

**A STUDY OF SELF-REPAIR IN SPEECH ERRORS MADE BY THE
HOST AND GUEST OF TALK ASIA PROGRAM IN CNN TV**

THESIS

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG**

2014

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MADE BY THE HOST
AND GUEST OF TALK ASIA PROGRAM IN CNN TV**

THESIS

Presented to

**Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
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2014

STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis I wrote entitled “A Study of Self-Repair in Speech Errors Made by the Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in citation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, May 19, 2014

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This is to certify that SisiAnshori's thesis entitled *A Study of Self-Repair in Speech Errors Made by the Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, June 4, 2014

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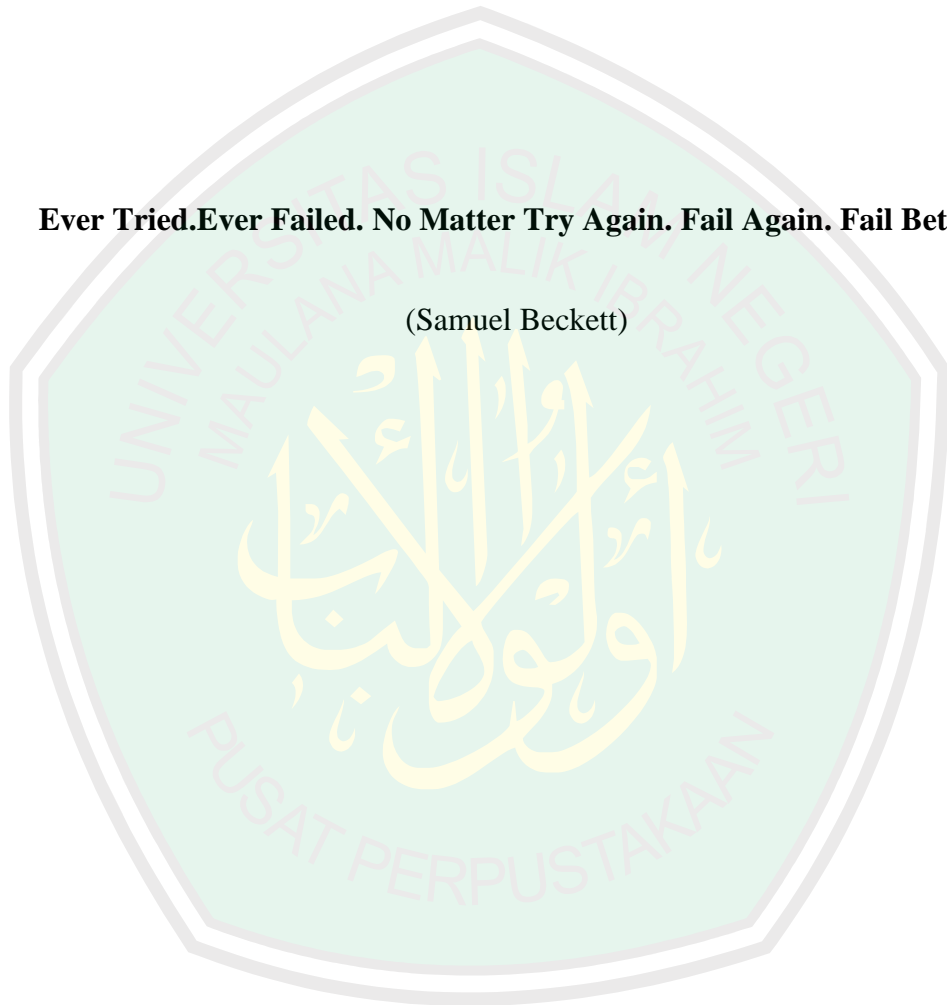
MOTTO

يُسْرًا أَلْعَسْرَ مَعَ فَإِنَّ

Surely with difficulty is ease (94:5)

Ever Tried.Ever Failed. No Matter Try Again. Fail Again. Fail Better.

(Samuel Beckett)



DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my father, H. Syarkawi and my mother, Muslihah.



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All praises and gratitude are presented only to Allah, The Master of the Universe, who has given his mercy and blessing so that the researcher is able to finish this thesis. Shalawat and salam are expected to be exerted by to the lovely prophet Muhammad SAW.

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I really admit that that this thesis is still far from perfection and it needs improvement. Therefore, I do hope all the readers and other researchers give suggestions and constructive criticisms to improve this thesis. Although it is far from being perfect, I hope this thesis is useful for me, readers and other researchers.

Malang, May 4, 2014

The researcher



ABSTRACT

Anshori, Sisi. 2014. *A Study of Self-Repair in Speech Errors Made by the Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs. H. DjokoSusanto, M. Ed, Ph. D.

Key words : Self-Repair, Speech Error, Talk Asia Program

Every human wants to speak fluently, but people often do speech errors in speaking. It occurs when someone is feeling nervous, anxious or forgetting something to say, etc. in uttering the sentence or phrases. Speech error is done by men in producing the utterances, but they also use self-repair to correct the speech errors. It is done because people want to clarify or just search the right word to repair the speech errors.

This study has two objectives that aimed to: identify the types of self-repair in speech errors made by the host and the guest in the Talk Asia program and describe how the host and guest of Talk Asia program repair their speech when they do speech errors.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method since it aims to understand the language phenomena. The data of this research were taken from the transcripts conversation between the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV broadcasted on October 18, 2013. The analysis is done through Levelt' theory about self-repair.

This study finds that the host and guest of Talk Asia program made self-repair in their speech errors. The types of self-repair which are used by the host and guest of Talk Asia program are editing terms, interrupting the utterances, and correction its relation to the original utterance. They make self-repair when they forgets the utterance that they want to say then made kinds of speech errors that they need to be corrected.

As a final point, this study found three types of self-repair. Those are editing terms, interrupting the utterance and the correction its relation to the original utterance. Furthermore, this study can give suggestion to the reader of this thesis to use simple language in the conversation to avoid many speech errors.

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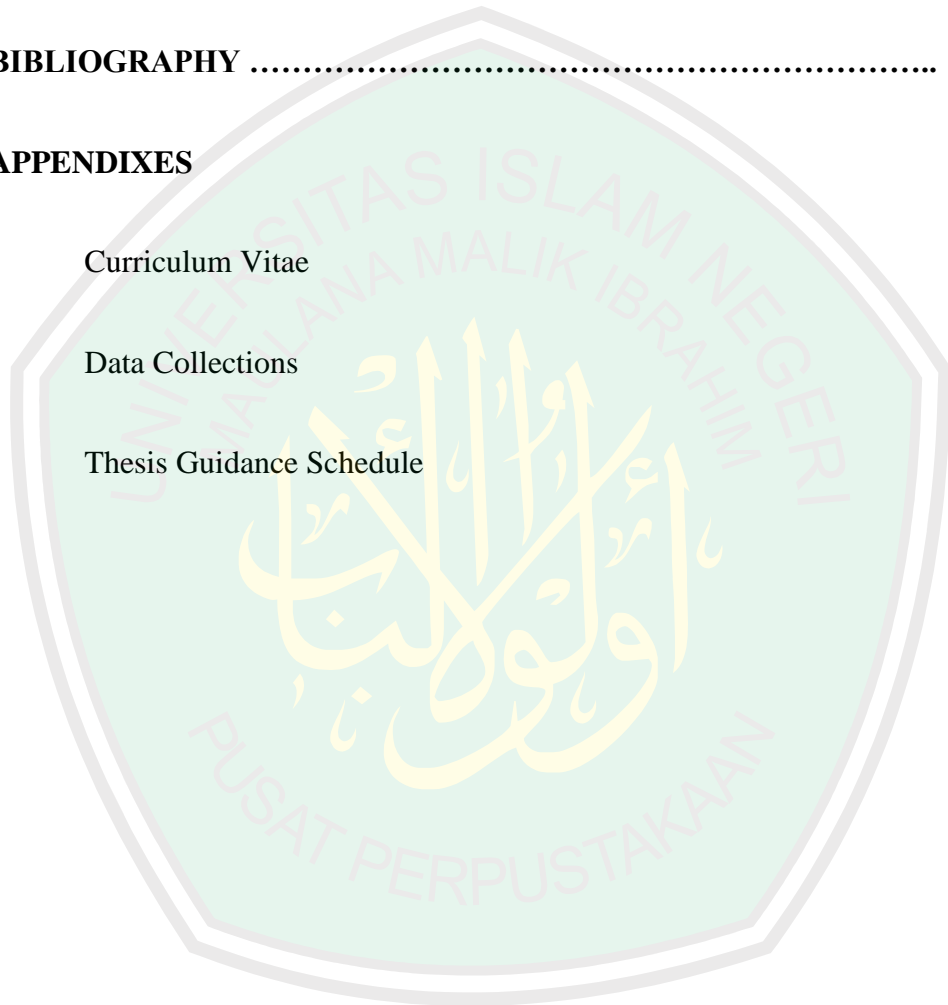
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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRAK

Anshori, Sisi. 2014. “Studi Pembetulan-diri pada Kesalahan Pembicaraan yang dilakukan oleh Pembawa Acara dan Tamu Program *Talk Asia* di CNN TV.” Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed, Ph. D.

