STUDY OF CONVERSATION REPAIR BETWEEN DONALD J TRUMP AND JOE BIDEN IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

THESIS

By:

Halimatus Sakdiyah

NIM 17320052

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021

STUDY OF CONVERSATION REPAIR BETWEEN DONALD J TRUMP AND JOE BIDEN IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

By:

Halimatus Sakdiyah

NIM: 17320052

Advisor:

Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

NIPT. 19820823201802012176

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 11 June 2021

The researcher

Halimatus Sakdiyah

NIM 17320052

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Halimatus Sakdiyah's thesis entitled **Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, 11 June 2021
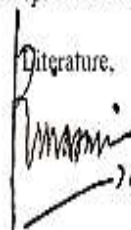
Approved by

Advisor,

Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

NIPT. 198208232018020121 76

Head of Department of English

Literature,

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by

Dean

Dr. Siti Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP. 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is certify that Halimatus Sakdiyah's thesis entitled **Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential** has been approved by the thesis Advisor for further approval by Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

Malang, 12 August 2021

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd
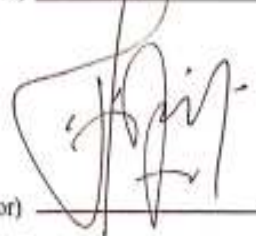   NIP. 198208112011011008

(Main Examiner) _____

2. Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed
   NIP. 196705031999032000

(Chairman) _____

3. Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed
   NIPT. 198208232018020121 76

(Advisor) _____

Approved by

The Dean of Humanities Faculty

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A
NIP. 196609101991032002

iv

MOTTO

"Hopefully my lord will give me a clue to nearer the truth than it."

(Q.S. Al-Kahfi: 24)

DEDICATION

This thesis is primarily dedicated to my beloved father, Subaidi, and my beloved mother, Sulastri, who always give me love, pray and support. Then, my dear sister, Qurrotul Aini and Farida, who always give me spirit to finish my thesis. Last but not least, to all my family and my friends, thank a lot for endless loves, prays and supports. I love you all with all of my heart.

ACKNOWLEDMENT

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, all praised are to Allah S.W.T, the god of the universe, the owner of the world, and all that is in it. Thanks to the abundance of grace, love and assistance, I can finish writing this thesis under the title "**Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate**" as partial fulfillment of the Sarjana Degree requirements. I am aware that many people around me have given their participation and support to finish this thesis. Without their contribution, my thesis will never be completed.

This thesis will never be finished and completed without the support and contributions of many people. After that, I would like to express my gratitude to the people who helped and motivated me to complete this thesis.

1. The Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., which has provided facilities and infrastructure to support the smoothness of learning in this faculty.

2. Head of Department of English Literature, Rina Sari, M.Pd, and all lecturers of the Department of English Literature. Thank you very much for your patience and kindness. Thank you for showing me a world I have never seen before.

3. Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed, as my advisor, has been patiently guiding and offering suggestions so that this thesis can be completed properly

4. My beloved father, Subaidi and my beloved mother, Sulastri, and my beloved sister, Qurrotul Aini and Farida, and all my big family who have given me support, prayer, love and trust.

5. Friends who have contributed to the completion of this thesis, Nurul Amrani U, Ardiati Lutfiatul N, Ines Sekar F, Ibtisam, Syafina Azalia, Muhammad Faqih B, Rania Mutia, Nurul Ula Fadlila. Thank you for your support, suggestions and willingness to share knowledge and study with me. Without you all, I'm like a pirate without a map. Also to all friends, all parties that I cannot mention one by one.

With this, this thesis will not be perfect without constructive suggestions from all readers. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be refined in future research for future researchers who are interested in discussing the same topic.

Malang, June 2021

The researcher

ABSTRAK

Sakdiyah, Halimatus. 2021. *"Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate".* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Keywords   : Conversation Analysis, Presidential Debate, Wall Sreet Journal.

Conversation repair is a conversation phenomenon that refers to the speaker or the interlocutor to handle problems that appear in the conversation. In some cases of conversation analysis, conversation repair also replaces the first sentence with a new sentence in order to revise the error in the previous utterance for the speaker to continue the conversation. In everyday life, conversation repair is very commonly used either intentionally or unintentionally. In this study, researchers focused on conversation repair found in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher explained the types and strategies of conversation repair in the presidential debate. To analyze the data, researchers used the theory of Schegloff et al. (1977) and Zhang (1998).

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing data which contained repair words and sentences from Donald J Trump and Joe Biden as speakers in the presidential debate. Meanwhile, the data in this study were taken from the transcript of the first presidential debate which was downloaded from the Wall Street Journal channel. Furthermore, the data that has been obtained by the researcher are categorized, analyzed and concluded based on the theory chosen by the researcher. The results of this study found that there were 54 conversation repair data used by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debate. Of the 54 data found by the researcher, there were 3 types of repair and 4 strategies of repair used by the speakers.

From this study, the researcher concluded that Joe Biden was a speaker who made a lot of repair in conversation either intentionally or unintentionally. The type of conversation repair that is most widely used in the presidential debate is self-initiated self-repair. The researcher suggests the future researchers to analyze conversation repair because it may contain many interesting topics that can be studied in more depth with the objects that carry out the conversation in a more casual situation. Further researchers can also analyze with the same theory, namely the theory of Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson (1977) or Zhang (1998) but in different research objects. The possibility is the next researcher could find more conversation repair with some new findings to enrich the data that the next researchers processed.

ABSTRAK

Sakdiyah, Halimatus. 2021. *"Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate".* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing   : Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Kata Kunci   : Analisis Percakapan, Perbaikan Percakapan, Debat Presiden, Wall Sreet Journal.

