

Speech Error of Reporters in Breaking News on CNN

Nurmayasari Simanjuntak
Herman
Yanti Kristina Sinaga

Nommensen HKBP University, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract. This research was conducted to analyze the speech errors and the type of speech errors carried out by reporters in delivering breaking news via the CNN YouTube video. The researcher tried to answer two research questions, namely, what are the types of speech errors that reporters make on Breaking News CNN and what types of speech errors made by reporters in CNN news are dominant. The current study is based on Clark and Clark's theory concerning speech errors and their types. This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection procedures involve observing, transcription, identification, classification, analyzing, and reporting processes. The data is taken through the YouTube video braking news CNN. After the analysis was carried out, the results showed that there were five types of speech errors. Namely silent pause, filled pause, repeats, corrections, slip of tongue. After the analysis, the researchers found that slip of tongue was the most dominant type in reporters' speech with 15 data (75%), corrections with 2 data (10%), repeats 1 datum (5%), filled pause 1 datum (5%), silent pause 1 datum (5%). Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for the advancement of literature learning in the future, especially regarding speech errors.

Key words: Psycholinguistics, Speech errors, CNN.

Introduction

A language is a system of communication, which consists of a set of sounds and written. Language is considered an integral part of human beings as the rightful owners of language. Language is what the members of a particular society speak. According to Cruse (2000) in Herman (2019: 1), language is use to communicate about things, happenings, and states of affairs in the world. Furthermore, language is a something coming from the inside of the speaking subject manifest in the meaningful intentional purpose of the individual speaker. The function of language is to know and understand other people's idea. Types of language are Argot, Cant, Colloquial Language, Creole, Dialect, Jargon, Lingo, Lingua Franca, Patois, Pidgin, Slang and Vernacular.

Language is perfect instrument to communicate with other. As we know, everyone speaks in different language. Human beings can take interaction to each other; they can understand what they are talking. In this way, language takes places to maintain relation and cooperation (Al-Dawoody and Abuslema, 2020). In their daily habit, behavior and manner operate. People relate to each other through written and spoken forms directly or indirectly. It means that language is as mean of communication. They express things to themselves and wherever (Fitriana, 2018: 536-540; Indah, 2004). Moreover, they talk about what they want, what they know, what they hear, what they think and how they see themselves and other in their expression.

English as an international language has an important role to develop science and technologies. Many countries in the world use English as a medium of communication among people in different countries, and also of writing many kinds of book which those are spread in different countries. In Indonesia, there are many kinds of foreign books

written in English, whether they are Medical, Economical, Botanical, or other books. Therefore, Indonesia students must be able to learn and to use English in school or society. In order, the book they read can be applied in various fields of studying thus the development of science and technologies in Indonesia can be obtained.

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics, where linguistics is the study of language and makes language the object of its study, and in these two theories there is a relationship in examining language as a formal object and studying language behavior in the process of a language (Jodai, 2011; Kelaher, 2016; Khafidhoh, 2015: 32-37; Luneburg, 2010: 1-10). Psycholinguistics also studies the nature of language, the structure of language, how language is acquired, language works and language develops. In this concept, it appears that psycholinguistics is considered a branch of linguistics while linguistics is considered a branch of psychology. Whereas theoretically psycholinguistics has the main objective of finding a language theory that is linguistically acceptable and psychologically able to explain the nature of language and its acquisition (Nordquist, 2020; Pardede et al., 2019; Utami and Malihah, 2018: 191). Psycholinguistics can apply linguistic and psychological knowledge to problems in language such as speech-related diseases (aphasia, stuttering, cedal etc).

According to Aitchison (2011: 15), psycholinguistics is the subject links psychology and linguistics which enables learners find out structures and processes which underlie a human's ability to speak and understand language. Psycholinguistics is the study of cognitive processes that underlie the comprehension and production of language, and the way the cultural environment interact with these two.

