have still little bit time to call if you want practice your English with me. You can call at 353637 or sms to 081555777874 and talking about shopping time. Don't' go anywhere.

COMMERCIAL BREAK

Data 12 (The second caller is Heru)

Indra: Ok I get the caller and I'm still waiting for your sms guys. Hello, good evening?
Caller: Hello, good evening.
Indra: Hai Heru how are you?
Caller: Just little bit cold, because I drink a lot of ice maybe..
Indra: O..that is the problem. Ok heru tonight we are talking about shopping, because I'm sure that everybody very busy doing shopping right now, preparing for lebaran. And how about you, have you prepare something to go shopping a lot?
Caller: Ok *e.. I start/start shopping in the lebaranday* for my son in junior high school to buy new clothes.
Indra: If you see in shopping center, there so many shops giving a big discount, do you think that you are interested or attempted to buy because a big discount?.....

Data 13 (The third caller is Bayu)

Indra: Hello good evening who is speaking?
Caller: Bayu
Indra: Ok Bayu this is the first time you call, I want to know little bit a bout you, what are you, student or worker?
Caller: *em..a worker..*
Indra: Bayu are you native Malang?
Caller: yes
Indra: I'm sure that you have notice some shopping centers that already crowded because people so crazy to shop and also the big sale, discount. How about you, do you have a time to have some shopping for this lebaran?
Caller: *em..no because I'm//getting older.* Actually if I want to go to shopping I will buy the television.
Indra: Oh...for lebaran?
Caller: Yes..
Indra: Are you waiting for the big sale, waiting for the discount to buy the TV
Caller: No
Indra: And by the way do you believe in the discount that we have around/ around us, do you that the price really really discounted by the seller?

Caller: ***Actually I//never believe that..***

Indra: Ok thank you for you calling and see you bye bye...

(The Fourth caller Hasun)

Indra: So this is a guys, guys and guys again, I don't know, I haven't got a girl who is calling... hello, good evening, how are you?

Caller: Hello. Good evening, I'm fine..

Indra: Hasun do you shop a lot? Do you like shopping?

Caller: Yes, I like

Indra: Do you like a windows shopping? And do you get often?

Caller: Yes I like it.....

The fifth caller Is Pitter)

Indra: Ok we are still having a plenty of time. Hello

Caller: Hello I'm Pitter how are you Indra?

Indra: I'm good, how about you?

Caller: Fine thank you.

Indra: Wow.. the topic tonight is shopping time.....

Last time

Indra: Now I have to say good bay, thank you very much everybody, see you tomorrow with different topic and I hop that you are still enjoy this evening bye bye..

The Fifth Edition

25th of September 2007 the Topic is "Intuition" guided by Indra Dewi

Data 14 (First caller is very)

Indra: I back again, hai good evening everybody Indra Dewi in this program Groovy Chat as usual how are you guys, I hope that in this Tuesday you are feeling better, hopefully everything will be fine ok. Now I welcome you to call at 353637 or sms to 081555777874 if you listening the song about intuition and that will be the topic tonight. Do you know the intuition is? I'm sure you know that, some time we follow our intuition before doing something, but not all people can do that. Now would you share for tonight about this? Do you believe in your intuition? We have a plenty of time guys if you want to joint go a head, you can call at 353637 now is time to practice your English, to sharpen your capability your skill...your English skill by calling or by sending sms but it's gone be really better if you can practice your English directly to me and we can have a chat **face to face oh..not not not face to face, voice to voice**. Ok we are talking about intuition. Intuition is what our heart say, sometime we have like feeling you know when something bad is going to happen we have a *feeling e...some of people* can sharpen their feeling, so they really sensitive they can feel something that is not right, something is not going right. Some people don't listen to their feeling, because they count on the a brain, to the logical *to do something..e to different things*. Some other will follow the heart, follow what the feeling said, some other won't to do that. But I think for my self, I do believe in my intuition, because my feeling always says something right. This is kind of navigator system that god has given us. Beside we have our mind, our brain, our logical to think we have also heart to feel when the something is not right, when the something is ok by the intuition, but the problem is not all people will follow that, but I know some friends who use the intuition more. Use the feeling or the heart. **Ok talking about intuition ee..we..we have never e.. discuss about this** before I think, but this not wrong at all if we can start to talk about this.

