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The Slip of the Tongue Phenomenon in Videos on Social Media (Psycholinguistic Studies)

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ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of slip of the tongue is a manifestation of failure to produce words that have various forms or units of error. This research aims to identify the form of slip of the tongue that occurs in videos on social media based on the type and unit of error as well as the factors behind it. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. Research data comes from social media content YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram. The data acquisition stage uses SBLC and note taking techniques. Data was reduced to produce analysis results which were presented using informal methods. The research results show that there are types of errors assembling transposition and anticipation. Mistake assembling anticipation is contained in three units of slip of the tongue, namely four slips of the tongue on distinctive features, five slips of the phonetic segment, and two slips of the syllable. The factors behind the slip of the tongue phenomenon include haste, nervousness, humor (jokes), accidental (spontaneous), and lack of concentration. Slippers of the tongue can occur in children, teenagers, adults, and the elderly. Failure to produce words cannot be separated from the vocabulary stored in the speaker's memory and the articulatory skills they possess.

Keywords - assembling, distinctive, phonetic, slip of the tongue, syllables

I.   INTRODUCTION

Communication is a part of social activity that plays an important role in the process of conveying messages. The act of communication allows users to convey ideas, opinions, and other expressions as a form of social interaction. According to Lexicographer, communication aims to harmonize understanding of information in order to achieve togetherness (Pohan & Fitria, 2021). If the participants in the interaction understand each other's context, then the messages exchanged will be in accordance with what both of them want. The truth of the substance and performance of communication needs to be accompanied by caution in its use. This is because the process of sending and receiving messages has the potential to be distorted, giving rise to certain influences on the process of understanding information, and feedback that is not in line with the actual intent.

Elements in communication include the communicator, message, media, communicant, and response (Sari, 2020). In the process of producing sentences when communicating, humans involve psychological factors related to supporting nerves, and the conditions experienced. According to Tarigan (2018), speaking is a competency to pronounce articulatory sounds to convey messages and express ideas (Nurfaridah et al., 2022). The use of spoken language as a form of communication sometimes experiences errors, both in the form of words and phrases. These errors generally take the form of pronunciation errors when producing speech. In this case, there is a difference between the speech that is managed and the meaning the speaker wants to convey. This discrepancy is termed slip of the tongue or *kilir lidah.* According to Dardjowidjojo, slip of the tongue can be categorized as a speech error caused by failure to produce words with the desired meaning (Mayasari, 2015). Language production in this phenomenon is more focused on speech, not meaning. A person's speech can be influenced by brain stimulation to differentiate and choose words according to the desired meaning.

Slips of the tongue can be caused by the speaker's nervousness, as happened to William Archibald Spooner. When speaking, he often swaps the initial letters of consecutive words, which results in indications of word production errors, such as "hissed all my mystery" what should be said "missed all hystery". This is a form of spoonerism in the form of changing the initial letters of words in one sentence (Mayasari, 2015). In this regard, slip of the tongue can be indicated as a phenomenon of language errors that often occur. This

phenomenon occurs when communication delivered verbally experiences obstacles, whether intentional or unintentional. Slip of the tongue can happen to anyone and under any circumstances, both formal and informal (Zulfa et al., 2023). In interacting, participants certainly have a certain purpose in their communication actions. Each participant brings their own unique identity when communicating with other people. The use of language in the communication process is very crucial and has an impact on the effectiveness of people's social life. As a system, communication is a medium for conveying messages that need to be studied more deeply so that the causes of various problems that arise can be identified. Understanding the factors of this type of language error can enrich people's insight into how the language production process is carried out by speakers when making oral speech during interaction.

The current era of technological development makes it possible for speech to be heard directly or indirectly. To listen to the results of interviews or other people's speech online or without meeting face to face, internet users can utilize social media, such as Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, X (Twitter), YouTube, TikTok, and various platform other. This makes it easier to disseminate information that will be absorbed by listeners or content viewers. The substance and performance of speech can be the main focus of content viewers. If there is a mistake in language, this can go viral and become a joke for some parties. Errors in language can take the form of slip of the tongue, as explained in the previous paragraph. Therefore, content on social media can influence public consumption patterns in responding to posts, and can even be imitated by some netizens as a joke. If this continues for a long time and is done intensely (until it sounds commonplace), then language abuse is very likely to occur in the next generation.

Digitizing communications that are easily accessible to the majority of society can make it easier to disseminate information. This is supported by the sophistication of various media and content platforms. In 2018, APJII conducted a survey with Polling Indonesia to determine the progress of internet use in Indonesia. The survey results show that internet users in Indonesia experienced an increase of 10,12% in 2018, compared to the previous year (Putra, 2019). Overall, internet users reached 171,17 million users from a population of 264,16 million people. As a type of mass media, the internet is a means of conveying online information which is in great demand by various groups of society. Mass media consists of three types, namely electronic media (television, radio, etc.), print media (newspapers, magazines, etc.), and online social media (internet, streaming televise, etc.) which are most widely consumed by society in the era of globalization (Putra, 2019).

Social media is an effective alternative choice and does not require large costs when compared to other media (Kustiawan et al., 2022). Currently, various content with varied topics and forms can be accessed easily. The content will influence the market segmentation of content users. A content that gets a lot of responses from netizens will be categorized as viral content. This status can be caused by elements of controversy, information, motivation, or even elements of humor that tickle the audience. In some cases, slip of the tongue can go viral because it has an element of humor that netizens can accept. A piece of content becomes viral if the creator or content contains something that attracts the attention of the public, so that it becomes a topic of discussion for many parties (Abdurahman & Aulia, 2020).

