

PAUSE AND SLIP OF THE TONGUE ON STAND UP COMEDY SHOW IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This purpose of this research is describing pause and slip of the tongue that happens on stand up comedy show in Indonesia. The research is the study psycholinguistics. Language and mind related to mental processes through which comica in forming a humor speech. Data were analyzed in the form of 20 pieces of stand up comedy video on television that is downloaded via Youtube. Methods of collecting data are done by using listening and record for such observation. Methods of data analysis done by transcribing the data have been obtained or recorded into the data card orthographic, whereas the data analysis presented in the form of description by describing the forms and causes of pause and slip of the tongue happens by comica in stand up comedy show. The results of this research are the discovery of two kinds pause, namely pause because of respiratory and the speaker experiencing doubts. The slip of the tongue can occur due to the comica spoke hastily and not concentration. Slip of the tongue units are happened the in phonetics, syllables, and words. The occurrence pause and slip of the tongue by comica due to the attitude of nervous, hesitant, afraid to make s, and too careful in presenting the humor case due to the need for time management and the competitive situation.

Keyword: pause, slip of the tongue, psycholinguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

Speaking is a way people to communicate. In speaking, sometime people have error. Unfluent and error causes mistake in speaking. Periodically, they can produce discourse that inappropriate between what they say and what they want (meaning). To use words that oportune, sometimes speaker stoped for a while. It is called pause phenomena. While speaker happen error (inappropriate between what that say and what that mean) at conversation, it is called the slip of tonge phenomena.

According to Jaeger (2005:2) slips of the tongue is a in discourse production planning; namely while speaker wants to announce many words, phrase, or sentence, and up to planning process happens to happen something that wrongly so its production in conflict with its planning. Pause and slip of the tongue strop can happen on each speaker in various situations. Pause is unfluentsomeone in speaking, meanwhile slip of the tongueconstitutes inspeaking.

Pause and slip of the tongue that There is on each speaker can be done witting and also not. But then, on

pause's case tends There is a more regular because undeliberateness factor. Ordinary slip of the tongue is announced witting usually have particular intention, which is deliberate wants to create humor.

Theory that is utilized for study pause and slip of the tongue is psycholinguistics. This study constitute knowledge that investigates how to arrangespeaking and writing; how keeps and utilize lexicon; and how can experience in gets language (Field, 2004:9). This research pulls for writer because phenomenon pause and slip of the tongue are become deep social life, but often unrealised its cause. lingual's population in observational it is all discourse that contains pause and slip of the tongue in stand up comedy show's projection that is downloaded via Youtube. Population in observational it stills far-flung. So, sample take is gone upon on data that gets representatif's character and can represent the other data. Therefore, observational data to be taken arbitrarily bases language unitaught on pause and slip of the tongue. It is form's data 20 videos on Stand Up Comedy Academy (SUCA) on Indosiar television via Youtube. Methods of collecting data are done by using listening and recording for such observation. Methods of data analysis done by transcribing the data have been obtained or recorded into the data card orthographic, whereas the data analysis presented in the form of description by describing the forms and causes of pause and slip of the tongue happens by comica in SUCA.

2. PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECS ON STAND UP COMEDY SHOW

Research about pause and slip of the tongue comes in pshscolinguistic's scope. According to Darwoidjojo (2008:7), psycholinguistics is a knowledge that study about human mental processes for language. This study have four main topics, which are comprehension, production, basis for biologis and neurologis what does make people can converse, and acquisition is research language about pause and slip of the tongue comes in in pshscolinguistic'sscope.

As one is explained in advance, converse people tend to experience to get language with various context comprises nerves's stress and taste while converse. It also happens on humor context. Modern jest that being liked by Indonesia society so medley e.g. jest one script that at impersonate a lot of figure and also stand up comdey which announced by one figure. Stand up comedy as arena of talent search was effloresce at the one Indonesia amongst those at Indosiar's television. That event is Stand Up Comedy Academy (SUCA). This event presents best Indonesian comica as mentor. SUCA was evident its ability in bear comedy star. This event have entered second one season present one every Monday until Thursday. Despite it all, this paper discusses gets language which is pause and slip of the tongue in SUCA'S projection that announced by comica.

2.1 Pause on Stand Up Comedy Show

According to Darwoidjojo (2008:142), good speaking is statement that allegedly been strung up neatly, uttered in one thread that doesn't be hung up, and let say available pause, pause that There is on constituent that really enables for pause. Besides, its intonation is even constitutes an unity from start to finish. But then, someone is not all along can get to say at ease, there is pause in utterancesound. Get bearing with pause, Darwoidjojo (2008:144) say that there is reason sort while someone silences in gets to say. First, person silences since overshoot begin with utterance, but actually was ready to exhaustive that sentence. Both of, since forgets will needful word. Third, on the quivive in chooses word.