Kata kunci: Pembetulan-diri, Kesalahan Pembicaraan, Program *Talk Asia*

Setiap manusia ingin berbicara dengan lancar, akan tetapi orang-orang sering melakukan kesalahan pembicaraan. Hal ini terjadi ketika seseorang merasa gugup, cemas atau lupa terhadap sesuatu yang ingin dikatakannya dalam mengucapkan kalimat atau frase. Kesalahan pembicaraan ini terjadi pada setiap orang, baik laki-laki ataupun perempuan dalam memproduksi ujaran. tetapi mereka juga melakukan perbaikan-diri untuk membenarkan kesalahan pembicaraannya. Hal ini dilakukan karena orang ingin menjelaskan atau hanya mencari kata yang tepat untuk memperbaiki kesalahan pembicaraannya.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis perbaikan-diri dalam kesalahan pembicaraan yang dilakukan oleh pembawa acara dan tamu program *Talk Asia* di CNN TV dan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana pembawa acara dan tamu dari program *Talk Asia* memperbaiki kesalahan bicara mereka ketika melakukan kesalahan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena bertujuan untuk memahami fenomena bahasa yang terjadi. Data penelitian ini diambil dari transkrip pembicaraan pembawa acara dan tamu dari program *Talk Asia* di CNN TV yang disiarkan pada tanggal 18 Oktober 2013. Sedangkan analisa dari penelitian ini menggunakan teorinya Levelt, yaitu tentang perbaikan-diri.

Adapun temuan dari penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan bahwa pembawa acara dan tamu dari program *Talk Asia* ini melakukan perbaikan-diri pada kesalahan bicara mereka. Jenis-jenis perbaikan-diri yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dan tamu dari program *Talk Asia* yaitu dengan cara mengedit istilah, menyela atau memotong ucapan, dan mengoreksi hubungannya dengan ucapan aslinya. Mereka melakukan perbaikan-diri karena mereka lupa terhadap ucapannya yang mereka ingin bicarakan. Dengan hal ini mereka melakukan kesalahan pembicaraan dan perlu diperbaiki kesalahannya.

Pada akhirnya penelitian ini menemukan tiga jenis perbaikan-diri yaitu dengan cara mengedit istilah, menyela atau memotong ucapan, dan mengoreksi hubungannya dengan ucapan aslinya. Selain itu, penelitian ini dapat memberikan saran kepada segenap pembaca agar menggunakan bahasa yang sederhana dalam percakapan untuk mengurangi kesalahan-kesalahan yang mungkin terjadi dalam setiap pembicaraan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation and definition of the key terms. This chapter also deals with research method that is included; research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human often make error in delivering speech. The errors in speech are called as speech error. Speech error are detected and corrected before they surface in overt speech (Nooteboom 2004: 187). Errors often happen in speech or utterance because the speaker is feeling nervous, tired, anxious, or drunk. It also happen when someone forget to something to say (Carrol 1987: 196). In conclusion, making error for human being cannot be avoided by every person in the daily activities.

Although human makes error in speech, the human also repair the speech error by themselves (self-repair). It is aimed to correct the wrong words after human makes error in speech or utterance. According to Levelt (1983: 51) there are three types of human makes self-repair on the speech error. The people doing repair in errors speech by editing term, interrupting the word that is errors and the

last is correcting the utterances when detecting errors on speech or utterance. All those correctness of human errors in speech is called by self-repair.

Carrol (1987: 188) said that speech errors often happen on someone who makes utterances in conversations. Speech errors in conversation of host and guest of Talk Asia Program are also occurring. Monita Rajpal as the host and Roger Federer as the guest of Talk Asia program were making speech errors in their conversation. Like in the Talk Asia program broadcasted at October 18, 2013.

In this case, it is interesting to know the self-repair of speech errors as one of language phenomena because people often make errors in delivering utterance or speech especially on someone who use English as the mother language, like in the guest of Talk Asia program, Roger Federer. Roger Federer is a tennis player from Swiss. He is using English as his language in the daily life. In a while, Monita Rajpal is from India. She becomes the host of Talk Asia program in CNN TV. Especially in CNN International channel. He is a presenter of Talk Asia program who is using English as her language. Both of them are still make errors in their speech according to their conversation in the Talk Asia program. on one occasion, the people do not repair the errors in speaking; it will make misunderstanding between the speaker and listener, like in the conversation between host and guest of Talk Asia program.

To see the language phenomena, the conversation between the host and guest in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV were taken as the subject of this study. It is because; this has uniqueness on linguistic phenomena. It shows that the host (Monita Rajpal) and the guest (Roger Federer) of Talk Asia program as native

speaker who use English everyday in their daily activities make an error in speech, especially in their conversation in the Talk Asia program. Thus, to support this study the researcher chooses the host and guest's speech errors in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV broadcasted at October 18, 2013.

This study chooses the host and guest's speech errors in the Talk Asia program because they use English as their language. The host (Monita Rajpal) is Indian people who use active English in Talk Asia program and the guest (Roger Federer) is Sweden that using English as his mother language. They still make errors in speech or utterance, especially in their conversation in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV published at October 18, 2013. Then, they make self-repair with the error in their speech.

This research relates to studies done by previous studies. The first is Kifu (2008), student of the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. He studied on Speech Errors made by the broadcasters and the callers of Grovy Chat program on MAS FM. The result of this study found out many speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers of Grovy Chat. The speech errors found were silent pause, filled pause, repeats, unretraced false start, retraced false start, corrections, interjection, stutter and slip of the tongue.

Hikmawati (2009) studied on an Analysis on the Correction of Students Speech errors in effective course of Jombang. The result of this study found that the students use corrections which are used by the students are reference editing, nuance editing, mistake editing and claim editing.

Rimawati (2009), is a student of the State Islamic University of Malang, who has analyzed on kid's and adult's slip of the tongue. She focuses on slip of the tongue. The result of this study showed that there are seven types of slips of the tongue found except anticipation are not found.

Mauliya (2009) studied on the errors in sentence production made by student. The result of this study showed that she found seven types of speech errors those are silent pause, filled pause, repeat, false starts, correction interjection, and slip of the tongue, she did not find stutter.

Nisa' (2012) focused on repairing strategies on the teacher's speech error of Basic English Course (BEC) Pare, Kediri. The result of this study showed the strategies of repair in speech errors on the teacher of BEC Pare, Kediri. All those previous studies are focused on the speech errors used. All of them have not been analyzed that there are still many aspects of linguistic phenomena that have not been analyzed yet by some researchers. Thus, this study concern with "A Study of Self-Repair in Speech Errors Made by the Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV." This study is using psycholinguistic approach.

1.2 Research Questions

By conducting this research, the researcher wanted to find the types of self-repair and how the host and guest of Talk Asia program do repair their speech error by themselves. Here, some problems that will be analyzed by the researcher:

1. What are the types of self-repair in speech errors made by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV?

2. How do the host and guest of Talk Asia program repair their speech errors?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning to the statement of the problems that are mentioned above this research has two objectives of the study:

1. To identify the self-repair in speech errors made by the host and guest in of Talk Asia program in CNN TV.
2. To describe how the host and guest of Talk Asia program do self-repair the speech errors in their conversation.

1.4 Significances of the Study

By conducting this study, the researcher expected that this research will give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to be one of new findings which contribute in conversation analysis and psycholinguistic research, especially in study of self-repair. It is support the Levelt's theory of self-repair in speech errors.

Practically, the findings of this research are expected to give more knowledge and valuable contribution about self-repair in the speech errors. First, The English students who study about Conversation Analysis in CDA and Psycholinguistic are expected to know and understand more about this subject. Second, the English lecturers who are teach Critical Discourse Analysis and Psycholinguistic.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The researcher wants to give scope and limitation in order to make the research easier to be understood by the readers or learners. This research studies and focuses about self-repair made by the host and guest who made error in their speech in the Talk Asia program. The researcher uses Levelt's theory (1983) because she explains the types very clearly of self-repair when people make errors on the speech.

The limitation of this study is the researcher only examines the human linguistic behavior by the utterances without considering other influences which are produced by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV.

1.6 Research Method

This part discusses about the research method which contains research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative. Descriptive is used because the researcher collected the data from the transcript of conversation between the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV.

Then, qualitative method was used because this study is aimed to portray and understand the language phenomena of the self-repair made by the host and guest in their speech errors in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV.

1.6.2 Data and Data Sources

The data in this study were taken from the transcripts of conversation between the host and guest in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV that the host and guest made self-repair. I chose the host and guest of Talk Asia program because I found that many speech errors or utterances repaired by themselves (self-repair). Therefore, I decided the transcripts of conversation between the host and guest in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV as the data of this study.

The data source of this study was the transcripts of conversation between the host and guest in the Talk Asia program which were retrieved from <http://www.cnn.com>. Then, I chose and watched the video of Talk Asia program to check up the transcripts in <http://www.youtube.com>. The transcript of the host and guest of Talk Asia program are provided by <http://www.cnn.com> as the data source. The subject of analysis, the researcher decided the transcript of conversation between host and guest of Talk Asia program broadcasted at October 18, 2013 because the guest of Talk Asia program was Roger Federer. He is a great tennis player who won of Wimbledon Champion 2013 in Shanghai China. While, the host Monita Rajpal as the presenter of this program is also using English to communicate with the guest, Roger Federer.

1.6.3 Research Instruments

The researcher will become the main instrument in accomplishing the study since the researcher is the analyzer the equalizer of the study. By watching the videos of Talk Asia program that I downloaded from <http://www.youtube.com>, and reading the transcripts of Talk Asia program in CNN TV, the researcher will comprehend and present the main problem issue being discussed.

