



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Frequency of Slips of the Tongue and Typing in Pakistani Politicians' Speeches and Guide Books

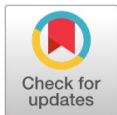
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Abstract— This study examines the frequency of slips of the tongue and typing in Pakistani politicians' speeches and guidebooks. Slips of the tongue occur in formal and informal situations. In formal situations, slips of the tongue can cause serious problems such as dismissal from office or job, losing voters' favors and even plane crashes at airports. In informal situations, slips of the tongue can cause relationship problems. Therefore, slips of the tongue have been engaging the attention of psychologists and linguists. The recorded literature, according to western scholars, shows that the earliest systematic studies were undertaken on the slips of the tongue in the 19th century. Corpora, experimental and exploratory studies have been done on slips of the tongue. In the current study, with an exploratory approach, seven Pakistani politicians' speeches were downloaded from the social media website and analyzed for slips of the tongue. Besides, two 'key books' (notes books for MCQs) were analyzed for slips of typing. The data was analyzed by using insights from theoretical work of Fromkin (1973) and Mackay (1993). The findings show that "substitution" occurred more frequently than other types of slip of the tongue. Furthermore, the results also reveal that "transposition" as type of slip of typing occurred more frequently than other types. The author suggest that the next scholar perform investigation on slip tongue, which can be discovered in a variety of situations and situations, such as in a video or in everyday speech. It also advises that this issue be developed and explored further in terms of changing objects or theories.

Index Terms— Slips of the tongue; Slips of typing; Misarticulations; Lapses in communication

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Introduction

In daily life, it is very common to have misarticulating and lapses. In other words it is quite common to have slips of tongue and ear while communicating with others. There may be a couple of reasons for the occurrence of slips of tongue and ear. Now a question emerges: Do slips of the tongue reflect the mind processes?

Psychologists and linguists with a view to learn more about human mind have been exploring the causes and effects of tongue-slips. Tongue-slips can be made by people in power like politicians and journalists and common people as well. Wells (2013) states that a radio broadcaster forecasted the weather as "cloudy and winder" and after receiving this announcement a lady working in her house, cancelled her plan visit to "shoe-shore". These misartuclations for colder, windy, shop and store are random examples of slips of tongue occurring both in formal and informal situations. Slips of tongue and ear are harmless and cause no big issue if occur in ordinary life among friends

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and family members but slips of tongue and ear can cause problems if occur in serious and formal situations. For instance, Eun-byel (Dec 28, 2021) reported from Korea that slips of tongue made by election officials put their election campaigns at risk. Backhouse (2021) writes how a slip of tongue brought two planes closer to a crash. According to the reporter, with a slip of the tongue, the take-off and landing of two different planes were initiated on the same run way, 'the 09R runway'. Later the controller who made the slip of the tongue admitted that she actually made that slip because she was confused with computer screens and repeated requests to land. Thus, slips of the tongue may be fatal sometimes. Let us understand what slips of tongue are. "24 news" channel in Pakistan showed a video on its YouTube channel of Sheikh Rasheed, a minister in PTI government in Pakistan. The video uploaded on 30 Dec 2021 shows how with a slip of the tongue Sheikh Rasheed used dollars instead of rupees to talk about budget, as the following screenshot of the news shows:

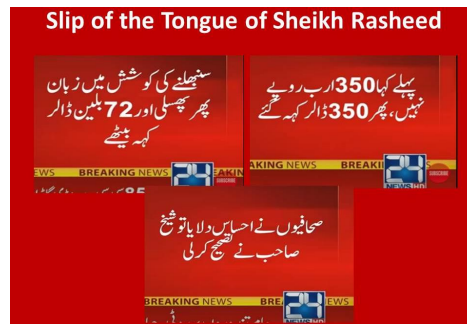


Fig. 1. Slip of the tongue by Sheikh Rasheed (Source: <https://bit.ly/3ocPQ0y>)

Similarly, the following image shows slip of typing printed on the front page of a newspaper, 'for' for 'four':



Fig. 2. Slip of typing in a newspaper (Source: <https://bit.ly/3HhBK5Q>)

In the following image we see a typo on The Wall Street Journal. In the following image we see the word 'route' misused. They should have used 'rout'.



Fig. 3. Slip of typing in a newspaper (Source: <https://bit.ly/3IKYag4>)

Finally, the current study has been established on the spreading activation theory (Dell, 1986). It is defined as, "It is proposed that the cognitive units form an interconnected network and that retrieval is performed by spreading activation throughout the network. Level of activation in the network determines rate and probability of recall". Thus, slips of the tongue and typing are commonly found in life around us. Hence, the study examine the frequency of slips of the tongue and typing in Pakistani politicians' speeches and guidebooks.

