SPEECH ERRORS OF GIRL ENVIRONMENT ACTIVIST'S SPEECH IN PLASTIC HEALTH SUMMIT 2021

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to describe the types of speech errors, the frequency of errors, and the causes of Speech Eerrors of Girl Environment Activist's Speech in Plastic Health Summit 2021. The type of this research is qualitative. The data are the utterances containing speech errors. The data was collected from videos watched on the plastic soup foundation YouTube account entitled Plastic Health Summit 2021 - Ms. Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani (Nina), with a duration of 7:38 (seven minutes and thirty-nine seconds). The researcher finds six types of speech errors based on the theory of Clark and Clark. There are 28 speech errors uttered by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani with the frequencies as follows: silent pause (eleven times), filled pause (nine times), retraced false start (three times), repeats and interjections (two times), and stutters (one time). There are three causes: cognitive difficulty, anxiety, and social reason, this is caused by the occasional lack of concentration while the speakers say, and their concentration being hampered by the surrounding environment. There are many speech errors committed by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani which mean that she needs to increase her ability to deliver her speech smoothly and clearly.

Keywords: Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Speech errors

INTRODUCTION

Psycholinguistics is a combination between language and psychology.[1] According to Tarigan, psycholinguistics is formed from two words, namely psychology and linguistics, which are two different fields of science. However, both of them make language their formal object, linguistics studies the structure of language, while psychology studies language behavior or language processes.[2] Psycholinguistics is defined as the study of human language, language comprehension, language production, and language acquisitions. The study of Psycholinguistics is able to describe what processes are experienced by humans in obtaining or using language in this life. Its goal is to understand how people understand and produce language. Language is also used as a tool to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings. that way language has a system of sound symbols that is expressed through speaking.

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[1] Ratu Annisa, "A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Speech Errors Made by Kamala Harris at the Debate of the Candidates for Vice President of America", S*kripsi* (Medan: Department of English Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021), pg. 1.

[2] Wahyudi Rahmat "Linguistik dan Psikolinguistik, Hubungan Psikologi dengan linguistik dan Objek kajian psikolinguistik" *article* (Medan: STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat), pg.1.

Speaking is more than just sound coming out of a speaker's mouth, it is a complex system that involves complicated choices related to the selection and ordering of meanings, sounds, and larger units and arrangements. When people speak, actually they arrange linguistic symbols in their mind (brain) and then produce them in the form of language by using their organs of speech. That is why we cannot separate speech from the process of thought. According to Taylor, the speaker will sometimes even forget their memory after they need to articulate bound words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.[3] That is because when we talk while stringing words or sentences it requires very focused concentration. In different words, there will be issues of vocalization facing the speaker and consequently usually create some errors.[4] Rodgers et al, state that the ability to speak clearly involves a complex brain system that is not fully understood.[5] In speaking, people not only have to think about how to convey their message to others but also how to produce language clearly and fluently. Therefore, there are some difficulties the speakers usually face when they speak to people, and almost every speaker makes mistakes unconsciously and these can be called speech errors.

Speech errors are errors in spontaneous speech and not the product of intentional ungrammaticality or dialects.[6] According to Cowles speech errors are blunders made by speakers when they wish to say one thing but utter something else instead.[7] It means that speech error is a mismatch between what we intend to say and what we actually say. Clark and Clark define, frequent speech errors made by speakers are linked to psychological principles that can be applied to genuine speech difficulties, such as speech errors. Clark and Clark stated that there are two major sources of speech error. First, the result of gross difficulties the speaker has in trying to plan and deliver a speech at the same time. These include hesitations, corrections, uhs, and many other indications that speakers are interrupting the execution to do further planning. Second, the result of more localized difficulties speakers has informed the articulatory program to guide the articulatory muscles in the production of sounds. These include all the "slips of the tongue", which multiply when speakers are tired, in a hurry, or under pressure.[8] Clark and Clark also mention that there are nine types of common speech errors, namely silent pause, filled pause, hesitation pause, repeats (the repetition of one or more words in a row), and then false starts (the corrections of a word), retraced false starts (the repetition of one or more words before the corrected words), then, there are corrections, interjections, stutters, and slips of the tongue or tongue-slips. Dian Juwita Hutapea said that speech errors tend to happen mostly in spontaneous conversations and are seldom to be found in planned speech. The mistakes made by the speaker do not always lead to misunderstandings, but sometimes only interfere with the listener's hearing and the speaker's performance. For everyday talk, it's not a problem, but for a speech that is watched by people all over the world, it's something disturbing. Even though, the researcher chooses speech errors as the topic of analysis because the writer wants to prove whether speech errors still seldom to be found in speech.