Research on the phenomenon of slip of the tongue was conducted by Zulfa et al (2023) in an article entitled "Analisis Senyapan dan Kilir Lidah pada Acara *Talkshow* Indonesia Lawyers Club Episode *Sah! Ibu Kota Pindah; Kenapa Menolak*". The subjects of this research are the resource persons and moderators at the event. This research design is descriptive qualitative using three techniques, namely listening, taking notes, and data cards. The data in the research were analyzed by data reduction, data presentation, and verification. The research results show that there are two types of silence (106 utterances and 18 silent utterances). Silences occur because of forgetting, doubts arise, thinking while speaking, and the speaker is not ready to start speaking. Then, slip of the tongue occurred in 20 findings consisting of 15 semantic selection errors, one word mixing, one transposition, one anticipation, and two perseverations. Slips of the tongue occur because the speaker is not concentrating, is in a haste, is nervous, and speaks spontaneously.

The phenomenon of slip of the tongue has also been studied by Lapasau and Setiawati (2021) in an article entitled "Slips of the Tongue in Indonesian Daily Conversation: A Psycholinguistic View". This phenomenon is analyzed based on Meringer's type theory and background as a research framework. The approach used is descriptive qualitative. The research results show that slip of the tongue that occurs in adults in Indonesia includes exchange, anticipation, postposition, contamination, and substitution. The research emphasizes increasing readers' understanding of language acquisition, production, and perception as a whole.

Based on this explanation, this research aims to identify the form of slip of the tongue that occurs in videos on social media based on the type and unit of error that accompanies it. The factors behind the slip of the tongue will be related to the context and speech surrounding the word that is confused in order to determine the true meaning of the speech.

II. THEORY

1. Slip of the Tongue

Noam Chomsky stated that the production of a sentence is related to performance which is a supporting factor for competence in delivering an utterance (Nurrohmah, 2021). This is related to the ability to use language which refers to a set of strategies used in language. Imperfection of the strategy used by the messenger can cause the phenomenon of slip of the tongue, whether intentional or unintentional. A slip of the tongue is a phenomenon in which speech production experiences a "slip" of the tongue, resulting in words that do not match what was intended. According to Jaegar, slip of the tongue is categorized as an error that occurs when someone says a word, phrase or sentence. Wijnen believes that a slip of the tongue in adults is estimated to occur in every 1.000 words spoken, while young children can make four to eight slips of the tongue in every 1.000 words produced (Lapasau & Setiawati, 2021).

According to Tarigan, slip of the tongue consists of two types of errors, namely errors in selection and errors in selection assembling (Nurrohmah, 2021).

1.1 Selection Fallacy

1. Semantic fields (freudian slips), generally have a reason and are not random. Vocabulary is based on type and nature, for example the words cabbage, mustard greens, and lettuce are categorized as vegetables.
2. Mix words (blends), caused by a person's haste in speaking so that he produces one or part of the first syllable or another part of the second syllable, which is then put together and produces a sound that is unusual or does not match the intended meaning.
3. Malaproprism, the symptom of exaggerating the value of words by using complicated words, for example changing the letter "P" in the word *reparasi* to "V" so that the sound *revarasi* is heard. This action is considered cool by users, even though it falls into the category of mistake.

1.2 Assembling Fallacy

1. Transposition, the initial word chosen is actually correct and is generally caused by moving a sound or word from one position to another.
2. Anticipation, producing another sound as a result of anticipation to replace the sound that should be said. For example, namely in the phrase *seruling bambu* become *seluling bambu.*

2. Slip of the Tongue Units

1. Errors in distinctive features, namely errors that differentiate elements between language units or are distinctive.
2. Phonetic segment errors, namely errors caused by an exchange of places between two phonemes. This error has implications for the system of storing words in human memory as a whole, but is broken up into units so that they are replaced by other sounds.
3. Syllable errors, namely errors that occur in syllables due to transitions or mispronunciations. An example of a mistake in this unit is the word *pu-sa-ka* which becomes *pu-ka-sa*.

3. Social Media

According to Antony Mayfield, social media is platform which makes it easier for users to participate in creating various roles, such as social networks, blogs, encyclopedias/wikipedias online, virtual worlds (3D characters/avatars), and virtual forums (Kustiawan et al., 2022). Social media is defined as a group of internet-based applications built on Web 2.0 technology and ideology that enable exchange and creation user generated content. Interactive and transparent public relations can be developed through the use of social media which can also be a marketing tool and carry out online activities which previously seemed impossible. According to Xiaoge Xu (in Putri & Azeharie, 2021:281), technological developments have led to a shift from traditional media (newspapers and television) to new media such as the internet (1990s).

Regina Lutrell stated that social media is a place where people gather online together to interact and carry out activities to share insights, information and opinions openly from various points of view. Social media can be Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and others (Putri & Azeharie, 2021). Apart from these platforms, there is social media TikTok which is quite popular today. In 2016, Zhang Yi Ming released Douyin (TikTok) in China. Entering 2020, TikTok experienced an increase in the number of users due to social distancing implementation in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. As of September 2020, Tiktok has successfully entered 154 countries with a total of 850 million active users per month who spend around 52 minutes every day to access the application. According to Wallaroo (2020), TikTok users under 15 years old spend 80 minutes every day accessing the application.