This context is also a unique combination with advancement in theory and evidence related to explained phenomenon under investigation in this research.

What is slip of the tongue?

A slip of the tongue is a type of verbal mishap that is termed a minor blunder. All of us have the ability to develop slip tongue. Companies who create slips of the tongue have no problems with their language comprehension, which forces them to communicate in a different manner with one another. In either situation, a slip of the tongue can harm anyone. As a result, it can happen to anyone, regardless of if they are able to speak and understand or not (Angelina, 2019). We take things for granted in general life as we use our eyes and ears mechanically. In this fast and busy life, we neglect many things. This is why; we often ignore these slips of tongue. Furthermore, Boomer and Laver (1968) explain that in typical conversations, tongue-slips go unnoticed. We often ignore our own or other people's speech errors. Only in certain conditions, we can pick up on many things that are not usually heard, when we shift to a "proofreader" or "attentive" mode of listening. For example, in case of proofreading, a person may not be able to see his own mistakes if he has written an article himself. One of the reasons for ignoring slips of the tongue in everyday conversation may be this that as both speakers and listeners we wish to look beyond the mispronunciation or mistake in speech to the regularized, idealized and intended meaning. This is generally true, in a conversation where the aim of the speakers and listeners is the meaning not the words and we ignore lapses and prefer to focus on meaning.

In this sense, it might be suggested that our everyday speech habits are comparable to the investigative process that linguists adopt to conduct linguistic research. Dziekonska (2012) claims that in common, a slip of the tongue is an unusual and unintended articulated utterance. Boomer and Laver presented a demonstrative explanation, 'a slip of the tongue is an unintentional deviation in the performance or articulation of language as compared to the existing phonological, grammatical or lexical intention of the speaker (Boomer & Laver, 1968; Dziekonska, 2012; Yang, 2019). Boomer and Laver (1968) further explain that slips of the tongue comprise of units of various sizes such as small segments, arrangements of segments, whole syllables or words, and fundamental groups. Tongue-slips also include phonological phrases and words, morphological units, and larger syntactic units. Boomer and Laver (1968) state that 'there are 3 main manners of slip: mis-ordering of the components, elimination of the components, or replacement of the components in the string. The components that are frequently involved in tongue-slips are words, morphemes and segments. Unit-mode cataloguing permit explanations of slips as segmental replacement (SR), morphemic omission (MO), word misordering (WM), etc., (as summed up in the table below):

	<i>Misordering</i>	<i>Omission</i>	<i>Replacement</i>
<i>Segment</i>	SM	SO	SR
<i>Morpheme</i>	MM	MO	MR
<i>Word</i>	WM	WO	WR

Fig. 4. Boomer and Laver (1968, p.5)

Accounting for 60% of all examples, Megariani (2018) state, 'segmental slips are utmost common among all speech errors. They further add that 'slips of tongue have been identified as momentary breakdowns of the sequencing mechanism of the speech articulation phenomenon which follows rigorous linguistic restraints (p. 11).'

Slips of the ear

Besides slips of tongue, there are also slips of the ear. Slips of the ear occur more frequently than do the slips of the tongue. Bond (2021); Cutler (1982) explicates that it is proven that in communication, fewer errors of hearing occur as compared to the errors of speech as it is mandatory to know for a listener that he/she has made a slip however they are very rare in daily life.

Actual Utterance: "On the eve of the motor show she'll officially open tomorrow..."

Perceived: On the eve of the motor show Sheila Fishley open ...

Actual Utterance: If you think you have any clips of the type shown...

Perceived: if you think you have an eclipse"

(Bond, 2021; Cutler, 1982)

What are the causes of tongue-slips?

What are the causes of slips of the tongue? This is a thought-provoking question. Freud (1901); Poscheschnik and Crepaldi (2021) states that slip of the tongue might shed light upon the "laws" governing the formation of speech. In addition to internal causes which Freud hinted that there may be external causes of slips of the tongue. Naiyf (2010) explains that 'fatigue and quick speech' can be described as the possible reason that may cause the tongue slips in speech production. Poulisse (2000) argues that slips of the tongue typically follow the 'constraints of syntactic category' that recommends nouns substitute nouns, prepositions replace prepositions and verbs replace verbs. This is experimentally valid for 99% of the lexical slips in first language and for 97% of lexical slips in second language. While from phonological perspective onsets are replaced with onsets, nuclei with nuclei and codas with codas. This stood 98% correct for consonants and 81% for vowel sounds of L1.

