SPEECH ERROR MADE BY BERTIE, THE MAIN CHARACTER, IN *THE KING'S SPEECH* MOVIE

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VIRTUAL REFERENCE
SPEECH ERROR MADE BY BERTIE, THE MAIN CHARACTER, IN THE KING’S SPEECH MOVIE

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ABSTRACT
This is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to describe the types of speech errors made by Bertie, to describe the frequency of speech errors made by Bertie, to describe the dominant speech error found in the conversation made by Bertie, to reveal the source of error appear by Bertie, and to describe the pedagogical implication in The King’s Speech movie. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation by noting and coding the data which contain speech errors in The King’s Speech movie. The researcher analyzes the data based on psycholinguistic approach. From the data analysis, the researcher finds all types of speech error based on the theory of Clark and Clark and Jean Aitchison. From the data analysis, the researcher finds nine types of speech errors, namely: silent pause, filled pause, retraced false start, unretraced false start, corrections, interjections, repeats, stutters, and slip of the tongue. From 130 data the researcher finds nine speech errors, there are (1) silent pauses (52 or 40%), (2) filled pauses (4 or 3.08%), (3) repeats (34 or 26.15%), (4) unretraced false starts (5 or 3.85%), (5) retraced false starts (1 or 0.78%), (6) corrections (3 or 2.30%), (7) interjection (3 or 2.30%), (8) stutters(27 or 20.78%), and (9) slips of the tongue (1 or 0.78%). In the mean time, the researcher finds some sources that cause speech errors. There are cognitive, psychological, and social reasons. There are many speech errors committed by Bertie in The King’s Speech movie which caused by certain aspects. It means that speech error is commonly committed by people either native or non-native speakers.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics, Speech Production, Speech Error

A. INTRODUCTION
Communication is the passing of messages, information, ideas, attitudes, feelings, fears, doubts, news, emotions, etc to and from one person to another person or to a group. The great condition if it is effective communication which is the passing of the right message or information to the right person, in the right way, at the right time, and with the right effect, impact, and outcome (Jean, 2009: 1).

So, communication is a mixture of personal attributes and organizational aspect. It is considered effective when it succeeds in evoking a desired response from the other person.
Speech error is usual thing when everyone can make error in their speaking. The sources of speech errors are the result of the speaker has in trying to plan and execute speech at the same time (Clark and Clark, 1977: 260) but not all take it well in speech (Fauziati, 2011: 87). It includes hesitations, corrections, uh, pauses, and many other indications which are typical speech errors from such difficulties (Clark and Clark, 1977: 260).

It aims to describe the types, the frequency, the dominant speech error, and to reveal the source of error appear by Bertie, also to describe the pedagogical implication in The King’s Speech movie. The researcher analyzes the data based on psycholinguistic approach. From the data analysis, the researcher finds all types of speech error based on the theory of Clark and Jean Aitchison.

From the data analysis, the researcher finds nine types of speech errors, namely: first, silent pause, it is a period of no speech between words. It take time before an increase of information, its duration and localization has to be applied (Tissi, 2000: 5). Second, filled pause, it is a gap filled by ah, er, uh, mm, or the like. Vocalized Expressions of hesitation is used regardless of their duration (Caldognetto in Tissi, 2000: 11). Third, retraced false start, and fourth, unretraced false start, False starts occur when the speaker interrupts an utterance and begins a new one without completed it (Coldognetto in Tissi, 2000: 12). Fifth, corrections, it is like false starts. They consist of a “correction phrase” like I mean, that is, or rather, and you know (Clark and Wasow, 1998: 201) to mark the phrase as a correction and followed by the “corrected words”, the words to replace what was said earlier. Sixth, interjections, Fadyen (2007: 1) said “an interjection is a word added to a sentence to convey emotion. It is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence. Seventh, repeats, its words are one of the most common disfluencies in spontaneous speech (Clark and Wasow, 1998: 202). Eighth, stutters, it is no simple speech impediment. It is a complicated disorder which has both physical and emotional aspects (Fraser, 2002: 19). And in the last, slip of the tongue, it is a mistake in speaking, usually trivial, sometimes amusing (Nordquist, 2013: 1) and focuses in anticipation, Smith (2003: 1) defined anticipation as error where an early output is corrupted by an element belonging to a later one. For anticipations the slip of tongue comes before the origin.