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[3] Wahyu Pamuji, "A Psycholinguistic analysis of speech errors produced by main characters in finding Nemo Movie", *Skripsi* (Surakarta: School of teacher training and education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2010), pg. 1.

[4] Ricky Martin M HT. SOIT, "Speech Errors Made by Taylor Swift during the interview In Ellen the Show: A Psycholinguistic Analysis", *Skripsi* (Medan: Department of English Literature Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021) pg. 1.

[5] Freddy Erta, "Speeh error of reporter in Breaking News on METRO TV", S*kripsi* (Medan: Faculty of teachers training and euation University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Medan, 2019), pg. 7.

[6] *grin.com/document/35422*

[7] Freddy Erta, "Speeh error of reporter in Breaking News on METRO TV", S*kripsi* (Medan: Faculty of teachers training and euation University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Medan, 2019), pg. 2.

[8] Atik Purnawati, "A Study on Speech Errors on Damashinta Sunday Work Out: A Psycholinguistic Approach", *Skripsi* (Surakarta: School of Teacher Training An andducation Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2009), Pg. 2.

Linguistics

The word linguistics derived from the Latin lingua, which means language. Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of language. The scientific study of language is called Linguistics, while the people who focus their research on language are called linguists. According to Dardjowidjojo that Language is a symbol of the arbitrer oral system worn by members of society language to communicate and interact with each other, based on a culture that they have together.[9] According to Akmajian The field of linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting area of study, 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 study of structure and functioning of human cognitive processes.[10]

Psycholinguistics

According to Field psycholinguistics is part of interdisciplinary linguistics, is a combination of psychology and linguistics that examines the relationship between the human mind and language. is an interdisciplinary science with the aim of making a coherent theory about the way in which a language is produced and understood, then Slobin said that psycholinguistics brings together theoretical to empirical tools, both psychology and linguistics to examine the mental processes that underlie the acquisition and use of language. In line with SloBin's opinion, Garnham stated that psycholinguistics is the study of the mental mechanisms that enable a person to use language.[11]

According to Clark and Clark , there are nine types of common speech errors, namely silent pause, filled pause, repeats (the repetition of one or more words in a row) and then false starts (the corrections of a word), retraced false starts (the repetition of one or more words before the corrected words), then, there are corrections, interjections, stutters, and slips of the tongue or tongues lips.[12]

Speech errors

Speech error is a mistake in speech production.[13] According to Clark and Clark, that there are two major source of speech errors. First, it results from the great difficulty of the speaker in trying to plan and execute the speech at the same time. These include hesitations, corrections, uh, and many other indications that the speaker is interfering with execution to do further planning. Second, the result of more localized difficulties speakers has in forming the articulatory program to guide the articulatory muscles in the production of sounds. This includes all "slips of the tongue", which occurs when the speaker

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[9] Freddy Erta, "Speeh error of reporter in Breaking News on METRO TV", S*kripsi* (Medan: Faculty of teachers training and euation University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Medan, 2019), pg. 8.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Tadkiroatun Musfiroh, *Psikolinguistik Edukasional,* cetakan edisi kedua (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 2017), pg. 1.

[12] Ricky Martin M HT. SOIT, "Speech Errors Made by Taylor Swift during the interview In Ellen the Show: A Psycholinguistic Analysis", *Skripsi* (Medan: Department of English Literature Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021), pg. 8.

[13] Atik PurnawatI, "A Study on Speech Errors on Damashinta Sunday Work Out: A Psycholinguistic Approach", *Skripsi* (Surakarta: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2009), pg. 2.

is tired, in a hurry, or under pressure.[14] According to Cowles that speech errors as mistakes that speakers make when they intend to say one thing but something else comes out instead. Levelt states that speech error is one of the language disorders like someone has problem to produce language. Speech errors can occur at each phase of speech production, that is, during lemma retrieval, grammatical and phonological encoding, as well as articulation. Meanwhle According to Dell linguistically speech error is defined to be an utterance that produces an anomalous percept that would be recognized as anomalous by the speaker.