Social media is a tool or medium that can support work, disseminate information, and be a medium for communication between parties. The use of social media allows users to interact and build relationships with anyone, anytime, and anywhere (Mansyur in Kustiawan et al., 2022:299). The development of social media has

the potential to increase the intensity of interaction between parties which can influence the attitudes, behavior, and opinions of its users (Pujiono, 2021).

III.   RESEARCH METHODS

According to Suryono, methods are scientific steps to obtain uses, methods or research objectives (Nurrohmah, 2021). The phenomenon of slip of the tongue in this research will be analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach in order to provide results that are scientific in nature and have a holistic element to support the identification of slip of the tongue that occurs in a person's speech in the data. According to Moleong (2011), qualitative research aims to understand what the research subjects experience by describing them through words (Nurfaridah et al., 2022). Qualitative research requires researchers to think inductively about facts and social phenomena through field observations which are followed up with theoretical analysis based on the resulting observations (Aries & Santana, 2020). The qualitative descriptive method aims to describe the results of the analysis carefully and in detail. According to Sudaryanto (1988), descriptive terms suggest research that is based on empirical facts that live in speech, so that the resulting linguistic data is like a portrait or exposure (Saraswati & Sartini, 2017).

The data in this research comes from the production of utterances uttered by slip of the tongue in uploading social media content on YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram. This data emerged from conversations held spontaneously. Meringer suggested that slips of the tongue can be classified based on error categories that describe the pattern of errors in speech (Lapasau & Setiawati, 2021). This research is categorized as indirect research on objects because the data was obtained from video footage from various sources or social media platform. Errors in speech production will be categorized based on the slip of the tongue theory proposed by Tarigan.

The data acquisition stage uses the Listening Method with the Cakap Free Involvement Listening Technique (*Teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* / SBLC) and Note Taking Technique. The SBLC technique is a step in providing data which is carried out by listening to the speech production made by the speaker. This observation does not involve the participation of researchers, but only acts as an observer. Then, utterances containing slip of the tongue are recorded to identify the type of error. The note-taking technique aims to transcribe and record findings after the listening process (Zulfa et al., 2023). Data is analyzed based on error categories and the factors behind them. The data analysis stage uses the Miles & Huberman model, namely the Data Reduction Technique which functions to sort utterances to produce slip of the tongue data. The stage of presenting the results of data analysis uses informal methods so that the slip of the tongue phenomenon contained in videos on social media can be explained descriptively and in depth. According to Sudaryanto, the informal method presents narratives in the form of words that are easy to understand and comprehend (Lutfiyah & Kinanti, 2020). The presentation of the results of data analysis will be categorized into several subsections to reveal the form or type of slip of the tongue and the factors behind it.

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results obtained from analysis of the tongue-slipping phenomenon contained in the uploaded content of the Instagram account @ngakaksehat, TikTok accounts (I) @humanjancoek and (II) @kemaluan, as well as channels YouTube "Mas Ndeso" entitled *Salah Ngomong Saat LIVE Bikin Ngakak!!! Kumpulan Video Ngomong Belibet Bikin Ngakak* show that there is a type of assembly error which is spread in eleven data. Assembling fallacy it consists of one assembly transposition and ten assembling anticipation. Assembling fallacy anticipation is contained in three tongue slip units, namely four data on distinctive features, five data on phonetic segments, and two data on syllable errors. In the eleven data collected, no type of selection error was found, either in the semantic field (*freudian slips*), mix words (*blends*), or malaproprism.

This research resulted in the discovery of factors behind the phenomenon of slip of the tongue on several platforms social media, which includes factors of haste, nervousness, humor (jokes), accidental (spontaneous), and lack of concentration. The haste factor is found in three data that contain assembly errors anticipation of phonetic segments, syllables, and distinctive features. The nervous factor is found in data that contains assembly errors transposition and two data assembling anticipation in the phonetic segment. The humor factor (jokes) is found in two data that contain assembling fallacy anticipation of distinctive features and syllables. Accidental (spontaneous) factors are found in three data that contain assembly errors anticipation of phonetic segments and distinctive features. The non-concentration factor is found in two data that contain assembling fallacy anticipation in the phonetic segment.

1. Slip of the Tongue Assembling

The phenomenon of slip of the tongue at the assembling level is a form of confusion in the order of spoken words. This confusion consists of assembling transposition and assembly anticipation. The following is a discussion of the findings of slip of the tongue which are spread across eleven research data.

1.1 Transposition Assembling Fallacy

At the transposition assembling level, the initial word chosen is actually correct and the error is caused by the transfer of a sound or word from one position to another. The following is an analysis of data containing transposition assembling in YouTube video footage.

Data 1 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:01:27-00:01:38)

Context:

A mother (P) and her child are being invited to a talk show on a TV station in Indonesia. During the event, the mother provided clarification in her defense because her child was known as Bowo TikTok went viral and was criticized by some netizens.

Speech:

P: Anak **salah sa**… anak saya… anak **salah saya sa** apa… anak **salah**… Anak saya salah apa.