Pause don't happen at bungling place. According to Clark & Clark (1977:267), places pause which is:

a. grammatical juncture

Grammatical juncture is pause's place to plot framework and also first constituent of sentence who will be announced. Pause as it long time tend and often. Pause as it is logical because this pause was used too for breathes. Thus, actually pause this is not included that dubiety type. But pause is doubt just has no clause betwixt, but in clause (Aitchison, 1998:239).

b. the other constituent boundses

On this bounds person that pause can also because at here person plots details of of next main constituent, e.g., nomina's phrase, verba's phrase, and pronomina's phrase which would be convenient for sentence framework already been formed. Planning as it of course it require time and in consequence pause emerges. senyapan here by and large as pause is filled.

c. before first head word on constituents

After sekeletal molded, therefore constituent shall be filled by word. On english, nomina's phrase that began by *the* can arise pause because speaker can just have overshoot issue to say it but she then has to look for

nomina or other word would be convenient. Thus, therefore available pause between *the* with next head words: the // man ... (bastard, bloke?). Generally pause on construction as it as pause silents. On language whereabouts specifiernya lies after head word (that man, not it person), its descres ruling it is inoperative because preceding beginning people with its head word, they new keeps on it with specifier that.

English has various tricks to fill pause and this filler have meaning each for example (Clark & Clark, 1977:268).

Oh = for referen's elect

Ah = for memory fruitfulness

Well = for resemblance to say

Say = for example

So also word as *that is*, *or rather*, *I mean*, and *well* has particular meaning.

That is = to edit referen

example: *He hit Mary, that is, Bill did with a pan.*

Or rather = to edit nuance

example: *I am trying to lease, or rather, sublease my apartment.*

I mean = to edit fault

example: *On His Head, I mean, his hand, we saw some money.*

Well = to edit claim

example: *I'll be done soon, well, in ten minutes.*

Indonesian also have same apparatus. Word as *anu*, *apaitu*, *siapaitu* often been used as pause's filler. Person also frequent fills pause this with given sounds as *em*, *eh*, and *uh* one that just a only constitute sheer filler or also for to be able to cautious while says in order not to evoke impact that wrongly or causing a sensation, usually been done by public figure. Example:

Who that

... *anu* ... (context: someone name that yesterday comes here)

Who that

... *siapaitu* ... (context: someone name that yesterday comes here)

I want to look for

... *apaitu* ... (context: vermicide)

Example:

According to President eh this problem has eh made by basic This constitutes ... eh Problem that ... em Need observed that ... eh

In common, pause comprise of two types which is pause is keep silent and pause is filled. On SUCA'S projection, pause is filled more a lot of There is. It because of comica is charged to can pass on humor material with relative time laconic. This charge makes comica shall think quick to prevent nerves's taste and chooses lexicon in point to reveal humor discourse. pause's data and example following that There is on comica SUCA:

No	Comica	Discourse	Discourse Context	PauseForm
1	Aciresti	there are seven pause's times: <i>akhirnyaGuaada di 16 besar, senangbangetya, eee, danGuasemakainberharapbanyak yang kenalGua, kenalGua, soalnya kemareneee. Ada yang, apa, negorGua...</i>	Session earlying to introduce self	FilledPause

2	Benny Siregar	<p>there are two pause's times:</p> <p>(1)biasa di panggil Benny. Eeengomong-ngomong disini ada....</p> <p>(2) ...Cemen aja ngak bisa eeee tapi eee terima kasih ketawanya mas Yudi...eee sebelum lanjut saya akan cerita...</p>	<p>(1) Session earlying to introduce self (2) Think to drawn out humor discourse</p>	Filled Pause
3	Musdalifa	<p>there are three pause's times:</p> <p>Selain... hehe... selain dangdut saya juga pecita smack down...</p> <p>....Jadi, apa, saking pelitnya itu was eee saking pelitnya setiap teman saya...</p> <p>...dan paling saya benci itu disinetron eh apa adegan orang bahagia...</p> <p>...cuma ada disinetron, apa, pengemis yang muka eee masak ada pengemis...</p>	<p>Session passes on humor discourse. Stop few seconds while demulcent razing. It happens since comical cheap and comic with what do it will pass on.</p>	Silent Pause
4	Cemen	<p>there is one pause's times:</p> <p>...bukan masalah apa apa.. bukan masalah gitu itu gitu...emang dikhidupan nyata ngomongnya kyak gitu juga....</p>	<p>Session passes on humor discourse. Stop passes on humor discourse with looped word.</p>	Filled Pause
5	Musdalifa and Cemen	<p>there are five pause's times:</p> <p>1. Musdalifah speech ...sudahbercita-citajadibiduan. Tapi, ee elbercita-citajadibiduantapiapaya, susahgitukarena...</p> <p>...dan gara-gara itu saya berpikir, apa ya, berberpikiran jadi biduan, saya sekarang berpikiran mau jadi polwan...</p> <p>2. Cemen speech ...tapi nih yah kalau meee lihatmusik dangdut...</p>	<p>Session matches against humor among Musdalifah and Cemen</p>	Filled Pause