1.6.4 Data Collection

The data of this research gathered from the transcript of conversation between the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV. In collecting the data, the researcher applied the systematic ways as follow: First, the researcher downloaded the videos of Talk Asia program in the site <http://www.youtube.com>. Then, the researcher went to official website of CNN TV (<http://www.cnn.com>). Second, I took the transcripts of Talk Asia program interview with Roger Federer, which broadcasted at October 18st 2013. Third, I watched and listened the video and read carefully the transcripts of Talk Asia program that the speech errors are repaired by the host and guest. The last step, I identified the data that contains of self-repair in the transcripts of Talk Asia program interview with Roger Federer.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher classified the data which belong to the types of self-repairs, such as interrupting the utterance, editing terms, and correction and its relation to the original utterance by Levelt's theory (1983) and found the reason of how they did self-repair in errors of speech. It is used to give evidence to the application of Levelt's theory in the conversation of host and guest Talk Asia program. After that the researcher discussed the finding to draw the conclusion after getting the result of the analysis.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

There are some key terms in this study used in defining more about the topic. These can help the reader to look for the meaning of words often used in this study.

1. **Self-Repair** is a theory deal with the correction of errors without external prompting.
2. **Speech** is act or way of speaking.
3. **Speech Error** is a deviation (conscious or unconscious) from the apparently intended form of an utterance.
4. **Talk Asia** is talk show program on CNN International that produced from the network's Asia-Pacific headquarters in Hong Kong.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses the review of related literature which includes speech production, types of speech errors, self-repair in speech errors, CNN TV and previous study.

2.1 Speech Production

The ability to produce words is, of course, a core ingredient of the ability to produce larger utterances. The production of spoken language involves four major levels of processing. The first is the processing of conceptualization related to the intention of speaking and the concepts to be verbally expressed. Second, the processing of formulation, which is the creation of the linguistic form of the idea meant to be expressed. Third, the processing of articulation, involving the retrieval of the phonetic plan, is as well as the ignition and execution of articulation. And the last is self monitoring that is monitoring the speech produced. It is asses whether it is what we intended to say and how we intended to say it. (Levelt in Carrol 1998: 191)

Taylor cited in Nisa' (2012) stated that the speech production studies the way in which the speakers, in a speech setting or otherwise, formulates some intention, or expresses some ideas. For instance, when a speaker asks someone to switch off the lamp by uttering "would you like to switch of the lamp, please?" he does not speak in flat-intonation voice, but giving more intention on it. The listener, thus, understands that the speaker needs help. In case of this, the speaker

utters an idea (ask someone to switch of the lamp) because, probably he wants to sleep. From an example above, we have known that to produce speech, someone needs to have idea and formulates some intentions. Speech production is the production of spoken language. It describes all of the stages between having a concept, and translating that concept into linguistic form.

Therefore, the description above can conclude the stage of language production is transferring thought, creating, and expressing the meaning in spoken or written act. These stages will occur in human speaking when people will create one word, they will imagine what word they will say. Then, they will put into word by express the words by sound.

2.2 Speech Errors

Freud (as cited in Fromkin) said that speech errors are resulted from repressed thoughts which are revealed by the particular errors 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 (Carrol: 1987).

2.3 Types Of Speech Errors

People communicate to convey their messages. Speech errors commonly occur on the speaking. In the field of psycholinguistics, speech errors as the phenomena of language have many types in normal spontaneous speech.

2.3.1 Silent Pause

Silent pause is period of no speech between words speed of talking is almost entirely determined by the amount of such pausing. People who speak slowly, hesitation are a lot, and when they speed up their rate of words. They do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words. In silent pauses, the speakers do not speak at all. They just keep silent (Clark in Nisa', 2009). If the speakers are conversing naturally, hesitation may appear every seven word to eight words. Whoever their presence is rarely noted.

For example: - Turn on the // heater Switch

From the statements above it can be concluded that silent pause is the period of no words during speaking. It means that silent pause is no sound or words during speaking.

2.3.2 Filled Pauses

Filled pauses are a gap filled by ah, er, uh, emm, or the like. The fast speakers are fluent because they do not hesitate much, and slow speakers are not fluent because they hesitate a great deal in filled pauses the slow speakers fill their pauses by saying the words ah, er, uh, emm or the like, (Dardjowidjojo in Nisa': 2012).

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 // minor house, in// house, in// big

house, in// minor house, in// the houses, in the// big house, in the// minor house, May// go, may have// gone, and in going// home.

Pauses happen commonly when the speaker hesitates. Exception, if those utterances have memorized before, or those utterances have prepared well, usually 30%-50% utterances are signed by pauses. An actress or actors, for example have memorized the scripts and exercised a certain dialog; their will be no more pauses (Dardjowidjojo, 2003: 144).

From the explanation above it can be concluded that filled pause is the utterances of speech that usually uses the initial or vocalization as “uh” “eh” and “ah” and it occurs in the middle of speaking.

2.3.2 Repeats

Repeats are repetitions of one or more words in a row. The speakers intend to utter something. Yet they make speech errors. They make repetitions of one or more words in row. (Clark in Nisa', 2012).

For example: those// dirty cups

Usually all repeated words are in the function words, like article (the// or neighbor), and pronouns (he/ he does not go). On the other hand, most of the words corrected in the false starts are contain word: nouns (the man/ the woman), adjective (the silvery/ the shiny tray), verbs (can be seen/ can be viewed), and adverbs (the very/ the rather nice houses). The

explanation can be concluded that repeats also shows the disfluences of speech, which do again the utterance while speaking.

2.3.4 False Starts (Unretraced)

False starts (unretraced) corrections of a word are included. When the speakers have speech error, they make corrections of a word but they do not repeat one or more words before the corrected words. They continue saying the next word without repeating the wrong words (Clark in Nisa', 2012).

For example: These/ those dirty cups

2.3.5 False Starts (Retraced)

False starts (retraced) are corrections a word also included the repeting of one or more words before the correct word (Clark in Nisa', 2012), when the speakers realize that they make speech errors, they make correction of their words. They make repetitions of one or more words before they correct the words.

For example: turn on the stove/ the heater switch

Repeats, false starts and corrections, provide excellent evidence that the speakers consider the constituents a basic unit of execution. They attempt to the best of their ability, to excute constituents as complete

wholes, for some reason, they do stop, make a false starts, or correct themselves, they tend to return to the beginning of the constituent.

Both of unretraced and retraced false starts can be concluded that they are occur when the speaker says a little word then stops in the middle sentence of speaking to correct the word.

2.3.6 Correction

According to Clark there are many reason why speakers may stop in the middle of the sentence. They may have forgotten something. They wont to refer to; they may be searching for just the right words, or they may be selecting which of several examples they could mention. English has two remarkable devices by which the speakers can signal just why they are stopping, the interjection (oh, ah, well, say etc) and the correction (I mean, that, well, etc). Moreover, these two devices provide further evidence that the constituent is an important unit of planning (Levelt, 1983).

For example: turn on the stove switch/ I mean the heater switch

It means that people often do speech errors, but when they release it, they directly correct the wrong words. They used well, say, oh, ah, I mean etc to correct the wrong words.

2.3.7 Interjection

Interjections indicate that speakers have to stop to think what to say next. They select particular interjections to sign why they have to stop (Levelt, 1983). The interjections oh, ah, well, and say are illustrated in the following sentences:

- a. Rendra would like oh, carrots/ oh: referent selection
- b. Nina would like, ah, carrots/ ah: memory success
- c. Nina would like, well, carrots/ well: word approximation
- d. Rendra would like, say, carrots/ say: exemplification

In a Oh indicates the speakers stop to pick out carrots as just one of several possibilities he or mention. In B Ah indicates that the speakers forgot and just manage to remember what it was that Nina would like. In C well indicates that the speakers think that carrots are only an approximate description of what Nina like. In D, say indicates that the speakers give an example of what Rendra would like. In other instance, say could mean instead “lets imagine” (Darjowidjojo: 2003)

2.3.8 Stutters

Stutters are speeches or utterances that choked off a gain after several seconds the speaker can finish the utterances that s/he want to say or intended utterances (Chaer, 2003). The speaker can utter the first syllable

repeatedly but difficult to continue the next syllable so s/he only says the first letter of the next syllable.

For example: Turn on the H/H/H heater switch

2.3.9 Slips of the Tongue

The scientific analysis of speech errors, commonly called “slips of the tongue”. Slips of the tongue occurs within and across word boundaries, but typically take place within the same phrase (Carrol, 1998: 194).

Types of slips of the tongue:

Type	Example
Shift	That is she will be ready on case she decide to hits it (decide to hit it)
Exchange	Fancy getting your model renosed (getting your nose remodeled)
Anticipation	Bake my bike (take my bike)
Perseveration	He pulled a pantrum (tantrum)
Addition	I did not explain this carefully enough (carefully enough)
Deletion	I will just get up and mutter intelligibly (unintelligibly)
Substitution	At low speeds it's too light (heavy)
Blend	That child is looking to be spaddled (spanked/paddled)

2.4 Self-Repair

According to Levelt (1983), there are three kinds of self-repair. Those are interrupting the utterance, editing terms and also the correction and its relation to the original utterance.

2.4.1 Interrupting the utterance

According to Levelt (1983), there are many possible reasons why a speaker might want to interrupt the flow of speech. The first reason is the error of the utterance. The second reason is that, although what was said was correct, it was not fully appropriate.

For example: a line to the yellow disc, to a yellow disc.

Here the yellow disc had not been introduced before by the speaker, and it is more appropriate to use the indefinite article. In short, people do repairing speech errors when they interrupt the utterance produce in the middle of speech. It happens when they say inappropriate words or they might speak in a high speed.

