

A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Slips of the Tongue Made by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano at PWK

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Abstract: Slips of the tongue are common speech errors that provide insights into the cognitive processes involved in language production. This study aims to identify and analyse the types of slips of the tongue produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano during his appearance on the podcast PWK (Podcast Warung Kopi). The research employed a descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected from the YouTube episode entitled “*pwk – ngerubuhin rumah orang tua, Anwar Bab di kejar bapaknya bawa g*lok!!*” hosted by Praz. The researchers gathered data through observation, transcription, identification, and documentation of utterances containing slips of the tongue. The analysis was based on Victoria Fromkin’s (1973) classification, which includes anticipation, perseveration, and substitution. The findings revealed seven instances of slips of the tongue, consisting of two anticipation errors and five substitution errors, while no perseveration errors were identified. Substitution was the most dominant type, suggesting that lexical retrieval difficulties occurred more frequently than phonological planning errors during spontaneous speech. These findings indicate that speech production involves complex cognitive processes, particularly in rapid and unplanned communication. The study also demonstrates that podcasts provide authentic linguistic data for psycholinguistic research and supports the view that slips of the tongue are systematic rather than random phenomena.

Keywords: Language production, podcast, psycholinguistics, slip of the tongue, speech errors

INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental tool for communication that allows individuals to connect with one another. Gleason & Ratner (2023) state that language is foundational to society, acting as a dynamic system of verbal and nonverbal symbols through which individuals express and share meanings, thoughts, and inner feelings. People can easily share complex thoughts and exchange brilliant ideas in daily conversations, it is not just a transmitted information, but it also builds meaningful relationships for each other. This process helps to fill the gaps between different communities and raises mutual understanding worldwide. However, in everyday life, human communication is not always perfect. In daily conversations, people have to manage a very large vocabulary in their minds, so it is very common for speakers to make small mistakes when choosing and organizing words in real life. When people talk very fast, different words in a vocabulary can easily mix up with one another. In these daily conversations, speakers occasionally make spontaneous errors, such as misstating, mispronouncing, or replacing words. For example, a speaker may say “sandi pakai sabun” instead of “mandi pakai sabun”. Ultimately, this phenomenon is called a slip of the tongue.

According to Fromkin (1973), a slip of the tongue is defined as a temporary speech error that happens to healthy individuals, not because vocabulary is forgotten, but because



speech production is temporarily disrupted. Furthermore, she explains that these mistakes are not random or chaotic; instead, they follow predictable patterns and linguistic rules. Supporting this concept, Traxler (2023) notes that these errors provide essential evidence of how language is organized and planned in the mind. A slip of the tongue is not just a failure of the mouth or throat, but a temporary problem in how the brain produces speech. This indicates that speech is not produced word-by-word in a simple chain, but is planned in advance within larger mental units. When a slip occurs, it reveals a brief mistake in the step-by-step process of the mind, where the intended words and sounds are briefly misplaced before being spoken; therefore, the study of this phenomenon is a part of psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics, defined by Traxler (2023), is a field that merges psychology and linguistics to explore how the human mind creates and understands language. This discipline examines the cognitive mental steps behind daily communication, including speaking, listening, reading, and writing. It focuses on how the brain manages language structures, from the meanings of words to the rules of grammar. Beyond ordinary speech, psycholinguistics also investigates complex language skills and communication challenges to discover how mental functions connect with physical speech systems. One of the most practical ways to observe these cognitive processes in action is by analyzing slips of the tongue. While speech errors come in many forms, this study focuses specifically on the distribution and manifestation of three primary categories compiled by Fromkin (1973): anticipation, perseveration, and substitution.