There is unique case on pause on SUCA's phenomena. pause'sThere is unfilled at each discourse interval. It because of comica is deliberate pause few seconds to wait audience that be bursts out and then drawn out its black humor discourse to get next attention. It happens at each projection SUCA and constitutes strategy or retoricacomica that its humor content becomes comic.

a. Slip of TheTongueon Stand Up Comedy Show

According to Gleason and Ratner (1998:312) that slip of the tongue can happen deep normal talk. Its mean, in a talk that happens normally get There is some word or sentence that don't lap over as it were must it. Error converses to get is identified deep ten forms, which is (1) consonantal anticipation, (2) preseverasi consonants, (3) changing consonants and cluster division, (4) consonantal disappearances, (5) anticipations and insertion is consonants, (6) consonant classification of devision, (7) changing vowel, (8) vowel's anticipations, (9) vowel preservation,(10) agglomerate changed consonantal cannikins consonantal, and (11) changing cluster consonant.

Slip of the tongue happens in many linguistics levels. It can be described in a few units. There are unit following on slip of the tongue;

a. Phonetic segment error

Phonetic error happens since phonemics commute place.

b. Syllable Error

Are not impossible too that error happens on syllable. Usually well-nigh ever that most trades it a first consonant of a tribe with first consonantal of tribal other.

c. Word error

This error happens if that most trades place be say.

There are two slip of the tongue's kinds which is selection error and assembles error. Selection error to be divided become some types, which are:

a. Semantic selection that wrongly (Freudian Slips)

This happens on semantic level. There is intended concept difference with voiced one so happens of semantic facet. Example:

Left... left... To left... ups sorry, I mean right...

On example, voiced discourse by A to B. They go with ride car, B as driver and c behind as indicator of roads. In memory racks brains b available right words and left one have semantic fields with. That time b wants to say that to wend place that is looked for ought to veers to right, but while is announced as left. Hearing speech that A even direct turns to the left, but spontaneous B continually screams that veers it to left. After A answers that she turns to the left, B new realises that what do be at its brain with what does be announced different.

b. Malapropisme

This error kind of usually aims that speaker appears intellectual and good looking, but actually false.

c. Blends

This mistake occurs when people in a hurry, so he took one or syllable portion of the first word and one or more syllable portion of the second word and then the two forms into one.

In contrast to selection error, assembling error form assembles to happen since word that is chosen was right but assembling wrongs. This error most subdivides deep some types which are:

a. Transposition

This error form effect by transposition, which is move word or sound of a position goes to the other position.

b. Anticipation

Speaker anticipates will its appearance a sound, then that sound is voiced instead of of sound one necessarily

c. Perseveration

This error episodic so-called also as repetition, which is opposite of anticipation. If on error's anticipation happens to show face, on Perseverations error happens on dorsal word.

In line with research by Gary S. Dell and Jill A. Warkerot (2005) said that only are speech errors profoundly important to theories of language production, but also, as we have seen, error patterns suggest useful avenues of exploration in perception and acquisition, in short, in all of psycholinguistics. Theory-based that, slip of the tongue on SUCA's There is can be described and is classified as follows:

No	Comica	Discourse	Discourse Context	Slip of the Tongue Form
1	YudhaKeling	There are three slips of the tongue: (1) ...hariiniquesenan	(1) There is error over on phonology level which is calls word <i>disni</i> one that necessarily <i>di sini</i>	(1) Error's happening on phonetic segment error which is word <i>disni</i> ought to been called <i>disini</i> . This is anticipation error type.