2.4.2 Editing Terms

Editing terms vary in the degree of contrast they establish. If the terms is “no” “rather” or “sorry” it involves an explicit rejection of what was said, but if it is “therefore” it rather confirms the previous expression. The degree of contrast set up depends on occasion for repair error releases much more contrast than does in appropriateness. Indeed we found much

higher incidence of terms such as “no” or “sorry” in error repair than in appropriateness repair Levelt (1983).

To sum up the explanation above, editing terms used by people in repairing speech errors in employing some sings such as “sorry, I mean, ah, uh, oh”. It is produced in the middle of the utterance produced by them.

2.4.3 Correction And its Relation to the Original Utterance

Levelt (1983) said that there are restrictions on the ways in which the speaker can make a repair which are purely structural in character.

For example: is he seeing, er interviewing patients?

A grammatically ill-formed way of correcting for the same trouble.

The speaker has certain grammatical commitments at the moment of interruption. In the example above for instance, at the moment after *seeing* there is a commitment to complete the verb phrase by either a noun phrase or a complement clause (Howen Kamp in Levelt, 1983: 112) suggest that this production process is held in suspension during the editing phase, and subsequently reactivated in order to to produce the correction. In the other words, there would be a way to store the control structure is at different level of representation than the message. The speakers often change is executed under the same control structure.

In conclusion, the correction and its relation to the original utterances are concerned with the error of grammatical function in speech.

The people produced the errors grammatical function to the correct grammar.

2.5 CNN (Cable News Networks)

CNN (Cable News Networks) is an American basic cable and satellite television channel. The owner of CNN is Time Warner in the devision of the turner broadcasting system. This media news network was founded by Ted Turner in 1980 as American media proprietor. Upon its legitimate, CNN was the first channel that provide 24-hour television news coverage and the first all news television channel in the United Stated.¹

The headquarters of CNN media is CNN Center Atalanta, Georgia. CNN also has sister channel. Those are CNN international, CNN-IBN and CNN Airport, etc. this media lanched at June 1, 1980. Whereas the Talk Asia program is broadcasted on CNN International that as sister channel.

The news channel has numerous affiliates, CNN primarily broadcasts from its headquarters at the CNN Center in Atlanta, the Time Warner Center in New York City, and studios in Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles. CNN is sometimes referred to as CNN/U.S. to distinguish the American channel from its international counterpart, CNN International. As of August 2010, CNN is available in over 100 million U.S. households. Broadcast coverage extends to over 890,000 American hotel rooms, and the U.S. channel is also carried on cable and

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ccn>. accessed on May 10th, 2014

satellite in Canada. Globally, CNN programming airs through CNN International, which can be seen by viewers in over 212 countries and territories.

2.5.1 Talk Asia Program

Talk Asia is talk show program on CNN International produces from the network's Asia-Pacific headquarters in Hong Kong. This program is presented by Monita Rajpal as the host of this program. The specific location is an Asia, and the language used is English.

The time of Talk Asia program is once a week or a weekly half-hour. Each week show the features a candid an in-depth conversation between CNN correspondent or guest of Talk Asia Program. A newsmaker are from the field of arts, sports, politic or business.²

2.6 Previous Study

To support this study, the researcher collects some data and much information which are related to the discussion. The researcher picks out there relevant studies that can support this study. The first is Kifu (2008), student of the State Islamic Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang studied on Speech Errors made by the broadcasters and the callers of Grovy Chat program on MAS FM. The result of this study found out many speech errors made by the broadcaster and the callers of Grovy Chat. The speech errors found were silent pause, filled pause,

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/talk_asia. accessed on May 10th, 2014

repeats, unretraced false start, retraced false start, corrections, interjection, stutter and slip of the tongue.

Hikmawati (2009) studied on an Analysis on the Correction of Students Speech errors in effective course of Jombang. The result of this study found that the students use corrections which are used by the students are reference editing, nuance editing, mistake editing and claim editing.

Rimawati (2009) analyzed a psycholinguistic analysis on kid's and adult's slips of the tongue found in English First (EF) Malang". She found blends, shift, substitution, deletion, addition and exchange as types of slips of the tongue which anticipation type of slips of the tongue did not find in her research.

Mauliya (2009) in her study on "An Analysis on Errors in Sentence Production Made by Students of Mahesa Institute Pare, Kediri" focused on types of speech errors. She found silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false starts, correction interjection and slips of the tongue, she did not find stutters. Her research is used Djardwowidjojo's theory (2003) about speech errors.

The last previous researcher is Nisa' (2012). She focused on repairing strategies on the teacher's speech error of Basic English Course (BEC) Pare, Kediri. The result of this study showed the repairing strategies of speech errors on the teacher of BEC Pare, Kediri. She found the types of repairing strategies of speech errors which are used by the teachers during delivering speech are editing terms, interrupting the utterances, the correction and its relation to the original utterance which focused on the grammatical errors produced by the teacher.

To sum up all the previous studies above, this study is concerned with the types of speech errors used in producing the language. All those researchers have not explored about the types of self-repair speech errors in the Talk Asia program. They also have not looked at why self-repair used by the speakers when they made errors in speech. This present study is expected to add the earlier research for improving the linguistics field which is concern with language phenomena. Derived from this cause, this study is aimed to comprehend the two research problems about the types of self-repair of speech errors made by the host and guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV broadcasted at October 18th 2013.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study that involve the types of self-repair made by the host and guest on the Talk Asia Program in CNN TV. The first section of this chapter is the analysis of the findings. Then, the second section is the discussion based on the analysis of the data finding.

3.1 Findings

This section explains the finding of the data of self-repair made by the host and guest in the Talk Asia program. The data employed in this study were taken from the selected transcript of the utterances or the conversations made by the host (Monita Rajpal) and guest (Roger Federer) of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV published 18th October 2013. The data analyzed based on the order of the types of self-repair and continued by the explanation on how the host and guest of Talk Asia program when they made self-repair from speech errors based on Levelt's theory (1983).

The addition, the findings are formed in some codes for making the simplicity of data analysis processes. First, the code (ET) means that the speakers used editing terms in speaking. The types of self-repair used editing term that researcher found are sixteen utterance as the data. Then the code (IU) means that the speakers used interrupting the utterance in their speech are five utterances. The last, (COU) means that the speakers used correction to the original utterance in speech are thirteen. All of the speech errors that were made by the host and guest

of Talk Asia program which the researcher found are thirty four as the data.

Finally the analysis is described directly after displaying the data.

3.1.1 Editing Terms

There are two initial as editing terms in this research when the host and guest of Talk Asia Program repaired speech errors. They are *I Mean*, and *Ah* or *Oh* as the sign of the editing terms.

This data is taken from the transcript of host and guest's conversation on the Talk Asia program in CNN TV broadcasted at October 18th 2013. The following is the explanations about the identification of the types of self-repair speech errors from the data.

Datum 1: ET using "I mean"

The conversation was made by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV. The host (Monita Rajpal) greeted Roger Federer as the guest of Talk Asia. Federer said grateful from the greeting of Rajpal in Talk Asia program. In this moment, Rajpal asked to Federer about his visiting to the Shanghai. Rajpal ascertained to Federer about his visiting. She asked to Federer with repeated the utterance used *I mean* because she was doubted when Federer visited Shanghai.

RAJPAL : Roger Federer, welcome to TALK ASIA.

FEDERER : Thanks a lot.

RAJPAL : And welcome to Shanghai. **I mean**, it's been, what, 12,

11 years since you first got here in 2002?

Federer : Exactly, for the World Tour finals back then.

RAJPAL : Yes, and a lot has happened.

In the use of *I mean* in the utterance above, Rajpal as the host tried to assert the question about the visiting of Federer. She asked to Federer about the time appropriately. The error happened when she used correction's sign such as *I mean* to repair her speech error. She also repaired the errors of speech by herself with the question *what*. Then, Rajpal asked to Federer clearly. Thus, her question got clear answer from the guest, Federer. The errors in speech happens to the speaker because she needed the clear answer from Federer as the guest.

Datum 2: ET using "I mean"

This conversation took place in the Talk Asia program. The conversation was made by Rajpal as the host and Federer as the guest of Talk Asia program. The conversation was about tennis that was dominated by the West. Rajpal asked to the Federer about the focus of his playing tennis in Shanghai.

RAJPAL : Over here, in the Far East, there's been a definite shift in popularity when it comes to tennis. A lot more people are interested in it; there are even players that are coming from the region.

FEDERER : That's true.

RAJPAL : What are you noticing about the kind of focus and the talent that's being nurtured and harnessed from this part of the world? **I mean**, there was a time when tennis was dominated by the West.

From the conversation above, The self-repair is not used for detecting the errors utterances, but also for adding the question to the guest as the hearer. In this context the sign *I mean* as the correction is not used for repair the errors utterance, but the host repair her speech to make clearly the question to the guest, Federer.

The phenomenon of ET using *I mean* which is produced by the host of Talk Asia, MonitaRajpal in this datum is not only used to repair the speech error, But also to add the question to the guest to make clearly the question. In addition, the same case of this category as ET by using I mean also occurs in other data, they are:

Datum 3: ET using “I mean”

This speech was made by Federer as the guest of Talk Asia program. Federer answered to the question of Rajpal from previous question in datum two. He tried to answer the question directly. The speech of Federer as below:

FEDERER : Right. **I mean**, I think it's either a local hero is going to make a huge difference in the country itself, or then you

need the best players to come in. And that's what's happened with Shanghai.