The first category is anticipation, which happens when a speaker produces a speech sound or an entire word earlier than its intended place in a sentence. According to Fromkin (1973), this specific type of error occurs because the human mind actively plans future words in advance during a fast conversation. Supporting this view, Traxler (2023) notes that anticipation is a classic by-product of incremental planning, where the cognitive system pre-activates upcoming speech segments before the current phonetic plan is fully executed. Due to this forward-planning process, an upcoming sound accidentally slides forward and replaces the sound that should be spoken first. For instance, an individual might say “a caking pan” instead of the correct phrase “a baking pan.” In this case, the target /k/ sound from the upcoming word “cake” is anticipated prematurely and takes over the initial /b/ sound. Ultimately, this phenomenon provides strong evidence that linguistic segments are already fully activated in the mind before physical articulation actually takes place.

The second category is perseveration, which represents a speech error where a linguistic unit from an earlier word mistakenly repeats itself later in the sentence. According

to Fromkin (1973), instead of moving forward cleanly, the mental trace of a recently spoken sound remains active in the speaker's mind. As further observed by Traxler (2023), this lingering activation acts as a residual trace in the working memory, where the brain temporarily fails to inhibit or clear a recently executed motor program. This causes the past sound to inappropriately interfere with the next target word that is being produced. A clear example of this category is when a speaker accidentally says "a cup of coppee" instead of the intended phrase "a cup of coffee." The /p/ sound from the previous word "cup" persists in the memory buffer and incorrectly replaces the correct /f/ sound in "coffee." This type of mistake demonstrates that once a speech sound is triggered, the mind sometimes struggles to deactivate it immediately before moving on to the next word.

The third category is substitution, which involves a process where a completely different word replaces the intended target, even though the incorrect word does not appear anywhere else in the sentence. According to Fromkin (1973), these replacement errors do not happen randomly; instead, the chosen word typically shares a close conceptual or sound relationship with the correct one in the mental dictionary. This is reinforced by Traxler (2023), who states that word substitution errors expose the organization of our mental lexicon, proving that items sharing similar semantic or grammatical features are activated simultaneously during lexical selection. For example, a speaker might say "please turn on the radio" when the actual intention is to ask to turn on the television. Both words belong to the same category of electronic media, which causes the mind to accidentally retrieve the wrong item during a rapid daily interaction. Similar errors can also happen with words that sound alike, showing how words are physically stored and connected. Therefore, substitution errors provide valuable academic evidence that human vocabulary is neatly organized into connected semantic networks rather than stored as a random list. These three categories are selected as the core analytical framework because they comprehensively represent the fundamental stages of cognitive speech management—specifically tracking how linguistic elements are prematurely activated, linger in memory, or contextually replaced. By analyzing these specific types, this study aims to evaluate their distribution and cognitive prevalence within the collected data. While slips of the tongue frequently occur in daily interactions, these speech errors can also be clearly observed and documented in social media.

Social media has completely transformed how communication is shared and observed across the globe. Among these digital innovations, podcasting is one of the most popular platforms today, serving as a prominent space where individuals participate in long, unscripted discussions. According to Spinelli and Dann (2019), a podcast is defined as a

conversational digital medium characterized by its informal structure and authentic verbal expression. Expanding on this definition, McHugh (2022) emphasizes that the informal and highly conversational nature of podcasts creates a low-monitoring speech environment where participants focus more on spontaneous storytelling than strict linguistic precision. Unlike traditional media, these modern audio and video formats capture continuous, raw speech in real-time. Because the nature of this digital environment is fast and informal, speakers frequently experience natural slips of the tongue during their conversations. Therefore, these online platforms provide a rich, accessible archive for studying authentic linguistic behaviour in a realistic setting. While slips of the tongue happen to everyone, studying them in public figures or entertainers offers unique insights into how the mind handles speech under pressure. Public speakers often face high stress and fast-paced environments that demand rapid, spontaneous talk.