Instances are:

"He lote a lot (wrote), dirty dings (things), wis a nose (with), mouth of a birth (bird)". (p. 140)

According to Feldman and Janczewski (2004), obstructive sleep apneas' (OSAs, a breathing disorder related to sleep) may be a leading cause of slips of the tongue which lead to a malicious series of increasingly worse sleep-disordered breathing. The prolonged and devastating effects of OSAs can harm the functions of brain and cognition. This mainly affects the motor-neurons which controls tongue muscles and lead to slips of tongue (Vitevitch et al., 2015). Besides this, other factors including obesity, age limit, chromosomes-genes disorders, and physical abnormalities of the face, head, and soft tissues can be the reasons of slips of tongue not only during talking but also during sleeping because of the repressed activity of motor-neurons (p.581). Frisch and Wright (2002) argue that there are unexpected activities in tongue muscles which cause gradient, non-contrastive errors while talking. These categorical errors are very common that listeners barely feel.

Types of studies done on slips of the tongue

According to Poulisse (1999), the earliest recorded attempts to study the slips of tongue were done by Meringer in late 19th century. It does not mean people in the distant past did not study slip of the tongue. It means that as far as the existing records are concerned, Meringer made attempts to study the phenomenon in the 19th century. The existence of insights about slips of the tongue before 19th century cannot be denied.

Corpora on slips of tongue

According to Poulisse (1999), Merigner documented slips of the tongue made by his associates, including relatives and pupils. He included contextual information as where the errors were made and who had made them. Meringer collected more than 8,800 slips of the tongue and published them in 2 volumes: Meringer and Mayer (Poulisse, 1999), and Meringer (Poulisse, 1999). With the growing interest, in recent years, psychological studies have examined slips of the tongue from different perspectives.

Corpora of pen-and-paper have been used by many linguists to gather data about the tongue-slips. Two minor corpora are also being used to collect slips in recorded form as well. Both of these corpora have slips made by the native speakers of English as L1. One corpus which was compiled by the by Cutler (1982); Poscheschnik and Crepaldi (2021) consists of 191 slips mentioned in London-Lund corpus (Poulisse, 1999). The other corpus Boomer and Laver (1968) explain consists of 100 slips collected during conference discussions, psychiatric interviews, broadcasts and normal conversations.

Researchers	Affiliation	Number	Date	Language
Meringer	Univ. of Vienna	8800	1908	German
Cohen and Nooteboom	Utrecht Univ.	900	1969	Dutch
Shattuck-Hufnagel	MIT	6000	1975	English
Fromkin	UCLA	8000	1980	English
Dell and Reich	Toronto	4000	1981	English
Stemberger	Univ. of California, San Diego	7200	1985	English
Berg	Braunschweig	6000	1987	German
Del Viso, Igoa and Garcia-Albea	Oviedo Univ.	3612	1987	Spanish
Abd-El-Jawad and Abu-Salim	Yamouk Univ., Irbid Jordan	911	1987	Arabic
Amaud	Lyon	2400	1994	French

Fig. 5. A pen-and-paper corpus of LI slips of the tongue adopted from Poulisse (1999)

Furthermore, there have been studies which examined slips of the tongue experimentally, making subjects go through experiments of pronouncing certain words. All these studies focused on speech production. In these experimental studies, experiments were conducted

with a view to reveal what went in the minds of the listeners. Besides, the corpora and experimental studies, there are studies which were conducted on the basis of videos available on YouTube. On social media websites, there are many viral videos where we see politicians and TV anchors making slips of the tongue. These lapses of the tongue may make viewers laugh but these videos drew the attention of researchers of linguistics as well in recent times. This is why, as we shall see in the following pages, a few researchers took these videos as samples and conducted studies on slips of tongue (Daud & Mustofa, 2018).

Zulaihah and Indah (2021) conducted their study on slip of the tongue in an interview of Barack Obama. They downloaded the interview from YouTube. They found out that Obama used perseveration, transposition, substitution, blending, and anticipation. One prominent type produced in the interview is substitution. Additionally, the other factors influencing slip production are cognitive difficulty, situational anxiety and social factors (p. 250). Similarly, continuing in the same streak of analyzing available clips, Ulfa (2016) conducted a study on "Slip of the tongue in George W. Bush's interview at the Presidential Scholar Graduation". The study was based on downloaded videos. Their research revealed six types of SOT (anticipation, substitution, perseveration, deletion, addition and mis-derivation) found in the utterances produced by President George, W. Bush. According to this research substitution was the most dominant type of slip of the tongue and cognitive difficulty was the most dominant factor which influenced President Bush's slip of the tongue. Paradewari and Bram (2020) conducted a study on slips of the tongue in news anchors' videos of BBC. They tried to explore the varieties of the slip of the tongue found in the news anchors' utterances of BBC. They gathered data from YouTube videos of BBC News anchors. "Results revealed three kinds of slips of the tongue taking place in the videos were perseverations, anticipation and exchange" (Said, 2018). Four frequency effects were recognized in the videos. They included 'the speaking rate effect, the lexical expectation effect, the location similarity effect' and the type effect' (para 1). For this study, the researchers selected some books of notes for analysis of slips of typing in addition to analysis of slips of the tongue which was done on the basis of downloaded videos. The notes books were selected because they are frequently used by teachers and students and typos may be found in them.