That's with China now, for instance, with the tournaments they're having in this country or in Asia in general. The best have come more and more to Asia and I think that has been very good for the growth of the game in this part of the world.

In the use of *I mean* in the utterance above, the speaker wanted to say "*I think*" but he made error in mentioning *Right*. The error happened when he used correction's sign such as *I mean* to repair his speech error. It happens to the speaker because he tried to answer the questions with his opinion about the local hero who focused in the tennis player and he tried to answer the question spontaneously. But, he made error in his speech when he answered the question. Federer used *I mean* to repair the utterance that firstly he mentioning the utterance *Right*.

Datum 4: ET using "I mean"

The conversation took place in the Talk Asia program. The conversations were made by Monita Rajpal and Roger Federer. The topic of the conversation was about the expectation of Roger Federer as the tennis player in his country. He became the hero of his country because he won the Grand Slam Champion in Shanghai.

RAJPAL : There's, for players that come from here, especially, there's a lot of weight of expectation on them because you've got the pride of a nation. And you've had to deal with that as well in your career. But it seems as though a lot of expectation's on you even now, despite the fact that you've achieved so much. How do you deal with that?

FEDERER : Well, **I mean**, OK. Switzerland's not quite China in terms of pressure –

In the use of *I mean* in the utterance above, the speaker want to say *ok* but he made error in mentioning *well*. The error happened when he used correction's sign such as *I mean* to repair his speech error. It happened to the speaker because he answered the question very fast. The speaker, Roger Federer used *I mean* to repair the utterance that firstly he mentioning the utterance *well*.

This context is also same with the analysis of datum three. It happens to the speaker because *well* and *ok* still include the answered of the question. In this utterance, the errors happen because the speaker has the same meaning to say the utterance.

Datum 5: ET using “I mean”

The speech in this datum is the question of Monita Rajpal to Roger Federer. She asked to Federer about the winning 17 Grand Slam titles that was got by Federer. Federer broke the record of Grand Slam with 17 winning. In the speech below, Rajpal made error in her speech.

RAJPAL : I read somewhere that you don't -- because you've won, you know, 17 Grand Slam titles, you've set broken -- and you've broken records -- that you don't need tennis per se, that you have an emotional detachment from it, that you don't feel that -- **I mean**, I don't know. Do you feel that you still need to prove something?

This datum analyzed the host made speech errors in her question. She made the error in her utterance when she asked the question to the guest in the Talk Asia program, Roger Federer. The host made the error in her utterance because she also made the silent pause. Thus, the host made self-repair in her speech error used *I mean* in her utterance. In this context the sign *I mean* as the correction is used for repair the errors utterance. The phenomenon of ET using *I mean* which is produced by the speaker does not end here.

In addition, another finding of repairing speech errors by using *I mean* are also identically happen on other data. There are eight data which have the similar analysis on this study. The whole data can be seen in Appendix.

Datum 6: ET using “Ah”

The speech was made by Federer in the Talk Asia program. He answered the question of Rajpal about his career in playing tennis. Rajpal asked to

Federer about his experiences in playing tennis. The answering of Federer is as below:

FEDERER : Yes, it's a bit strange, you know, at times, everybody weighing in on everything you do and every match is overly judged. You know, it's like, **ah**, he's not playing so well. Something's wrong maybe mentally or physically or his game's off, what is it? Let's go dig a little bit. And that clearly can take its toll.

The speaker uses *Ah* in editing the error words. Using *Ah* as the sign of interjection of speech errors in ET in the middle of the utterance shows that the speaker makes successful memory to offer what the intended words or utterance to say.

Another example of self-repair that similar with the utterance above is following:

Datum 7: ET using “Oh”

The conversation took place in the Talk Asia program. The conversations was made by Monita Rajpal and Roger Federer. The topic of the conversation was about the romantic family which Roger Federer have as the tennis player. His wife always asks to him about the match. Especially, his wife asked to Federer when he lost in the game. Why it happened in his game? What did you do in your match? What wrong with you? This is the questions of his wife when he lost the game. From this moment, he got more spirit from his wife when he played in the

tournament because his wife cared and expected to Federer become the winner in the game. The conversation is below:

RAJPAL : Does she ever question you, if you lose, like do you ever say what were you doing?

FEDERER : **Oh, yes, like -- oh**, yes, she'll tell me, that was an awful match. What's wrong with you? You know, like absolutely. She can -- (inaudible) family they'll tell you the truth.

In the utterance above *Oh* as the repetition that is interjection, it is used because the speaker wants to refer her answer of the question. He answered the question of the host of Talk Asia program proudly, but he made error of the utterance in this conversation. With the error in his utterance, he tried to do self-repair using *Oh* as the editing term.

In addition, she also repeated the interjection *Oh* with *Like* in his answer. The speech error in this moment is occur because the speaker made silent pause with the utterance.

3.1.2 Interrupting the Utterance

The second types of self-repair is interrupting the utterance (IU). It is used by the speaker when he/she interrupts the utterances in the middle of speaking. They speak very fluently and they have to stop their utterances because they realize that they make speech errors on it, so they

repeat their words to clarify the erroneous. Here are the examples of the data that is produced by the host and guest of Talk Asia Program.

Datum 8: IU (Interrupting the Utterance)

This conversation took place in the Talk Asia program. The conversation in datum 8 was made by MonitaRajpal and Roger Federer. The topic of the conversation was about a lot of weight of expectation of Federer's career. The host MonitaRajpal asked to Federer what the expectation of his career. Federer answered the question with made speech error. The conversation is as below:

- RAJPAL : -- interest in you, even whether they're Swiss or not.
 FEDERER : Absolutely. **And I -- I mean**, it starts very locally and so forth. And you move on and on and on. And you have to prove yourself time and time again. And that pressure can definitely weigh on you.

The speech error from this data is word *And I – I mean*. The utterance that was produced by Federer is such kind of speech error silent pause. Federer repeated the utterance that is the kind of speech error too. This error happens when the speaker tried to answer of question from Rajpal. The speaker makes self-repair to the error utterance.

The findings of the data which is categorized as IU does not end here, the researcher finds the same self-repair but in different speech errors such as follow:

Datum 9: IU

The conversation took place in Talk Asia program. The conversation was made by Rajpal and Federer in the Talk Asia program. Rajpal asked to Federer about his winning of Grand Slam Champion. Federer won the Grand Slam Champion with broke the record. He got 17 Grand Slam titles.

RAJPAL : I read somewhere that you don't -- because you've won, you know, 17 Grand Slam titles, **you've set broken -- and you've broken records** -- that you don't need tennis per se, that you have an emotional detachment from it, that you don't feel that -- I mean, I don't know. Do you feel that you still need to prove something?

FEDERER : Yes, to myself, to my supporters, to Switzerland. I want to show them that I love to play and love to win and that I can still do it time and time again. I definitely have that drive, you know. But I always thought I had a good perspective like people ask me when, after I had kids, you know, that that's really give you perspective.

The speech errors show at the words “*you’ve set broken—and you’ve broken record.*” In a while, this speech was about the achievement career of Federer as a Tennis player. The host made error in speech because she forgot what she want to say. She repeated the utterance and said *broken record* to make self-repair. The kind of speech errors which was made by the speaker is repetition because the host repeats the speech to repair her utterance.

Datum 10 : IU

The speech was made by Federer as the guest in the Talk Asia program. He said that he felt very happy when he became a champion in the Grand Slam title. Moreover he got support from his family. The speech is as below:

FEDERER : It's one of those moments you look back on **as a -- as a** player and a father and a husband. You're like, God, that's like the perfect moment. Can we like freeze that one forever?

The speech errors shows in *as a – as a* which was made Federer. He made the error in his speech because he forgot to the word that he wants to say. In so doing, he repeat the utterance. finally, he made self-repair in his speech error by himself. He made self-repair to make clear the speech that can be understood by the hearer.

The utterances that have been produced by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV which includes as interrupting the utterance. There are five utterances which is used the same sign that is IU in the middle of speaking. (see appendix).

3.1.3 Correction and Its Relation to the Original Utterances

Another example of self-repair is the speaker will correct their utterance when they make errors in speech. It happens when the speakers are confusing produced the right utterance. The real data happen on the host and guest of Talk Asia program. It is showed like in the data follow:

Datum 11: COU

The conversation was made by Rajpal and Federer in the Talk Asia program. The topic of the conversation was about the improving skill of tennis player that Federer have. Federer explained to Rajpal about his effort to become a champion. The conversation is as below:

- RAJPAL : How did you get to a point where you could have that kind of perspective in your career?
- FEDERER : Took me a while, to be honest. I was very emotional when I was younger. So I think by the age of 22, maybe, I thought -- 25, maybe, I'd say, even, as I go, OK, losing is fine, you know. But I think that only came because **I have -- I won** that much all of a sudden. So I knew that those wins, nobody could take away from me. That's sort of in the vault.

The utterance shows in *I have* — *I won* is the speech error that was made by Rajpal in the Talk Asia program. In this utterance the guest (Federer) release that he makes errors in saying it. He said *I have* but finally he made self-repair with *I won* words. He repeated his utterance to

repair the errors in his speech. He corrected the error in his speech by himself.

The researcher is not only found the same errors on just one utterance (COU). It means that there are some errors which categorized as the COU in the data display, like;

Datum 12: COU

The speech in bellow was made by Federer when he answered the question of Rajpal. the question was about proving something in Federer career. Federer answered the question with made the error in his speech. Like in utterance below:

FEDERER : Yes, to myself, to my supporters, to Switzerland. I want to show them that I love to play and love to win and that I can still do it time and time again. I definitely have that drive, you know. But I always thought I had a good perspective like people ask me when, after I had kids, you know, that that's really give you perspective.