Anwar Sanjaya Pigano, who is publicly known as Anwar BAB, is an ideal example for this linguistic object of observation. Born on May 22, 1993, Anwar is a professional chef, TV host, and comedian. He is the third of four siblings, having two older sisters and a younger brother. Anwar caught the public's eye through the cooking show "MasterChef Indonesia Season 4" and debuted in his own program, *Bukan Anwar Biasa* (2015). Since then, he has been a regular face on popular TV shows like *Dahsyat* (2015), *Baper* (2015), *Pesbukers* (2017), and *Opera Van Java* (2019–2021). Known for his expressive and fast speaking habits on screen, he provides a rich source of natural speech data for this study. This research analyses Anwar's communication patterns during his appearance as a guest on PWK (Podcast Warung Kopi), a popular digital talk show hosted by Praz Teguh. The data is gathered from the episode titled "*pwk – ngerubuhin rumah orang tua, Anwar Bab di kejar bapaknya bawa g*lok!!*". In this casual interview, Anwar shares his career journey and various bizarre life experiences. Throughout the conversation, he describes several unique and extreme events from his past, such as being spat on while hosting an event, being laughed at by an entire field while conducting a choir, working as a kitchen stove salesman, and even being chased by his father with a machete after accidentally tearing down their family house. Because these intense stories are delivered rapidly and spontaneously in an unscripted environment, analysing his speech errors allows researchers a closer look at how real-time communication demands can disrupt how the brain plans sentences. Several previous studies have investigated the phenomenon of slips of the tongue from a psycholinguistic perspective. These studies provide important understandings into speech production and language errors in various communication settings.

The first study was conducted by Lestari, Seli, and Syafitri (2024), entitled *A*

Psycholinguistic Study on Slip of the Tongue Made by Jokowi at Ecosperity Week 2023. The study analyzed the types of slips of the tongue produced by Indonesian President Joko Widodo during an international speech. Using a descriptive qualitative method and the classification proposed by Altiparmak and Kuruoglu (2014), the study found 15 slips of the tongue consisting of anticipations, additions, deletions, substitutions, and misderivations. The study revealed that deletion was the most dominant type of slip produced during the speech. The similarity between this related study and the present study lies in the discussion of slips of the tongue as a psycholinguistic phenomenon. However, the present study differs in the research object, as it focuses on spontaneous speech in a podcast conversation rather than a formal public speech.

The second study was conducted by Aroufah, Lukmana, and Muniroh (2021) in their research entitled *Slips of the Tongue and Repair Strategies in TV Show "Tonight Show Indonesia"*. This study investigated both the types of slips of the tongue and the repair strategies used by speakers during interviews on a television talk show. The study found 36 occurrences of slips of the tongue, with substitution being the most dominant type. They also discovered that Self-Initiated Self-Repair (SISR) was the most frequently used repair strategy. Similar to the present study, the research analyzed spontaneous speech in an informal conversational setting. Nevertheless, the current study focuses exclusively on identifying and classifying slips of the tongue produced by a single guest speaker in a podcast, without examining repair strategies.

The third relevant study was conducted by Bakri (2019), entitled *Investigating Types of Slips of the Tongue Experienced in Students' Speech*. This study examined slips of the tongue produced by English Department students during classroom presentations. Using Fromkin's classification, the study identified seven types of slips of the tongue, with substitution being the most frequent type. The findings demonstrated that slips of the tongue commonly occur even among language learners who are relatively fluent in speaking English. While the present study shares the same theoretical focus on slips of the tongue, it differs in the research participants and setting. Bakri's study analyzed student presentations in an academic environment, whereas the present research investigates a public figure's spontaneous speech during a digital podcast interview.

Another relevant study was conducted by Yusnita, Salikin, and Wibisono (2024) entitled *The Slip of the Tongue Phenomenon in Videos on Social Media (Psycholinguistic Studies)*. The researchers investigated slips of the tongue found in content uploaded on YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, they identified transposition and anticipation errors occurring at the levels of distinctive features, phonetic

segments, and syllables. The study also revealed several contributing factors, including haste, nervousness, humor, spontaneity, and lack of concentration. Similar to the present research, this study examined naturally occurring speech in digital media environments. However, while Yusnita et al. focused on various social media contents produced by different speakers, the present study specifically analyzes slips of the tongue produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano during a single podcast interview. Therefore, the current research provides a more focused examination of speech errors produced by a public figure in an unscripted conversational setting.