Language production is a way of producing speech forms through language. Language production is logically divided into three major steps: deciding what to express (conceptualization), determining how to express it (formulation), and expressing it articulation. Although achieving goals in conversation, structuring narratives, modulating, and flow of dialogue are inherently important to understanding how people speak, psycholinguistic studies of language production have primarily focused on the formulation of single, isolated utterances. An utterance consists of one or more words, spoken together under a single intonation contour or expressing a single idea.

In psycholinguistics, slip of tongue is a normal and common occurrence, including speech error in the category of production language. Where the types of speaking errors include: exchange errors, blends, shifting, addition and deletion. Exchange error are double shifts (two linguistic units change places) for example:

Target: Night life (naitlaif).
Error: Knife light (naiflait).

Blends are a subcategory of lexical selection errors, more than one item is being considered during speech production. For example:

Target: Person/people.
Error: People.

Shifting is one speech segment disappears from its appropriate locating and appears somewhere else, for example:

Target: She decides to hit it.
Error: She decide to hits it.

Addition is one of the four basic operations arithmetic, the other three being subtraction, multiplication and division, for example:

Deletion is omissions leave some linguistic material out, for example:
Target: Unanimity of opinion.
Error: Unamity of opinion.

Speech error is a common thing that we often do, by using language through communication. Likewise, a news anchor will have the opportunity to make speech errors in the use of language and news delivery. In addition, all of that is influenced by circumstances and a sense of humor that the news anchor cannot control, slip tongue is a part of speech error that is often delivered by news anchors. According to Freud as cited Fromkin (1973: 11) said, slip tongue is phenomenon that occur in speech production with the result that what they say is not really what they mean or they want to. Slip of tongue may occur for all people whether they are fluent in speaking or not. People who are speaking well (native speaker) are possible to make slip of tongue or speech error. It can be caused that the speech they produce is not hand with what in their tongue. Observed speech error or slip of tongue as linguistics evidence: based on speech errors in "Freinds and how I met your Mother television series". She concerned with slip of tongue and speech errors happened during shootings of the TV series. The result is there are two types of speech error occurred while shooting television series. They were assemblage errors and selection errors.

Communication is one way to convey information; communication is the way to convey an information. Information can be obtained from anywhere, one of which is through news. News consists of 2 types, namely news that can be conveyed and that which cannot be conveyed. As well as many mistakes that occur when delivering news, that is what is called a "speech error". Speech errors often occur to reporter who delivers news due to several things namely nervousness and environmental factors. Example of Speech Error: Wijayanti (2012), in her journal with title "Speech Errors in a Talk Show Program of Metro Tv Face to Face With Desi Anwar Broadcasted in January to June 2012". This article explores the types of speech errors, the frequency of each type of speech error, the dominant of speech error, and the sources of speech errors in the talk show program of Metro TV Face to Face with Desi Anwar broadcasted in January to June 2012. Descriptive and library research are applied as method. Because of many errors in delivery of news, the news has different meaning or difficult for listeners to understand and many factors cause this to happen.

Based on the explanation above, in addition to that the researcher is interested to conduct a research entitled in "Speech Error of Reporters in Breaking News on CNN".

Literature Review

Linguistics

Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. Linguistics is the research of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages. Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields. Phonetics is the research of speech sounds in their physical aspects, phonology is the research of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects, morphology is the research of the formation of words, syntax is the research of the formation of sentences, semantics is the research of meaning, pragmatics is the research of language use.

According to Akmajian (2001: 5), the field of linguistics is the scientific study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting area of research, with an important on fields as diverse as education, anthropology, sociology, language teaching, cognitive

psychology, philosophy, computer science, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, among others, indeed, the last five fields cited, along with linguistics, are the key components of the emerging field of cognitive science, the research of structure and functioning of human cognitive processes.

Types of Linguistics

1. Historical Linguistics. Historical linguistics, also called Diachronic Linguistics, the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of phonological, grammatical, and semantic changes, the reconstruction of earlier stages of languages, and the discovery and application of the methods by which genetic relationships among languages can be demonstrated.

2. Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society.

3. Psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is the study of the mental aspects of language and speech. It is primarily concerned with the ways in which language is represented and processed in the brain.