Types of Speech errors

According to Clark and Clark that there are nine types of common speech errors, its types are:

1) Silent Pause

According to Clark and Clark silent pause is a period of no speech between words. Speed of talking is almost wholly controlled by the sum of such pausing. People who speak slowly do hesitation a lot and when they speed up their rate of words, they do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words. Silent pause is symbolized by [//].

For example:

- Turn on the // heater switch
- Wrap up the // food!
- Let's make some // cakes!

2) Filled Pause

Filled pause, according to Clark is a void filled with ah, er, uh, mm,or the like.[15] Fast speakers are fluent because the do not hesitate much and they don not stop often, while slow speakers don not speak fluently because they hesitate a great deal and they often stop at the filled pause. The slow speakers filled their pauses by saying the words er, uh, mm, or the like to fill the gap. This type of speech error is symbolized by […].

For example:

- Turn on the, *uh...,* heater switch
- Wrap up the, *ah...,* food!
- Let's make some, *er...,* cakes!

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[14] ibid

[15] Ricky Martin M HT. SOIT, "Speech Errors Made by Taylor Swift during the interview In Ellen the Show: A Psycholinguistic Analysis", *Skripsi* (Medan: Department of English Literature Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021), pg. 10.

3) Repeats

Repeats are repetitions of one or more word are repeated in a series.[16] Speakers intend to say something, but they make repeated speech errors. This usually happens when people speak spontaneously and quickly. They make repetitions of one or more words in a line. Repeat is symbolized by [/].

For example:

- Wrap up the food / the food!
- Let's make some cakes / some cakes!

4) Retraced False Starts

False Start (retraced) is corrected of a word also included the repeating of one or more words before the corrected word.[17] can mean When speakers realize that they made a speech error, they make corrections to their words. They make repetitions of one or more words before the corrected word. False starts (retraced) are symbolized by [\].

For example:

- Turn on the stove \ the heater switch.
- Wrap up the drink \ the food!
- Let's make some bread \ cakes!

5) Unretraced False Starts

Unretraced false starts do not include the repetition of one or more words in a sentence before the words that are being corrected.[18] There is no repetition of the words before the corrected words. What we are to do is correct the corrected words to the right ones directly. False starts (Unretraced) are symbolized by [\\].

For example:

- Wrap up the drink \\ food!
- Let's make some bread \\ cakes!
- These \\ those dirty cups.

6) Corrections

Corrections and false starts are very similar. 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.[19] Corrections occur when the speaker's better utterances to say and then the corrections they make take the place of previously said words that were deemed unintentional. This type can be marks when they are breaking their speech. It is symbolized by [–].

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[16] ibid

[17] Muthmainnah, "The Analysis Of Speech Errors Made By The Main Actors In Bad Boys I The Movie At Education Faculty Of Al Asy Ariah Mandar University 2014", *jurnal Pepatuzdu,* vol. 8 (1 November 2014), pg. 56.

[18] Ratu Annisa, "A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Speech Errors Made by Kamala Harris at the Debate of the Candidates for Vice President of America", S*kripsi* (Medan: Department Of English Faculty Of Cultural Sciences University Of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021), pg. 15.

[19] ibid

For example:

- Turn on the stove - I mean, the heater switch.
- Wrap up the drink - I mean, the food!
- We have an examination next week – well, on Monday, 21st of August.

7) Stutter

Stuttering occurs when a speaker is hesitant, stumbling, tense, jerky, or apprehensive. Stutters are identified by repeatedly repeating one letter or syllable before saying the next word. According to Clark that stutters frequently occur when people give the speech in the spontaneous situation because they have to plan the expressions in words in mind before delivery. Stutters or stammers are caused: A history of stammering in the family, some delay in acquiring language or articulation and considerable emotional stress.[20] .Stutters are symbolized by [- - -].

For example:

- Turn on the h-h-h heater switch

8) Interjections

Interjections, hesitation pauses, indicate that speakers must pause to consider their next words. They choose a specific interjection to indicate that they had to stop.[21] They are usually symbolized by [>]. The interjections oh, ah, well, and say are illustrated in the following sentences:

For example:

- Darn! I broke my bottle.

9) Slip of The Tongue

Slip of the tongue is one of the common speech errors. Scovel states that slip of the tongue or typographical mistakes are normal, everyday occurrences which pervade our speaking and our writing.[22] It is symbolized by [→].

a. Anticipation
Anticipation occurs when an element from the next element breaks the initial output item.
e.g. Take my bike → bake my bike

b. Perseveration
Perseveration is the opposition of anticipation.
e.g. Take me to ride → take met to tide

c. Reversal
Reversal is two segments that were exchanged. It occurred in two syllables.