Based on this background, while previous studies have extensively explored speech errors in formal speeches, academic settings, or general social media content, there remains a distinct research gap in examining how an entertainer manages speech production during fast-paced and highly emotional storytelling. Analyzing Anwar Sanjaya Pigano on the PWK podcast provides significant novelty and new knowledge. As a comedian known for his rapid, expressive, and high-energy speaking style, his spontaneous utterances create a unique environment to study speech delivery under real-time communication pressure. Therefore, this research aims to analyse the phenomenon of slips of the tongue in his speech during the PWK (Podcast Warung Kopi) episode titled *“pwk – ngerubuhin rumah orang tua, Anwar Bab di kejar bapaknya bawa g*lok!!”*. To guide this investigation, the study addresses two explicit research questions: (1) what types of slips of the tongue occur in Anwar Sanjaya Pigano’s spontaneous speech based on Fromkin’s (1973) classification? and (2) how do these specific errors reflect the underlying cognitive processes and disruptions behind language production during real-time communication? Ultimately, this research is expected to serve as a valuable reference in psycholinguistics, especially within the entertainment industry, and to provide practical insights into how rapid speech is planned and contextually disrupted.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research design using a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is used to explore and understand the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In this study, the descriptive qualitative approach was applied to identify and describe the types of slips of the tongue produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano during his appearance on PWK (Podcast Warung Kopi).

The data source of this study was a podcast episode entitled *“pwk – ngerubuhin rumah orang tua, Anwar Bab di kejar bapaknya bawa g*lok!!”* hosted by Praz Teguh and

published on YouTube. The data consisted of utterances containing slips of the tongue produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano throughout the podcast conversation.

The researchers collected the data through observation and documentation techniques. First, the researchers watched the podcast repeatedly to observe the speaker's utterances. Second, the podcast conversation was transcribed into written form. Third, the researchers identified utterances that contained slips of the tongue and documented them for further analysis.

The data were analyzed following the qualitative data analysis procedures proposed by Creswell (2014). First, the researchers organized and prepared the data by transcribing the podcast. To ensure the accuracy of the transcription, the recording was replayed several times, and the transcript was carefully compared with the original audio until no discrepancies were found. Second, the researchers read the verified transcript repeatedly to identify utterances containing speech errors. Third, the identified speech errors were systematically coded and classified according to Fromkin's (1973) categories of slips of the tongue, namely anticipation, perseveration, and substitution. To enhance the credibility of the analysis, six members of the research team independently reviewed the coding and classification of the data, and any differences were resolved through discussion until a consensus was reached. Finally, the researchers interpreted the findings and described how the identified speech errors reflected the cognitive processes involved in language production.

The findings were presented descriptively in order to provide a clear explanation of the types of slips of the tongue found in Anwar Sanjaya Pigano's speech and their relevance to psycholinguistic studies.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Results

After analyzing the utterances produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano in the podcast episode *"pwk – ngerubuhin rumah orang tua, Anwar Bab di kejar bapaknya bawa g*lok!!"* the researchers identified a total of 7 occurrences of slips of the tongue. Based on Fromkin's (1973) framework, these errors were highly concentrated in only two categories, with substitution emerging as the most frequent type, followed by anticipation. Interestingly, the data revealed a total absence of perseveration errors 0 occurrences. This distribution indicates that lexical selection issues and premature sound activation were more common than past sound retention during Anwar's spontaneous speech. As a comedian and entertainer, Anwar often speaks rapidly and narrates stories without preparation, which

heavily triggers forward-planning cognitive lapses rather than residual memory interference.

