

Contrastive Analysis of Speech Errors in English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

The study analyzes speech errors in English and Uzbek using descriptive and statistical method. The research examines silent pauses, filled pauses, repetitions, corrections, false starting (retraced), false starting (un-retraced), interjections, stuttering speech planning errors. The descriptive method classifies and interprets common errors, while statistical method quantifies error frequency and significance through frequency analysis and percentage calculations. And addition this article gives information about M. Trexler and P. Warren's and H. Clark and V. Clark's classification. Overall, knowing speech errors is essential for improving language processing and language production

Keywords: Speech errors, silent pauses, filled pauses, repetitions, corrections, false starting, interjections, stuttering.

INTRODUCTION

Natural speech is far from perfect. They often consist of hesitations and mistakes. Speech errors are considered a discrepancy between what a person wants to say and what he actually said. These processes reveal the relationship between language and the brain. Speech errors are made by healthy people.

In order to know how speech is formed, it is necessary to know speech errors in detail. Sigmund Freud said that speech

errors are a mirror of the unconscious mind. Z. Freud believed that speech errors reveal our true inner fears that we suppress. According to the current theoretical views, speech errors are a process that reflects the occurrence of disturbances in various parts of speech formation. To further understand the processes of speech production, speech errors are used, as they occur accidentally during communication. According to M. Trexler, speech errors create syntactic innovations, morphemic errors create new words, and sound errors create a “book,” i.e., a combination of sounds corresponding to phonological rules. So, all types of speech errors provide information about different components of the speech production system. It is during the lexical selection process of speech formation that speech errors appear. For example, people often use one word and replace it with another word, or change the sounds of two words when pronouncing nouns. It should be noted that speech errors are accidental speech that is formed as a part of people's daily communication and sometimes they do not even notice it. In our article, we were talking about normal cognitive processes in people without any clinical symptoms, and these are not errors made by first or second language learners.

As we know, there are many interviews consist of these errors. Why we chose interviews because they are real conversations. One the best shows is the tonight show starring Jimmy Fallon hosted by actor and comedian Jimmy Fallon. The show opens with Fallon's topical monologue and transitions into comedic games, concluding with guest interviews, and a musical performance or stand-up comedy. The tonight show starring Jimmy Fallon attracted high ratings from its 2014 premiere. Many moments from the show have generated viral videos. The show has been nominated for nine Primetime Emmy Awards, winning two. Fallon grew up with an interest in comedy and music. The second show is called “Payshanba” which is about attendant's life, marriage, children. This podcast is an honest conversation between interviewers and interviewees. We analyze frequency of the speech errors of interviewers.

WHAT ARE SPEECH ERRORS?

Why it is important to distinguish the causes and mechanisms of P. Warren's speech errors in this regard. Causes of speech errors: fatigue, distraction. Based on this, we also classified the three main causes of our speech errors.

1. **Internal factors:** Emotional states: nervousness, stress, anxiety, daydreaming, fatigue, haste affects the fluency of speech. For example; speaking in lectures, omitting words, making mistakes
2. **External factors:** When someone or something outside distracts, focus is lost and mistakes are made. For example: saying something else when someone joins
3. **Cognitive load:** Speech errors occur when the brain receives a lot of information at the same time or when trying to compose complex sentences. For example: loading one task while doing another, mixing up language grammar or vocabulary

According to P. Warren's incorrect selection and classification of speech errors, they are divided into types:

1. Mis-selection
2. Mis-ordering
3. Other

So, the wrong choice group includes the following types of speech errors:

1. Substitution
2. Mixing (blend)

Substitution and mixing are grouped together because they are semantically related. When we communicate, we choose words and concepts that are close to each other, sometimes our words are connected with each other. There is almost no difference in these two speech errors. An antonym phenomenon is often

observed in exchanges. In this regard, M. Trexler's opinion is that when such people speak, they replace words with other words. A picture-based experiment shows that participants are shown a picture of a cat under time pressure, and most often they answer rat (rat) or dog (dog). This process is known as substitution error. In our opinion, one of the initial processes of speech formation, the above error occurred in the process of conceptual preparation and semantic selection. According to M. Trexler, if a person focuses on something else, that is, on a non-linguistic situation, various concepts are formed in the mind, and concepts lead to the activation of lemmas. The activation of lemmas causes a substitution event. The phenomenon of mixing consists of words that are similar in meaning to each other, synonymous words. For example: a "slick-slippery" – "slicker," "stomach-tummy" – "stummy"

It is worth noting that M. Trexler called the phenomenon of substitution semantic substitution and described it as observed in words close to each other, while P. Warren often used opposite, antonymous words in the phenomenon of substitution believes that it occurs.