The mother's (P) speech in the data shows repetition of sentences containing slip of the tongue. If we examine the last utterance, the speaker intends to convey the sentence *Anak saya salah apa*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in structure that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. At the beginning, said *salah* and *sa* (I) experienced a change of position, giving rise to an assembly error transposition. Should, said *salah* placed after the pronoun *saya*. Then, the speaker tries to improve his speech by saying *anak saya*, but it breaks and has to be restarted. This repetition experienced several errors in the composition of the words transposition *saya* and *salah*. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that P can actually say this sentence, but is hampered by something. The factors behind the occurrence of slip of the tongue will be explained in the section on factors of slip of the tongue.

1.2 Anticipatory Assembling Fallacy

At the level of anticipatory assembling, the speaker produces another sound as a result of anticipation to replace the sound that should be said. Analysis at this level will be divided into three units of slip of the tongue, namely distinctive features, phonetic segments, and syllabic errors. The following is an analysis of anticipatory assembling tongue slip data based on the accompanying units in YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram video footage.

Fallacy on Distinctive Features. Errors in this unit are distinguishing elements between language units or are distinctive. The following are four anticipatory assembling slip of the tongue data that contain errors in distinctive features.

Data 2 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:01:49-00:02:03)

Context:

A resident (P2) was sitting on the terrace of the house and was asked to imitate the words of another person (P1) who was nearby.

Speech:

P1: dua, dua

P2: dua

P1: membayar

P2: **membaray**, hahaha

P1: membayar, mem…

P2: **baray**

P1's speech in the data shows a pronunciation guide that P2 should imitate. However, P2 could not imitate the speech correctly. A slip of the tongue occurred when P2 was about to say a word *membayar* which became *membaray*. Assembling fallacy what happens is because the speaker anticipates the sound */y/* until it makes a sound */r/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *membayar*. The twist of the tongue is included in the confusion unit on the distinctive feature that shows the exchange of letter positions, so the sound *yar* become *ray*. Then, P1 returned to driving P2 to say the word *membayar* by providing a lure *{mem-}*, but P2 still experienced a tongue slip of the tongue by saying it *baray*, not *bayar*. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that P2 has difficulty pronouncing words *membayar*, causing repeated slip of the tongue.

Data 3 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:02:30-00:02:46)

Context:

A grandmother (P2) was in front of the house while talking or answering questions from someone (P1) who was in front of her. In this conversation, the speaker is discussing the names of the 2019 Presidential Election Candidates.

Speech:

P1: *Sapa nyamana?* (What's his name?)

P2: ***Prabroro***

P1: *Sapa bah?* (Who, Mbah?)

P2: ***Prabroro***

P1: *Mon nomer settong sapa nyamana?* (What's the name of number one?)

P2: *Anu hehehe, **Jrokrori***

P1's speech in the data shows a question about the name of the presidential candidate (number 2) which is supported by P2. However, P2 could not say the answer correctly. A slip of the tongue occurred when P2 was about to say Prabowo's name which became *Prabroro*. This error occurred twice and indicated P2's inability to pronounce the name correctly. Apart from that, P2 also experienced a slip of the tongue when he wanted to pronounce Jokowi's name *Jrokrori*. Assembling fallacy what happens is because the speaker anticipates the sound */o/* to insert sound */r/* in front of */o/*. Furthermore, P2 also makes a sound */r/* because it anticipates the sound */w/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in the names Prabowo and Jokowi. This slip of the tongue is included in the error unit of distinctive features which shows the exchange of letter positions, resulting in sounds */w/* become */r/* and sound */r/* inserted before */o/*. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that P2 has a tendency to replace */w/* become */r/* and insert */r/* on the containing syllable */o/*, resulting in three slips of the tongue with almost the same pattern.

Data 4 (TikTok II)

Context:

A TikTok creator (P) is creating content about how to wish someone a happy birthday.

Speech:

P: Semoga umurnya panjang dan semoga umurnya **kanjang**, semoga umurnya *sunggang*.

P's speech in the data shows confusion in the pronunciation of words *panjang*, so that the birthday greetings in the content cannot be conveyed correctly. A slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *kanjang*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *sunggang*. Assembling fallacy *kanjang* can occur because the speaker anticipates the sound */p/* to insert sound */k/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *panjang*. The twist of the tongue is included in the confusion unit on the distinctive feature that shows the alternation of letter sounds, until the sound */p/* become */k/*. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that the slip of the tongue in this content occurs twice and indicates P's failure to pronounce the word correctly. However, in the beginning, P can actually say the word *panjang*. Then, he did two slips of the tongue. The factors behind the occurrence of these two slips of the tongue will be explained in the factors section. Slip of the tongue unit on the word *sunggang* not analyzed in this article because they are not categorized into the theory of tongue slipper units used in the research.

Data 5 (Instagram)

Context:

A man (P) is filming a fire that occurs in an empty land that looks like forest or trees. He recorded the burning land while walking and narrated to inform about the incident.

Speech:

P: **Kebakarin**… **kebakar**… **ka** dikabarkan anu apa *kembaran* apa anu an akhh… intinya infonya **kebakarin**.