The cognitive, psychological, and social reasons are the sources that lead the occurrence speech errors are found in The King’s Speech movie (Clark and Clark, 1977: 260). Cognitive reasons relate to the complex subject that makes speaker to difficult to speech clearly. Psychological reasons relate to certain conditions such as anxious, nervous, in hurry, or others that make
them feel difficult to produce speech. It is based on feeling and emotion. Social reasons relate to social relationship with people in the environment that can influence the speaker to utter the speech.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer takes descriptive qualitative research because the writer intends to identify the variation of speech errors of Bertie’s speech as a main character in The King’s Speech movie. This research is proposed to clarify the percentage of each type of speech error by Bertie and find the sources of the speech errors in The King’s Speech movie. The subject in this research is Bertie, the main character in The King’s Speech movie. The data in this study are sentences containing speech errors find in the data source which is the manuscripts and dialog in The King’s Speech movie. The data source is The King’s Speech written by David Seidler. The writer focuses on utterances made by Bertie. The writer uses documentation as the method of the collecting the data in this research. The steps are as follows:

1. Watching the original movie of The King’s Speech.
2. Noting all the speech errors made by Bertie in The King’s Speech movie.
3. Re-typing all utterances contain speech errors in The King’s Speech movie.
4. Coding the data which contain speech errors in The King’s Speech movie. For the coding of the data the writer uses certain system such as: 0001/TKS/Type, which means:
   - 0001= Number of data
   - TKS = The King’s Speech
   - Type :
     - SP = Silent Pause
     - FP = Filled Pause
     - RP = Repeat
     - UR = Unretraced False Start
     - RT = Retraced False Start
     - CR = Correction
     - IT = Interjection
     - ST = Stutter
     - SOT = Slip of the Tongue

In this case, the writer submits utterances in The King’s Speech movie, especially types of speech error. The writer uses psycholinguistic theory of Herbert H. Clark and Eve V. Clark. It is conducted as the following procedures.

1. Identify the language form of speech error in the script of The King’s Speech movie.
2. Agglomerate the utterances in script of The King’s Speech movie suitable with the types of speech error.
3. Calculate the percentages of the types of speech error by referring to Clark and Clack’s theory each other.
4. Draw conclusion based on the data analysis of speech errors found in the script of *The King's Speech* movie.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter the writer analyzes the findings of the research consist of the types of speech error, the frequency of each type of speech error, and the sources of speech error based on data taken from the speech errors of Bertie. the main character in the king’s speech movie. In this research, the writer analyzes types error by classifying the data based on the theory of Clark and Clark, but for slip of the tongue the writer uses the theories that are the combination between Aitchison theory (1998: 240-247). There are 9 types of speech error; silent pause, filled pause, repeat, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, stutter, slip if the tongue.

a. Types of Speech Error

The writer finds nine types of speech error in this research. There are:

1) Silent pauses

The writer finds 52 data of 130 data or 40% of silent pause. The example of data analysis is Bertie said “I have received // from his majesty the king”. In his speech, firstly Bertie said “I have received “, and then he stopped his speech because his mind was planning and thinking of what the words to say next. He was silent at a moment without producing any speech and the she continued his speech after finding the words needed to say, that was “from his majesty the king “. This phenomenon is known as a silent pause; a period of no speech between words. Speakers usually make silent pause when they have difficulties in planning his speech. It often occurs in spontaneous speech.

2) Filled pauses

From 130 data, the writer finds 4 data or 3,08%. The example of filled pause is the Bertie’s speech. He said “This is Doctor Logue of Harley Street. He’s ,emm, my speech therapist”. Firstly, Bertie said “This is Doctor Logue of Harley Street. He’s”, after saying that, Bertie hesitated for a moment, but he did not want to stop his speech in the middle of his speech. He preferred to fill a gap by producing sound “emm” while planning and thinking of what he would say next before continuing his words. Then, he continued his speech after getting the right words ” my
speech therapist”, to be uttered “This is Doctor Logue of Harley Street. He's ,emm, my speech therapist”. The type of speech error like that is called filled pause.

3) **Repeats**

The researcher finds 34 data of 130 data or 26.15%. The following are those examples of the analysis. Bertie said “Yet I am the seat of all authority. Why? Because the Nation believes that when I / I speak / I speak for them. But I cannot speak!” It is error because Bertie repeated one word or constituent he said earlier in his speech. In psycholinguistic study, this phenomenon is called repeat.

4) **Unretraced False Starts**

The researcher finds 5 data or 3.85% of 130 data. In here, the example is Bertie said “Penguins have wings which should \ is shaped like herrings.” Bertie’s speech shows that firstly he said “Penguins have wings which should” after he was aware of his mistake, then he replaces his error by saying the correct word “is shaped like herrings.” directly without retracing the previous word. On the other word, he only corrects the wrong word into the corrected word. This phenomenon belongs to speech error and called unretraced false start.