Research question

- What types of slips of the tongue do occur more frequently in the discourses of Pakistani politicians?
- What types of slips of typing do occur more frequently in the discourses of academic books of notes?

Research Methodology

The current research was exploratory. The video data was analysed on the basis of theoretical framework given by Fromkin (1973) and MacKay (2008).

Data collection

The data of this study was collected through the following process. Firstly, the different videos of speeches of six Pakistani politicians including Imran Khan, Nawaz Sharif, Asif Ali Zardari, Faryal Talpur, Shahbaz Sharif, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha and Uzma Bukhari were watched on the internet. In the first phase, 20 videos were selected and finally the analysis was based on 8 videos. Besides this, Dogar Publisher's book for PMS/PCS and "Emporium: English Literature MCQs" by Nawaz Khalid and Muhammad Ali Butt were used to identify the mis-typing.

Data Analysis

After gathering the data, the next step was to analyze the collected data. For the analysis of the data, the downloaded videos were analyzed to identify slips of the tongue articulated by politicians in the light of theoretical work of Fromkin (1973) and MacKay (2008).

Graphic representations of frequencies of types of slip of tongue

In total, 8 videos were selected from YouTube. The downloaded clips consisted of 20 sentences of slips of the tongue. In 20 sentences, 8 terms were analyzed as slips of the tongue.

Table I
Details of analysis of the slips of the tongue (Pakistani politicians)

Sr. No	Slip of the Tongue in Urdu & the Politician	Translation in English	YouTube URL
1.	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto aur in ka lakh-ety jigar Shaheed Bilawal Bhutto hamary sath hn Faryal Talpur (member PPP)	Martyr Benazir Bhutto and her beloved son martyr Bilawal Bhutto is with us	https://youtu.be/51aYBfo8nfY
2.	One hour in the morning from 9 to 10, whenever I will be in Islamabad office m khud awam ki phone calls pr shikayats sunou ga Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	One hour in the morning from 9 to 10 am whenever I will be Islamabad, will personally listen the public complaints via phone calls	https://youtu.be/5KLoZ8c1W1
3.	Jeenab-e-alli! Is zim m Wazir-e-Alha Muhammad shahrab Sharif ki khavishoo k najity my Punjab m muftaliq tarakiyatii soobay banyee gye Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha (Ex-Finance Minister of Punjab)	(Respected Sir! with reference to Muhammad Shahrab Sharif whose violent efforts laid basis of many developmental provinces, consequently)	https://youtu.be/LNinTMaE69
4.	While taking oath, PM Imran Khan speak sentence "Aur ye m K" in oath speech. Imran Khan (PM of Pakistan)	While taking oath, PM Imran Khan speak sentence "And I that" in oath speech	https://youtu.be/fHbzmHcop8c
5.	M senior most Parlimentian hon Pakistan ka Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	I am the senior most Parlimentian of Pakistan	https://youtu.be/5KLoZ8c1W11
6.	Jeenab-e-alli! Is zim m Wazir-e-Alha Muhammad shahrab Sharif ki khavishoo k najity my Punjab m muftaliq tarakiyatii soobay banyee gye. Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha (Ex-Finance Minister of Punjab)	Respected Sir! with reference to Muhammad Shahrab Shrif whose violent efforts laid basis of many developmental provinces	https://youtu.be/LNinTMaE69o
7.	Wifiss trainoo m provide krny ja rahy hn Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	Wifiss will be provided in trains	https://youtu.be/-11oTc3TKTs
8.	Hm ny apny kamzoor Ellaqoo pr kharch krna ha; hm ny Miawali, DG khan aur Chaunsa. Imran Khan (PM of Pakistan)	We have to invest money on undeveloped areas of Miawali, DG khan and Chaunsa	https://youtube.be/hQuZqLEGdnM
9.	While taking oath PM Imran Khan used to speak word Roz-e-Qiadat Imran Khan (PM of Pakistan)	While taking oath PM Imran Khan used to speak word Leadership day	https://youtu.be/fHbzmHcop8c
10.	M senior most parlimentrian hu, Pakistan ka. Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	I am senior most parlimentrian of Pakistan	https://youtu.be/5KLoZ8c1W11
11.	M is zam in k lye Shair-e-Mashriq Allama Muhammad Iqbal ka Shair paish Krna Cha hu gee Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha (Ex-Finance Minister of Punjab)	With merge to Shahbaz Sharif, I will offer a poetic verse of the Great poet of East Allama Muhammad Iqbal	https://youtu.be/LNinTMaE69o
12.	Slogan Go Nawaz Go is made against PTI (Uzma Bhukari member of PMLN)	Slogan Go Nawaz Go is made against PTI	http://youtu.be/N2QDYvGS0mo
13.	9 batches hn 9 batches Multan m Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif (Ex-CM of Punjab)	9 batches are in Multan	Http://youtub.be/Qc7vmUuru5o
14.	Railway Minister Sheik Rasheed used word "Price conference" Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	Railway Minister Sheik Rasheed used word "Price conference"	https://youtu.be/-11oTc3TKTs
15.	Sub ek hi bus m kharay ho gye. Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif (Ex-CM of Punjab)	All stand in same bus	http://youtube.be/0Up63N8Q9Nk
16.	Snowfoil enjoy kr rahy hn Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	Enjoying snowfoil	https://youtu.be/5KLoZ8c1W11
17.	ML1 ki Designing aur fazability Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	Designing and fazability of ML1	https://youtu.be/-11oTc3TKTs
18.	Hm apny baz mhehakmoo ko emerge bi krny lagy hn ,ek duasy m samil krny lagy hn Sheik Rasheed (Railway Minister)	We are going to emerge certain departments	https://youtu.be/-11oTc3TKTs
19.	Karachi ki awam katputli hakumat k sath ha. Bilawal Bhutto (PPP chairman)	People of Karachi are with puppet government	http://youtube.be/WSjv5KjmwU
20.	During oath taking occasion, PM Imran Khan used word "Khatame-Nabilueen" Imran Khan (PM of Pakistan)	During oath taking occasion, PM Imran Khan used word "Khatame-Nabilueen"	https://youtu.be/fHbzmHcop8c