P's speech in the data shows confusion in the pronunciation of words *kebakaran*, so it cannot be conveyed accurately. A slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *kebakarin*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *kembaran*. Assembling fallacy *kebakarin* what happens is because the speaker anticipates the sound */a/* to insert sound */i/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *kebakaran*. The twist of the tongue is included in the confusion unit on the distinctive feature that shows the alternation of letter sounds, until the sound */a/* become */i/*. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that the slip of the tongue in this content occurred several times and indicates P's inability to pronounce the word correctly. This slip of the tongue occurs until the end of the video. Slip of the tongue unit on the word *kembaran* not analyzed in this article because they are not categorized into the theory of tongue slipper units used in the research.

Fallacy on Phonetic Segments. Errors in this unit result from an exchange of places between two phonemes. This error has implications for the system of storing words in human memory as a whole, but is broken up into units so that they are replaced by other sounds. The following are five anticipatory assembling slips of the tongue data that contain errors in the phonetic segment.

Data 6 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:07:57-00:08:11)

Context:

An elementary school student (P2) was sitting in class and he was asked to imitate the words of the teacher (P1) who was teaching Pancasila. Then, the two of them spoke in turn.

Speech:

P1: Ketuhanan

P2: **Kehutanan**

P1: Ketuhanan

P2: **Kehutanan**

P1: ke…
P2: ke…
P1: tu…
P2: tu…
P1: han…
P2: nan
P1: Ketuhanan
P2: **Kehutanan**

P1's speech in the data shows a pronunciation guide that P2 should imitate. However, P2 could not imitate the speech correctly. A slip of the tongue occurred when P2 was about to say a word *ketuhanan* which became *kehutanan*. Then, P1 returned to drive P2 to say the word. However, this confusion occurs repeatedly. Assembling fallacy on the word *ketuhanan* can occur because the speaker anticipates the exchange of phonemes */t/* and */h/*. As a result, an unusual order appears in the word *ketuhanan*. The twist of the tongue is included in the confusion unit on the phonetic segment that shows the exchange and confusion of phonemes replaced by other sounds, so that the word *Tuhan* become *hutan.* Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that P2 experienced problems in imitating P1's speech. The factors behind the occurrence of slip of the tongue will be explained in the section on factors of slip of the tongue.

Data 7 (TikTok I)

Context:

A man (P) is being interviewed by a journalist on duty at the crime scene. The source explained the characteristics of the perpetrators of the crime that he had seen while the case was taking place.

Speech:

P: Orang ciri-cirinya mah **tunggu kiris**… **tunggu kurus**… **tunggu kiri** eee… tinggi kurus.

P's speech in the data shows repetition of words which, if examined from the context of the sentence, the speaker intended to say *tinggi kurus*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in sound that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. A slip of the tongue occurs when P pronounces *tunggu kiris*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when speaking *tunggu kurus* and *tunggu kiri*. The speaker tries to improve his speech by making several correction attempts, then at the end the speech can be conveyed correctly. Assembling fallacy *tinggi kurus* can occur because the speaker anticipates the exchange of phonemes */u/* and */i/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *tinggi kurus*. Apart from that, speakers forget the sounds */i/* in speech *tunggu kurus*. This slip of the tongue is included in the error unit in the phonetic segment which shows the exchange and error of phonemes which are replaced by other sounds, namely phonemes */i/* which moves to the second word and phoneme */u/* which moves to the first word.

Data 8 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:03:44-00:04:05)

Context:

Mr. Mahfud MD (P) was one of the speakers at the "Indonesia Lawyers Club" event on Indonesian TV station. He gave a statement in response to the discussion at the event.

Speech:

P: Karena kalau itu dilakukan akan menimbulkan kekacauan yang **menyesarakan** rakyat…
menyesengraya… **menyesengracan** rakyat itu. Saya ulangi ya, biar nggak diketawain (while laughing a little) **menyesengraka**… **menyeseng**… **menyesengraya**… **menyesengraca**…
menyesengraka… **menyesengsarakan**, **menyesengsarakan**.

P's speech in the data shows repetition of words that contain slip of the tongue. If we examine the context of the sentence, the speaker means to say the word *menyengsarakan*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in sound that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. A slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *menyesarakan*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *menyesengraya*. The speaker tries to improve his speech by making several correction attempts, but his speech remains incorrect until the end of the sentence. Apart from these two slips of the tongue, P also experienced slips of the tongue when speaking *menyesengracan, menyesengraka, menyesengraca,* and *menyesengsarakan*. Assembling fallacy on the word *menyesengraca* can occur because the speaker anticipates the exchange of phonemes */r/* with */c/* and */k/* (it should sound */s/*). As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *menyengsarakan*. In addition, speakers forget nasal sounds *ng* in his first speech. So, said *menyengsarakan* transformed into *menyesarakan*. Speakers also tend to add *seng,* until word *menyengsarakan* transformed into *menyesengsarakan*. This slip of the tongue is included in the error unit in the phonetic segment which shows the exchange and error of phonemes that are replaced by other sounds. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that slip of the tongue in P's speech occurred several times and indicated P's failure to pronounce the word correctly.

Data 9 (a) (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:06:56-00:07:14)

Context:

A content creator (P) is doing live streaming on one of the platforms social media. She spoke while reading the comments of netizens who also followed live said, then said encouragement to one of the audience.