Perbaikan percakapan adalah fenomena ucap yang mengacu pada perbaikan yang dilakukan oleh pembicara ataupun lawan bicara dalam sebuah masalah ataupun kesulitan saat melakukan percakapan. Dalam beberapa kasus analisis percakapan, perbaikan percakapan juga mengganti kalimat yang pertamakali dituturkan dengan kalimat baru dengan tujuan untuk merevisi ucapan sebelumnya agar menjadi kalimat yang lebih cocok untuk pembicara gunakan dalam percakapan tersebut. Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, perbaikan percakapan sangat umum digunakan baik secara sengaja ataupun tidak sengaja. Dalam studi ini, peneliti fokus pada perbaikan percakapan yang ditemukan dalam percakapan debat presiden antara Donald J Trump dan Joe Biden. Peneliti akan mencoba untuk menjelaskan jenis dan pola perbaikan percakapan yang terkandung dalam perbaikan percakapan pada debat presiden. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori Schegloff et al. (1977) dan Zhang (1998).

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dalam menganalisis data yang mengandung kata dan kalimat yang mengandung perbaikan dari Donald J Trump dan Joe Biden sebagai pembicara dalam debat presiden. Sementara itu, data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari transkrip debat presiden yang pertama yang diunduh dalam channel Wall Street Journal. Selanjutnya, data yang sudah diperoleh oleh peneliti dikategorikan, dianalisis dan disimpulkan berdasarkan teori yang dipilih oleh peneliti. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada 54 data perbaikan percakapan yang digunakan oleh Donald J Trump dan Joe Biden dalam debat presiden yang pertama. Dari 54 data yang ditemukan oleh peneliti tersebut terdapat 3 tipe perbaikan percakapan dan 4 pola perbaikan percakapan yang digunakan oleh para pembicara.

Dari penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa Joe Biden merupakan pembicara yang banyak melontarkan perbaikan percakapan baik sengaja ataupun tidak sengaja. Jenis perbaikan percakapan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh para pembicara adalah perbaikan percakapan yang diprakarsai oleh diri sendiri dan diperbaiki oleh diri sendiri. Peneliti menyarankan para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis perbaikan percakapan karena mungkin mengandung banyak topik menarik yang dapat dikaji secara lebih mendalam lagi dengan objek yang melakukan percakapan dalam situasi lebih santai. Para peneliti selanjutnya juga dapat menganalisis dengan teori yang sama, yaitu teori Schegloff, Sacks, dan Jefferson (1977) ataupun Zhang (1998) tetapi dalam objek penelitian yang berbeda. Kemungkinannya adalah peneliti selanjutnya dapat menemukan lebih banyak perbaikan percakapan dengan beberapa penemuan baru untuk memperkaya data yang para peneliti selanjutnya olah.

مستخلص البحث

تحسين المحادثة هو ظاهرة الكلام التي تشير إلى التحسينات التي أدخلها المتحدث أو المحاور في مشكلة أو صعوبة أثناء المحادثة. في بعض حالات تحليل المحادثة ، يستبدل تحسين المحادثة أيضًا الجملة الأولى بجملة جديدة من أجل مراجعة الخطاب السابق بحيث يصبح جملة أكثر ملاءمة للمتحدث لاستخدامها في المحادثة. في الحياة اليومية ، يشيع استخدام تحسين المحادثة إما عن قصد أو عن غير قصد. في هذه الدراسة ، ركز الباحثون على تحسين المحادثات الموجودة في محادثات المناظرة الرئاسية بين دونالد جيه ترامب وجو بايدن. لتحليل البيانات ، استخدم الباحثون نظرية تيشغلوف و اخرون.(1977) وتشانغ (1998).

ستخدم الباحثون نهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا في تحليل البيانات التي تحتوي على كلمات وجمل تحتوي على تحسينات من دونالد جيه ترامب وجو بايدن كمتحدثين في المناظرة الرئاسية. وفي الوقت نفسه ، تم أخذ البيانات الواردة في هذه الدراسة من نص المناظرة الرئاسية التي تم تنزيلها لأول مرة على قناة وول ستريت جورنال. علاوة على ذلك ، يتم تصنيف البيانات التي حصل عليها الباحث وتحليلها واستنتاجها بناءً على النظرية التي اختارها الباحث. وجدت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك 54 من بيانات تحسين المحادثة التي استخدمها دونالد جي ترامب وجو بايدن في المناظرة الرئاسية الأولى. من بين 54 بيانات وجدها الباحث ، كان هناك 3 أنواع من تحسين المحادثة و 4 أنماط لتحسين المحادثة يستخدمها المتحدثون.

من هذه الدراسة، خلصت الباحث إلى أن جو بايد كان متكلما عدواني عديدة عن محادثة إما متعمد أو غير مدقق. ويتم استخدام نوع من تحسينات المحادثة على نطاق واسع من قبل المتكلمين هو إصلاح المحادثة التي بدأتها بنفسك وتحسينها بنفسك. واقترح الباحثون باحثون آخرون لتحليل تحسين المحادثات لأنه قد يحتوي على العديد من الموضوعات المثيرة للاهتمام التي يمكن مراجعتها بمزيد من التفصيل مع الكائن الذي لديه محادثات في حالة أكثر استرخاء. يمكن للباحثين أيضا تحليل نفس النظرية، نظرية تيشغلوف، الأكياس، وجيفرسون (1977) أو تشانغ (1998) ولكن في أشياء مختلفة من البحوث. فرص يمكن للباحثين أن تجد المزيد من المحادثات مع الاكتشافات الجديدة لإثراء البيانات التي الباحثون ثم.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous study and research method. This study examines conversation repair found in the first presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden.