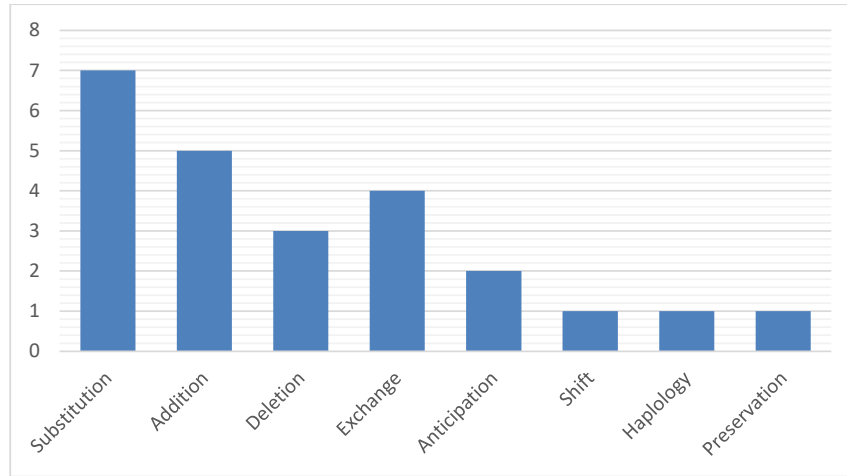
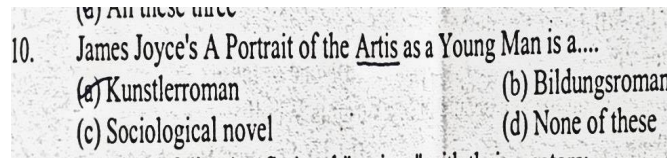


Fig. 6. Frequency of slip of tongue (1999)

The analysis of the data reveals that the frequency of “substitution” is 7, whereas, the frequency of “addition” is 5, deletion 3, exchange 4, anticipation 2 while preservation, anticipation, shift and haplology occurred only 1 time which means these got the lowest frequency.

Analysis of the slips of typing

The following paragraphs discuss slips of typing found in the already mentioned books. The researchers have included screen shots of some of the slips of typing found in the texts.