Speech:

P: Bunda Ela **menyamangi**… **menyamangi**… **menyamangitmu**… *menyapa* apa, Neng?
    Menyangaman… **menye**… **me**… Bunda Ela *menyenga*… *menyengamatita.*

P's utterance in the data shows repetition of words which, if examined from the context of the sentence, means the speaker intends to say the word *menyemangati*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in sound that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. A slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *menyamangi*. This flash occurred twice in a row. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *menyamangitmu*. The speaker tries to improve his speech by making several correction attempts, but his speech remains incorrect until the end of the sentence. Assembling fallacy on the word *menyemangati* can occur because the speaker anticipates the exchange of phonemes */a/* with */e/* and */i/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *menyemangati*. Also, the speaker forgets the sound *ti* on the last syllable. Until, word *menyemangati* transformed into *menyamangi*. This slip of the tongue is included in the error unit in the phonetic segment which shows the exchange and error of phonemes that are replaced by other sounds. Speakers also tend to rush in speaking, so he failed to say the words he was supposed to. In more detail, the factors behind slip of the tongue will be explained in the discussion of slip of the tongue factors. Slip of the tongue unit on the word *menyapa* not analyzed in this article because they are not categorized into the theory of tongue slipper units used in the research. Apart from the three slips of the tongue, P also experienced slips of the tongue when speaking *menyangaman, menyenga,* and *menyengamatita.* The confusion on the word will be analyzed in assembling syllables.

Data 10 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:07:29-00:07:39)

Context:

A boy (P) is recording himself talking. In the video, the child is seen asking a question to the viewers of the uploaded video.

Speech:

P: Kenapa kalian tidak pernah **menyematka**… **menyemat**… *menyema… menyemangat… me…*
    menyemangat… menyemangati aku?

P's speech in the data shows a slip of the tongue which, if seen from the conclusion of the question, means saying a word *menyemangati*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in sound that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. In general, the slip of the tongue that occurs in data (10) is similar to data (9 (a)). In data (10), slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *menyematka*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *menyemat*. Assembling fallacy anticipation of the word *menyemangati* can occur because speakers exchange nasal sounds by merging *tk* with sound */a/*. As a result, there are other sounds that should not appear in words *menyemangati*. This slip of the tongue is included in the error unit in the phonetic segment which shows the exchange and error of phonemes that are replaced by other sounds. In the final part, the speaker succeeded in conveying the meaning of his speech correctly, namely *menyemangati aku.* Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that the speaker is able to pronounce the word in question, but experiences problems in the form of glancing when starting the meaning of his speech.

Fallacy on Syllables. Errors in this unit result from syllable transitions or mispronunciation of syllables. This change in syllable position creates a difference in sound that is not in accordance with the speaker's intention. The following are two anticipatory assembling slip of the tongue data that contain errors in syllables.

Data 11 (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:02:17-00:02:26)

Context:

A grandmother (P) is being recorded by someone and is asked to say a word *strepsils* (brand of medicine/throat lozenges).

Speech:

P: Seperetsil… sri… se trep… seplisil… se tress.

P's speech in the data shows a pronunciation confusion that gives rise to sound distortion. The word to say is *strepsils,* but turned into *seperetsil*. This slip of the tongue can occur because the speaker intends to anticipate assembling the second and third syllables actually change the construction of the word in question. Apart from that, speakers have a tendency to sound out letters that should be deleted, that is, like sounds */e/* on letters *s* which became *se*. This action causes a sound *re* move position to the third syllable. The speaker tries to improve his speech by making several attempts to correct it, but his speech remains incorrect until the end of the sentence, until he utters the word *se tress* as a closing statement. However, the slip of the tongue unit on the word *se tress* 'stress' not analyzed in this article because they are not categorized into the theory of tongue

slipper units used in the research. The slip of the tongue analyzed in this section is included in the unit of syllabic errors which shows transitions or mispronunciations of syllables that cause the appearance of sounds that are not supposed to be. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that slip of the tongue in P's speech occurred several times and indicated P's failure to pronounce the word correctly.

Data 9 (b) (*Time Code YouTube*: 00:06:56-00:07:14)

    Context:

    A content creator (P) is doing live streaming on one of the platforms social media. She spoke while reading the comments of netizens who also followed live said, then said encouragement to one of the audience.

    Speech:

    P: Bunda Ela *menyamangi… menyamangi… menyamangitmu… menyapa* apa, Neng?

       Menyangaman… *menye… me*… Bunda Ela **menyenga**… **menyengamatita**.

Data (9) is divided into two types of assembly error analysis anticipation, namely in the phonetic (a) and syllable (b) segments. Slip of the tongue are sounds *menyamangi, menyamangitmu,* and *menyapa* has been discussed in data (9(a)), namely assembly errors anticipation in the phonetic segment. In data (9 (b)), P's utterance shows repetition of words which, if examined from the context of the sentence, means the speaker intends to say the word *menyemangati*. However, the speech produced experiences twists or changes in sound that are not in accordance with the speaker's intentions. A slip of the tongue occurs when P says a word *menyangaman*. Apart from that, P also experienced a slip of the tongue when pronouncing words *menyenga* and *menyengamatita*. The speaker tries to improve his speech by making several correction attempts, but his speech remains incorrect until the end of the sentence. This slip of the tongue can occur because the speaker intends to anticipate assembling the third and fourth syllables actually change the construction of the word in question. This action causes the third syllable to move to the fourth syllable. The slip of the tongue that occurs in data (9 (b)) is included in the syllabic error unit which indicates a transition or mispronunciation of a syllable that causes the appearance of an inappropriate sound. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that slip of the tongue in P's speech occurs many times with different slip of the tongue units.