		<p><i>gbangetnampildisn inampil disini. Kemarin di stand up academy ituguenammasuke mpatbesar...</i></p> <p>(2) ...<i>dan kалаudapetd anguamembayangi ndapethadiah jutaan rupiah ituguekanberaratija di orang kaya....</i></p>	<p>(2) There is error over on level says since false choose to say to reveal intention..</p>	<p>(2) Error's happening on word segment error. Speaker ought to say word or phrase <i>dapethadiah</i> but one is named at startup is say <i>kалаudapet</i>. This is anticipation error type.</p> <p>Error that happening being realised by speaker so done by statement's repeat.</p>
2	Falah	<p>There are four slips of the tongue:</p> <p>(1) ...<i>Inideksyalagima sakbuburzoom zoom...</i></p> <p>(2) ...<i>kayak temanguekanmasu kokmasukkelab komputersepatunny amasihdipake...</i></p> <p>(3) ...<i>tapi pas SMA sayatuhpueemulaip unyapacargitu...</i></p> <p>(4) ...<i>tapisayabanggap acaransamadiasam aseesamabanggas ayasamaadiksaya ...</i></p>	<p>(1) There is glosses over from diction or word. Suppose is uttered <i>sum sum aszoom zoom</i>. It intentionaling to give humor effect.</p> <p>(2) There is error over on phonology level which is calls word <i>masukok</i> one that necessarily <i>masukke</i></p> <p>(3) There is glosses over from diction or word. This fault is woolly because have no meaning and clear context</p> <p>(4) There is error over on phonology level which is calls word <i>see sama</i> one that necessarily <i>sesama</i></p>	<p>(1) error's happening on word segment error. Speaker ought to say word <i>sum sum</i> but one is named is <i>zoom zoom</i> (english word). This is melaporisme error type.</p> <p>(2) Error's happening on phonology segment error. Speaker ought to say <i>masuk</i> but one word is named is <i>masukok</i>.</p> <p>(3) Error's happening on phonetic segment error which is ought to be announced word <i>punyabut</i> doubt so that sound <i>puee</i>.</p> <p>(4) Error's happening on syllable segment error. Speaker ought to call word <i>sama</i> but naming <i>see sama</i> but is cut on syllable is next change meaning. (2), (3), dan (4) are anticipation error type.</p>
3	Musdalifah 1	<p>There is one slip of the tongue:</p> <p>...<i>dariduluitusayase nangnontonsinen ehsinetron</i></p>	<p>There is error over on phonology level which is calls word <i>sinen eh</i> one that necessarily <i>sinetron</i></p>	<p>Error's happening on word segment error. Speaker ought to say word <i>sinetron</i> but one say is words <i>sinen</i>. This is anticipation error type.</p>
4	Musdalifa, Evi, dan Lolok	<p>There is one slip of the tongue:</p> <p>...<i>peralatanpertama kabel eh tang untuk memoton gkabel...</i></p>	<p>There is error over on word level which is calls word <i>tang</i> one that necessarily <i>kabel</i> that different meaning.</p>	<p>This is semantic (Freudian Slips) error type</p>
5	Ipul	<p>...<i>adegansinetron, adacewekjalantabr akansamaceweka</i></p>	<p>There is error over on word level which is calls word <i>cowok</i> one</p>	<p>This is semantic (Freudian Slips) error type but speaker doesn't realise error that.</p>

		bisitukenalanjadian ...	that necessarily <i>cewek</i> that different meaning.	
6	Lolok	There is one slip of the tongue: ...adakutengoktem patmakanan sepat c epatsaji...	There is error over on word level which is calls word <i>cepat</i> one that necessarily <i>sepat</i> that different meaning.	This is semantic (Freudian Slips) error type but speaker realises error that and substitutes word that really accords to fathom a meaning.
7	Musdalifah 2	There are three slips of the tonge: (1) <i>Kitakanjadinontonsi netrontidakbisasen oingakbisapindahsi netron</i> (2) <i>...dansayatakukala ukeluargasayajadib erandansayatakuk eluargasayajadiber antakan...</i> (3) <i>...dan yang paling bench dan yang paling saya benci itu...</i>	(1) and (2) error's happening on word level. Speker wants to say <i>sinetron</i> and <i>berantakan</i> but available concept who shall beforehand pass on so that word said null. (3) Terjadi error on fonetic level. Speker wants to say <i>benci</i> but say <i>bench</i> .	(1), (2), dan (3) This is anticipation error type. This comica can repeat statement if stantment in advance happening error.
8	Musdalifah anCemen	There are five slips of the tongue: 1. Musdalifah Speech: (1) <i>Apasihkerennya mas Cemen. Udahkeris... eh kurus... kecil...</i> (2) <i>...dankeluargasayai tufanaktik dangdut, fanatik dangdutya. Terbukti...</i> (3) <i>Suatusaatsayaikutk ompetisiini, mamaksabapaksa ya request laguini. Eh nanti...</i> (4)	(1) error's happening on word level. Speker wants to say <i>keris</i> but available concept who shall beforehand pass on so that word said null (2), (3), dan (4) Error's happening on syllable segment error. (5) There is error over on phonology level which is calls word <i>rakrak</i> one that necessarily <i>rakyat</i>	(1) This is semantic (Freudian Slips) error type but speaker realises error that and substitutes word that really accords to fathom a meaning. (2), (3), (4), and (5) This is Perseverations error type.