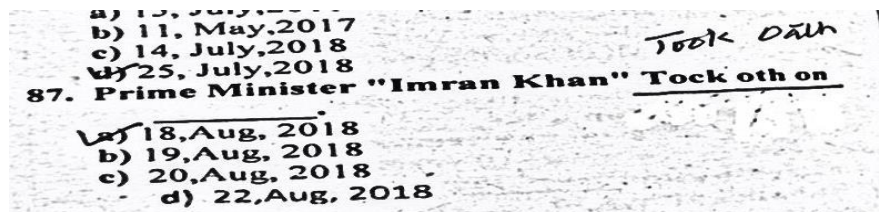


‘Artist’ for Artist

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

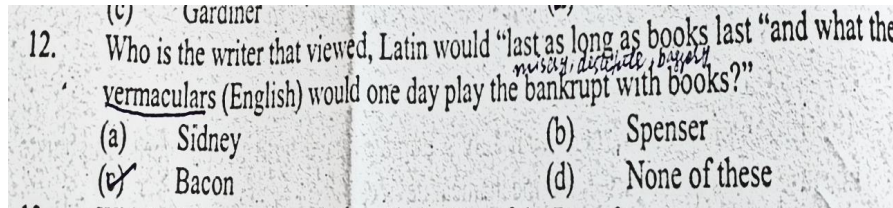
Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.89, MCQ.10)

Analysis: In this sentence the typist intended to type artist instead of ‘artis’. This typing error is known as omission error. A letter or character left out of a word is an omission. Sometimes a space or entire words, phrases, or line may be missed while keying the text. Here the typist missed to type last letter “t” of the word ..



Context: Ans Mughal,A. (2020). Dogar’s Universal: PMS PC guide (p.554, mcq.87)

Analysis: In this sentence, transposition error occurred as slip of typing. The typist wanted to type “took oath” whereas he typed “Tock oth”. It is typological mistake in which the typist put his or her finger at wrong place while touching keyboard. Here, the typist made a cross handed slip.

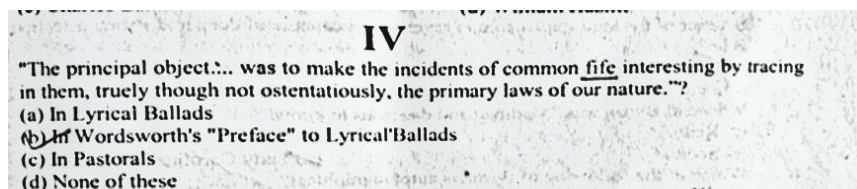


Who is the writer that viewed, Latin would “last as long as books last “and what the ‘vermacular’ (English) would one day play the bankrupt with books?

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.16, MCQ.12)

Analysis:Substitution error as slip of typing occurred in this sentence. In the sentence the typed word is ‘vermacular’ instead of vernacular. Substitution is Typing error where words are replaced by more imaginable competitors in semantics substitution error not the phonological substitution. A part from this, the typist also made a punctuation mistake within same sentence as he put quotation mark before word “and” instead of after word “last”.

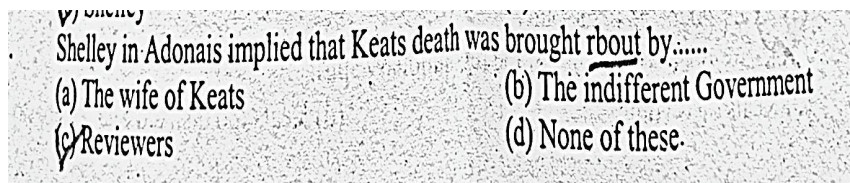


“The principal object...was to make the incidents of common fife interesting by tracking in them, truly though not ostentatiously, the primary laws of our nature.”

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.47, mcq.1)

Analysis: In this sentence, transposition error occurred as slip of typing. Typist wanted to type “life” whereas he typed “fife”. It is typological mistake in which typist put on finger in wrong place while touching keyboard. Here, typist made a cross handed slip as opposed to inside gave completely and comparative possibility as though a pre-customized letter than again is prepared to strikes its keys to effectively.

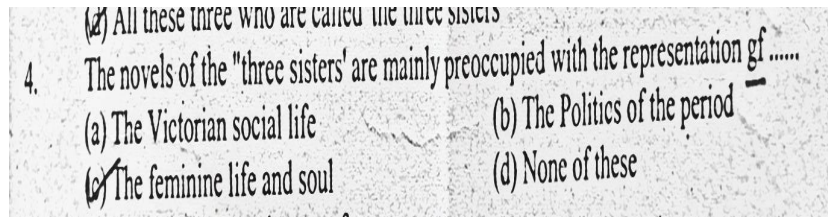


Shelley in Adonais implied that Keats death was brought about by..