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[20] Muthmainnah, "The Analysis Of Speech Errors Made By The Main Actors In Bad Boys I The Movie At Education Faculty Of Al Asy Ariah Mandar University 2014", *jurnal Pepatuzdu,* vol. 8 (1 November 2014), pg. 57.

[21] ibid

[22] Ratu Annisa, "A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Speech Errors Made by Kamala Harris at the Debate of the Candidates for Vice President of America", S*kripsi* (Medan: Department of English Faculty Of Cultural Sciences University Of Sumatera Utara Medan, 2021), pg. 19.

e.g. lighter→ tighler

d. **Blends**

The speaker's blends were blends two words taken from the first half of one and the second half of the other.

e.g. Boys and Girls → Boris

e. **Haplologies**

Haplologies are the speaker leaving a short stretch of speech. This can be omitted in the syllable.

e.g. beautiful girl →beauful girl

f. **Misderivations**

Misderivations are the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix or prefix to the word.

e.g. enjoyment → enjoity

g. **Word substitution**

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.

E. Causes of Speech errors

Three possible sources of influences influencing speech faults have been established by Clark & Clark[23]:

1) Cognitive Difficulty

Every speaker has different respons when they tried to produce between concrete and abstract words. It is possible that cognitive difficulty is the primary source of speech planning trouble. It is quite tough to explain those things because it will take longer to choose proper words to express the objects that will be explained. For example, when someone is asked to describe something, there are more hesitations scattered through the explanations than through the descriptions and right words to express it. At the level of word selection, hesitation should appear when the speakers difficult to find the right word.

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[23] Nur Kafifah, Nurul Aini "A ComparativeAnalysisof Spoken Error of Students' Utterances" *Pedagogy: Journal of English Language Teaching,* Vol. 8 (1 June2020)

2) Social Factors

Social factors are the next source of speech planning difficulty. There are two social explanations that will be discussed here: situational anxiety and social circumstances.

a) Situational Anxiety

When people talk about topics, they are anxious about, they tend to produce more silent pauses and other speech errors. Speakers grow tense, and their preparation and delivery become less effective. Another hypothesis is that what people talk about when they are concerned is simply more difficult mentally. It may be difficult for them to express their abstract anxiety states verbally, so they spend more time planning and groping for just the right words. The anxiety pause in this scenario comes from the same place as the stop in any other cognitively challenging conversation.

b) Social Circumstances

Under a press of conversation, speakers must make clear when they will have something to say. Speakers must make a clear when they still have something to say and when they are finished. If they hesitate too long at any point, someone else may take over the conversation. In this way, the speakers should make clear when they want to convey from the beginning to the end without any hesitation.

METHOD

This researcher employs descriptive qualitative research in conducting this research. It is called descriptive qualitative research, because it just collects the data, classifies the data, analyzes them and concludes the data at the end of it. According to Moleong, Descriptive qualitative is a type of research that results from descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the observed object or the data source. The researcher uses the psycholinguistics theory of speech errors as an approach in this study. and in this study, the focus is on Clark and Clark's theory. according to Clark and Clark, there are nine types of common speech errors, that are silent pause, filled pause, false start (untraced), false start (retraced), repeat, correction, interjection, stutter, slip of tongue. The purpose of this study was to analyze speech errors in Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech at Plastic Health Summit 2021.

The data was collected from videos watched on the plastic soup foundation youtube account entitled Plastic Health Summit 2021 - Ms. Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani (Nina), which was uploaded on November 18, 2021. *https://youtu.bes/RHbk8acijlQ.* This channel is an official international account with the theme that you want to stop plastic waste in the seas.

The first step conducted by the researcher is watching and listening carefully to Nina's speech in detail from the beginning to the end of the speech, taken note which related with the common speech errors, rewrite the text of the speech to make it clearer, after that, the researcher determined the parts that will be used as data sources, the researcher analyzed the types of errors and grouped the errors using nine types of

speech errors, namely that are silent pause, filled pause, false start (untraced), false start (retraced), repeat, correction, interjection, stutter, slip of tongue by Clark and Clark's theory. The last after collecting the data, it is concluded that the dominant results were found and their causes.