Indra: Hello, who is speaking?

Caller: Very

Indra: Very, is this your firs time to call very?

Caller: Yes, I'm a new comer in your program.

Indra: Are you native malang?

Caller: no, I from central java

Indra: very tonight we are talking about intuition, do you believe with the intuition?

Caller: **Yes,/// maybe a lot and no limit.**

Indra: Your intuition mostly are correct?

Caller: **No /// I'm hesitate to do right or wrong and/// ya something else,** something bad or good to do.

Indra: By the way very seem that you are not excited this evening, ***you only answer short e.. you know you answer my question with the short answer.*** Did you have hard day? What happen with you very? seem like get hesitate to share your ideas.

Caller: ***////no/// because I///still thinking.***

Idra: Ok I want to know the accuracy your intuition is it always 99% correct or 65% correct?

Caller: 50 : 50

Indra: Sometime that's true and sometime not. You don't speak too much you know, ***I just/ I don't want em..a.. I don't want to ask you a lot of question,*** I can talk slow but it's ok! See you next time and get your spirit ok! Bye bye

Caller: thank you bye bye.

Data 15 (The second caller is Bayu)

Indra: Hello, good evening, who is speaking?

Caller: Hello, good evening, I'm bayu.

Indra: Do you believe in your intuition?

Caller: Really really believe.

Indra: Can you give reason why you really believe in/in it?

Caller: I don't know everybody says that I can read mind. ***I can e.. what e.. I can introduce some one character deeply.*** Maybe I talk ten minutes I can guess.

Indra: Ok we have talked a bout three minutes after seven minute you must tell me my character.

Caller: No, the context here is face to face. But I know you are ambitious person

Indra: How can you know?

Caller: I don't know

Indra : Ok I want to ask you a question related to the topic, you can read someone character and you believe in your intuition, how about to your self, do you know what will be happen to you next time and what kind of luck that you will get?

Caller: ***I believe that e.. what is it.. it from mind not from heart.*** It from subconscious or unconscious?

Indra: Subconscious we have conscious if you ***are unconscious means that you are e..e.. what I call pingsan.*** But subconscious is the area between conscious and unconscious and that an important part. Ok see you.

Caller: See you thank you.

COOMERCIAL BREAK

Data 16 (The third caller Andi)

Indra: Good evening,

Caller: Good evening

Indra: This is another guy who comes in intuition I think, how are you tonight Andi?

Caller: Absolutely tired, ***I never until.. I never do traweh.***

Indra: Andi tonight talking about intuition, how big is you're believed in intuition?

Caller: I'm a doubtable person you know....

Last time

Indra: Well I think I don't have any caller right now the time is up, ***but I would.. I remind you guys*** for tomorrow don't forget to joint to this program again. Why? Because we gonna have a special guests that will be Andi Clark and also Henry Sunday we can talk about the experiences, the condition in Holland, the fasting mont in Holland, ***how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting***, so you can also share, you can also share of course, ok see you tomorrow with the different topics with my special guests from Indonesia and Netherlands ok I'm Indra Dewi have a great evening bye bye..



The Sixth Edition

27th September 2007 the topic is “Family” guided by Anto Vincent

Data 17 (First caller is Mr Andi)

Vincent: Hello good evening everybody I'm Vincent back well has been long time not get along with you guys, this evening I gonna be with you, of course you can contact me right now and we get have a lot of conversation this evening ok! I miss you so much guys, what about call me at 353637 and this evening we gonna talk about a Family, do you get a long well with your family? Do you get a long well with your brothers and sisters? Do you get a long with your in laws ok? Get a long means that you Ok, you have a good time with them, *you/ you got some moment with them*, it means getting a long, have some experiences, have some funs, have some moments that you have in your time ok, do you get a long well with your family? Do you get a long well with your brothers and sisters? Do you get a long well with your in laws? That will be my question call me at 353637 and also 081555777874 I would like to know about it and let me know about it ok, because I'm sure that each of you sometime have your own problem in your family, I want to know do you get along with them, do you get a long with your brothers and sisters, or you often fighting or *you often having some e.. what is it..talk problems*, communication problems, let me know in 353637. Right now you can prepare your answer in 353637 or in 081555777874 that will be the number, ok! Maybe just want to say hello or just want to give your opinion, its ok! While I'm waiting for you, this song from Alvis Bresley so it is related to your father, *but the composition was 2007 oh..2005 maybe*, 22 century, check this one for you guys..(SONG)

Vincent: MAS FM 104,5 ok guys this groovy chat, this your time to talk to me.
Hello good evening?