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.49, MCQ.5)

Analysis: In this sentence, transposition error occurred as slip of typing. Typist wanted to type “about” whereas he typed “rbout”. It is typological mistake in which typist put on finger in wrong place while touching keyboard. Here, typist made a cross handed slip rather than within handed absolutely and relative to chance, as if a pre-programmed letter on the other hand is ready to strike its keys too easily.

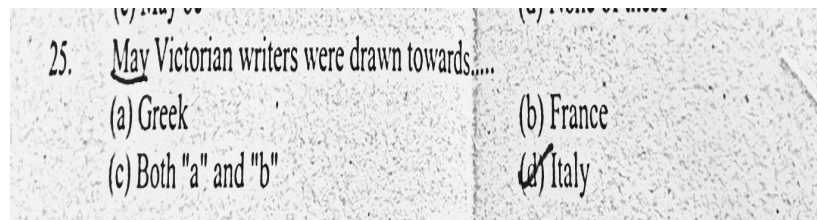


The novels of the “three sisters” are mainly preoccupied with the representation gf...

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.61, MCQ.4)

Analysis: In this sentence, the typist intended to type “of” instead of “gf”. The slip of typing is substitution error where the typist touched adjacent key “g”.

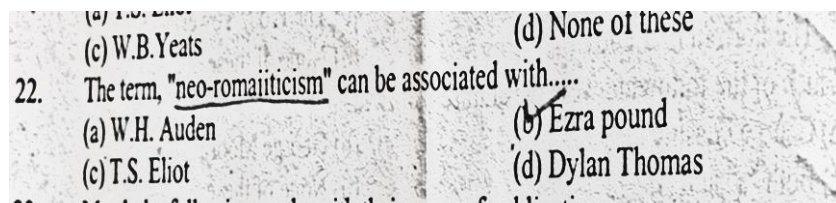


‘May’ Victorian writers were drawn toward...

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.63, MCQ.25)

Analysis: Error in this sentence belonged to omission error of slip of typing. The typist omitted or deleted letter “n” in the intended word ‘many’. On account of this slip, ‘may’ gives inappropriate meaning to sentence.

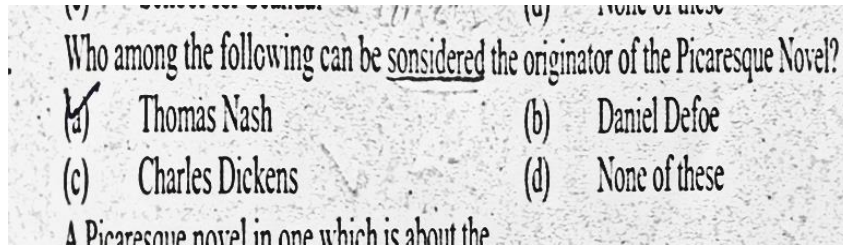


The term, “neo-romaiticism” can be associated with...

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.86, MCQ.22)

Analysis: In this sentence, transposition error occurred as slip of typing. The typist wanted to type “romanticism” whereas he typed “romaiticism”. It is typological mistake in which the typist put his or her finger at a wrong place while touching keyboard.



Who among the following can be 'soncidered' the originator of the Picaresque Novel?

Context: Khalid. N & Ali Butt.A:2020,

Emporium: English literature MCQs (p.15, MCQ.4)

Analysis: In this sentence, transposition error occurred as a slip of typing. The typist wanted to type “considered” whereas he typed “soncidered”. It is typological mistake in which a typist puts finger at a wrong place while touching keyboard.

After the analysis of above data, the researchers have found eight types of slip of typing on all 19 sentences of the data. Those are substitution, intrusion, omission, transposition, anticipation, mis-doubling, alteration, mis-spacing, migration. Transposition is the type of slip of typing which is mostly found in sentences of the books. There are eight sentences which showed the typist made transposition, while typing text of books. The examples data of transposition can be seen in sentences:

Graphic representations of frequencies of types of slip of Typing

Total 19 sentences were selected from two key books consisting of slip of typing.