4. Ethnolinguistics/Anthropological Linguistics. Linguistics anthropology is a cross-disciplinary study that studies how language affects social life.

5. Dialectology. Dialectology is the scientific study of dialects, or the regional differences in a language.

6. Computational Linguistics. Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field dealing with the statistical and/or rule-based modeling of natural language from a computational perspective.

7. Neurolinguistics. Neurolinguistics is the study of how language is represented in the brain: that is, how and where our brains store our knowledge of the language (or languages) that we speak, understand, read, and write, what happens in our brains as we acquire that knowledge, and what happens as we use it in our everyday lives.

Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the research of how the human mind produces and understands language. Psycholinguistics deals mainly with language understanding, production and acquisition. It is a part of cognitive science that comprises psychology, linguistics, anthropology, neuro-science and computer science. Psycholinguistics also explores the relationship between human mind and language or thought and language. Aitchison (2011: 15) states that, this subject links psychology and linguistics which enables learners find out structures and processes which underlie a human's ability to speak and understand language. According to Maftoon and Shakori (2012: 34) as cited in Purba (2018: 47), psycholinguistics is simply defined as study of the relationship between human language and human mind.

Acquisition

Acquisition, it is how people learn language. The major focus in this domain has been on how children acquire a first language (developmental psycholinguistics). Psycholinguist who wishes to understand how a sentence is processed must first acknowledge several processes. As mentioned by Gleason and Ratner and cited in Erta (2019: 13-14) these processes are:

- 1) The sounds of the message must be isolated and recognized.
- 2) The words must be identified and associated with their meanings.
- 3) The grammatical structure of the message must be analyzed sufficiently to determine the roles played by each word.
- 4) The resulting interpretation of the message must be evaluated in the light of past experience and current context.

Psycholinguistics is able to outline the process that people experience in obtaining or using the language. The main goal of psycholinguistics is to find theory of language linguistically and psychologically acceptable and it can explain the nature of language as well as its acquisition.

1. Comprehension

Comprehension discusses about how people understand spoken and written language. This is a broad area of investigation that involves scrutiny of the comprehension process at many levels, including investigation of how speech signals are interpreted by listeners (speech perception), how the meanings of words are determined (lexical access), how grammatical structure of sentence is analyzed to obtain larger units of meaning (sentence processing) and how longer conversation or texts are appropriately formulated and evaluated (discourse).

2. Speech Production

Speech production is the process of uttering articulated sounds or words, i.e., how humans generate meaningful speech. It is a complex feedback process in which hearing, perception, and information processing in the nervous system and the brain are also involved. Speaking is in essence the by-product of a necessary bodily process, the expulsion from the lungs of air charged with carbon dioxide after it has fulfilled its function in respiration. Most of the time, one breathes out silently; but it is possible, by contracting and relaxing the vocal tract, to change the characteristics of the air expelled from the lungs. Speech production is about how people produce language. This major learns speakers' mistakes (speech errors) and form breaks in the ongoing rhythm of connected speech (hesitation and pause phenomena or speech dis-fluencies).

From the technical, signal-oriented point of view, the production of speech is widely described as a two-level process. From the linguistic phonetic point of view, the production of speech is regarded as a superposition of initiation, phonation, articulation and prosodic organization processes. In producing a speech, there are two possibilities happen; they are ideal delivery and speech errors.

1) Ideal Delivery

A correct way of executing a sentence is simply a definition of the Ideal Delivery, in which a sentence can be delivered without any errors. People can master what they want to say and execute it perfectly, that is the way they are giving an ideal delivery. In this speech production, the ideal delivery is at the focus; it has become the central importance of this research. These theories explain that human beings strive for the ideal delivery and each deviation leads to something that has gone along with the violation of planning or execution. In the ideal delivery, almost all types of clauses are executed in a single fluent speech train under the smooth intonation contour.