A. Background of the Study

Information today is more accessible to people who use media platforms. One of the most used media platforms with a wide variety of content is YouTube (Rahmadi and Rajagede, 2021). Recent research conducted by marketing agency We Are Social and social media management Application Company Hootsuite (2021) shows that YouTube is used by 170 million users or 93.8 percent of the total 181.9 million internet users in Indonesia. YouTube has a wide variety of content that is very varied and always up to date, such as automotive, cooking, gaming, and Korean dramas. Apart from that, YouTube also has educational content such as science, business, law, and politics. One example of political content widely watched is the debate over the United States president between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The presidential debate video uploaded into the Wall Street Journal channel and watched by people 4.8 million times. The fact shows many people interested watch the presidential debate event on social media such as YouTube.

YouTube provides videos with various types of conversation, from conversations that use scripts to spontaneous conversations. The conversation uses the script is well structured from the content or sentences for the speaker, such as conversations in Korean dramas. In contrast, a spontaneous conversation is a conversation carried out freely by what the speaker wants to convey without being tied to a particular text, such as a conversation in a presidential debate. Spontaneous conversations such as presidential debates have a chance of making mistakes in speaking.

The researcher aims to examine failure or errors in speaking used conversation analysis. According to Partridge (2012), conversation analysis is an approach to spoken discourse analysis to see how someone manages their conversational interactions. One way to manage the conversation is by revising the mistakes in the speaker's speech, thus that they can have a good conversation. The situation that occurs when a speaker revises a conversation error or failure is called conversation repair.

Conversation repair happens when humans naturally correct the sentences or words they say, within which the speaker or other initiate conversation repair due to several things. According to Liddicoat (2007), in conversation analysis, the repair is a set of practices used by speakers to handle problems that appear in the conversation. For example, because of an error in the middle of a conversation, the speaker had to revise or correct their speech to continue conveying messages and information appropriately. Apart from that, a long pause in the middle of a

conversation often triggers the conversational repair, making someone repeat the sentence they want to convey or replace it with a new sentence.

In the conversational repair field, the researcher took five previous studies Rabba'ah (2013), Anshori (2014), Khodadady (2014), Sulistiani (2015), and Stone (2019) as the reference. Several studies in repair using talk shows as an object are Anshori (2014) and Sulistiani (2015). Anshori (2014) investigated self-initiated repair due to speech errors in the Talk Asia Program on CNN TV using Levelt's theory of self-repair in speech errors. This study found three types of repair: editing terms, interrupting the utterance, and original utterance corrections. On the other hand, Sulistiani (2015) investigated types and strategies of repair that researched a talk show on the BBC News using Schegloff's theory. This study found two types of repair: self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair, and three strategies of repair there are repetition, turn-constructional devices, and non-lexical perturbation.

Furthermore, the previous study with the object in spontaneous conversation in EFL learners has been done by Rabba'ah (2013), Khodadady (2014), and Stone (2019). Rabba'ah (2013) investigated strategies of repair in Jordan and German EFL learners using Schegloff's theory. This study examines two repair strategies: self-initiated repair and repetition. While Khodadady (2014) investigated types and positions of repair in intermediate and advanced EFL learners. This study uses Schegloff's theory to analyze the data. This study found that advanced EFL learners repaired their talk more than intermediate EFL learners. Then Stone (2019) investigated repair sequences in an EFL university

classroom in Japan. This study uses Heritage and Schegloff's theory to analyze the data. This study found that the L1 in repair sequences is more frequent in off-task than on-task talk.

After analyzing several previous studies related to repair in conversation, the researcher realized a gap in some studies. Many linguists such as Anshori (2014), Khodadady (2014), Rabba'ah (2013), and Sulistiani (2015) have researched conversation repair in a talk show and EFL classroom. Still, none of them has discussed conversation repair that occurs in a debate program. Thus, this study examines repair used by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the presidential debate on the Wall Street Journal channel. There are several reasons why the researcher takes up this conversation. The conversations conducted by these two speakers were carried out spontaneously or without a script to find out how each speaker repair to mistakes or failures in the conversation. As Rheisa (2014) states, the best way to examine the repair is through spontaneous conversations that have not prepared before. On the other hand, the conversation in the presidential debate is a formal conversation that has never been investigated. Thus the researcher can determine how the speakers in this debate event performing repair.

This study investigates types and strategies of repair uses two theories. First, this study uses Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's theory to determine the types of repair. This theory (Schegloff et al., 1977) contains a theory of repair strategies between self and others in repair-initiation and repair outcomes. Second, this study uses Zhang's theory to know how the speaker does a repair strategy in the conversation, which is different from previous research. The previous research

examined strategies of repair using Schegloff et al. theory. According to Zhang (1998), he preferred to select the term trajectory and outcome to refer to the strategy of repair completion.

This study has an important contribution to research in linguistic areas as new knowledge for readers and further researchers about the terms of conversation repair in the presidential debate. People tend to use conversation repair in everyday conversation, but they are not aware of things related to conversation repair. In this study, the researcher discussed conversation repair in the Presidential debate event to make the reader more careful in making a mistake of conversation and knowing some of the repair strategies that can be done to solve the problem in conversation.