Caller: Good evening?

Vincent: Mr. andi how are you?

Caller: Very good, very fine

Vincent: Do you get a long well with your family, with your son *or with your// in laws maybe?*

Caller: There are fluctuations; *sometime// we have different little argument*, this to change the atmosphere.

Vincent: According to you how to handle the problem, connected to the fluctuation?

Caller: Well-done we have to share together to get the solution.....

Data 18 (The second caller is Andi)

Vincent: MAS FM 104,5 we got another caller hello?

Caller: Good evening?

Vincent: Who is speaking?
 Caller: Andi
 Vincent: Andi you have a sister and you have a family, do you get along well with them?
 Caller: My relationship with my sister is good and with my Dad is bad.
 Vincent: Why?
 Caller: Very long story, very// different character
 Vincent: I ever run away from my family.
 Caller: **how/how long have you been run away from them?**
 Vincent: About 3 years, back to your problem do you have another attention and intention to your father?
 Caller: Actually yes, **but h-h-he is always selfishly.**
 Vincent: I want to tell you, that you have to say sorry to him..
 Caller: Sorry of what?
 Vincent: Sorry, never/never angry to your father?
 Caller: Actually, **I would like to// care to him**
 Vincent: Ok Andi thank you for your calling, I welcome you to come in the MEC gathering, why you didn't come in the last meting?
 Caller: Unfortunately I very very busy..
 Vincent: Ok send my regard to your family ok. Bye bye
 Caller: Ok/ bye bye.

Data 19 (The third caller is Petter)

Vincent: Hello.
 Caller: Hello good evening Mr. Vincent?
 Vincent: Mr. Petter, how are you? I know your voice.
 Caller: Fine, is there any something special?
 Vincent: The special thing is about. Do you get along well with your family?
 Caller: **I think// we have to get along well with our all family.**
 Vincent: Why?
 Caller: **Because we/we have to maintain a home a nice.** It is very important.
 Vincent: **Do you have father ee. Sons in laws?**
 Caller: Yes I have
 Vincent: Are you Ok?
 Caller: Yes I ok with them my relationship always close.
 Vincent: Never have any problem with them?
 Caller: I think there is no something happen..
 Vincent: O.. great so you are great father ok?
 Caller: I don't think so..
 Vincent: What is your plan for this weekend?
 Caller: I don't have plan, as you see I'm/I'm not interested to go out.
 Vincent: Mr. Pitter I like this, this very nice evening Ok?
 Caller: Ok thank you, by the way send my best regard to me Andi, indra dewi and all of the member of MEC.
 Vincent: Ok thank you Mr. Pitter bye bye and good night

Caller: good night

Data 20 (The fourth caller is Hasun)

Vincent: hello good evening, who is speaking?

Caller: Good evening, I' Hasun

Vincent: Hasun, o..has been very long for me to not to listen to your voice, are you ok?

Caller: Yes I'm ok

Vincent: Let me know about your relationship with your family, did you get along well wit you family?

Caller: Yes my family is everything for me, because every I have big or small problem I share with my mother of my father. My mother tries to give me a solution.

Vincent: Did you ever fight with your mother?

Caller: No no I never, although *we sometime have e.. different opinion*, we always seek the solution. How about you?

Vincent: If you listen to his program from the beginning, I have talked a lot about my family that will be great ok. Well *b-by the way in this fasting* month do you still keep your good relationship with your family especially your mother?

Caller: Yes, of course..

Vincent: Ok send my best regard to you mother ok? Thank you

Last time

Vincent: MAS FM 104,5 back again in groovy chat ok guys I want to tell you that patience is coming from mother eyes ad father eyes, we must have a good time with them, share with them and see you..

