A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ERRORS PRODUCED BY MAIN CHARACTERS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE

Research Paper

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language must have such kind of process which makes the communication run well among human, namely a process of how language is used and produced. Related to how language is used and produced, there is linguistics, a study of language, which absolutely covers them. Meanwhile, there is psycholinguistics which deals with how language is produced, perceived, comprehended, and remembered. Psycholinguistics is a study of language behavior: how real (rather than ideal) people learn and use language to communicate ideas.

A speaker, whether he is still a child or an adult, may not be fully aware at all when he is producing a sentence especially in spontaneous speech. Conversely, the occurrence may also happen with the speaker's awareness. In general, in producing a sentence, at least a sequence process might be involved, e.g. cognitive activities such as conceiving a message, selecting words, formulating a structured sentence, and articulating the sentence (Taylor, 1990: 98). The speaker, furthermore, can usually even forget their memory when they want to articulate certain words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. In this case, the speaker will usually make an action to solve their problem whether he is aware or unaware. In other words, there will be problems of speech production facing the speaker and accordingly usually making some errors.

The errors, filled and unfilled pauses, can be called as non-fluencies or hesitation phenomena (Garman, 1990: 119). Furthermore, there are roughly two kinds of these errors (Clark and Clark, 1997: 160). Some are the difficulties which are possessed by speaker in trying to plan execute speech at the same time. These include hesitation, correction, *uhs* which are considered as non-fluency. Other errors are the result of more localized difficulties which are experienced by the speakers in forming the articulatory program. The phenomenon is considered as slip of the tongue or spoonerism. In fact, this unique phenomenon is well-described in a movie entitled *Finding Nemo* which tells about fish life. However, it is quite enough to reflect real human life.

Finding Nemo is chosen as the object of this research due to some reasons. The first reason is because of *Finding Nemo* movie itself. It is actually a very famous cartoon movie especially dedicated to children. The characters in the movie are dubbed by wonderful voices which make the movie more interesting to watch. They extremely get the soul of every different character in *Finding Nemo*. The movie, which was made in 2003 in USA, is directed and written by Andrew Stanton. In addition, it is produced by Graham Walters and distributed by Walt Disney/Pixar. Surprisingly, the movie, which has the picture of Sidney, Australia as the setting, obtained an award for Best Animated Feature Film in 2003 and succeeded to get approximately $ 94 million.

The phenomena of speech errors actually occur in real situations because of certain causes which are reflected in the utterances of the characters in *Finding Nemo*. Shortly, the background of each character in the movie is

closely related to psycholinguistics. This becomes the second reason. There are certainly three main character in *Finding Nemo*, i.e. Nemo, Marlin, and Dory. Those main characters truly show very interesting phenomena related to their production.

The researcher absolutely focuses on the speech errors produced by those three characters. In the conversations done by the characters of the movie, it is seen that they frequently have problems of speech production-speech errors. The examples of the problem can be seen in the following excerpts.

Example I
Marlin : "Dory, Dory! Dory!"
Dory : "Hmm-mmm…"
Marlin : "Oh, Dory. I / I / I'm so sorry. This is all my fault, it's my fault…"

From the conversation above, we can see that Marlin repeats his conversation in the sentence "I / I / I'm so sorry". So, this is speech error and it is called repetition.

Example II
Coral : "I like Nemo."
Marlin : "Nemo? Well, we'll name one Nemo but I'd like most of them to be Marlin Jr."
Coral : "Just think that in a couple of days, we're gonna be parents!"

From the conversation above, we can see that Marlin stops his conversation and he inserts word "well" to think about what he want to say next in the sentence "Nemo? Well, we'll name one Nemo but I'd like most of them to be Marlin Jr." From this phenomenon, this is speech error and it is called filled paused.

Example III
Bruce : "Oh, come on, I insist"
Marlin : "Ookay that's all that matters."

From the conversation above, we can see that Marlin has difficulty when he said "okay" in the sentence "Ookay that's all that matters." From this phenomenon, this is speech error and it is called stutters.