B. Problem of the Study

A. What are the types of repair found in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden?

B. How are the conversation repair addressed in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden?

C. Objective of the Study

A. To identify the types of repair found in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden.

B. To identify the conversation repair addressed in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden.

D. Scope and Limitation

Conversation analysis (CA) research is assumed to be included in typically linguistic disciplines such as pragmatics, discourse analysis, or sociolinguistics. According to Liddicoat (2007), five scopes of conversation analysis are turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization, sequence organization, and repair. Baxter (2010) proposes four distinct approaches to discourse analysis of particular value for present research in linguistics. There are Conversation Analysis (CA), Discourse Analysis (DA), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and Feminist Post-structuralism Discourse Analysis (FPDA). Meanwhile, this study limits the scope only using a conversation analysis approach with a focus on repair.

The research uses Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's theory to determine the types of repair and Zhang's theory to determine the repair strategies in the Presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher focuses only on repair, not another scope of CA. The researcher limits the area of discussion in this research. This research discusses conversation repair using Schegloff et al. and Zhang's theory to analyze conversation repair. Donald J Trump and Joe Biden did the presidential debate twice. Due to the limitation, the researcher only focuses on the first presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden on 29 September 2020, on the wall street journal YouTube channel.

E. Significance of the Study

This research expects to give some contribution to both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research can be knowledge of

conversational analysis, especially about the repair. Through this research, the researcher can contribute and deepen this research to the readers and future researchers. Besides, this research can be additional research about conversation repair, which is often unconsciously in conversation.

In practical terms, the readers can get an understanding of the repair phenomenon through this research. Providing descriptions of repair and practical examples shown in discussions, the researcher expected that the readers be more aware of the conversation repair that is often faced and reduce them so that the conversation is more communicative and effective.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is an approach to learn how people conduct social actions through a conversation. Conversation analysis also examines the rules and practice of conversation by analyzing real-life interaction. In this research, the conversation analysis aimed at conversation repair delivered by the speaker in the Presidential debate.

2. Repair

Repair is one of the scopes of conversation analysis. Repair refers to the process that happens to the speaker when dealing with the problems in conversation. In this research, the researcher took conversational repair utterances from the Presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden.

3. Presidential Debate

A presidential debate is a public debate organized during the campaign election, where presidential candidates expose themselves through political opinion, public policies, and their criticisms. The presidential debate is usually broadcast directly on radio, television, and the internet.

G. Previous Study

The researcher discovers some previous studies related to the topic of repair. Two previous studies examined repair in talk shows and three previous studies examined repair in EFL classroom. First, analysis of repair in talk show program was conducted by Sisi Anshori (2014) on self-repair in speech error made by the host and guest of Talk Asia in program CNN TV. The researcher used Levelt's Theory (1983) to determine the types of self-repair in speech error, there are editing terms, interrupting the utterance, and the last is a correction. From Levelt's theory, the researcher found that editing terms are the most commonly used by the host and guest of Talk Asia in program CNN TV than other types of self-repair. The difference between recent research and this prior research is related to the branch topic of study: To examine the types of self-repair in speech error.

Second, a study of repair conducted in a talk show program by Sulistiani (2015). A study entitled A Conversation Analysis of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News Interview: The Construction of Repair. The researcher investigated types and strategies of repair that researched a talk show on the BBC News using Schegloff's theory. This study found two types of repair: self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair, and three strategies of

repair there are repetition, turn-constructional devices, and non-lexical perturbation. Meanwhile, the difference between recent research and this prior research is related to the object of study: to examine conversation repair in a talk show.

Third, a study of repair conducted in EFL learners by Rabba'ah (2013). A study entitled Strategies of Repair in EFL Learners' Oral Discourse. The researcher investigated strategies of repair in Jordan and German EFL learners using Schegloff's theory. The researcher limits the research with examines two repair strategies: self-initiated repair and repetition. This study found 57 frequencies of self-initiated repair by Jordanian participants and 35 frequencies of self-initiated repair by Germania participants. Furthermore, this study shows the German participants used fewer strategies in conversation repair than the Jordanian participants.

Fourth, a study of repair also conducted in EFL learners by Khodadady (2014). A study entitled Repair in EFL Talk: A Case of Iranian Intermediate and Advanced EFL Learners. The researcher investigated positions of repair used by the intermediate and advanced EFL learners using Schegloff's theory. This study found advanced learners used repair initiating components, rejection components, and repair properly to initiate repair, but intermediate learners just used the first and the third strategies of repair. Furthermore, this study shows that advanced EFL learners repaired their talk more than intermediate EFL learners.

Then, a study of repair also in EFL classroom was conducted by Stone (2019). A study entitled Repair Sequences In Off-task Conversation in an EFL

Classroom in Japan: Japanese Language Resources and Learning Opportunities. The researcher investigated repair sequences used by EFL learners in a university classroom in Japan. This study uses Heritage and Schegloff's theory to analyze the data. This study found that use of the L1 in repair sequences is more frequent in off-task than on-task talk, and this may involve learning opportunities oriented to that are not so much evident in the same way in on-task talk.

H. Research Method

The research method involving research design, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis are discussed.

1. Research Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative research methods. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis. Descriptive-qualitative research is concerned with developing an explanation of social phenomena. According to Aprilia (2017), qualitative research emphasizes describing phenomena in this context by interpreting data using theory. Furthermore, this research applied descriptive analysis to identify the conversational repair used by Schegloff et al. and Zhang's theory. Then the researcher analyzed the conversational repair in the presidential debate on the wall street journal channel using repair theory.

