

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ERRORS IN FINDING NEMO MOVIE

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Annotation

Psycholinguistics deals with how language is produced, perceived, comprehended, and remembered. Psycholinguistics is a study of language behavior: how real people learn and use language to communicate ideas.

The fact that language is a means of human thought, a material basis, is still the first step. In the second stage, the product of thinking is realized as a result of thinking. Because of this in our speech we encounter different kind of speech errors. This is aim that we would like to write about speech errors in "Finding Nemo" movie cartoon.

Key words:

Speech errors, linguistic units, spontaneous speech, slips of the tongue, filled, segments

A speaker, whether he is still a child or an adult, may not be fully aware at all when he is producing a sentence especially in spontaneous speech. Slips of the tongue are considered to be normal and common occurrence. Conversely, the occurrence may also happen with the speaker's awareness. In general, in producing a sentence, at least a sequence process might be involved, e.g. cognitive activities such as conceiving a message, selecting words, formulating a structured sentence, and articulating the sentence.¹ The speaker, furthermore, can usually even forget their memory when they want to articulate certain words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. In this case, the speaker will usually make an action to solve their problem whether he is aware or unaware. In other words, there will be problems of speech production facing the speaker and accordingly usually making some errors.

Speech errors referred as the slips of the tongue. Within the field of psycholinguistics, speech errors fall under the category of language production. Types of speech errors include: exchange errors, anticipation, shift, substitution, blends, and deletion.² It is clear that speech errors are made on an occasional basis by all speakers when they are angry, tired, happy, and nervous. Speech errors can affect different kinds of segments or linguistic units.

Example I: Marlin: You better believe they did – every single one of them.

Coral: Mm-hmm. You did good And the neighborhood is awesome.

Marlin: You do like it, don't you?

From this conversation it is used "you did good", but it must be well not good, that you use an adverb. The word good is mainly an adjective, but it's also used as an adverb in informal American English. However, there is a different meaning in this context. It is called word exchange error.

Well is an adverb that modifies did. Well is the adverbial form of good, and in this case it means that what the speaker did, he did in a good way, with good results. When writing sentences like this, ensure that you know which word is being modified. If it modifies a noun, an adjective is used while an adverb is used to modify verbs or adjectives:

e.g: A good man.

The word good modifies the noun man which requires it to be in its adjective form. In your sentence it modifies the verb and is in the adverbial form:

e.g: I did well.

Example II: Bruce: All right, anyone else? Hello, how but you, mate? What is your problem?

Marlin: Me? I don't have a problem.

¹ „Speech Disfluency and the Structure of Knowledge”. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.: 362–367

² "Slips of the Tongue". Psychology Today. Retrieved 16 May 2017

It is seen that, Bruce uses how but you instead of how about you? From this context is more appropriate to use phrase “What about you”. Let’s analyze this sentence. From my point of view, if the difference between what about and how about in general is slight, the difference between what about you and how about you is even slighter. They are certainly interchangeable, as you mentioned, but I would go so far as to say that their common usages are semantically indistinguishable.

Speech errors can affect different kinds of segments or linguistic units. The speaker can usually even forget their memory when they want to articulate certain words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. In this case the speaker will usually make an action to solve their problem of speech production facing the speaker and accordingly making some errors.

The researcher absolutely focuses on the speech errors produced by those three characters. In the conversations done by the characters of the movie, it is seen that they frequently have problems of speech production-speech errors.

Used literature

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