I didn't feel any -- I had kids for that. You know? I had kids because I love my wife and I wanted to create a family, you know, more than anything. And so for me, I've always been like if tennis ended tomorrow, I'm still happy because I'll be very proud of what I achieved. But tennis is a very short part of my life, hopefully, you know, that you have to be able to live without it. So if you be injured or it were to be over the next day, you should be fine without it as well. And I think that has always been

a mindset I've had. And that's helped me to actually stay more calm throughout my career.

The error shows on the datum above when the speaker answered the question of the host's Talk Asia program. The speaker as the guest in not feeling sure with his utterance, therefore he made speech error that correction. He made the pause on his utterance. The error happen when the guest change the word "I didn't feel any" became "I had kids for that" because he felt error in his speech. The speaker made self-repair by himself to correct the speech error.

Datum 13: COU

The conversation above took place in the Talk Asia program that was made by Monita Rajpal and Roger Federer. The conversation above was about the situations feeling of Federer when he played tennis on court. Federer was asked by Monita Rajpal about getting nervous in the game. He answered the question of Monita Rajpal fluently. Sometimes he felt nervous when he played poorly although he felt a good conditions.

RAJPAL : Do you still get nervous when you get on court?

FEDERER : Yes. I mean, surprisingly, yes, in the first round or second round or third round and sometimes not in the semis. **You -- I can't predict** when I'm going to be nervous because sometimes I sleep really well; I wake up and I feel like, wow, today's a great day. I feel good at practice.

Next thing you know is I woke up, I walk on court and I play really poorly or I'm super nervous or the other way around. You know, it's just like I felt horrible all day but then I played dream match. So there's no real secret to it.

In the conversation above, the guest of Talk Asia program made error in his utterance. It shows in *You—I can't predict* utterance. The speaker made error in his speech because slip of the tongue of word *You*, and the speaker changed the errors of speech become *I can't predict* as the repair of the speech error. The repair of this utterance is the corrections it relation to the original utterance (COU).

All those utterances are clarified as one category that is COU those expressions have been produced by the host and guest of Talk Asia program on CNN TV broadcasted October 18th 2013.

In short, in every single types of self-repair the speech errors, the data are not only found just one utterance, but also the writer found one type of repairing speech errors have many data on the same types. Although the host and guest make some errors in the speech and in different context, the analysis is still similar, because those utterances used initials. Besides that, the writer does not present the data one by one.

3.2 Discussions

In this part, this research presents the identification and description of previous analysis (3.1). The identification is used to portray the types of self-repair which have been explored above based on the data which has been taken from the host and guest's conversation in the Talk Asia program in CNN TV. Then, the description is used to give clear investigation. The data findings will be discussed and reflected based on the theory.

The writer has analyzed the data of self-repair used by the host and guest in the Talk Asia program. Based on the finding, there are three kinds of self-repair in host and guest's speech errors of Talk Asia program. Those are editing terms, interrupting the utterance and the last is the correction and its relation to the original utterance.

After conducting the research findings, the whole data which are found by the researcher are thirty four. It can be seen on the appendix. The main goal of this sub chapter presents to solve the research problems. The first problem of this is what are the types of self-repair in host and guest's speech errors of Talk Asia program? The second problem is how do the host and guest of Talk Asia program repair their speech errors? All those problems will discuss below:

3.2.1 Types of Self-Repair Used by The Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program

According to Levelt's theory (1983) there are three types of self-repair in speech errors such as editing terms, interrupting the utterance and the last is correction to the original utterance. Classifying as editing terms because the

speakers (Monita Rajpal and Roger Federer) use the signs of *I mean*, *ah* and *oh* as the sign of errors used on the utterances. Categorizing as interrupting the utterance because the speakers stop in the middle of speaking and he or she usually interrupt their utterance before or after finishing the utterances.

Based on the analyzing of the data above, this research can take findings analysis and discussion that the first types of self repair in host and guest's speech errors of Talk Asia program that is editing term (ET) is the most commonly used by the host and the guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV. The data that is categorized as editing terms are sixteen. It is divided into fourteen data used *I mean* as the initial. Then, just one data used *Oh* and *Ah* just one data too (see datum 6 and 7: ET). The data that used *Sorry* is not found.

The second types of self-repair in host and guest's speech errors of Talk Asia program is interrupting the utterance (IU) that is found on the data. There are five data. on the findings the writer only takes datum 8, 9 and 10 as the representatives analysis which had been explained in detail in the earlier chapter.

The last is the correction and its relation to the original utterance (COU) which thirteen data are found. The researcher takes datum 10, 11, 12 (COU) as the representative analysis on the whole data.

It can be concluded that the most commonly happen on self-repair of speech errors on the host and guest of Talk Asia program utterances are the Editing Term (ET) and the smallest result of repairing speech errors are the interrupting the utterance (IU).

3.2.2 How the host and guest of Talk Asia program repair speech errors

Based on the last problems, the researcher will explore the result of finding above based on the second problem. According to Levelt's theory (1983) asserted that there are several steps how do the host and guest of Talk Asia program repairing their speech errors. First is it is the speaker find appropriate word to correct the error. Then the speakers add information when they do repairing speech errors and the last is the speakers clarify the error words such as forget to say to some word.

On the findings, the researcher found that there are several reasons of why the host and guest do repairing speech errors of Talk Asia program in CNN TV. All those errors can occur when the host and guest delivered speech in a speed intonation, silent pause and spontaneous. The first reason is because they want to clarify the words that might appropriate to say. Next, it is also because the host and guest a kind of success memory to say that words for example in editing terms the host and guest of Talk Asia program used some initials such as *I mean*, *oh* and *ah* when the speakers made errors in their speech. It is also happened because the host and guest of Talk Asia program might be searching the right word to change the wrong words. In conclusion, it can be said that the host and guest repairing speech errors because they might be selecting an appropriate words to say.

In comparison, related with previous study done by Hikmawati (2009) analyzed on the correction of the students' speech errors. The differences between this study and Hikmawati is that, she focused on the correction used by the students which is the correction is still included as one of the types of speech

errors but in this study is more speckled because the researcher used self-repair which covers all the types of speech errors as the focused on this study. It also has different subject, on the previous study used students as the subject but in this study the researcher uses the host and guest of Talk Asia as the subject of the research. The reason of used the host and guest of Talk Asia program utterances on CNN TV as the subject is because of the host and guest of Talk Asia program still makes speech errors, although they are native speaker who used English as their language. Therefore, it becomes much more reliable data that the researcher chose.

In short, the superiority of this study is benefit for everyone because it will help the people to communicate well especially for English students in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University. The transcripts as a subject of this study can be seen in the site <http://www.cnn.com>. In a while, the video of Talk Asia program can be seen in <http://youtube.com>. In this case, the study is also useful to help the reader, and the next researcher to enrich their language in repairing speech errors as it has been mentioned in significance of the study.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Having analyzed the types of self-repair in speech errors made by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV, the researcher provided the conclusions and suggestions. All of the conclusions are explained based on the result of the analysis in the preceding chapter. Then, this thesis will be accomplished with the suggestion in accordance with the study of this research.

4.1 Conclusion

After presenting the research analysis and discussion in the earlier chapter, this research is enclosed by logical conclusion. From the data above which are taken from the transcripts of conversation between the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV, this research find that the host and guest of Talk Asia program used self-repair of their speech errors. The types of self-repair in speech errors which are made by the host and guest of Talk Asia program during delivering their speech are editing term (ET) which is the most used to repair the speech errors. The editing term that researcher found are sixteen data. Then, interrupting the utterance (IU) is the second place used by the speaker to repair speech errors. The types of self-repair use Interrupting the utterance are five data. the last is the correction and its relation of the original utterance (COU) that are used by the host and guest of Talk Asia program are