Table 1. Frequency of Slips of the Tongue Categories

Category of slip of tongue	Number of Cases	Percentages of Types
Anticipation	2	28,57%
Perseveration	0	0%
Substitution	5	71,43%
Total	7	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2026

As presented in Table 1, substitution emerged as the most dominant type of speech error produced by Anwar, followed by anticipation. The total absence of perseveration errors presents an intriguing psycholinguistic phenomenon in Anwar's speech production. The zero prevalence of this error suggests that Anwar possesses a highly efficient cognitive inhibition mechanism. Despite his rapid and unscripted speech style, his cognitive system is capable of immediately deactivating and clearing recently spoken phonetic traits from the memory buffer before moving to the next syllable. Consequently, his cognitive slips shift entirely toward future-oriented speech planning (anticipation) or conceptual mix-ups in the mental lexicon (substitution). This absence does not invalidate Fromkin's framework; rather, it proves that in dynamic, fast-paced comedic interactions, human speech errors are heavily dominated by rapid lexical retrieval and forward-planning mechanisms rather than residual memory retention.

Based on the linguistic patterns identified in the findings, the researchers further contextualize and analyze each specific error category. To provide a clearer and more structured breakdown, the analyzed speech errors are categorized into separate linguistic units. Each type of slip of the tongue is presented through data extracts, showcasing the actual spoken utterance, the intended target word, and a psycholinguistic analysis of the cognitive triggers behind the error.

1) Anticipation

Data 1

Anwar [11:23 - 11:26]: *"senin, selasa, rebo, kemis, jumat kan dia setipring kan, setiap hari"*

In this data, Anwar commits a phonological blend and anticipation error by uttering the non-existent word "setipring" instead of the intended loanword "stripping". From a psycholinguistic standpoint, this slip occurs during the structural assembly of the phonemic

frame. The lexical item “setiap”, which immediately follows the target word in the syntagmatic chain, was already activated in Anwar’s mental lexicon. Because Anwar speaks at a highly accelerated speech rate, the initial phonological properties of “setiap” (specifically the onset and vowel nucleus /se-ti-p/) overflowed into the slot designated for the English loanword “stripping”. The resulting artifact, “setipring”, preserves the morphological frame of the target word’s suffix while heavily incorporating the anticipated phonemes of the upcoming word. This confirms that speech is planned in parallel processing units rather than word-by-word sequences.

Data 2

Anwar [47:48 - 47:50]: *"gua liat tutoliar narinya dari youtube"*

Anwar exhibits an anticipation and transposition slip of the tongue by pronouncing the word “tutorial” as “tutoliar”. According to Fromkin’s (1973) this error occurs when a person is engaged in a fast-paced conversation. This represents a phonemic segment exchange where the lateral liquid sound /l/ from the subsequent syllable or surrounding mental plan is anticipated prematurely. Instead of maintaining the correct rhotic-lateral sequence (/r/ followed by /l/ as in tu-to-ri-al), the speaker’s phonological encoder maps the lateral /l/ into the third syllable slot, causing a cascading metathesis that yields “tutoliar”. This error typically occurs during fast-paced, unmonitored communication. When cognitive processing speed is outpaced by articulatory execution, the structural representation of phonemes becomes unstable, causing future phonological segments to hijack the current slot of execution.

2) Substitution

Data 3

Anwar [12:08 - 12:12]: *"iya makan daleman, apa aja gua makanin bang... eh daleman apa jeroan"*

In this sentence, a semantic substitution error occurs when Anwar inadvertently utilizes the word “daleman” as a substitute for his intended target, “jeroan”. Within the speaker’s lexicon, these terms share a conceptual overlap, as both relate to the notion of internal or interior parts. However, while “jeroan” serves as the specific culinary term for animal offal, “daleman” is frequently used to describe inner layers, structural interiors, or undergarments. This error stems from the cognitive proximity of these two terms within the same semantic field, leading the speaker to retrieve the conceptually related but contextually inappropriate item. This utterance serves as an example of lexical competition, where an incorrect word is activated and articulated before the speaker’s internal monitoring mechanism can verify its semantic precision. The speaker displays effective

word awareness by immediately deploying the discourse marker “eh” upon perceiving the error, thereby initiating a self-repair sequence to replace the mistaken word with the target term “jeroan”.