Table of result

No	No. of data	Utterances	Types of Speech Errors
1	1 5 th July 2007	<i>I want greet my //friend to night</i>	Silent pause
2	1	<i>I'm sure that e....we want to know your name</i>	Filled pause
3	1	<i>Ok my name/ my name is Same Nasa</i>	Repeat
6	1	<i>do you like e...some e..like out door activity</i>	Filled Pause
7	1	<i>out door activity/ the out door activity?</i>	Retraced false start
8	1	<i>I'm/I'm/T'm an active person</i>	Stutter
9	1	<i>because the/the caller Sam is in Batu</i>	Repeat
10	1	<i>..how long have e..you been here</i>	Filled pause
11	1	<i>we can also arrange to..you know do out door activities</i>	Filled pause
12	1	<i>with the a lot of e..what that I call e.. some plantations</i>	Filled pause
13	2	<i>and ee..what are you doing in Indonesia Sam?</i>	Filled pause
14 15	3	<i>e....I want to // go study to Australia</i>	Filled and Silent pause
16	3	<i>what's subject do you interesting/ interested in?</i>	Unretraced False Start
17	3	<i>Sam do you know Indonesian e.. dormitory?</i>	Filled pause
18	3	<i>because e..my lecture em.. study there and e.. now he is still studying in Monash university.</i>	Filled pause
19	3	<i>and wh-wh-what have you prepare so far</i>	Stutter
20	3	<i>So far// I prepare for the TOEFL test.</i>	Silent pause

21	3	do you get high/high score?	Repeat
22	3	because I must/I must to get high score	Repeat
23	3	555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test..	Repeat
24	3	555 for the TOEFL/TOEFL test, well.. I don't know maybe around that	Interjection
25	3	you are the first girl o.. you are second girl we got Liah last time	Correction
26	4	because is ee.. Indonesia is clamed by the terrorism	Filled pause
27	5 25 th July 2007	I know for some of you this is a silent week/silent week or it's your holiday	Repeat
28	5	Just arrive in Malang for, you know, ee.. visiting your family of course	Filled pause
29	5	you can call/ call at 353637 or SMS	Repeat
30	5	it's really difficult to make ee.. our own decision,	Filled pause
31	5	when will/ when should\when should it be ,	False Start (retraced)
32	5	a special guest, guest/ a guest in Netherlands,	Repeat
33	5	that's gone be amazing sometime a little decision / little decision that we can make	Repeat
34	5	I would/ I would like to eee,, I want to ask	Repeat and
35		apology	Filled pause
36	5	yeah after i finish my /// elementary school. I took.. ee.. the first decision I took	Silent Pause
37		ee	Filled Pause
38	5	so I must/I must take the responsibility	Repeat
39	5	Right now/for right now did you still making like/ do you make your own	Deletion
40		decision all the time,	Unretraced