FINDINGS

There are nine types of speech errors. After doing research on the speech by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani which lasted 7:38 (seven minutes and thirty-nine seconds), the researcher founded 28 speech errors made by Aeshnina. However, among these errors, the researcher took ten errors as data. These ten data already explain other errors, because there were similarities in the causes of errors and also from the types of errors. The researcher describes the eight signs into eight datums, where each datum will be explained in detail by the researcher. The datum is on italic to distinguish with the explanation that exists below it. The following are the data found:

Table. Results of types of speech errors found in Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech

No	Speech Errors	Symbols	Total
1.	Silent pause	(//)	11
2.	Filled pause	(. . .)	9
3.	Repeats	(/)	2
4.	Retraced false start	(\ )	3
5.	Unretraced false start	(\\ )	-
6.	Corrections	(-)	-
7.	Stutters	(- - -)	1
8.	Interjections	(>)	2
9.	Slip of the tongue	(→)	-

Datum 1

Every year indonesia imports more than three million tonnes of (//) paper waste.

The first datum above, showed that Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani utters *Every year indonesia imports more than three million tonnes of,* then she stopped or paused for a moment before continuing to the next word *paper waste*. This type of error is silent pause where there is a period of silent between words that Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani made in the speech she delivered at plastic health summit 2021.

The causes of this error include anxiety where the speaker feels anxious and awkward and lacks confidence to deliver her speech in front of an audience where the listeners here are representatives of environtment activists from around the world. Her speech error occurred at the beginning of his speech where in between her words she was silent for a moment before continuing her next words. She spoke as he thought about moving on to the next words so that it was not impossible for a fourteen year old child to make mistakes because of his nervousness and mentality, which was not used to dealing with an audience that had to use English. When people are anxious about the topic that will be delivered, they tend to be more careful in choosing the words that will be organized to be a sentence. They pay more attention to the diction they are

going to speak. This can be seen from her speech, which is often silent when they compose the right sentence.

Datum 2

It could bring up to 900.000 tonnes of (/) of dirty contaminants.

In the second datum, Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani said *it could bring up to 900.000 tonnes of (/) of dirty contaminants*, the utterance contains repetition of the word *of*. This type of error is "repeats", the speaker intends to say something or continue the next words, but the speaker makes the mistake of saying a word that has been said before but is said again or repeated.

This happens when people speak spontaneously and quickly. pronouncing sentences will be difficult when under pressure such as limited time which makes the speaker rush to speak, resulting in speech errors such as repetition of this word. Mistakes like this can be due to social reasons where the speaker speaks quickly to save time and when the speaker tries to speak intelligibly, she often makes speech errors.

Datum 3

There is a lack of a waste collection system and ee (...) we don't have a waste sepaation policy.

The example above presents that Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani committed which contained filled pause. The speaker fills pause by saying the words er, uh, mm, or the like to fill the gap. In this utterance, after Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani said *there is a lack of a waste collection system and*, she stopped for a while and used *ee* to set the stop, before continuing to *we do not have a waste sepaation policy.*

The causes that affect Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani doing filled pause errors like this are cognitive difficulties, the speaker takes longer to explain abstract things because she has to choose words to express the object to be explained. when Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani tried to describe or explain about *there is a lack of a waste collection system*, she experienced doubts that spread through her explanation, she had to choose the right words to make her listeners understand her explanation by finding words that right to say. At the level of word selection, so that speech errors such as filled pauses occur, namely using "ee" on the sidelines of the speaking process.

Datum 4

Chiken eggs in Bangun village contaminated dioxin in the (in-in-in) the eggs exceeds the safe levels of dioxin in eggs.

The example above presents contained stutters, when Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani uttern *chicken eggs in Bangun village contaminated dioxin in the (in-in-in) the eggs exceed the safe levels of dioxin in eggs.* she repeated the word *"in"* many times before the next word was spoken.

The speaker stutters because she hesitates and nervous. The cause of the error made by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani on datum four was situational Anxiety. Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani experienced stutters because she felt anxious and nervous when giving a speech like the words that Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani said above she repeated the word "in" many times before the next word was spoken. The stuttering that happened to Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani was not because she had an illness but that stuttering generally occurs without a cause, but it occurs more often when the child

feels very happy, depressed, tired, and forced to speak. Many children have difficulty speaking fluently when learning difficult new grammar and word placement to form sentences. This is caused by differences in the way the brain processes grammar. Including English itself, this is the second language for Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani. A person who stutters processes language in the brain, then errors or delays in sending messages from the brain to the mouth muscles during speech, and finally stutters in speech.