Data 4

Anwar [19:26 - 19:28] : *"kan gua bekas itu, witer"*

In this instance, Anwar performs a phonological substitution driven by interlingual phonetic interference, replacing the English word “waiter” (/ˈweɪtər/) with the mispronounced variant “witer” (/wɪtər/). For non-native speakers of English, the cognitive processing of foreign phonetic structures often undergoes a process of L1 assimilation or simplification. During the phonological encoding phase, the complex English diphthong /eɪ/ is substituted with the simpler monophthong vowel /ɪ/, which is highly prevalent and easier to articulate within the Indonesian phonological matrix. Because the phonological distance between the target sound and the error sound is minimal, Anwar’s articulatory program defaulted to the structurally adjacent and less cognitively demanding phoneme, resulting in a phonological slip that has no meaning in English word.

Data 5

Anwar [48:00 - 48:01]: *"padahal gua gak punya basically"*

This data captures a morphosyntactic and lexical substitution error where Anwar utters the English adverb “basically” instead of the intended noun or adjective form “basic”. As validated by Traxler (2023), lexical items that possess a high baseline frequency or function as routine discourse markers have exceptionally low activation thresholds in the mental lexicon. Anwar intended to express that he lacks a structural foundation or fundamental skills (basic). However, because “basically” operates as a pervasive filler word in modern colloquial code-switching, his lexical selection mechanism mistakenly retrieved the highly activated adverbial form. The brain bypassed the syntactic constraints of the sentence, prioritizing lexical accessibility over syntactic category matching.

Data 6

Anwar [48:25 - 48:28]: *"gua keliling beberapa negara.. Eh negara, beberapa wilayah"*

Anwar experiences a classic semantic category substitution error, verbalizing the word “negara” (countries) when his intended message required the term “wilayah” (regions). Both words reside within the same geographical and administrative semantic field, but they occupy different in territorial size. This slip indicates an error at the conceptual-to-lexical mapping interface, where the broader geographical concept (“negara”) reached critical activation threshold before the more accurate sub-category (“wilayah”). The linguistic significance of this data lies in the immediate operationalization

of the speech monitor. Upon hearing his own output, Anwar detects the semantic mismatch, stops mid-sentence, deploys the corrective discourse marker “Eh”, and conducts an explicit repair to realign his spoken output with his actual meaning.

Data 7

Anwar [54:00 - 54:03]: *"dipukulnya pakai hodreng.. hordreng.. hordeng"*

This data showcases a severe phonological assembly error characterized by multiple consecutive trials of self-correction before reaching the intended target. Anwar struggles to coordinate the phonemic sequencing of the word, resulting in a temporary breakdown of motor programming. In his first attempt, the liquid consonant /r/ undergoes metathesis, moving to the final syllable to form “hodreng”. In the second attempt, the monitoring loop catches the error but miscompensates by doubling the rhotic sound, yielding “hordreng”. Only on the third attempt does his phonological encoder successfully stabilize the phonemes into the intended colloquial shape, “hordeng”. This structural struggle illustrates the real-time execution of the internal and external speech-monitoring loops, which continuously adjust the phonological matrix until it complies with the speaker’s internal lexical target. Furthermore, from a sociolinguistic perspective, even his final corrected form (“hordeng”) remains a colloquial slang variant, as the formal Indonesian standard in the lexicon is officially recognized as “gorden”.