Speech errors can also reflect disorders in other components of speech production. Sometimes, when the correct phonemes are formed, some appear in the wrong place during communication. This sound exchange process after the activation of lemmas and morphemes and before the articulatory, i.e., speech muscle movement plan, is called a sound exchange error. For example, fig beet instead of big feet. Such experiments are carried out by subjects under certain time pressure in the laboratory. They create certain sound patterns and change them. In our opinion, this experiment is carried out in order to find out in what position and in which sounds the sounds are produced. According to Clark and Clark, there are 9 common speech errors:

1. Silent pause
2. Filled pause
3. Repetition
4. False starting
5. Retracing false starts

6. Corrections
7. Interjection
8. Stutter
9. Slip of the tongue

Speaking seemed to require little thought or effort. People think about what they want to talk about, and their tongues seem to do the rest, automatically putting their thoughts into words. Speakers may hesitate to choose the correct word in the middle of a sentence and they can correct what they just said and phrases. When people speak, they tend to make mistakes. So we call it "common speech errors." The theories used in this analysis are those of Clark and Clark.

According to Clark, "a silent pause" is a period of absence of speech. The speed of speaking between words is determined by the amount of such pauses. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot. When they speak faster, they do so by eliminating pauses, not by shortening them. Speakers do not use silent pauses at all, but remain silent between their words. A sign of a silent pause [//]

1. Turn on the // heater switch
2. Let's go to the // cinema now! And Please, open the // door!
3. Iltimos, // manga sanchiqi uzatib yuboring!
4. Kim // ovqat yedi?

The psychological aspect of the silent pause is that the speaker says what he wants and remains silent, so that he remains silent until he receives an answer from the listener. Then the speaker can use such power to achieve what he wants. The speaker expresses his thoughts and waits for the listener's response, waits without interrupting him and continues the gesture. Finally, the speaker continues after the listener is finished. Then the speaker will also know when he has finished the listener, because he will ask a question.

Filled pauses

Filled pauses are filled with spaces eh, ah, uh, rr, mm according to Clark. Slow speakers often have filled pauses in their speech because they hesitate. Filled pauses symbol [,,,]. In Uzbek language people use a, mm, o'sha, anaqa. For example:

1. Jimmy: When you were a kid, did ever dream that you'd this big of a star?
Rosie: Ahh, mm..
Jimmie: I mean you are big, you are big!
2. Aliya: Bugun Payshanba. Samira va Aliya sizlar bilan uchrashmoqdamiz va biz bugur rassomning uyiga keldik, bloggerni emas. Har qalay man uchun bugungi mehmonimiz ah mm rassom – to'ldirilgan pauza
Samira: Qani, keldik!

Repetition

Repetition of one or more words in a row is called repetition. When speakers aim to convey a point, they repeat a word. Usually, such a phenomenon occurs suddenly and when speaking quickly, they repeat one or more words. Repetition is represented by [/]. For example:

1. Turn on the heater/ the heater switch and Those/ those dirty cups
2. Samira: Hozir gaplashaman, hozir gaplashaman, hozir ketadi, ketadi, ketadi, da da da azginadan keyin uniyam anaqa ishi tugaydi uyiga borishi kerak – repetition

89% of the most repeated words in English are function words such as articles, prepositions in, at, on, conjunctions and, pronouns he, he didn't don't go. Most of the words in the wrong beginning speech error nouns (masculine/feminine), adjectives (soft/shiny glass), verbs (can hear/can be heard) or adverbs (the very/the rather nice home)

False starting (unretraced)

False beginning of words without corrections is called unretraced. In our opinion, the speaker makes his speech mistakes without knowing it, that is, without noticing it.

When a speech error occurs, speakers say the correct version of the word, but do not repeat the words before correcting the words. They just continue to communicate. It is done by saying the next word without repeating the wrong word. Unretraced starts are marked with [\\]. For example: "These /those dirty cups, Please, open the window\\the door and Let's go to the school\\the cinema!"

False start (retraced)

Repeated correction of several words before correcting the word is called false start speech error. When speakers make a speech error, they realize it and correct the words. In short, the repetition of one or more words before a word is called a false start. A false start (retraced) is represented by the [\] character. For example:

1. Turn on the stove \ the heater switch and Those clean \ those dirty cups.
2. Aliya: Mana hozir siz aytyapsizku, kimnidur olqishi kerak deb, bu haqiqiy ijodkorni o'z\ da xumori bu. Hamma ijodkor xohlaydi. Speaker first wants to say o'z, then she changed her idea with the word xumori