Datum 5

We can get serious health defect (\) we can get serious health impact.

The above datum shows the initial error made by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani. False Start (retrace) is when speakers realize that they made a speech error, they make corrections to their words. They make repetitions of one or more words before the corrected word. Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani revealed that *we can get serious health defect (\) we can get serious health impact*, there was a repetition of the word *we can get serious health* and a change in the word *defect to impact.*

On this datum it shows where Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani made a speech error of the type retraced false Start where she had spoken but an error occurred and she repeated the words to correct it. Such errors could also be caused by cognitive difficulties which influenced Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani to make this speech error.

Datum 6

Yeah (>) and than i wrote again in march 2021 to the President of the USA Joe Biden.

The utterance above, Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani said *yeah*, *and than i wrote again in march 2021 to the President of the USA Joe Biden,* she started the utterance by saying *yeah*, as the filler and started uttering her words, before uttering *and than i wrote again in march 2021 to the President of the USA Joe Biden*. Type of this error is Interjections, where the speakers pause to consider their next words. They choose a specific interjection to indicate that they had to stop. In the word "yeah" indicates Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani has stopped to choose one of several possibilities that she can say from interjection.

This error occurred because Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani felt tense in her speech which was included in the type of error of anxiety.

Datum 7

Microplastics will absorb pollutants, such as industrial waste, pesticidies, (...) heavy metals and detergent.

In the next utterance, after Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani said *microplastics will absorb pollutants, such as industrial waste, pesticidies,* she stopped for a while and used **em** to set the stop, before continuing to *heavy metals and detergent*. The datum eight shows the same thing like in datum three that type of error is filled pause, where the speaker filled her pauses by saying the words er, uh, mm, or the like to fill the gap. A filled pause occurs most often when a speaker is thinking. Any spoken sound or word used to fill gaps in speech. "Uh", "um", "mm", and "well" are common filled pauses among English speakers.

These signs of nervousness or lack of skill which is the cause of the error here is social circumstances.

Datum 8

Indonesia lacks a proper waste management service, 60% of household product (\) of household waste managed.

The datum above show the same type like in datum five that type of error is Retraced false start, where the speaker realizes that she made a speech error, and she makes corrections to her words. She makes repetitions of one or more words before the corrected word In her utterance, *Indonesia lacks a proper waste management service, 60% of household product (\) of household waste managed.* Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani repeated the word *of household* and added the word *waste managed* and changed the word *product* to *managed*.

At this eight datum when her speech almost finished, Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani made another mistake caused by anxiety factors where Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani is not too focused and in a hurry to convey the contents of her speech, causing Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani to make a speech error in the form of a retraced false start.

DISCUSSION

From the findings above, the results founded were based on the types of speech errors theory proposed by Clark and Clark where Clark and Clark suggested that there are nine types of speech errors, namely silent pause, filled pause, repeats, unretraced false start, retraced false startretraced false start, correction, interjection, stutter, and slip of the tongue. From the nine types of errors above, the researcher only found six types of errors with a total of twenty-eight errors in Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech. The most frequently found part are silent pause and filled pause. The errors produced by AeshninaAzzahra Aqilani are caused by three sources of planning difficulties, they are anxiety, cognitive reason, and social reasons. The first cause is anxiety, situational anxiety happened to Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani due to a certain situation that makes her become anxious, tense, or worried about it. She tends to produce speech errors in speaking. The anxiety breaks up the planning and execution that becomes less efficient. When people are anxious about the topic that will be delivered, they tend to be more careful in choosing the words that will be organized to be a sentence. They pay more attention to the diction they are going to speak. This can be seen from her speech, which is often silent when they compose the right sentence. Furthermore, the cause that influenced Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani is a cognitive difficulty, because takes a longer time to produce sentences on the topic using abstract words than concrete words. Moreover, there are more hesitations scattered through the explanations than through descriptions, because it is harder to come up with explanations and the right words to express them. In addition, at the level of word selection, hesitations appear when the speaker has difficulty finding just the right word. Social reasons also happened to Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani uttering sentences will be difficult when under pressure. It indicates that the speaker tries to be conductive in speaking a word by selecting the word they will use. But when the speaker tries to speak understandably, she often do speech errors. Ack of preparation also can be the reason for the speech error. So, the speaker should make clear what she wants to convey from the beginning to the end without any hesitation.