		<p>... saya berpikir, apa ya, berberpikiran jadi biduan...</p> <p>2. Cemen Speech: (5) Untungdarisuarage ndang, bukansuararakyat. Kalaudarisuararakr akngakada yang dengerin.</p>		
9	Cemen	<p>There are two slips of the Tongue: (1) Terutamakeluargag ua. Mama so..silakan berdiri</p> <p>(2) ...udah kagak ada makanan dan minuman khas bahk.. jah.. jadi...</p>	<p>(1) There is error over on phonology level which is calls word so (must be say <i>si... by context silahkan</i>) one that necessarily <i>silahkan</i></p> <p>(2) error's happening on word level. Speker wants to say <i>jadi</i> but to say <i>bahk (bahkan)</i> or <i>jah-di (jadi)</i>.</p>	<p>(1) This isPerseverations error type.</p> <p>(2) This is semantic (Freudian Slips) error type because wants to say word <i>jadi</i> but to say word <i>bahk (bahkan)</i>. But, error's happening again concept false afters say word <i>jah (jadi)</i> and this is anticipation error type.</p>

b. Cause of Pause and Slip of the Tongue on Stand Up Comedy Show

Cause of pause and slip of the tongue which is:

a. Headlong

Speaking someone headlong tending will experience error to produce sentence. Word that at production in racks brains not issue one good manners while be announced

b. Nerves

Nerves, lose face, and false fear constitute attitude that really to influence its brain can suddenly get lost.

c. Spontan (not deliberate)

Slip of the tongue can also happen since undeliberateness (spontaneity), so speaker doesn't realise that incorrect voiced one while does not be reminded,

d. Deliberate creates humor

Error that intentional can evoke humor effect. it who makes comedians to string up word that error is impressed funny and entertain.

e. Don't concentrate

While is someone is conversing then available one confounds its concentration, any chance that person experiences error in converses.

Pause on SUCA by comica happens since was ready to produce sentence as a whole, forget word who will be uttered, on the quivive in chooses word, nerves, and worrier for fear false. Slip of the tongue on SUCA by comicacoused strop by headlong attitude, nerves, intentional wisecrack, are not deliberate, and doesn't concentrate.

It corresponds to research that did by Kawachi (2002) that found a variety of practice effects on speech production planning by comparing slip of the tongue in everyday conversation and those in TV programs.

Although this study has also shown that there are some aspects of the speech production planning mechanism that are insusceptible to practice. Most of the content-practice effects can be accounted for by the following four characteristics of content-practice. First, content-practice shifts the locus of errors from the level of lexical selection down to the levels of syntax and phonology and reduces errors involving open-class morpheme, especially predicates. Second, it enables the speaker to plan ahead with less influence from the previously processed elements. These two characteristics can be explained in terms of the fact that less attention is needed for lexical selection of open-class morpheme and monitoring in preplanned speech. Third, because content-practice prevents elements outside of the linguistic context from intruding into the current speech plan, noncontextual lexical substitutions and blends are less likely to occur in preplanned speech. Finally, content-practice increases planning distance with processing using a greater memory capacity.

3. CONCLUSION

In common, cause of pause and slip of the tongue on SUCAs presenting the humor case due to the need for time management and the competitive situation. Pause on SUCAs by comic happens since was ready to produce sentence as a whole, forget word who will be uttered, on the quiver in chooses word, nerves, and worrier for fear false. Slip of the tongue on SUCAs by comic caused strop by headlong attitude, nerves, intentional wisecrack, are not deliberate, and doesn't concentrate. So, cause of at most in scene pause is nerves, meanwhile on slip of the tongue is undeliberateness factor. In a general way someone realises while make error as it and corrects it. But then, sometimes error is over without speaker realises it if no that reminds it.

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