

1 Speech Production

- Conceptualizing a thought to be expressed
- Formulating a linguistic plan
- Articulating the plan
- Monitoring one's speech

2 Slips of the tongue

- Dr. William Spooner:
You have hissed my mystery lectures. I saw you fight a liar
in the back quad. In fact you have tasted the whole worm.
- Speech errors are more common when we are nervous,
tired, anxious or drunk.

3 Type of Speech Errors (Table 8-1, p189)

- Shifts
- Exchange
- Anticipation
- Perseveration
- Addition
- Deletion
- Substitution
- Blend

4 Common properties of speech errors

- Elements that interact with one another tend to come from similar linguistic environment.
- Elements that interact with one another tend to be similar to one another
- Novel items are consistent with the phonological rules of the language
- Consistent stressed patterns

5 Explanations of speech errors

- The Freudian explanation: unconscious motivation
A student who explains that he wants to postpone an exam:
"Last night my grandmother lied."
- A psycholinguistic explanation
focus on the insights gained in understanding language mechanism
support the notion of linguistic units

6 Formulating linguistic plans

- Serial models of linguistic planning (Table 8-2, p193)
- Independence of planning units----most errors contain mistakes at only one level of planning
- The sequence of planning unit
phonetic after syntactic (11, 12, 13)
clauses are planned as complete units (15, 16)

7 Editing processes

- Laboratory-induced speech errors
- Phonological bias technique (p. 201)
- Lexical bias effect
- The results suggest that we develop more than a speech plan and that when this occurs the two plans may compete for production

8 Parallel model of linguistic planning

- Dell (1986): Semantic, syntactic, morphological and phonological representations work in parallel.
- Lexical bias effect
- Phonemic similarity effect
- Lexical bias effect is based on backward spreading, which takes time. Dell found that lexical bias effect disappears when participants were instructed to speak quickly.

9 Implementing linguistic plans

- Articulating
- Three systems of muscles: respiratory, laryngeal, supralaryngeal
- Motor control of speech
 - coarticulation
- Planning and production cycle
 - we alternate between planning speech and implementing our plans

10 Self-monitoring

- Self-repairs: we interrupt our own speech and correct ourselves
- Self-interruptions
- Utter an editing expression
- Repair the utterance

11 Self-interruptions

- Nooteboom (1980)' corpus study
- Levelt (1983)'s elicitation task (Figure 8-2)

12 Editing expressions

- I saw ...uh ...12 people at the party.
- I saw ...oh ...12 people at the party.
- Bill hit him---Hit Sam, that is.
- I am trying to lease, or rather, sublease, my apartment.
- I really like to—I mean, hate to—get up in the morning.

13 Self-repairs (p. 207)

- Instant repairs---retracing back to a single troublesome word.
- Anticipatory retracings—retraces prior to the error
- Fresh starts—drops the original syntactic structure and just starts over