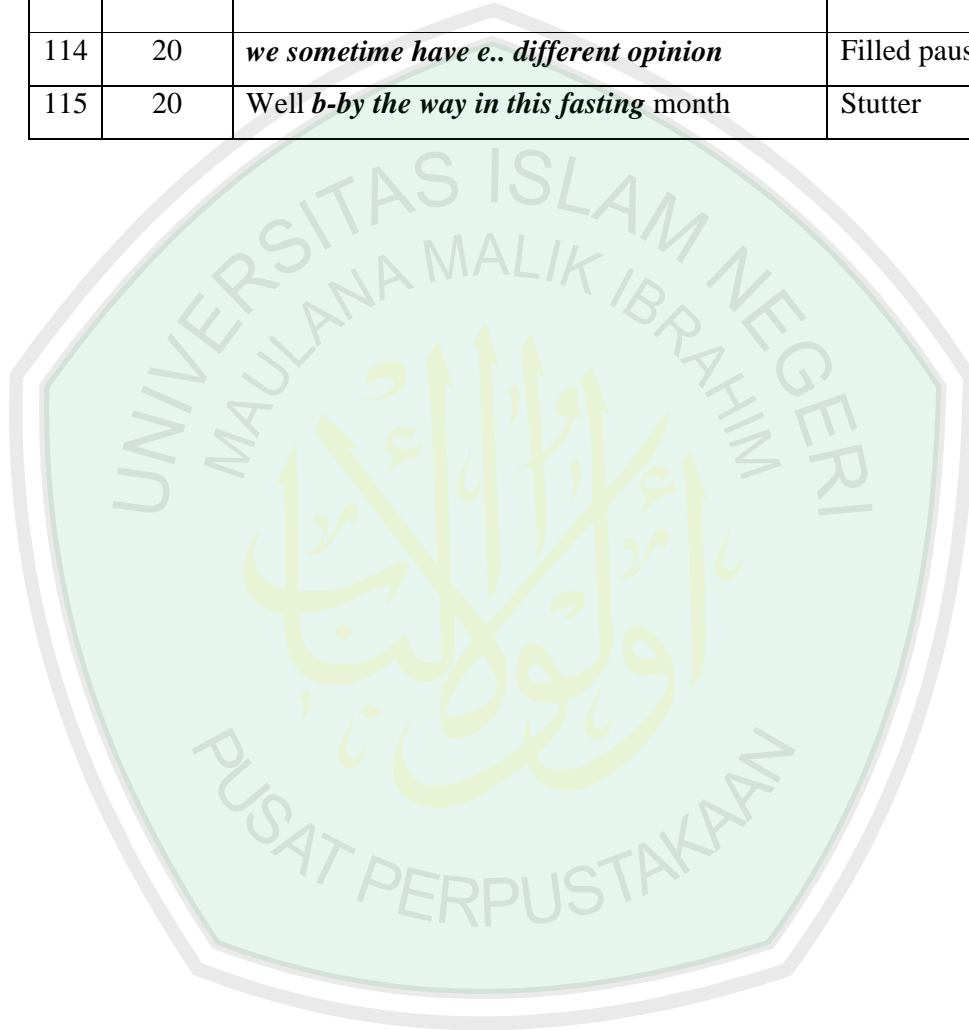
41	5	usually <i>I take/ I take by my self and</i> sometime there are my friends	Repeat
42	5	for NetherlandsOMRO for <i>the English season/ English section</i>	Retraced
43	5	<i>and .he-he-he would share</i> his experiences	Stutter
44	5	the result is <i>w-w-we learn to</i> blame people,	stutter
45	6	actually <i>I have a kind of problem to ee... to choose</i> my decision.	Filled Pause
46	6	<i>I/ I wanna know how/ how</i> to get a passport..	Repeat
47	7	I need <i>to eee..</i> someone who.. <i>ee</i> someone who can give advice	Filled pause
48	7	<i>I/ I still want</i> to know about this kind of decision	Repeat
49	7	<i>I don't/I don't invite Andy Clark coming to</i> radio station	Repeat
50	7when we <i>were ee.. a</i> child our parents...	Filled pause
51	7	<i>i-i-it is make us</i> think that	Stutter
52	8	<i>so I ee.. I have to</i> raise my confidence	Filled Pause
53	8	because I do <i>believe that ee.. everything</i> in this world happen for a reason	Filled Pause
54	9 23 rd August 2007	try to cure our self with <i>our ee.. own ability.</i>	Filled pause
55	9	you can tell about the <i>experiences ee.. related to</i> the idiom,	Filled pause
56	9	. couple of days <i>we have/ we have</i> like more..	Repeat
57	9	<i>wu-wa-who are you?</i>	Stutter

58	9	no, <i>I wasn't/ I didn't hear your voice</i> last yesterday	Retraced
59	9	so <i>you/you are</i> good in making thing screw up.	Repeat
60	9	had you never got... <i>e.. maybe</i> when you are in junior high school you got like <i>e.. a kind of</i> subject at school	Filled Pause
61	9	<i>We have..ee.. what it was</i> that.. go to the dark	Filled Pause
62	9	I would like to greet everybody and I just got a message here, <i>I got/we got from mas photocopy</i> , this is mas Agung	Retraced
63	9	you can make a phone call and <i>ee.. I can/I can put</i> you in our list	Repeat
64	10	<i>so far so good but.. ee.. I would like to be..ee as your assistance</i>	Filled Pause
65	10	how <i>about twist tongue/tongue twist.. what is it?</i>	Correction
66	11 24 th September 2007	, <i>and em..well we are accounting days right now</i>	Filled pause
67	11	and <i>em ya..some.. big even</i>	Filled pause
68	11	.. big <i>even a-a- also we are waiting for,</i>	Stutter
69	11	I'm sure that <i>in/in preparing</i> for your idul fitri	Repeat
70	11	<i>Yesterday I went to em.. some malls here in malang</i>	Filled pause
71	11	I don't know, <i>I-I'm in my room.</i>	Stutter
72	11	ok <i>ou, little/ little bit turn down your volume</i>	Repeat
73	11	<i>because I'm a seller, I sell e.. Clothes,e..songkok, e.. sarung also,</i>	Filled pause
74	11	<i>usually I thing / I take from my thing.</i>	Slips of tongue