5) **Retraced False Starts**

The writer finds only one data from 130 data in this research or 0.78%. The example is Bertie said “I’m not having this conversation again. Met \ The matter's settled.” That utterance shows that Bertie has made speech error. He first said “met”, but “met” was not the word she wanted to say. Actually the word he needed to say was “matter”. So Bertie repaired the wrong word “met” into the correct one “matter” by retracing the previous word “the”. It means after he retraced word, then he added replacement word to change the wrong word that was said earlier. This speech is named retraced false start.

6) **Corrections**

In this research, the researcher finds 3 data or 2.30% of 130 data. Here, the example of this type, Bertie said “David and I were very close young da -you know- young bucks”. Bertie said “you know” for prepare the next speech. Bertie corrected her speech error by using an explicit phrase or word like “you know: as correction phrase to replace wrong words he said earlier. This speech error is known as correction.
7) **Interjections**

This researcher finds 3 data or 2.30% of 130 data in this research. There is the example Bertie’s speech then he finds that Bertie’s speech contains interjection when Bertie said “Bugger off *well* bloody bugger to you, you beastly bastard.” This utterance shows that Bertie has stopped to pick out “bloody bugger” as just one of several possibilities Bertie could mention. “well” signals that Bertie is choosing the word “bloody bugger” from among a set of alternatives. Interjection is almost similar to filled pause, both of them show that the speaker pauses at moment and fills the gap by sound, but interjection “oh, ah, well, and say” has function as mentioned above.

8) **Stutters**

The stutter type in this research, the researcher finds 27 data or 20.78% of 130 data. The example is Bertie said “I have received from his Majesty the k-k-k king.” In her speech, Bertie spoke the same sound [k] rapidly in uttering word “king”. It shows that when he says the same sound, he is actually planning the next words to say. It is called stutter.

9) **Slips of the Tongue**

The researcher finds only 1 data or 0.78% of 130 data. There is the example. Bertie said “A dispatch from Mr. Baldwin which I don’t understand a word of Dav \(\rightarrow\) Davids finannaces”. Actually the target words would be produced by Bertie is “Davids”, but he includes “dav” to anticipation the next word. After he finds the target word, he utters “Davids”. So include “dav” in this utterance is speech error.

**b. Frequency of each type of Speech Error**

On The King’s speech movie, the writer has found all kinds of speech errors based on theory of Clark and Clark and other psycholinguists. However, the frequency of each speech error is difference.
From the chart above, the writer finds the dominant speech error appear in the data is silent pause with the total number of speech errors are 52 utterances or about 40%. The lowest speech error appear in the data are retraced false start and slip of the tongue. It is only one utterance or 0.78%. Silent pauses are the dominant speech errors because it is actually difficult to speak and think of what to say at the same time so that Bertie needs time to retrieve the word and finally causes he hesitate his speech at a moment.

c. **Sources of Speech Error**

The writer also presents the analysis of sources of the speech error in this part. Commonly, speech error can be caused by many reason of planning difficulty. There are:

1) **Cognitive Reasons**

   In cognitive reasons, the complex subject makes speaker to difficult to speech clearly. Such as in The King’s Speech movie some complex situation where Bertie tell about Penguin story and what happened in the past of his life, he makes many speech errors. Such as He said “Princess Elizabeth and // Princess Margaret whose Papa was a penguin.” He takes longer time to say next sentences “Princess Margaret”. From the condition,
Bertie try to remember and to string up sentences to be a complete story suitable with his imagines. It is a complex thing but it is difficult for him to remember and to produce sentences in same time.

2) Psychological Reasons

In psychological reasons, the speaker who in certain conditions such as anxious, nervous, in hurry, or others often make speech error. It is based on feeling and emotion. In this research, speech error are caused by 3 aspects. There are nervous condition, scary condition, and feeling sad condition. The example is when Bertie stands up in front of his society to speech in the first time, he feels so nervous. Such as he said “I have received // from his majesty the k-k-k // the King”. Bertie makes 3 speech errors in one moment, silent pause, stutter, and repeat. This condition lay heavy on speech. It makes Bertie to feel under pressure. He sees many people who look at and listen him quietly. It is nervous condition.

3) Social Reasons

Social relationship with people in the environment can influence the speaker to utter the speech error. Especially, the important people who stand in around the speaker and related to the speaker directly. In the research, speech errors appear when the speaker talks with his father, King George V and his old brother, David. They are Bertie’s families who contribute to personal character and psychological of Bertie. The example is when Bertie speaks directly with his father, King George V, much experiences rise from Bertie. There are not only scary but also homage. Bertie’s father hopes Bertie can continue the throne as the next king. It’s not easy for Bertie. The weakness in the speech is one thing that makes him feel unable. He said to his father such as “He’s broken with // Lady Furness”. In here, Bertie gets speech error, especially silent pause because he takes longer time before utter next words “Lady Furness”.