According to Clark and Clark (1970), there are three hesitations points, at which speakers are liable to stop planning:

a) Grammatical Junctures

Grammatical Junctures is the logical place to stop and to plan the sentence's skeleton and the first constituent of the upcoming sentence. Pause at these junctures to be long and frequent.

b) Other constituent boundaries

Within sentences, these boundaries are appropriate place to stop and to plan details of the next major constituent. This stopping place typically marked by a filled pause.

c) Before the first content word within a constituent

This stopping place, like the previous kind gives speakers time to plan the very next major constituent. It is typically marked by a silent pause or by a repeat of the beginning of the constituent.

d) Mistakes

According to Fauziati (2009: 168), "Error is considered as an inevitable and positive part of that process". Errors or mistakes could exist in the English skill such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Learners or Students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta from the first semester to high semester possible make error. The errors can be simple error or complex error. The students who know more knowledge or rule of English will decrease making error. Although the students are on high semester, but they do not master the rule of English, they will make many errors in their speaking. The students must know the type of errors. The knowing of knowledge of errors, the students can decrease making error and improve their speaking skill. Therefore, the students can master the English, especially in the skills.

Clark and Clark as cited in Erta (2019: 12) also add that there are two possible places, which enable a speaker to do pauses. The first is at grammatical junctures, and the second is within a phonemic clause stretches of speech spoken under one intonation contour between two successive grammatical junctures. Speech Errors are some errors made in the process of speech production, which occur regularly in normal conversation so that speech errors are the opposite of ideal delivery. All of us have experienced, as either speakers or hearers, utterances that seem to have gotten mixed up on their way out. Such errors in speech production are called speech errors. Gleason and Ratner as cited in Erta (2019: 13), said that when we think in words, the thoughts come in grammatical form with subject, verb, object, and modifying clauses falling into place without our having the slightest perception of how the sentence structure is produced. Although it was basically correct, it is not always that the thought come in correct grammatical form or that we always select the right words to express the meaning we wish to convey. Speech error can be caused by slip of the tongue or tongue-slip and some other used the term speech dis-fluencies to call these errors. Speech errors are also known as speech dis-fluencies.

2) *Speech Error*

Speech errors can be categorized according to the linguistic units involved in the error (e.g. at the phonological feature, phoneme, syllable, morpheme, word, phrase, or sentence levels) and the error mechanism involved (i.e. blend, substitution, addition, or deletion of units). According to Mohammed (2008: 24), speech error is a function of the brain and speech organs that are not in good condition, and are required to communicate.

Linguistically, speech error is defined as a speech that results in the perception of an anomaly that will occur, recognized as an anomaly by the speaker (Del, 1986: 3). And speech errors, commonly referred to as slips of the tongue. Slip of the tongue is the product both of a local opportunity from the particular circumstances and of a struggle between two mental forces: some underlying need or wish and the desire to keep it hidden. Yet, speech error itself is the result of an intraphysic conflict of concurrent intentions. Clark (1977: 34-35) says, "the common speech errors that are the often made by speakers who broadcast are related to their psychological principles which can be applied to the practical problem of speech, for instance, speech errors". Therefore, speech error as the topic, of this thesis are also related to psycholinguistics as the research of human mind and language.

The causes of speech error are stated as follows:

a) Speech error occurs more often when speakers are nervous, tired, anxious or intoxicated. It is supported by Charles F. Hockett who explained that "whenever a speaker feels some anxiety about possible lapse, he will be led to focus attention more than normally on what he has just said and on what he is just about to say."

b) Peculiar speech may be caused by a cerebral dysfunction. It happened in the case of Spoonerism.

c) According to Freud, speech errors are caused by the intrusion of repressed ideas from the unconscious into one's conscious speech output.

d) Neurological traumas can induce much greater rates of errors.

e) Speech errors are influenced by representational structures across the prosodic hierarchy. Individual sub-segmental representations such as distinctive features (Chomsky and Halle, 1968) or gestures (Browman and Goldstein 1989) can be misproduced.

f) Markedness. For example, when producing utterances quickly, speakers often switch two sounds occurring in similar environments (e.g., "she sells" may be misproduced as "see shells").