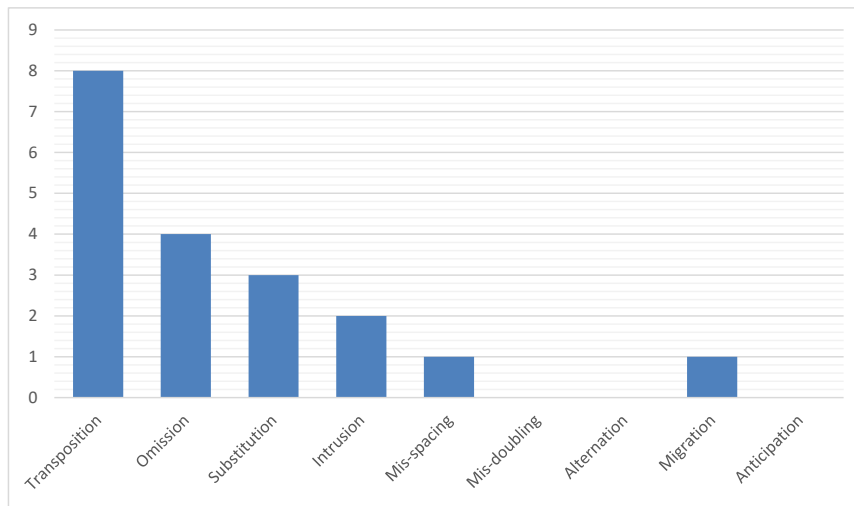


Fig. 6. Frequency of slip of typing

The data analysis reveals that the frequency of “transposition” is 8. Whereas, frequency of “omission” is 4, “substitution” has a frequency of 3 and frequency of “intrusion” is 3. On the other hand, mis-spacing and migration occurred only 1 time which means these got lowest frequencies. Finally, mis-doubling, alteration and anticipation are not found in any sentence.

Discussion

Moreover the literature and theoretical justification are also brought under the lens in this section. This section continues with the contribution of this research, identifies the limitations of this research, and ends with the future research directions.

A slip of the tongue, as per Zulaihah and Indah (2021), as referenced by Asyura (2017), is one type of communication blunder. The author unintentionally spoke the incorrect term, resulting in this blunder. As a result, the phrase said by the presenter differs from the

prepared phrase. According to this description, six Pakistani leaders, including Imran Khan, Nawaz Sharif, Asif Ali Zardari, Faryal Talpur, Shahbaz Sharif, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha, and Uzma Bukhari, were caught on camera making a slip of the tongue. This situation will be described in this report, that also indicates the observations and the relevant spreading activation Dell (1986) theory of the slip of the tongue that took place in six Pakistani politicians: Imran Khan, Nawaz Sharif, Asif Ali Zardari, Faryal Talpur, Shahbaz Sharif, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Dr.Aisha Ghaus Pasha, and Uzma Bukhari.

Slips of the tongue caused by a variety of circumstances including intellectual problems, anxiety symptoms, and policy problems reveal the importance of teamwork and effort in speaking in a highly complicated relationship. It combines several important aspects of personal characteristics, such as attentiveness, personal knowledge, and many others (Gil, 2019; Goldrick et al., 2016; Han et al., 2019; Hutabarat & Bahri, 2015; Kafifah et al., 2016).

The current study has been established on the spreading activation theory (Dell, 1986).The speaking rate impact, lexical expectancy impact, place matching impact, and type effect were among them (para 1). The researcher chooses certain books of notes for analysis of typing errors, as well as analysis of tongue errors based on downloaded films, for this investigation. The note books were chosen since they are often used by both professors and students and may contain mistakes.

Limitations and Future Research

Similar to all other studies the current study also includes some drawbacks that must be addressed in the future research attempts, in addition to its many positives. To begin, the current study was undertaken among the recorded literature, according to western scholars, shows that the earliest systematic studies were undertaken on the slips of the tongue in the 19th century. Future research may incorporate a diverse sample from different aspects of the slips of tongue, in order to produce conclusions that can be generalized. Secondly, despite the fact that this study was exploratory. The video data was analyzed on the basis of theoretical framework. For greater causation, future researchers may use a previous studies and interview scholars for better causality determination. The author suggest that the next scholar perform investigation on slip tongue, which can be discovered in a variety of situations and situations, such as in a video or in everyday speech. It also advises that this issue be developed and explored further in terms of changing objects or theories.

Conclusion

The results of this research reveal that slips of the tongue and slips of typing frequently occurred in the mentioned spoken and written discourses. The types of slips of the tongue found in the data analysis of speeches and addresses of Pakistani politicians included substitution, addition, deletion, exchange, anticipation, shift, haplology and perseveration. The most frequently repeated slip among the types of the slips of tongue is “substitution” which had the highest frequency. On the other hand, the types of slip of typing found in the analyzed data were substitution, intrusion, omission, transposition, mis-spacing and migration. Out of these types “transposition” got the highest frequency. Understanding these slips of the tongue and typing should help us avoid them in our spoken and written discourses.

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