This research uses qualitative research because the researcher collected data into a transcript of a conversation in the form of utterances uttered by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debate. Qualitative research is research conducted with a note that focuses on words rather than numbers. According to Baity (2019), Qualitative research is present in linguistic units such

as words, phrases, and sentences rather than the number. In this case, sometimes numbers are also used to represent the frequency of repair found in conversation. Therefore, in this research, the data was made in the form of a word taken from the script of presidential debate in wall street journal channel.

2. Data and Data Sources

The researcher chose the data in the form of utterances that include repair phenomena pronounce by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in a presidential debate. According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research's collected data involve sentences, utterances, and images. The researcher obtained the data from the transcript of the conversation in a presidential debate. The presidential debate that the researcher chooses is the first presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden that took place on 29 September 2020. The data were conversation repair utterances spoken by the speaker in the presidential debate retrieved from the official Wall Street Journal YouTube channel: the first video Full presidential debate: President Trump and Joe Biden with more than 4.8 million viewers. The researcher examined conversation analysis focuses only on conversation repair no other conversation analysis.

3. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the central and major instrument of this research was the researcher. According to Creswell (2009), the researcher him/herself is the key instrument of qualitative research. In addition, the researcher is the one who collects, analyzes, and interprets the data in qualitative research. The video of the presidential debate that the researcher watched from the official Wall Street

Journal YouTube channel was 1 hour 36 minutes. The researcher retrieved the data from https://youtu.be/yW8nIA33-zY, then the researcher transcript and analyzes the data.

4. Data Collection

This research collected the data through several steps. First, the researcher watched the data several times from Wall Street Journal YouTube channel https://youtu.be/yW8nIA33-zY. Second, the researcher transcribed the data manually by writing down the conversation to a document. Third, the researcher re-checked the transcript by reading the transcript while watching and listening to the video on YouTube. In the fourth step, after re-checked the transcript, the researcher read the transcript carefully and focused on conversation repair uttered by the speaker. Next, the researcher made a list of conversation repair found in the data and identified the interpretation of types and strategies of repair.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher transcribed the data and divided it into two major categories, namely types of repair and strategies of repair. After transcribing the data, the researcher sorted the data. Then the data is divided into two major categories, namely types of repair and strategies of repair. After categorizing the conversational repair, the researcher were both analyzing and interpreting the data. The data analyzed using the theory of repair proposed by Schegloff et al. and Zhang. Then, the researcher analyzed conversation repair found within the transcript using table 1.1.

No	Minute	Dialogue	Types of Repair				Strategies of Repair				Explanation
----	--------	----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
			SI		OI						
			SR	OR	SR	OR	RE	MO	AB	RG	

In table 1.1, the researcher used the minute row to give information when the conversation repair happens in the video. The dialogue shows the conversation which contained the conversation repair in the presidential debate. Meanwhile, the other eight rows give information about the conversation repair proposed by Schegloff et al. and Zhang. Types of repair by Schegloff et al. divide into self-initiated (SI) and other-initiated (OI). Self-initiated consists of two types, there are self-repair (SR) and other-repair (OR). Meanwhile, Other-initiated also consists of two types: self-repair (SR) and other-repair (OR). Strategies of repair by Zhang divide into four parts: replacement (RE), modification (MO), abandonment (AB), and reorganization (RG).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

These parts include the discussion of some theories related to the topic. In this chapter, the researcher describes the relation between the theory and conversational repair. The primary data of analysis are conversations in the presidential debate on Wall Street Journal YouTube channel. This chapter includes scope of conversation analysis, repair, type of repair, and strategy of repair. The researcher completes this framework by briefly explaining the presidential debate in wall street journal as the object of this study.

A. Theoretical Description

1. Conversation Analysis (CA)

Conversation analysis (CA) is a discourse analysis approach in the sociology discipline. According to Rheisa (2014), conversation uses language to achieve several social goals. Conversation analysis derived from a previously developed approach, namely ethnomethodology. Ethnomethodology is one of the practices in conversation analysis. Ethnomethodology used to pay attention to how language works in shaping social interactions and how the social context shapes language. Conversation analysis has its roots in ethnomethodology. The term ethnomethodology in the cross-cultural analysis is related to the ways of doing and what is known. The conversation is not an activity that is random or aimless but an activity that demonstrates regularity and strategies.

Conversation analysis does not recognize weeding as the basis, either for social science or for human behaviour in action. Harvey Sacks first introduced conversation analysis in 1977. Sacks' research was a study of a conversational interaction that was natural and constituted a daily conversation (Sidnell & Stivers, 2013). Conversation analysis is also a study in an exchange that cannot fully reveal language use. Conversation analysis is a form of discourse analysis that includes the structure, procedures, and conversation practice. Conversation analysis can investigate a rule from the point of view of interactions that occur naturally in everyday life.

Conversation analysis is ethnomethodology that analyzes everyday social activities. Conversation analysis has the role of seeing a structure in a conversation that takes place naturally. Chatwin (2013) also expressed his thoughts: verbal communication analysis can reveal rules regulating and organizing an activity. There are five conversation analysis scopes: turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization, sequence organization, and repair.

The framework has gradually been broadened to research in other sorts of talk, even though the basic concept of conversation analysis focuses on talk in conversation. According to Mazeland (2006), conversation analysis focuses in other sorts of talk such as news interview,lesson and medical and clinical interaction. In addition, as the impact of widespread use of internet, it provides various type of media genres such as email, chat, weblog, and bulletin board system (BBS) that contribute to the change of communication style (Shoukohi & Hamidi, 2010).

a. Turn-taking

There are no written rules in conversation to determine whose turn to speak and who is be the next to speak. Turn-taking is an opportunity to hold the floor, which means the right and the duty to speak. Turn-taking refers to the process by which participants divert their conversation moments. The point is that the next speaker knows when to start talking in conversation. Sack proposes two competing theories about the attainment of turn-taking (Heldner & Edlund, 2010). The first is projection theory. The next speaker projects when they start speaking by waiting when the first speaker ends the conversation based on the structural and contextual information they convey. The second is a reaction or signal theory. This theory states that the next speaker immediately started speaking as a reaction and signal for the current speaker to finish the conversation.