Types of Speech Error

According to Clark and Clark as cited in Muthmainnah (2014: 55), the classification of speech errors are:

1. Silent Pause. A period of no speech between words can be called silent pause. Speed of talking is almost wholly controlled by the sum of such pausing. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot and when they speed up their rate of words, they do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words.

2. Filled Pause. The next type of speech error is filled pause. The period of no word between the speeches is filled up by the expressions such as "er", "ah", "mm", "uh" or any others that fill the gap when the speaker is speaking.

3. Repeats. It occurs when the speakers repeat one or more words in an utterance when people talk very fast and spontaneously.

4. Corrections. The category of that is called corrections is quite similar to false starts. Something that makes them different is that corrections contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", or "that is-", or "well" to mark the phrases as a correction.

5. Slip of the Tongue. There are several subtypes of slips of the tongue.

a) anticipation is when a speaker intends to say "take me to ride," but says instead "take me to tide," anticipating the "p" at the beginning of "ride" in the speaker's pronunciation of "take";

b) perseveration is the opposition of anticipation. E.g., Take me to ride → take met to tide;

c) reversal is two segments are interchanged. Reversal happened in two syllables. E.g., lighter → tighler

d) blends are the speaker mixes two words together taken the first half of one and the second half of other. E.g., Boys and Girls → Boris

e) haplogies are the speaker leaves out a short stretch of speech. E.g., unanimity → unamity;

f) misderivations are the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix or prefix to the word. E.g., enjoyment → enjoity;

g) word Substitution is the speaker produces a word that is wrong, but typically related either semantically or phonologically to the word intended. E.g., My sister went to the Grand Canyon → The Grand Canyon went to my sister.

Material and Methods

Research Design

The researchers used qualitative method in this research for analysis the subject, discussing "Speech Errors of Reporters breaking News". Moreover to Ary et al. (2010), research design is the writer's plan how to proceed to gain an understanding some phenomenon in its context. It can be said that the researchers had to make a plan before he or she does the research in order to obtain the data.

Qualitative descriptive research design was employed in this study. And based this research design, observation is the most suitable type of research design and allows me to use it in my research design method. According to Ary et al. (2010), qualitative research focused on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural setting. Whereas, Bodgan and Biklen (2007: 5) argue that the "descriptive qualitative researchers attempt to analyze the data with all of their richness as closely as possible to the form in which they are recorded or transcribed". So, the Researcher Content Analysis as a research design.

Source of the Data

The data in this study are in the form of sentences containing speech errors made by several reporters from different fields in CNN news. The data sources are the five hottest news programs taken from different reporters on the latest news. The latest news videos are downloaded from the CNN website index. In this case, by using data sources from various fields of reporters in bringing news, it is hoped that researchers will find it easier to analyze speech errors that occur in language. With data collection carried out in the research design, namely "Observation".

Therefore, the researchers choose CNN because news is a report about events or opinions that have important value. The style of news presentation by news announcers also plays an important role in the presentation of the news. A news anchor "a television personality who presents material prepared for a news program and times must improvise commentary for live presentation". CNN International's style of delivery, broadcast in more than 200 countries, differs from that of its competitors. Anderson Cooper's philosophy, Anchor CNN, is that the current Anchor is an Anchor who delivers news honestly, as it is according to what facts he knows, does not know, and is close to the audience. He said that viewers no longer trusted Anchor like in the past where Anchor was a very knowledgeable person and far from the reach of the audience. The current anchor must be honest with the audience by telling what they know and do not know.

Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data for this research, the researchers decided to do several technique to get any data to make an accurate data analysis. The first step was downloading video braking news CNN in YouTube, the second transcribing report of reporters script from YouTube video, and the third tabulating. It means to make easy to find the data speech error to enable researchers to analyze.

Technique of Data Analysis

In collecting data for this study, the researchers decided to do several technique to get any data to make an accurate data analyze.

1. Observing the video of reporter CNN
2. Transcribing the speech in the video
3. Identifying the speech error in the conversation in the video
4. Classifying the data based on the formulation of problem.
5. Analyzing the data.
6. Reporting the result of the data after data were analyzed.

Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of method, which is used to collect data. there are two kinds of instrument used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher herself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data with speaking and listening. And also reported the result of study, because the data source is speech error of reporters in breaking news on CNN, the researcher need a laptop, computer, YouTube, news, earphone, recorder, headphone, television, (as non-human instrument and also need a reporters, human, (as human instrument).

Results and Discussion

Research Findings

Based on data analysis in the previous point, the researchers made the finding of the data based on the problem of the research into table. The types of the speech error in “breaking news on CNN” that found 5 types of speech errors, namely: silent pause, filled pause, repeats, corrections, slip of tongue. Meanwhile, the types of speech error based on theory Clark, there 5 kinds of speech error. So, the researchers make the table of the data (Table 1) that found in YouTube video in breaking news CNN, the received data were also interpreted in percentage diagram (Fig. 2).

The researchers used the formula:

$$\frac{\text{The number of frequencies}}{20} \times 100\%$$

Table 1. Types of Error of Reporters in Breaking News on CNN

No	Speech Error Types	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Silent pause	1	5%
2.	Filled pause	1	5%
3.	Repeats	1	5%
4.	Corrections	2	10%
5.	Slip of tongue	15	75%
	Total	20	100%

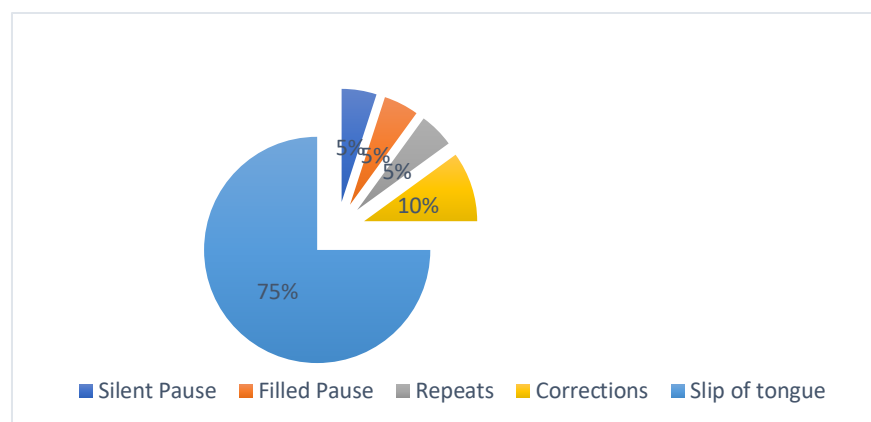


Fig. 2. Speech Error of Reporters in Breaking News on CNN

Based on Table 1, the researchers only find 5 type of speech error. To avoid excessive discussion of the data, the researchers filter some data which can represents

all data to explain as samples data from each type of speech error. For more detail, they are explained below:

1. Silent pause. Based on the data analysis the researchers take, there are 1, which is categories data as found in reporters report in YouTube video breaking news CNN. The researcher found one in reporter report the breaking news. The silent pause: the reporter silent for ten second on report breaking news.

2. Filled pause. Based on the data analysis the researchers take, there are 1, which is categories data as found in reporters report in YouTube video breaking news CNN. The researchers found one in reporter report the breaking news. The filled pause: the reporter filled pause: 'eeh', 'hm', on report breaking news.

3. Repeats. Based on the data analysis the researchers take, there are 1, which is categories data as found in reporters report in YouTube video breaking news CNN. The researchers found one in reporter report the breaking news. The repeats: the reporter: 'sorry', 'ya', on report breaking news.

4. Corrections. Based on the data analysis the researchers take, there are 2, which is categories data as found in reporters report in YouTube video breaking news CNN. The researchers found one in reporter report the breaking news. The corrections: the reporter: 'make' became 'made', on report breaking news.

5. Slip of tongue. Based on the data analysis the researchers take, there are 15 data, which are categories data as found in reporters report in YouTube video breaking news CNN. The researchers found one in reporter report the breaking news. The slip of tongue: if reporter want to say 'now' became 'know' on report breaking news.