2. Factors for Slip of the Tongue

The factors behind the slip of the tongue phenomenon in this study are divided into five parts, namely haste, nervousness, humor (joke), accidental (spontaneous), and lack of concentration. The following is a discussion of the factors for slip of the tongue which are spread across eleven data.

2.1 Haste

The haste factor is the act of rushing to do something. In this factor, speakers generally feel pressed for time or pressured by something. There are three data on slip of the tongue caused by haste factors, namely data (5), (7), and (9). The following is an explanation of the three factors for slip of the tongue.

The speaker in data (5) experienced confusion when saying the word *kebakaran*, to become *kebakarin*. Based on the context, the speaker is in a haste to report the fire information that is being recorded. The speaker gave the impression that he wanted to immediately share this information with the wider community so that incidents in the area could be known to the public. In order for the information to be valid, he recorded the fire while providing a narrative, but the narrative experienced a slip of the tongue as explained in the discussion of assembling fallacy anticipate distinctive features.

In data (7), the speaker is being interviewed by a TV station journalist in Indonesia. He conveyed the chronology and characteristics of the criminals who had been seen. Because he felt chased by the duration and commotion that occurred at the location, the speaker seemed to be in a huste to explain the physical characteristics of the perpetrator of the crime, namely *tinggi kurus* which became *tunggu kiris* and *tunggu kurus*. This haste caused assembling slip of the tongue anticipation in the phonetic segment. After trying to repeat the speech slowly and calming down for a moment, the speaker can convey his speech correctly. Apart from the haste factor, speakers also experience feelings of nervousness which are explained in the next factor discussion.

Data (9) contains the haste factor done by a content creator (Bunda Ela) when doing live streaming on one of the platforms social media. The tempo of his speech sounds indicative of the fast tempo that is his habit when talking to other people. When responding to comments from netizens in live in this case, the speaker hastily responds with words *menyemangati* the sprained became *menyamangitmu, menyangaman,* and *menyengamatita.* Assembling fallacy this anticipation in phonetic and syllabic segments is motivated by the speaker's impatience to respond calmly. As a result, the words produced experience problems and are not conveyed correctly.

2.2 Nervousness

The nervous factor is a form of awkwardness or fear of dealing with crowds. Due to this factor, speakers generally feel less confident about something. There are three data on slip of the tongue caused by nervous factors, namely data (1), (6), and (7). The following is an explanation of the three factors for slip of the tongue.

The speaker in data (1) is providing clarification on a talk show on an Indonesian TV station. During the event, there were several artists and cameras in front of the speaker. If we look at the speaker's background, he is an ordinary citizen or does not work in the entertainment sector. Therefore, speakers seem to feel nervous when they have to speak in front of the camera. Moreover, he is aware that his video can be seen by all Indonesian people. This has the potential to cause feelings of awkwardness or lack of confidence in speakers who are not used to camera interaction. This nervous factor causes the appearance of assembling slips of the tongue transposition is the transfer of sounds or words from one position to another.

In data (6), the speaker is asked to imitate his teacher's words to read Pancasila. The speaker is a male elementary school student who doesn't seem to have memorized the sound of Pancasila. Therefore, he was guided by the teacher. When you want to say a word *ketuhanan,* instead he experienced convulsions and uttered words *kehutanan.* This is caused by feelings of awkwardness or fear that arise in students because they are dealing with their teacher. Because he couldn't pronounce the word correctly, he felt insecure. Moreover, the teacher recorded the student while guiding him in reciting the first principle in Pancasila. This feeling also causes assembling slips of the tongue anticipation in the phonetic segment.

Data (7) contains the nervous factor experienced by a news program source on a TV in Indonesia. The resource person who also acts as a tongue-tied speaker is an ordinary citizen who was at the crime scene. When interviewed by one of the journalists, he explained the chronology and characteristics of the perpetrators. However, he experienced assembling slip of the tongue anticipation in the phonetic segment, namely when you want to pronounce *tinggi kurus* which actually became *tunggu kiris* and *tunggu kurus.* This can happen because the speaker feels awkward when speaking in front of the camera, resulting in a feeling of lack of confidence which triggers a slip of the tongue.

2.3 Humor (Jokes)

The humor factor is something funny that tickles the heart or contains wit that can trigger someone's laughter. There are two data on slip of the tongue caused by humor or joke factors, namely data (4) and (11). The following is an explanation of the factors for these two slips of the tongue.

The speaker in data (4) creates content by recording himself giving examples of birthday greetings. When you want to say a sentence *semoga umurnya panjang,* the speaker actually said *semoga umurnya kanjang* and *semoga umurnya sunggang.* This mistake is suspected to be an act of slip of the tongue which contains an intentional element to create a joke, because the speaker gives a POV which aims to represent himself and other people who often experience slip of the tongue when speaking. This is also deliberately used as content so that other people feel represented and entertained. This action is categorized as assembling slip of the tongue anticipate distinctive features as in the previous discussion.

In data (11), the speaker performs assembling slip of the tongue anticipate syllables, namely when you want to pronounce them *strepsils* which turns into *seperetsil, seplisil,* and ends with the word *se tress* 'stress'. If seen from the way of speaking and the way the speaker ends his speech, then this is indicated as having a humor factor which aims to cause laughter through words *stres.* The speaker also ends his speech by laughing out loud because he laughs at himself for failing to pronounce the words *strepsils* appropriately.