In discourse, the main problem that underlies conversation is distribution related to how speakers organize their speaking turn, Napitulu and Siahaan (2014). How do they know that one person expected to speak and another time to be silent? How does one end the conversation, and the other person start talking? Turn-taking describes an organizational turn-taking system that proposes three possible organizations in a turn-taking system. First, the current speaker "chooses for himself" and continues talking. Turn-taking implies that the current speaker is not allowing the other conversation participants to speak. Second, the current speaker selects the next speaker, and third, the current speaker selects another speaker over the next speaker.

The turn-taking strategy has the formula "A-B-A-B", meaning that in every conversation, when one person talks, the other person listens to the speaker and waits the turn to respond to the conversation and interpret the meaning of the other person. The speaker can influence the turn-taking formula in a conversation by a particular setting or space and time. For example, conversations in the market are different from conversations in class. According to Schegloff (2013), several characteristics occur when it is a turn to speak. 1) The speaker talk one by one or alternately; 2) Generally a speaker says while the other is listening; 3) Sometimes it happens that more than one speaker is talking at the same time, but only briefly to give a response; 4) Most transitions take place without significant lag; 5) The order of turns varies; 6) The length of the turn varies; 7) the length of a turn in conversion is not explicitly limited; 8) The content of the conversation is usually not mentioned first; 9) The distribution of turns is not stating beforehand, 10) the number of propositions varies in each turn; 11) talk can be unsustainable, 12) conversation often happens without segregation; and 13) a repair mechanism occurs when the discussion goes wrong.

b. Adjacency Pairs

The turn to speak made by the speakers in the conversation is used to provide opportunities for the next potential speaker. This turn is detectable but what action or intention is behind the turn system need to be observed. Experts call this turn-to-action system in conversation is an adjacency pair. According to Baity (2019), based on the opinion of Schegloff & Sack, they state adjacency pair as follows. Adjacency pair is utterances of two utterances which characterized as

follows; 1) side by side, 2) produced by different speakers, 3) structured as one first part and another second part, and 4) has a type, so that a certain first part requires a certain second part such as an offer requires acceptance. Besides, adjacency pairs have rules of practice in their use, after producing the first part of a pair, a speaker must stop talking, and the next speaker must create a second part for the same pair. The exchange of speech actions occur one after another and the process is the same as turn-taking.

Multiple loops construct conversations as paired speech, known as adjacency pair. According to Liddicoat (2007), Schegloff and Sacks define the adjacency pair as the basic unit on which the conversation sequence is built. Adjacency pairs have several basic characteristics: (1) consists of two rounds, (2) involving different speakers, (3) placed next to each other, (4) sequences and (5) differentiated into pair types.

In conversation, some types of speech may signal a subsequent response or discussion. The speech signals the following conversation called the first paired portion (FPP), while the speech or subsequent response to the signal is called the second paired portion (SPP). The second pair parts have several types, such as greetings, farewells, exchange terminals, and counters. The first three forms often have an actual pronunciation that is identical to FPP in at least the lexical composition. On the other hand, the latter has a slightly different concept. Counter means saying the same FPP or maybe with some modification and completion before or without responding to SPP and directing to the person who pronounced it (Schegloff, 2007). There are several examples of interaction between

conversation pieces as adjacency pair, namely, greetings, calls and answers, accusations and denials, warning and attention, requests and arguments, asking and explaining, offers and acceptance, and bids and rejections.

c. Preference Organization

Preference organization deals with the discussion about adjacency pairs. Adjacency pairs are composed by the first speaker speaking or how the second speaker responds to the first speaker's speech. Preference refers to the second speaker's utterance in response to the conversation of the interlocutor or the first speaker. Thus, the focus of preference organization is the utterances of the second speaker only. Reisha (2014) divides the parts of the preference organization into preferred and dispreferred utterances. The preference organization has two possible responses from the second speaker, namely preferred and dispreferred utterances. The two responses have opposite intentions. For example, if the first speaker talks about the offer or invitation, the second speaker can respond by accepting the offer or invitation (preferred) or rejecting it (dispreferred). Thus, accepting an offer or invitation is an example of a preferred preference organization, and rejecting an offer or invitation is an example of a dispreferred preference organization.

In preference organization according to Cutting (2002), dispreferred responses can be taken as meaningful or rude since the interlocutor responses the speaker utterances tend to be refusals and disagreements. However, to avoid a rude impression towards the first speaker utterance, the interlocutor used a

dispreferred structure often accomplished without the interlocutor saying 'no'.

The following example, illustrate a dispreferred refusal response.

Dialogue: A: "Um, I wondered if there's any chance of seeing you tomorrow sometime morning or before the seminar".
B: "Uhum, I doubt it". (Rheisa: 2014)
In the conversation earlier, A, as the first speaker, invites the interlocutor to meet the following morning. This utterance, based on Levinson's general strategy of preferred and dispreffered, is considered as an invitation from the first part. Then, instead of saying 'no', the interlocutor shows disprefered act, i.e. refusal, by saying 'I doubt it' to avoid rudeness.

d. sequence organization

Sequence organization is the relationship between changing conversations between each other to create a series of coherently organized conversations. As Mazeland (2008) stated, a sequence is a series of regular turns where participants reach and manage an interactional activity. According to Liddicoat (2007), an adjacency pair defines as the basic unit on which a conversation sequence is constructed. The discussion regarding sequence organization will be divided into four sub discussion namely pre-sequences, insertion sequences, opening, and closing sequences.