From several previous studies that the researcher mentioned in chapter one, there were similarities and differences between the research and this study. Ricky Martin M HT. SOIT has conducted research with the title "Speech Errors Made by Taylor Swift during the interview In Ellen the Show: A Psycholinguistics Analysis". From his research found similarities and differences between his research and this study. The similarity found is in

causes of speech errors that are cognitive difficulty, social factors like anxiety, nervous or social circumstances. If his research is on interviews while this research is on speech. Meanwhile, differences were found in his research found nine types of speech errors. However, this study, found six types of speech errors.

Furthermore, in research conducted by Freddy Erta, entitled "Speech Error of Reporters in Breaking News on Metro Tv". his research speech errors spoken by the eight reporters is 179 times with the most dominant error is a filled pause. Meanwhile, in this study speech errors made by the speaker is 77 times and the most dominant error is a silent pause. his research just finds eight types of speech errors based on the theory of Clark and Clark. Then "A Psycholinguistics Analysis on Speech Errors Made by Kamala Harris at the Debate of The Candidates for Vice President of America" which has been researched by Ratu Annisa. in her research there is a similarity with this study, that there is no slip of the tongue found in the research. In her research, the causes of speech errors are anxiety and social circumstances.

However, it can be seen that speech errors are more often found in spontaneous speech than in planning speech. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Clark and Clark, that talking seems to require little thought or effort. Good planning can minimize the occurrence of speech errors, although Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech found some speech errors, but not as many errors as those found in spontaneous speech in previous studies, several errors were found although she has tried to formulate a plan related to what she wants to talk about fully before executing the speech. But it is all of the speech did not go well, because she hesitates or stop in the middle of a sentence for a moment to think of the appropriate word to be said next. She also often produces utterances which actually she does not intend to produce, thus lead the occurrence of speech errors in her speech. For the type of error, Clark and Clark's theory stated that there were nine types of errors that were commonly found but, in this study, only six errors were found as well as previous research on a debate which can be called spontaneous speech was only found eight types of errors.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the results of the research and analysis carried out by the researchers above, it can be seen or concluded that the types of speech errors made by Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech in Plastic Health Summit 2021 only found six types speech errors, which generally according to Clark and Clark there are nine types that are often conducted that is silent pause, filled pause, repeat, retraced false start, unretracted false start, corrections, Stutters, interjections, and slip of the tongue. There are 28 errors of the six types of speech errors found in Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech, namely silent pause, filled pause, retraced false start repeats and interjections and stutters.

The cause of speech error in Aeshnina Azzahra qilani's speech are anxiety, cognitive difficulty, and social reasons, situational anxiety happened to Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani due to a certain situation that makes her become anxious, tense, or worried that makes her tends to produce speech errors. cognitive difficulty, there are more hesitations scattered through the explanations than through descriptions, because it is harder to come up with explanations and the right words to express them. Social reasons also happened because uttering sentences will be difficult when under pressure

Based on the findings and discussions that researchers have presented in chapter four, the researcher realize that the result of this study are far from perfect, of course there are other things that must be addressed. Therefore, the researcher provides the following suggestions. First, the researcher can recommend for the teacher in the English teaching classes, it is better for the teacher to teach by speaking a good and clear language so that his students can imitate

him, and speak the accurate language in a logical way to cultivate the proficient use of foreign language for students. The teacher also explain to their students the types of language errors so that they are not accustomed to making these mistakes.

The researcher also suggests to students who are interested in linguistic studies can learn and understand more deeply about speech errors. Hopefully, the students can understand the types of causes of speech errors in their speech. And hence, they can easily describe the speech errors and can repair their speech. The last the researcher suggest to the other researcher is expected to give tips in order to minimize the errors produced by the speaker. So that, by the tips given, the speakers could make better and fluent speaking.

The last the researcher suggests to the next researchers to find another subject of their research and find and explore the one, such as grammatical error, lexical error, phonological error, etc. The researcher also suggests that further researchers can examine the semantics or messages contained in Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani's speech. Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani was known for sending letters of protest to world leaders about plastic waste. Nina did this because she was concerned about the condition of her village which was polluted by imported waste, because of her struggle and perseverance she was invited to international environmental forums like the Conference of the Parties which was attended by hundreds of world leaders, to talk about climate change and how countries around the world are planning to tackle it, not only that, Nina even became a speaker at the Plastic Health Summit 2021 event held by the Plastic Soup Foundation which was held in Amsterdam, the Netherland.

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