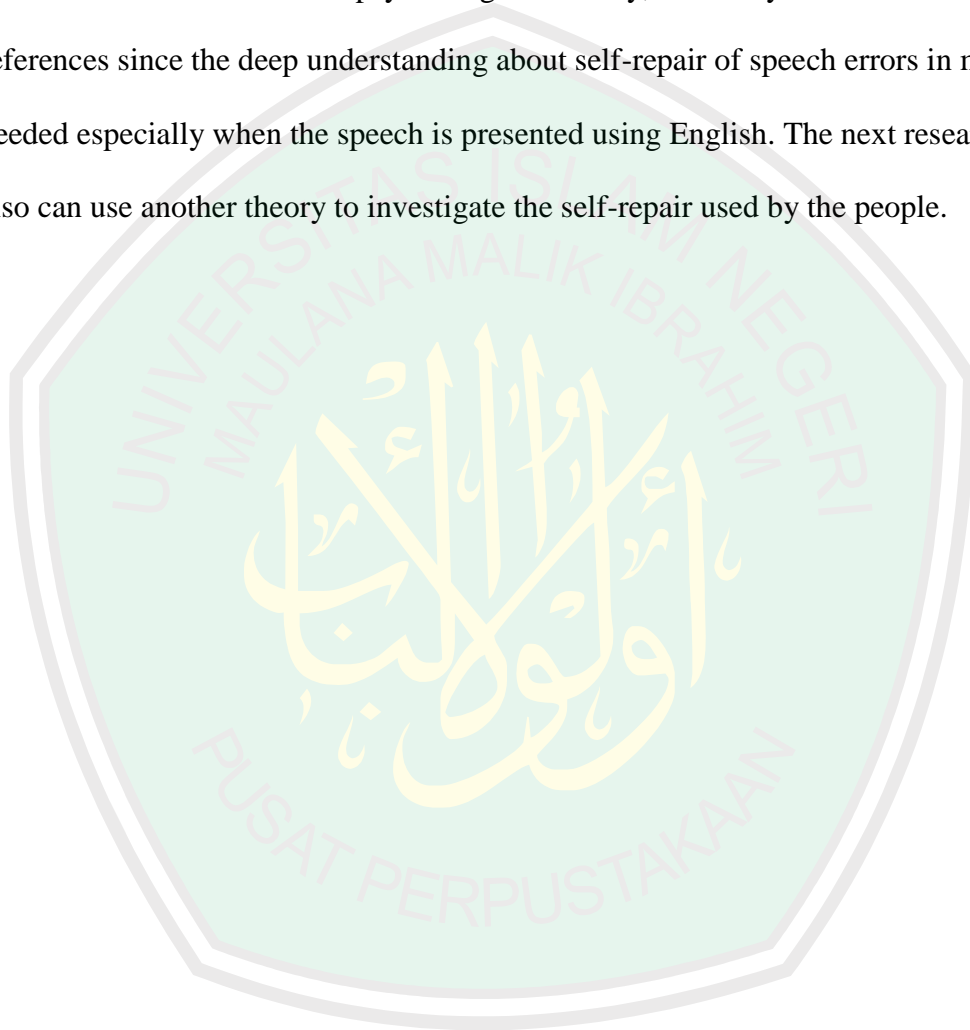
thirteen data. Those are the types of self-repair that used by the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV to repair speech errors in this study.

Based on the findings above, the researcher concludes that self-repair of speech errors happen when the speakers are not sure about the utterances that have been produced. There are several ways how the host and guest of Talk Asia program in CNN TV repairing their speech errors. The first is they repeat again their words to repair the error words. Next, the speakers clarify the error words such as forget to say to some word that the speaker want to say like in datum 9. After that, they are aslo searching appropriate words when they made errors in speech. Then, the speakers also make clear the information or answer by adding information of repairing their errors in speech.

4.2 Suggestions

The following suggestions are for anyone who should be aware in delivering speech, especially on the learning process. In the previous chapter III, the researcher found that the host and guest of Talk Asia program make errors in their speech when they are delivering speech on the fast conversation. Therefore, the researcher suggest that to avoid speech errors, this research advises the reader to alleviate the speed of speaking, because it will help them to control the speech that is produced by the speaker. The researcher also suggest to the reader of this thesis to use simple language when they speech. It will avoid the use of speech error in speking.

Furthermore, for the students this study can be used as reference or model research for those who will study about repairing speech errors. For the next researcher who will focus on psycholinguistic study, this study utilizes them as one of references since the deep understanding about self-repair of speech errors is much needed especially when the speech is presented using English. The next researchers also can use another theory to investigate the self-repair used by the people.



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Appendix

Data Collections

No	Data	Context	Types of Self-Repair
1	<p>RAJPAL: Roger Federer, welcome to TALK ASIA.</p> <p>FEDERER: Thanks a lot.</p> <p>RAJPAL: And welcome to Shanghai. I mean, it's been, what, 12, 11 years since you first got here in 2002?</p> <p>FEDERER: Exactly, for the World Tour finals back then.</p> <p>RAJPAL: Yes, and a lot has happened.</p>	<p>The host (MonitaRajpal) greeted Roger Federer as the guest of Talk Asia. Federer said grateful from the greeting of Rajpal in Talk Asia program. In this moment, Rajpal asked to Federer about his visiting to the Shanghai. Rajpal ascertained to Federer about his visiting. She asked to Federer with repeated the utterance used <i>I mean</i> because she was doubted when Federer visited Shanghai.</p>	Editing Term
2	<p>RAJPAL: Over here, in the Far East, there's been a definite shift in popularity when it comes to tennis. A lot</p>	<p>The conversation was made by Rajpal as the host and Federer as the guest of Talk Asia program. The conversation was about</p>	Editing Term

	<p>more people are interested in it; there are even players that are coming from the region.</p> <p>FEDERER: That's true.</p> <p>RAJPAL: What are you noticing about the kind of focus and the talent that's being nurtured and harnessed from this part of the world? I mean, there was a time when tennis was dominated by the West.</p>	<p>tennis that was dominated by the West. Rajpal asked to the Federer about the focus of his playing tennis in Shanghai.</p>	
3	<p>FEDERER: Right. I mean, I think it's either a local hero is going to make a huge difference in the country itself, or then you need the best players to come in. And that's what's happened with Shanghai.</p> <p>That's with China now, for instance, with the tournaments they're having in this country or</p>	<p>Federer answered to the question of Rajpal about tennis that was dominated by the West</p>	Editing Term

	<p>in Asia in general. The best have come more and more to Asia and I think that has been very good for the growth of the game in this part of the world.</p>		
4	<p>RAJPAL: There's, for players that come from here, especially, there's a lot of weight of expectation on them because you've got the pride of a nation. And you've had to deal with that as well in your career.</p> <p>But it seems as though a lot of expectation's on you even now, despite the fact that you've achieved so much.</p> <p>How do you deal with that?</p> <p>FEDERER: Well, I mean, OK.</p> <p>Switzerland's not quite</p>	<p>The conversations were made by MonitaRajpal and Roger Federer. The topic of the conversation was about the expectation of Roger Federer as the tennis player in his country. He became the hero of his country because he won the Grand Slam Champion in Shanghai.</p>	Editing Term

	China in terms of pressure --		
5	<p>RAJPAL: I read somewhere that you don't -- because you've won, you know, 17 Grand Slam titles, you've set broken -- and you've broken records -- that you don't need tennis per se, that you have an emotional detachment from it, that you don't feel that -- I mean, I don't know. Do you feel that you still need to prove something?</p>	<p>The speech in this data is the question of MonitaRajpal toRoger Federer. She asked to Federer about the winning 17 Grand Slam titles that was got by Federer. Federer broke the record of Grand Slam with 17 winning.</p>	Editing Term
6	<p>RAJPAL: How do you deal with the constant global chatter about your career, about what you should be doing or should not being doing, when it becomes -- I mean, at the end of the day, us mere mortals will think about our</p>	<p>The host of Talk Asia program asked to Federer about his constant global chatter career. Rajpal as the host of Talk Asia program asked the opinion of Federer with the constan global career.</p>	Editing Term

	<p>career and what we want to do next, whether we want to do something or not. And yet for you, it's not personal anymore.</p> <p>How do you deal with that?</p>		
7	<p>FEDERER: Yes, it's a bit strange, you know, at times, everybody weighing in on everything you do and every match is overly judged. You know, it's like, ah, he's not playing so well. Something's wrong maybe mentally or physically or his game's off, what is it? Let's go dig a little bit. And that clearly can take its toll.</p>	<p>Rajpal answered the question of Rajpal about his career in playing tennis. Rajpal asked to Federer about his experiences in playing tennis.</p>	Editing Term
8	<p>RAJPAL: Do you still get nervous when you get on court?</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to the Federer about the feeling nervous in his game when he played tennis</p>	Editing Term

	FEDERER: Yes. I mean , surprisingly, yes.		
9	RAJPAL: Who have you enjoyed playing against? I mean , when you look at some of your opponents that you've had from the likes of, you know, Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras, you know, more recently Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic, these are bigger name players I'm mentioned, who do you feel has challenged you so much that you've had to pull out every single bit of arsenal that you've got?	Rajpal asked to Federer about his opponents that enjoyed to play tennis	Editing Term
10	FEDERER: Yes, I mean , there's some matches in your career that you look back on and you go like, you're so happy and proud that you were part of it. And	Federer answered to the question of Rajpal about his own game to against the other player. What Federer felt in his game when he won in the champion	Editing Term

	<p>I think -- I think it was actually the 2008 finals in seven, we played a best -- a five-setter as well in 2008 I lost that epic 9-7 I think in the 5th.</p>		
11	<p>RAJPAL: You've got a lot of support around you. I mean, you talk about with your family, travel with your family often as well. And also the support that you have from your wife. I mean, I think maybe a lot of people don't know that she was a champion in her own right, a junior champion as well.</p> <p>Tell me about the kind of influence that she has had on you.</p>	<p>This is the question of Rajpal to Federer about his Family who always support in playing tennis</p>	Editing Term
12	<p>FEDERER: Yes, friends and family for me are -- I mean, that's the top of the priorities. But Mirka has been incredibly</p>	<p>Federer answered the question of Rajpal about his career. He had a religious experience when he won in the Wimbledon final 2007.</p>	Editing Term

	<p>supportive throughout.</p> <p>We got to know each other better at the Sydney Olympics back in 2000 and started dating right sort of shortly after that. And then had kids in 2009, also got married that year.</p>		
13	<p>RAJPAL: You've got a lot of support around you. I mean, you talk about with your family, travel with your family often as well. And also the support that you have from your wife. I mean, I think maybe a lot of people don't know that she was a champion in her own right, a junior champion as well.</p> <p>Tell me about the kind of influence that she has had on you.</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to Federer about his romantic family that he had. Federer got support from his family in playing tennis.</p>	Editing Term