Discussion

The results of the analysis in this study confirm that the speech errors produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano during his unscripted interaction on the PWK podcast are systematic rather than random. The presence of anticipation and substitution errors validates the theoretical framework proposed by Fromkin (1973), which posits that speech production is a structured process planned in advance by the human mind. However, the specific distribution of these errors characterized by the dominance of substitution and the total absence of perseveration offers significant insights into how environmental and cognitive factors influence linguistic breakdown.

The total absence of perseveration in this study is striking, especially considering that it typically represents a failure in cognitive inhibition. Since perseveration involves a “lingering” of previously articulated segments, the zero count here suggests that Anwar possesses a highly efficient inhibition mechanism. Even under the pressure of rapid-fire delivery, his cognitive system successfully clears the memory buffer before moving to the next linguistic unit. Furthermore, the chaotic and rapidly shifting nature of the PWK podcast likely forces the speaker to reset his mental focus constantly. This unpredictable flow, effectively blocking the residual phonological activation that usually triggers perseveration.

When compared these findings with the previous research, the dominance of substitution emerges as a distinct marker of informal and fast-paced discourse. This trend is consistent with the findings of Aroufah, Lukmana, and Muniroh (2021) regarding *Tonight Show Indonesia*, as well as Bakri's (2019) research on student presentations; in both cases, the pressure of rapid verbal output forces the mental lexicon into a state of "lexical competition." In contrast, Lestari, Seli, and Syafitri (2024) observed that deletion was the most frequent error during President Joko Widodo's formal address. This divergence is likely due to the "monitoring" factor. In formal, high-stakes environments, speakers engage in rigorous self-monitoring to ensure precision, whereas the unscripted, comedic space of PWK lowers this threshold, favoring rapid retrieval over perfect grammatical form.

Lastly, these findings strongly support Fromkin's (1973) foundational argument that speech errors are not random performance glitches, but rather systematic empirical evidence of the brain's underlying cognitive architecture. By analyzing these slips, we observe the "gears" of speech production in motion, confirming that language is assembled in discrete, rule-governed stages long before articulation occurs. The prevalence of substitution errors offers a direct look into the mental lexicon, suggesting that vocabulary is stored in complex, interconnected semantic networks rather than a disorganized list; when the speaker faces the cognitive load of unscripted conversation, these semantic "neighbors" actively compete for activation, resulting in the substitution of related terms. Similarly, the observed anticipation errors provide compelling evidence for forward-planning, illustrating that the brain prepares future phonological units in parallel while simultaneously managing current speech segments. This study reinforces Fromkin's core thesis that speech errors are meaningful data, proving that even in the chaotic environment of a podcast, the mind operates according to strict, logical cognitive constraints.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the types of slip of the tongue produced by Anwar Sanjaya Pigano in his speech using Fromkin's (1973) classification. The findings revealed that anticipation, perseveration, transposition, substitution, blend, and shift occurred in the speech, while other categories were not identified. Among these, substitution was the most frequently occurring type, suggesting that lexical selection and phonological encoding are the stages of language production that are most vulnerable to error during spontaneous speech. Theoretically, this study contributes to the field of psycholinguistics by providing empirical evidence that supports Fromkin's theory in explaining speech errors in authentic spoken language. Practically, the findings can serve as a useful reference for students, researchers,

language educators, and public speakers in understanding that slip of the tongue is a natural phenomenon resulting from cognitive language processing rather than simply a sign of poor speaking ability.

Despite these contributions, this study has several limitations. The analysis was limited to a single speech by one speaker and focused only on identifying the types of slip of the tongue without examining the cognitive, linguistic, or situational factors that may have influenced their occurrence. Therefore, the findings cannot be generalized to all speakers or communication contexts. Future research is recommended to investigate speech errors using larger datasets involving different speakers and various speaking situations, such as interviews, debates, or spontaneous conversations. Further studies may also combine qualitative and quantitative methods or apply different psycholinguistic theories to gain a more comprehensive understanding of speech production and the cognitive mechanisms underlying speech errors.

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