75	11	No// because very cheap	Silent pause
76	12	.. I start/start shopping in the lebaranday for my son...	Repeat
77	13	em..a worker..	Filled pause
78	13	em..no because I'm//getting older.	Filled pause
79	13	..no because I'm//getting older	Silent pause
80	13	that we have around/ around us....	Repeat
81	13	actually I//never believe that..	Silent pause
82	14 25 th September 2007	we can have a chat face to face oh..not not not face to face, voice to voice.	Correction
83	14we have a feeling e...some of people can sharpen their feeling	Filled pause
84	14	to do something e... to different things.	Correction
85	14	Ok talking about intuition ee..we/we have never...	Repeat
86	14	we have never e.. discuss about this before	Filled pause
87	14	yes,/// maybe a lot and no limit	Silent pause
88	14	no /// I'm hesitate to do right or wrong	Silent pause
89	14	wrong and/// ya something else	Silent pause
90	14	you only answer short e.. you know you answer my question with the short answer	Correction
91	14	////no/// because I///still thinking	Silent pause
92	14	I just/ I don't want to ask you a lot of question	Retraced false start
93	14	I don't want / I don't want to ask you a lot of question	Repeat
94	15	I can e.. what e.. I can introduce some one	Filled pause

		<i>character deeply.</i>	
95	15	<i>I believe that e.. what is it.. it from mind not from heart</i>	Filled pause
96	15	<i>if you are unconscious means that you are e..e.. what I call pingsan</i>	Filled pause
97	16	<i>, I never until/ I never do traweh</i>	Retraced false start
98	16	<i>....but I would/ I remind you guys.....</i>	Retraced false start
99	16	<i>how do they e..well how the Muslims do the fasting?</i>	Interjection
100	17 27 th September 2007	<i>, you/ you got some moment with them</i>	Repeat
101	17	<i>you often having some e.. what is it..talk problems</i>	Filled pause
102	17	<i>but the composition was 2007 oh..2005 maybe...</i>	Correction
103	17	<i>with your son or with your// in laws maybe</i>	Silent pause
104	17	<i>sometime// we have different little argument</i>	Silent pause
105	18	<i>very// different character</i>	Silent Pause
106	18	<i>how/how long have you been run away from them</i>	Repeat
107	18	<i>but h-h-he is always selfishly</i>	Stutter
108	18	<i>never/never angry to your father</i>	Repeats
109	18	<i>, I would like to// care to him</i>	Silent pause
110	19	<i>I think// we have to get along well with our all family</i>	Silent pause
111	19	<i>because we/we have to maintain a home a</i>	Repeat

		<i>nice</i>	
112	19	<i>do you have father / Sons in laws</i>	Unretraced false
113	19	<i>as you see I'm/I'm not interested to go out.</i>	Repeats
114	20	<i>we sometime have e.. different opinion</i>	Filled pause
115	20	Well <i>b-by the way in this fasting</i> month	Stutter



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No	Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Tanda Tangan
1	2 April 2007	Konsultasi Proposal	
2	14 April 2007	Seminar Proposal	
3	3 Agustus 2007	Konsultasi Bab I, II, dan III	
4	2 September 2007	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	
5	15 Desember 2007	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	
8	8 Januari 2008	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	
9	5 Maret 2008	Konsultasi bab IV dan V	
10	28 Maret 2008	ACC Keseluruhan	

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BUKTI KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

No	Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Tanda Tangan
1	19 Februari 2008	Revisi Bab I	
2	1 Maret 2008	Revisi bab II dan III	
3	1 Maret 2008	ACC Bab I, II dan III	
4	19 Maret 2008	Koansultasi Bab IV dan V	
5	29 Maret 2008	ACC Keseluruhan	

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Appendix

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CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

Under sign,

Name: Fuad Rodiat Kifli

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hereby, certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for *sarjana* entitled **Speech Errors Made by the Broadcasters and the Callers of “Groovy Chat” Program on MAS FM** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Do this fact, I am the person only responsible for the thesis if any objection or claim for the others.

Malang, 07 April 2008

Fuad Rodiat Kifli