Discussion

Speech Error is the disruption in the production of speech through a conscious or unconscious linguistic deviation from the apparently intended form of an utterance. Based on the results of the analysis of the YouTube video that the researchers took, 2 data were found about filling in the gap and all of these data. Based on the data from CNN's YouTube video breaking news script found, the dominant, type of speech error in YouTube videos is slip of tongue, namely 15 data. In the Table 1 the speech, error type is filled pause 1 and correction 2, and there are also repeats 1 and silent pause 1.

The most frequent speech error in YouTube videos on CNN news is the 'slip of tongue'. The researcher begins to answer the second research problem, which is formulated as the following question, "What are the types of dominant speech errors that reporters make in breaking news on CNN?"

From tracing the findings to answering the first research question, researchers found that the type of speech error used in CNN's news on YouTube videos is a 'slip of tongue'. From the tongue. In conclusion, the dominant category used in CNN breaking news on YouTube videos is slip of tongue, which has several characteristics. The tongue is slipped, which means that in the large Indonesian dictionary it means that the tongue sprain has the wrong meaning; mispronounced the sentence.

Based on Clark and Clark theory, types of speech error can be divided into five types, there are: silent pause, filled pause, repeats, corrections, slip of tongue.

1. Silent pause. A period of no speech between words can be called silent pause. Speed of talking is almost wholly controlled by the sum of such Pausing. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot and when they speed up their rate of words, they do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words.

2. Filled Pause. The next type of speech, errors is filled pause. The period of no word between the speeches is filled up by the expressions such as "er", "ah", "mm", "uh" or any others that fill the gap when the speaker is speaking.

3. Repeats. It occurs when the speakers repeat one or more words in an utterance when people talk very fast and spontaneously.

4. Corrections. The category of that is called corrections is quite similar to false starts. Something that makes them different is that corrections contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", or "that is-, or" well "to mark the phrases as a correction.

5. Slip of the Tongue. There are several subtypes of slips of the tongue.

Anticipation is when a speaker intends to say 'take me to ride, "but says instead" take me to tide, "anticipating the" p "at the beginning of" ride "in the speaker's pronunciation of" take.

- Perseveration is the opposition of anticipation;

E.g., Take me to ride → take met to tide

- Reversal is two segments are interchanged. Reversal happened in two syllables;

E.g., lighter → tighler

- Blends are the speaker mixes two words together taken the first half of on and the second half of other;

E.g., Boys and Girls → Boris

- Haplologies are the speaker leaves out a short stretch of speech.

E.g., unanimity → unamity

This research is supported by several references in previous related research. There are differences and similarities of this research with the previous research: that thesis is "Farida Indri Wijayanti (2012), in her journal with title "Speech Errors In A Talk Show Program Of Metro Tv Face To Face With Desi Anwar Broadcasted In January To June 2012", that is has same theory and object also with the speech error in "CNN" YouTube video, the researchers used Clark and Clark theory. And also these thesis has the same subject, there are Television program. And the differences is, in Farida's thesis, it has "Filled Pause" as the dominant type of speech error. However, in this thesis ha "Slip of Tongue" as the dominant type of speech error.

Conclusion

Based on the research problem, the focusing of this study is identified the type of speech error that are found. The object of research is YouTube video that was made by Clark and Clark the title "CNN". During the analysis of data the write tried to find the utterances that related to speech error. The types of speech error found in this result of analysis data are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, corrections, slip of tongue.

From discussion in chapter 4, the researchers analyzed the data by using language style based on Clark and Clark. The data is gotten from YouTube video in CNN. This YouTube video describes American. This YouTube video is reporter report the Breaking News. Based on the analysis the researchers done, there are 7 video in YouTube. From those utterances only 20, include into speech error. Those data are detailed as follow: silent pause 1 datum, filled pause 1 datum, repeats 1 datum, corrections 2 data and slip of tongue 15 data. The dominant type of speech error is slip of tongue, which is 15 data.

