

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, in this chapter the writer draws the conclusion and suggestion of the research dealing with speech errors in breaking news Metro TV. The writer also wants to give suggestion dealing with the conclusion that the writer has drawn.

#### A. Conclusion

In speaking, speakers actually do two processes which are called planning and execution of speech. The speakers firstly plan what they are going to speak and then execute the plan into speech. In producing the speech, it is not as simple as we think. Not all speech planned and executed well, sometimes their speech goes wrong which is usually happened in spontaneous speech and do speaking that they are rarely to talk.

The phenomena of speech errors are very common committed by the non-native speakers as well as the native speaker who use the language as their mother tongue. The speech errors are committed by reporters in breaking news Metro TV. In the eight breaking news, the writer finds 8 types of speech errors based on the theory of Clark and Clark. Those errors are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, retraced false start, unretraced false start, stutters, interjection and slip of the tongue. The researcher does not all types of speech error; there is no correction in the eight of breaking news that have been analyzed.

The frequencies of speech errors committed by eight reporters of breaking news Metro TV are different. Debora Setiawan commits total 22 utterances containing speech errors. 10 utterances (or 45,5% of her whole speech errors) of filled pause, 6 utterances (or 27,3% of her whole speech errors) of interjection. Next, silent pause and unretraced false starts (2 or 9,1%), retraced false start and stutter (1 or 4,5%). Meanwhile, Rakha Susanto commits 26 utterances containing speech errors. 18 utterances (or 69,2% of his whole speech errors) of filled pause errors, silent pause (3 or 11,6%), retraced false starts and unretraced false starts (2 or 7,7%), and repeat (1 or 3,8%). Andika Bakti commits 17 utterances containing speech errors. 10 utterances (or 58,8% of his whole speech errors) of silent pause, 3 utterance (or 17,6% of his whole speech errors) of stutters. Silent pause, retraced false start, interjection and slip of the tongue (1 or 5,9%).

The next is Sari Syahrial commits 15 utterances containing speech errors. Filled pause (7 or 46,6%), retraced false start (3 or 20%), unretraced false start (2 or 13,3%), silent pause, interjection and slip of the tongue (1 or 6,7%). Alhadi Habibi commits 15 utterances containing speech errors. Filled pause (6 or 40%), stutters (5 or 33,3%), interjection (3 or 20%), retraced false start (1 or 6,7%). Annisa Rahman commits 6 utterances containing speech errors. Silent pause (4 or 66,6%), retraced false start and interjection (1 or 16,7%). Rheza Ardiansyah commits 8 utterances containing speech errors, they are silent pause (5 or 62,5%), retraced false starts (2 or 25%) and filled pause (1 or 12,5%). Ferdinan Caston commits 15 utterances containing speech errors, they are unretraced false starts (5

or 33,3%), retraced false starts (4 or 26,7%), filled pause (2 or 13,3%), repeat, stutter, interjection and slip of the tongue (1 or 6,7%).

The speech errors committed by eight reporters are caused by cognitive reason, anxiety and social reason. Those sources of errors take parts on the speech errors produced by the eight reporters. Every reporter has a different response while reporting the news related to concrete and abstract topics. It took longer time for the reporters to produce the first word of the sentence for an abstract than for the concrete topics. Next, when the reporters talk about the topic they are anxious about, they will commit silent pause or other speech errors. This factor can make the reporters' planning and execution become less efficient. Then, working under pressure also can make reporters produce speech errors and hesitation.

## **B. Suggestions**

After drawing the conclusion above, the researcher gives the suggestions as follows:

### **1. To English Literature Students**

There are many errors committed by the eight reporters based on the finding. Based on it, the writer suggests to the English literature student who are interested in journalism, especially for them who want to be a reporter need to have more understanding on this case.

## 2. To the reporters

By referring to the amount of the errors and the causes of errors, the reporters need to increase their ability in order to give the understandable information to the audience, because the purpose of speech is to communicate and its effectiveness must be judged by the reaction of the audiences. It is extremely important that reporters catch the audience's interest. The more fluent and clear speech they give, the reader will get the clear information about the latest news happened in Indonesia.

## 3. To the next researchers

Based on the scope of the study, the researcher limits the study on the types of speech errors, its frequency and its causes of speech errors. The researcher also only takes the reporters as the subject of the study. Thus, the next researcher is expected to give the 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 researcher also suggests to the next researchers to find another object of their research and find and explore the new one, such as comparing the speech errors produced by native and non-native speaker, black and white man, or from the gender and age, etc.