2.4 Accidental (Spontaneous)

The accidental factor is the act of not planning something, namely when an event occurs by chance or spontaneously and is not made up. Due to this factor, speakers generally speak without thinking. There are three data on slip of the tongue caused by nervous factors, namely data (2), (3), and (6). The following is an explanation of the three factors for slip of the tongue.

The speaker in data (2) is imitating the words spoken by someone in front of him. Supposedly, the speaker pronounces the word *membayar.* However, it suffers from assembling slip of the tongue anticipation of distinctive features, so that the utterance becomes *membaray.* The speaker tries to make improvements, but his speech continues to experience slip of the tongue. The speaker is a grandmother who has limited Indonesian vocabulary, so she experiences problems when pronouncing words *membayar.* This inability triggers spontaneous or accidental speech because the speaker cannot produce his speech properly.

In data (3), there is an assembling slip of the tongue anticipation of the distinctive features that cause changes in the sound of *Jokowi* become *Jrokrori,* as well as *Prabowo* become *Prabroro.* This utterance occurs because the speaker spontaneously utters vocabulary that has several sounds */o/,* but speakers experience problems in pronouncing this sound. After several attempts, the speaker still experienced slip of the tongue and this was suspected to be an accidental factor because he was elderly and had limited mastery of the articulator.

Data (6) contains slip of the tongue which contains the factor of accident or spontaneity. Mistakes occur when the speaker wants to pronounce a word *Ketuhanan,* but changed the sound to *kehutanan.* The slip of the tongue in this data is assembling anticipation in the phonetic segment. This utterance occurs spontaneously because the speaker does not know the vocabulary he must imitate. This inadvertence occurs because the speaker rarely says this word, so the word seems foreign to the speaker. Apart from accidental (spontaneous) factors, the data also contains nervous factors which have been explained in the previous discussion.

2.5 Lack of Concentration

The non-concentration factor occurs when the speaker experiences problems in concentrating his attention or thoughts on something. Generally, the speaker is thought to be thinking about something else which causes a split in the focus of his thoughts. There are two data on slip of the tongue caused by factors not concentrating, namely data (8) and (10). The following is an explanation of the factors for these two slips of the tongue.

The speaker in data (8) is a professor who works as a lecturer and government official. Based on this background, it can be seen that the speaker is an intellectual person. However, he experienced a slip of the tongue when he was about to speak *menyengsarakan,* until it becomes *menyesarakan, menyesengraya, menyesengracan,* and ends with the word *menyesengsarakan.* At the end of his speech, the speaker feels that he has succeeded in pronouncing the word correctly, but in fact the word is still an error. This slip of the tongue is categorized under assembling anticipation of a phonetic segment caused by a failure in concentration by the speaker. This is thought to occur because the speaker is thinking about many concepts and opinions in his mind, so that the words spoken do not match the standard structure.

In data (10), the speaker experiences slip of the tongue assembling anticipation of the phonetic segment that causes word production failure *menyemangati.* The speaker says the word with a sound *menyematka* and *menyemangat.* This error occurs because the speaker does not concentrate when speaking in front of the camera, namely when creating content. This is thought to occur because the speaker speaks in a sleeping position, so this discomfort makes the speaker have difficulty or concentrate in finding the words he wants. However, the speaker managed to finish his speech correctly at the end. This shows that the speaker is actually able to pronounce the words *menyemangati* correctly. However, he experienced a slip of the tongue which was caused by not concentrating when speaking.

V.   CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of slip of the tongue is a form of failure in word production caused by several factors. Glitches of the tongue have various forms or units of slip. This phenomenon occurs when communication delivered verbally experiences obstacles, whether intentional or unintentional. Based on the research results that have been explained in the discussion section, it can be seen that slip of the tongue are spread across eleven research data containing assembling transposition and anticipation. Assembling slip of the tongue transposition occurs in sentences *anak saya salah apa* which became *anak salah saya sa apa.* This error was motivated by nervousness or lack of confidence in the speaker who was speaking in front of the camera at a TV station in Indonesia.

Tongue assembling anticipation is spread into ten data containing variations in tongue slip units, including distinctive features, phonetic segments, and syllable errors. Distinctive features include slip of the tongue *membaray 'membayar'*, *Prabroro* and *Jrokrori* 'Prabowo and Jokowi', *kanjang 'panjang'* and *kebakarin 'kebakaran'*. In the phonetic segment, slip of the tongue occurs in words *kehutanan 'ketuhanan'*, *tunggu kiris 'tinggi kurus', menyesengsarakan 'menyengsarakan', menyamangitmu 'menyemangatimu'*, and *menyematka 'menyemangati'*. Then, there are syllable errors in the speech *seperetsil 'strepsils'* and *menyemangatita 'menyemangatimu'*. The slip of the tongue in the eleven data found was indicated to occur due to several main factors, including haste, nervousness, humor (jokes), accidental (spontaneous), and lack of concentration. Based on the results of the analysis presented in the discussion section, it is known that slip of the tongue can occur in children, teenagers, adults, and the elderly. Failure to produce words cannot be separated from the vocabulary stored in the speaker's memory and the articulatory skills they possess.

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