2. Discussion

The writer explains and discusses the findings related to the types of speech error, the frequency of speech error and the sources of the speech error.
a. **Types of Speech Error**

In this research, speech errors made by Bertie in The King’s Speech, the writer applies 8 types of speech error by psycholinguists Clark and Clark theory (1977: 263) and 1 type of Jean Aitchison theory. There are silent pause, filled pause, repeat, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, stutter, and slip of the tongue. Equal with Nisa’s study also applies Clark and Clark theory and Jean Aitchison, the finding research are 9 types speech errors. In Hidayat’ study, the subjects in this research are two people. The writer applies two theories too, the difference is the types of speech errors that contain silent pause, filled pause, repeat, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, stutters, selection errors, blends, and anticipation. Different in Rakhmawati’s study, the types of speech errors based on the theory proposed Victoria A. Fromkin. There are shift, exchange, anticipation, perseveration, addition, deletion, substitution, blend.

So, in this research has similar basic theories with Nisa’ study and Hidayat’ study. There are speech error by Herbert H. Clark and Eve V Clark and a theory of slip of tongue by Jean Aitchison. It is different with Rakhmawati’s study that applies Victoria A. Fromkin.

b. **Frequency of Speech Error**

In this part, the researcher will show the differences between the frequency of each speech error on this research and the previous studies made by Hidayat’s study and Nisa’s study, but the Rakhmawati’s study is not included to this chart because it has long different type of speech errors. The differences can be seen from the chart below.

Chart Frequency Speech Error of the Current Research, Nisa’s study and Hidayat’s study (Previous research)

Chart shows that speaker tend to make silent pause and repeat. However, in this research and the previous one, the frequency of silent pause is more than repeats. Both of the researches describe that silent pause is the dominant speech error because from all subject of
researches, silent pause is speech error that often applied. It means that silent pause is the common speech error compared with other kinds of speech error.

c. Sources of Speech Error

The cognitive, psychological, and social reasons are the sources that lead the occurrence speech errors are found in The King’s Speech movie. Different with the previous study, Nisa’s study explains the sources of speech error only by psychological condition. Such as nervous, slowly hesitate, spontaneously and fast, also misplanned. Hidayat’s study appears 5 sources of speech error in Presidential Debates. There are cognitive reason, anxiety reason, social reasons, the result of gross difficulties of the speaker to plan and execute speech at the same time and the result of the more localized difficulties speakers have in forming the articulator muscles in the production of sounds. Rakhmawati’s study informs different source. The source is only the result of more localized difficulties that speaker has in forming the articulatory programs to guide the articulatory muscles in executing speech.

D. PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATION

The teachers can increase learner’s speaking ability with some explanation. There are:

1. The teachers can give enough time to the learners to prepare his speaking in teaching speaking process so that he can speak English well. Times of thinking is needed by the learner to collect word by word to be an utterance. Some learners often have difficulty to plan the sentence that they want to utter. Especially if the learners are non-native speaker. It is very important. First, they will create a sentence in Indonesian language. Then, they find the English word by word. And begin to create the words to be English form. The teacher take care the learners when they plan and execute the utterances carefully. So, it can make their speech may contains few or even no speech errors.

2. The teacher gives up the belief that the learners have to be perfect. Most people are afraid of public speaking because they fear the embarrassment of making mistakes in front of others. Anxiety over mistakes only makes mistakes more likely. The solution is to accept that mistakes are going to happen sometimes, and to develop the ability to recover from them quickly. The way to recover from a speech error is to observe it dispassionately, take whatever corrective action is appropriate, regain your composure, focus on what to say next and get on with it.

3. Besides that, the teachers can act as monitor, editor, and corrector of learners’ speech. It means that they can understand whether their learners speak fluently or not and then they can determine the score of the learners’ speaking. The teachers also know that speech error is commonly committed by people both of the native speakers and non native speakers. So, speech error is natural condition that can be happen to everyone.
E. CONCLUSION

So, there is conclusion of this research. Speech error that is happened in native speaker like Bertie is commonly thing. Generally, it’s happen in some conditions, such as the condition that makes speaker to difficult to speech clearly relates to the complex subject, in certain conditions such as anxious, nervous, scary condition, and feeling sad, and in social relationship with people in the environment that can influence the speaker to utter the speech who contribute to personal character and psychological of Bertie.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


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