1) Pre-sequences

The first speaker designs the pre-sequences to avoid rejection from the interlocutor or more interactional speakers by avoiding rejection statements that appear in a conversation (Schegloff, 2007). Certain utterances are usually being precursors to another utterance (Mey, 1994). These utterances which serve as

precursors to the others are what the linguists called pre-sequence. Moreover, Cutting (2002) states that pre-sequences are the ground of another sequence and signal of the type of utterance. Yule (1996) and Cutting (2002) mention, there are three types of pre-sequences: pre-request, pre-invitation, and pre-announcement in the next conversation such as an example.

Dialogue: A: What are you doing this Friday?
B: Hmm, nothing so far.
A: Come over for dinner.
B: Oh I'd like that. (Yule, 1996)
In the conversation earlier, A as the first speaker and B as the interlocutor.

The first speaker said "what are you doing this Friday" as pre-invitation of the conversation. Then the second speaker answer with "hmm, nothing so far" as go ahead of the conversation. After that, the first speaker begins the invitation of the conversation by saying "come over for dinner". And the last conversation shows that the second speaker accept the invitation by saying "oh I'd like that".

2) Insertion Sequence

Talk show usually represent the conversation between host and guest to share some information one another. Typically, in the middle of conversation, the host of talk show urges to greet, order, ask a question, request for information, which practically having anything to do with interesting topics to make people feel excited to watch the program. These urges, then, initiate the emergence of insertion sequence.

Dialogue: Man: You know the new film that's on in the Odeon?
Woman: Yes?
Man: Do you want to go and see it tonight?
Woman: What time does it starts?
Man: Eighty thirty-five
Woman: Yeah, why not? (Cutting, 2002)

The conversation earlier as an example reflects an offer-acceptance or refusal pair. However, as seen above, the second speaker (woman) does not response the offer right away. Instead, she feels the urge to ask for information and utters 'What time does it starts?', after the obstacle has been removed, conversation continues as before; the turn-taking is not affected by the insertion sequence. Likewise the example above, the offer-acceptance or refusal pair continues after the first speaker provides the information that the second speaker needs.

3) Opening and Closing Sequence

A conversation, according to Liddicoat (2007), does not just happen and then stop. As other things in conversation, the beginning and ending of a conversation have structures. According to Cutting (2002), opening sequence tend to contain a greeting, an enquiry after health, and a past reference. The following conversation is an opening as a greeting and an enquiry after health as well.

Dialogue: Brenda: Hi, Lee.
Lee: Hi. Hi Jean.
Jean: Hi. Hi.
Brenda: How are you?
Lee: Not bad. I'll be in, in a minute. (Cutting, 2002)

Both Cutting (2002) and Liddicoat (2007) agree that in the structure of closing, the appearance of a pre-closing before a direct farewell is preferable. Several options to fill pre-closing sequence are offered by Liddicoat (2007) such as announcing closure, making arrangement, formulating summaries, and appreciating. The example below shows an announcing closure pre-closing sequence:

Dialogue: Bee: Well honey I've gotta go and get to this meeting.

Dee: Okay.
Bee: Bye bye.
Dee: Bye. (Liddicoat, 2007)

Right before the first speaker close the conversation by saying 'bye', she announces a pre-closing sequence "Well honey I've gotta go and get to this meeting." The utterance of the pre-closing sequence indicates that the speaker should leave and will end the conversation immediately. Owing to the fact that pre-closing exists, second speaker will not be confused if first speaker ends the conversation.

e. Repair

Repair is an organized set of practices in which conversation participants can deal with and potentially overcome speaking, listening, and understanding problems (Sidnell, 2010: 110). Repair is a broader concept than simple corrections of a problem in conversation by replacing wrong forms with correct ones (Khodadady, 2012). According to Schegloff (2013), repair is a sequence phenomenon that involves the repair segment. The repair process consists of the initiation of the repair and the result of the repair.

Repair-initiation has a role as a signal to indicate problems that arise in previous conversations and cause delays in subsequent actions (Kohler, 2007). Repair-initiation refers to the source of the problem. The source of the problem, as stated by Liddicoat (2007), refers to things or mistakes that need to be corrected. Schegloff (2013) distinguishes initiation of repair between self-initiation and other initiations, and the two have different means of achieving repair initiation. Self-initiation can use glottal stops, extended vowels, and ə / schwa / long. Meanwhile,

another initiation might reveal the source of the problem with expressions such as 'What?', 'Huh?', 'Sorry', and other problematic words and utterances.

Repair is a conversation process that refers to speaking errors that participants resolved in the conversation (Kohler, 2007). Kohler (2007) also distinguishes this term into two kinds, self-repair and other-repair. In self-repair, the speaker correct mistakes in their conversation themselves. The speaker can replace words, adding new elements, and changing the syntactic structure. On the other hand, in other-repair, the problem is handled by other speakers in the conversation. Schegloff (2013) combining these components, there are four types of repair: self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair.