Based on the background above the writer decides to carry out a research entitled "A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ERRORS PRODUCED BY MAIN CHARACTERS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE".

B. Previous Studies

The study of speech errors has been conducted by Purnawati (2009) who conducted "A Study on Speech Errors on Damashinta Sunday Work Out: Psycholinguistics Approach". In this research, the writer got the data from the caller when the radio was on-air on Sunday and she found 9 speech errors with the frequencies as follows: Silent Pause (19,05%), Filled Pause (50%), Repeat (10,95%), Retraced False Start (4,3%), Unretraced False start (1,3%), Correction (6,67%), Interjection (0,47%), Stutter (5,7%), and Slip of the Tongue (1,43%).

The second research was done by Diyah (2007) in "Speech Errors in English Conversation by Interlocutors in Asri Broadcasting Corporation: Psycholinguistics Approach". She got the data from the broadcaster and the phone-caller/interlocutors and the result of her research are utterances containing Silent Pause (11,2%), Filled Pause (43%), Repeat (7,8%), Retraced

False Start (7,5%), Unretraced False start (3,7%), Correction (6,5%), Interjection (7,5%), Stutter (0,4%), and Slip of the Tongue (1,9%).

The third study about speech errors has been conducted by Terao (1999) entitled "Comparative Analysis between Conduction Aphasia and Speech errors". This paper just compare between spontaneous speech errors and some conduction aphasic utterances made by two patients. The results of this study are as follows: 1) the frequency of contextual errors, whereas the tendency is reversed in conductive aphasic errors. 2) the phonological environment of the interacting elements as well as similarities between errors and sources should be considered seriously when we postulate the "phonological level" and "phonetic level".

Based on the researches above, the writer has different focus on the research, although the writer concerns the same object that is speech errors. The difference between this research and the first and the second previous research is the first and second previous research used radio as the subject, in this research used movie as a subject.

The different between this research and the third previous research is that this research will not analyze speech errors on aphasia like Terao compared conduction aphasia and speech errors. The writer is trying to complete or extend the previous study/research about psycholinguistics especially in speech errors and writer hopes will give more insight about speech errors in the movie.

C. Problems of the Study

In this research the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the types of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie?

2. What is the highest frequency of types of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie?

3. What are the causes of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie?

4. What is the highest frequency of causes of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie?

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer only focuses on the subjects of speech errors produced by main characters in *Finding Nemo*. The subjects are to be analyzed are: the types of speech errors, the frequency of the types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors, and the frequency of the causes of speech errors.

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem, the writer has some objectives as follows:

1. to identify the types of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie. The types of speech errors are non-fluency and slip

of the tongue. The detail description about types of speech errors will be discussed in the next chapter.

2. to describe the highest frequency of types of speech errors in *Finding Nemo* movie.

3. to describe the causes of speech errors produced by the main characters in *Finding Nemo* movie. There are two factors that caused non-fluency (cognitive difficulty and social factors) and there are three factors that caused slip of the tongue (cognitive difficulty, social factors, anomic aphasia).

4. to describe the highest frequency of causes of speech errors in *Finding Nemo* movie.

F. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give contributions to the related fields. It is dedicated to the study of speech errors that hopefully will be beneficial for the development of research for the field studies. Moreover, the result of this study can be used as a reference by other researcher to conduct further research dealing with speech errors.

2. Practical Benefit

This study is expected to improve the writer's knowledge in the psycholinguistics, especially in speech errors. To the society, this study is

expected to give the society a new perspective in understanding about speech errors and the caused of speech errors.

G. Research Paper Organization

Chapter I is Introduction, which contains background of the study, previous studies, problems of the study, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II underlying theory, which comprises the general information of psycholinguistics, speech production, speech errors, and the causes of speech errors,

Chapter III is research method. This chapter explains type of research, object of the research, data and data sources, techniques of collecting the data, and techniques of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV contains the research findings and discussion. The research findings contains the types of speech errors - non-fluency, slip of the tongue - , the frequency of types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors and the frequency of causes of speech errors. The research discussion consists of the result of the research findings.

Chapter V presents Conclusions and Suggestions.