References

Akmajian, A., Demer, R.A., Farmer, A.K., Harnish, R.M. (2001). *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Al-Dawoody, M., Abuslema, N. (2020). Spontaneity of Speech Errors: A Diagnostic Psycholinguistic Case Study. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 10(92), <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v10n3p92>

- Ary, D., Jacobs. L. C., & Sorensen, C. (2010). Introduction to Research in Education (8th ed). California: Wadsworth.
- Bogdan, R., Biklen, S. (2007). Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theories and methods. London: Pearson.
- Browman, C., Goldstein, L. (1989). Articulatory gestures as phonological units. *Phonology*, 6(2), 201-252. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0952675700001019>
- Chomsky, N., Halle, M. (1968). The Sound Pattern of English. New York: Harper and Row. Available at: http://www.linguist.univ-paris-diderot.fr/~edunbar/ling499b_spr12/readings/Chomsky,%20Halle%20-%201968%20-%20The%20Sound%20Pattern%20of%20English.pdf
- Clark, H.H., Clark, E.V. (1997). Psychology and Language: An Introduction to Psycholinguistics. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc.
- Erta, F. (2019). Speech Error of Reporter in Breaking News on Metro TV. Unpublished Thesis. Medan: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Fauziati, E. (2009). Readings on Applied Linguistics. Surakarta: Era PustakaUtama.
- Fitriana, M. (2018). Slips of the Tongue in Speech Production of Indonesia State Officials: A Psycholinguistic Study. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 3(4), 536-540. <https://doi.org/10.22161/ijels.3.4.10>
- Fromkin, V. A. (1973). Speech errors as linguistic evidence. The Hague, the Netherlands: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Indah, N.R. (2004). Language Production and Speech Error. New York: Routledge. Available at: <http://repository.uin-malang.ac.id/1138/2/language.pdf>
- Jodai, H. (2011). An Introduction to Psycholinguistics. Available at: <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED521774>
- Kelاهر, Ch. (2016). What is Psycholinguistic. Apa Books Blog. Available at: <https://blog.apabooks.org/2016/07/06/what-is-psycholinguistics/>
- Khafidhoh, K. (2015). A Descriptive Review on Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics. *The Journal of English Studies*, 2, 32-37. <https://doi.org/10.26555/adjes.v2i2.2978>
- Lunenburg, F.C. (2010). Communication the Process, Barriers, and improving effectiveness. *Schooling Journal*, 1(1), 1-10. Available at: <http://www.nationalforum.com/Electronic%20Journal%20Volumes/Lunenburg,%20Fred%20C.%20Communication%20Schooling%20V1%20N1%202010.pdf>
- Muthmainnah, M. (2014). The analysis of Speech Errors Made by the Main Actors in Bad Boys I the Movie at Education Faculty of Al AsyMandar University 2014. *Journal Papatuzdu*, 8(1), 55-61. Available at: <https://journal.lppm-unasman.ac.id/index.php/pepatudzu/article/view/22/21>
- Nordquist, R. (2020). What Is Psycholinguistics? Available at: <https://www.thoughtco.com/psycholinguistics-1691700>
- Pardede, H., Herman, Pratiwi, H. (2019). An Analysis of Politeness Principle Maxims found in Big Hero 6 Movie. *European Exolatory Scientific Journal*, 3(4), 1-7. Available at: <https://syniutajournals.com/index.php/EESJ/article/view/87>
- Pasaribu, S., Herman, Silalahi, D.E. (2019). The Speech Act between Teacher and Students in Teaching Learning Process. *Multidisciplinary European Academic Journal*, 1(1), 1-7. Available at: <https://www.syniutajournals.com/index.php/MEAJ/article/view/94>
- Purba, N. (2018). The Role of Psycholinguistics in Language Learning and Teaching. *Tell Teaching of English Language and Literature Journal*, 6(1), 47-54. <https://doi.org/10.30651/tell.v6i1.2077>

Utami, A., Malihah, N. (2018). Speech Errors Produced by EFL Learners of Islamic Boarding School in Telling English Story. OKARA: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra, 12, 191. <https://doi.org/10.19105/ojbs.v12i2.1930>