14	<p>FEDERER: Yes, friends and family for me are -- I mean, that's the top of the priorities. But Mirka has been incredibly supportive throughout. We got to know each other better at the Sydney Olympics back in 2000 and started dating right sort of shortly after that. And then had kids in 2009, also got married that year.</p> <p>And she's seen, I mean, I'd say 80-90 percent of all my matches, more than any coach I've ever had and so forth. So she's been incredibly good for my tennis career, but also for me personally, just growing up. She's always been there and she's been wonderful.</p>	<p>Federer answered the question of the host (MonitaRajpal) about his romantic family. What he felt and what he make proud with his family</p>	Editing Term
15	<p>RAJPAL: Because she didn't continue with her professional tennis</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to Federer about his wife feeling when she watched to Federer</p>	Editing Term

	<p>career, she -- I remember reading somewhere that she said once that when you win, she feels like she wins, too.</p> <p>Do you ever feel that when you're actually playing and perhaps even winning, is that you're -- there's a little bit part of you that is doing it for her as well?</p> <p>I mean, that's a romantic (inaudible).</p>	<p>game.</p>	
16	<p>RAJPAL: Does she ever question you, if you lose, like do you ever say what were you doing?</p> <p>FEDERER: Oh, yes, like -- oh, yes, she'll tell me, that was an awful match. What's wrong with you? You know, like absolutely. She can -- (inaudible) family</p>	<p>The conversation took place in the Talk Asia program between Rajpal and Federer. The topic of the conversation is about the romantic family that Federer have. Especially his wife who always asked to Federer about his game.</p>	Editing Term

	they'll tell you the truth.		
17	<p>RAJPAL: -- interest in you, even whether they're Swiss or not.</p> <p>FEDERER: Absolutely. And I -- I mean, it starts very locally and so forth. And you move on and on and on. And you have to prove yourself time and time again. And that pressure can definitely weigh on you.</p>	<p>The conversation between Rajpal and Federer is about the local hero that won the champion of Grand Slam. Federer proud because he can give The winning of Grand Slam and he dedicated to his country.</p>	Interrupting the Utterance
18	<p>RAJPAL: I read somewhere that you don't -- because you've won, you know, 17 Grand Slam titles, you've set broken -- and you've broken records -- that you don't need tennis per se, that you have an emotional detachment from it, that you don't feel that -- I mean, I don't know. Do</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to Federer about his achievement in his career that broke the records in Grand Slam Champion.</p>	Interrupting the Utterance

	you feel that you still need to prove something?		
19	And that was a very strong generation was Rafa, Murray and Djokovic. And so playing against them in the beginning is honestly quite strange, because now here you are, sort of the older guy. And they kind of look up to you, but not quite. They -- and they want to beat you because I'm not 10 years apart with them, but sort of only five or six.	It is the Federer speech. She said that Rafael Nadal and Murray are strong generation as a tennis player	Interrupting the utterance
20	FEDERER: It's one of those moments you look back on as a -- as a player and a father and a husband. You're like, God, that's like the perfect moment. Can we like freeze that one forever?	The speech was made by Federer as the guest in the Talk Asia program. He said that he felt very happy when he became a champion in the Grand Slam title. Moreover he got support from his family.	Interrupting the utterance

21	<p>FEDERER: I know. It's very romantic. I don't think -- I don't think of it. I just like to see her like be happy. So if it makes her happy that I win, it's good for me winning, right? Because if I lose, she's in a bad mood. It's not good for me. So --</p>	<p>Federer answered to the question of Rajpal about the romantic family that still care to Federer.</p>	<p>Interrupting the utterance</p>
22	<p>It's -- it changes the mindset of you as a player and as a professional athlete. And that's where I always try to remember, well, you know what, as long as I enjoy what I'm doing, I train hard; I've no regrets. And all I can do is give my best. Then it's going to be fine regardless of the outcome.</p>	<p>It is the speech of Federer about the professional athlete that must train hard to be the best player.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance</p>
23	<p>FEDERER: Took me a while, to be honest. I was very emotional</p>	<p>The conversation was made by Rajpal and Federer in the Talk Asia program. The</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance</p>

	<p>when I was younger. So I think by the age of 22, maybe, I thought -- 25, maybe, I'd say, even, as I go, OK, losing is fine, you know. But I think that only came because I have -- I won that much all of a sudden. So I knew that those wins, nobody could take away from me. That's sort of in the vault.</p>	<p>topic of the conversation was about the improving skill of tennis player that Federer have. Federer explained to Rajpal about his effort to become a champion.</p>	
24	<p>FEDERER: Yes, to myself, to my supporters, to Switzerland. I want to show them that I love to play and love to win and that I can still do it time and time again. I definitely have that drive, you know. But I always thought I had a good perspective like people ask me when, after I had kids, you know, that that's really give you perspective.</p>	<p>The speech was made by Federer when he answered the question of Rajpal. the question was about proving something in Federer career. Federer answered the question with made the error in his speech.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance</p>

	<p>I didn't feel any -- I had kids for that. You know? I had kids because I love my wife and I wanted to create a family, you know, more than anything. And so for me, I've always been like if tennis ended tomorrow, I'm still happy because I'll be very proud of what I achieved.</p>		
25	<p>RAJPAL: Do you still get nervous when you get on court?</p> <p>FEDERER: Yes. I mean, surprisingly, yes, in the first round or second round or third round and sometimes not in the semis. You -- I can't predict when I'm going to be nervous because sometimes I sleep really well; I wake up and I feel like, wow, today's a great day. I feel good at practice.</p>	<p>The conversation was made Rajpal and Federer. The topic of the conversation is about the feeling of Federer in playing tennis.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance</p>

26	<p>RAJPAL: I read this really interesting article -- I think it was called "Federer as a Religious Experience," it was written by the novelist, David Foster Wallace (ph). And for me, I think, I actually felt that, when it was the 2007 Wimbledon final between you and Nadal.</p> <p>And that game was -- you could see the two very different styles of tennis, you know, battling it out against each other. It was a beautiful, beautiful game. You've got muscle, power, strength, finesse and style, all in one game.</p> <p>What point do you think you felt comfortable within your own skin and your own game to be able to produce the</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to Federer about Religious experience that Federer got.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>

	thing of beauty?		
28	<p>FEDERER: Yes, I mean, there's some matches in your career that you look back on and you go like, you're so happy and proud that you were part of it. And I think -- I think it was actually the 2008 finals in seven, we played a best -- a five-setter as well in 2008 I lost that epic 9-7 I think in the 5th.</p>	<p>Federer answer to the question of Rajpal about his religious experience in playing tennis.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>
29	<p>FEDERER: But it's so funny, because actually I was -- I had all the temperament, even on the tour, on the main tour. But the problem was it had -- it was all before I really broke through, when I beat Sampras at Wimbledon.</p> <p>I literally decided a month before I beat Sampras at Wimbledon</p>	<p>Federer answered to the question of Rajpal about his temper. He admitted that he was struggling to control his temper.</p> <p>He used self-repair his speech errors like in the data.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>

	<p>2001, I'm just going to be quiet now. And I'm going to get so angry if I'm not going to be quiet at myself that I just -- I pulled it through. You can ask all my generation players how I used to be in the juniors up until about 20, 21 years old.</p>		
30	<p>RAJPAL: Because she didn't continue with her professional tennis career, she -- I remember reading somewhere that she said once that when you win, she feels like she wins, too.</p> <p>Do you ever feel that when you're actually playing and perhaps even winning, is that you're -- there's a little bit part of you that is doing it for her as well?</p> <p>I mean, that's a romantic</p>	<p>Rajpal asked to Federer about his romantic Family, especially about his wife who is still asking about his game.</p> <p>Rajpal used self-repair to correction the speech error.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>

	(inaudible).		
31	<p>FEDERER: I think there was a particular dream of me, (inaudible) of my wife, that she said it would be so, so nice if you could -- that your kids or our kids see you play still, because at a young age, they don't know what's going on. They (inaudible) can barely tell the difference between practice and matches.</p> <p>And they get the winning and losing part, all of that now slowly, so for her it was really like a dream to once we had kids that hopefully can still keep on playing so they actually get to really see you. So at the -- at the Wimbledon 2012 in the finals, they didn't come to see the match. They came for the trophy ceremony.</p>	<p>Federer answered to the question of the host in the Talk Asia program. The answering of Federer is about his achievement in his career. Federer used self-repair to correct the speech error.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>

	<p>I didn't know that they were going to be there.</p> <p>Mirka sort of brought them in and it's one of those moments you look back on as a -- as a player and a father and a husband. You're like, oh, my God, that's like the perfect moment for me, like freeze that one forever or just for a longer time. And then just seeing them happy and clapping and seeing their happy faces, it's a beautiful feeling.</p>		
32	<p>FEDERER: People enjoyed watching me play, that I put the game into the right direction, that I was maybe somebody you could look up to.</p> <p>And I just want to be part of the great game of tennis, that -- who was part of it, because</p>	<p>This context is about the game of Federer that was watched by the supporter.</p> <p>He wanted to be part of the great player in tennis.</p> <p>He used self-repair to correct the speech error.</p>	<p>Correction its relation to the original utterance.</p>

	<p>tennis is always bigger than any athlete we've ever had and tennis will keep on going, will be successful, will be good because right now we live in sort of a golden era, people call it. And I'm very proud to be playing right now.</p>		
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Judul Skripsi : A Study of Self-Repair in Speech Errors Made by the Host and Guest of Talk Asia Program in CNN TV

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9.	04 Juni 2014	ACC all	9.

Malang, June 4th, 2014

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