Corrections

There are many reasons why speakers pause between sentences. They may have forgotten what they wanted to say, or they may be searching for other appropriate words. Another option is that the process of choosing which of several examples is being implemented. This is another evidence of the importance of the planning stage of speech formation. In our opinion, difference between false start (retraced) and correction them is that false start (retraced) occurs when a speaker begins an utterance, realizes a mistake, and restarts the sentence correctly, correction happens when a speaker completes an incorrect utterance but suddenly corrects it. False start (retraced) usually happens at the beginning of the conversation, but correction occurs duration of the dialogue. The correction symbol is marked with a [-] symbol. For example:

1. Turn on stove switch-I mean, the heater switch and Turn on -oh the heater switch.
2. Samira: Hozir siz ham onasiz, xuddi onangiz kabi ona bo'lasizmi - onamisiz?
Maftuna: H amma onam kabi ona bo'lmayman desa kerak.

Stuttering

Stuttering is not a speech error. Speakers stutter when they are hesitant, nervous, or confused. Repeating the same letter or

syllable many times before a certain word is called stuttering. Often, people stutter when they speak spontaneously because they have not had time to plan ahead when delivering words and phrases. Clarke (1977: 268). Causes of stuttering or stammering: Historystuttering in the family, some delay in acquiring language or articulation and significant emotional stress. Stuttering is represented by [- - -] For example:

1. Please open the d-d-d-door!, let's go to the ci-ci-ci-cinema
Example: Onh-h-h heater switch.
2. Jimmy: Welcome back. Thanks, being a guest o-o -o-n the show and talking at this time right now.
Rosie: Thank you for having me
3. Maftuna: Ayjon ketgandan keyin, man ayjon manga nima demoqchi bo'lganliklarini tushundim va b-b baribr biz musulmon sifatida bilamiz baribr uchrashamiz.

Interjections

Hesitating pauses speakers pause to think about what to say next. Then they choose a specific interject. In our opinion why interjections can be errors, because speaker use unintentionally and inappropriately it occurs when interjections are used excessively which makes the conversation uncertain and hesitant. For example:

1. Oh, ah, well, say the following sentences: John would like, oh, carrots > oh: referent selection, John would like-ah, carrots > ah: memory success, John would like, well, carrots > well: word approximation and John would like, say, carrots > say: exemplification.
2. Maftuna: Bu abadiy emas yoki ularni sog'ingan paytimiz, albatta gaplashib olishimiz mumkin yig'lab olishimiz mumkin.

Research and method

This article is applied a mixed-approach, integrating descriptive and statistical methods to analyze speech errors in English and Uzbek. Descriptive method is used to classify and interpret errors, while statistical method quantifies error frequencies and percentages. Participants are interviewers and interviewees in

free conversation. Speech errors are categorized into silent pauses, filled pauses, repetitions, corrections, false starting (retraced), false starting (un-retraced), interjections, stuttering. The number of occurrences of each error type is counted and the proportion of type within total errors.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Based on the analysis of speech errors made by interviewers and interviewees in English and Uzbek and these are dominant type of speech errors described in the following tables.

No.	Types of speech errors in English interview	Frequency of errors	Percentage
1	Silent pause	7	10,6
2	Filled pause	41	62,1
3	Repetition	4	6,06
4	False start retraced	2	3,03
5	False start un-retraced	3	4,54
6	Corrections	2	3,03
7	Interjections	3	4,54
8	Stutters.	4	6,06
Total errors:		66	100

No.	Types of speech errors in Uzbek interview	Frequency of errors	Percentage
1	Silent pause	11	16,41
2	Filled pause	32	47,76
3	Repetition	6	8,95
4	False start retraced	2	2,98
5	False start un-retraced	8	11,94
6	Corrections	4	5,97
7	Interjections	3	4,47
8	Stutters.	1	1,49
Total errors:		67	100

Based on the analysis, all types of speech errors are present during communication. The least frequent speech errors in the table are false start (retracing) and correction speech errors in

English. In Uzbek language interviews, only one stuttering was found, and two false start speech errors were found. Stuttering occurs in prepositions and pronouns in English by Jimmy Fallon. Filled pauses were often observed by interviewers in both languages, as they were excited to be asked different questions, and hesitated over unexpected questions. Another thing to say is that the wrong start speech error was made more by the Uzbek interviewers, because they changed the questions according to the dialogue and tried to express their thoughts more softly.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The analysis of speech errors in English and Uzbek reveals both language-specific and universal patterns of errors. Both languages show pauses, repetitions, and hesitations when speakers are difficulty with word retrieval, planning, and sentence formulation. Uzbek speakers tend to use more filler words while English speakers use “uh”, “um” while thinking time.

Overall, the analysis confirms that speech errors are systematic and reveal underlying cognitive and linguistic processes. These errors occur lack of language interference, mental states, and lack of fluency. Actually, this considers completely normal situation.

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