2. Types of Repair by Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's Theory

Conversation repair formulated into two main components. The first component is differentiating between one speaker and the other speaker in a conversation. The second component is a distinction is also made between the repair initiation and repair outcomes. A conversation repair always involves the first speaker with the initiation and then followed by the second speaker. Since the initiation of the repair is different from the completion of the repair, these two components can also be used as parameters to determine the type of repair. There are four basic types of repair: self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. An illustration of each variety is shown below.

a. Self-initiated self-repair

Self-initiated self-repair is a type of conversation repair when the speaker has two roles, initiates and repairs the trouble in the speaker's conversation. In self-initiated self-repair, usually the speaker stops the conversation to deal with problem that arise when the speaker says something does not match with what the speaker intended. Therefore, according to Fox et al. (2012), self-initiated self-repair happened when the speaker started to correct and replace the words or sentences. Self-repair is due to the speaker's awareness of who has made a mistake in speaking so that the speaker carries out his initiation before initiation from others (Khodadady & Alifathabadi, 2012). The dialogue below is an example:

Dialogue: Oprah: "What kind of woman makes you ... um ... in the video that we will see later, we are showing a video of the world, there is a line where you talk about being put out, so what kind of person is that for you?" (Rheisa: 2014)

One of Michel's songs is premiered in one of the special episodes of The Oprah Winfrey Show, that is the video clip of Give in to me. Give in to me is one of Michel's songs wrote by himself. One of lyrics in his song says "quench my desire" stimulates Oprah to make a question for Michael. The question from Oprah started with Michel romance life. In the conversation above, Oprah wants to know Michel opinion about ideal type as reflected in real person. However, Oprah delays her question because she seems difficult to finish her question. Therefore, she repairs his sentence used a self-initiated self- repair.

The above conversation is one example of self-initiated self-repair, which intends to convey the speaker's question. When the speaker (Oprah) started her words, it is like no trouble happens until the speaker stops the utterances. The saying 'um' denotes a problem initiated by the speaker. After the speaker leaves

the problematic utterances, Oprah corrects the conversation by herself at the end of her sentence. This case included a self-initiated self-repair.

b. Other-initiated Self-repair

In other-initiated self-repair, other speakers act as initiators of problems in the conversation as detected by the current speaker's utterance (Schegloff, 2019). However, other speakers only initiate problems in the conversation but do not solve the problems that arise in the conversation. In other words, other-initiated self-repair involves more than one turn of conversations. The dialogue below is an example:

Dialogue: Jen: [((laughing))]
                  Sal: [is your male a medical student]?
                  Jen: hhh, what?
                  Sal: is your male a medical student?
                  Jen: He is a dentist student. (Benjamin & Mazeland, 2013)

The previous conversation begin with the first speaker's question, and the other speaker (Jen) begins to try to understand the meaning of the first speaker's question. However, Jen shows a problem from the question by saying, "hhh what?". The problem is the other person's hearing (Jen), who cannot hear the question of the first speaker (Sal) clearly because his words overlap with laughter. As a result, the first speaker (Sal) corrected the utterance by repeating the question. In this case, the initiation carried out by the interlocutor (Jen). Meanwhile, the correction carried out by the first speaker (Sal). So this is called other-initiated self-repair.

c. Self-initiated Other-repair

Sometimes in the middle of a conversation, people forget something important that needs to mention, such as names of people, places, things, events, etc. When people fail to say something can cause conversation repair, especially those initiated by others. In this type of repair, the speaker shows the problem of the utterance, but the correct word or sentence to repair the problem is made by the other speaker (Liddicoat, 2007). The dialogue below is an example:

Dialogue: Oprah: "These are some major rides. I mean the Sea Dragon, the Ferris wheel, and there is that Zipper over there, and the... uh..." (Pointing at the wipeout)
                Michael: "The wipeout." (Rheisa: 2014)
        The conversation earlier occurred when Oprah and Michael are having a conversation in Michael's amusement park while facing the rides. In Michael's amusement park, Oprah found many major rides and she looks amazed with that. Oprah observes and mentions every ride in Michael's amusement park. In order to make sure the audience in her talk show that there are major rides in Michael's amusement park, she thinks that the mention of the rides is important. However, in the middle conversation, she cannot name one of the rides. Therefore, Michael helps Oprah to finish her utterance.

The phenomenon of conversation repair in the previous conversation occurred when Oprah made her statement. In the middle of the conversation, Oprah had a hard time mentioning something on her mind. However, Oprah knows very well she means "The Wipeout" and points to the wipeout, but she forgets the name. Oprah started having trouble continuing her words with the "uh" sentence and took a few moments to pause. After that, Michael, who received

Oprah's signal when pointing at the wipeout, immediately corrected his words by completing the name of the thing Oprah wanted to say.

d. Other-initiated Other-repair

Other-initiated other-repair usually represents interactional modifications that affect conversational turns in which repairs initiated by others. Conversation repairs undertaken by other people are typically produced the new sentence or word because the second speaker feels uncertainty with the intent of the first speaker's utterance (Liddicoat, 2007). In correcting a conversation started by other speakers, it shows a speech problem uttered by the first speaker so that the second speaker corrects the wrong word or sentence (Benjamin & Mazeland, 2013). The dialogue below is an example:

Dialogue: Joy: "Kerry is not good. She is having a fight with Sally."
            Harry: "You mean Sarah, don't you? Those two are always fighting." (Liddicoat, 2007)

In the conversation earlier, Joy feels that his words were grammatically and contextually correct. However, for Harry, who knows the context of the conversation, it is considered a wrong sentence because Joy mispronounces the name of the person who constantly fights with Kerry. Although the repair initiation was lost, Harry immediately made corrections by mentioning Sarah's name. Because Harry as the interlocutor (other) initiates and corrects, this case classified as other-initiated other-repair.

3. Strategies of Repair Completion by Zhang's Theory

A strategy of Repair Completion is a theory used to address problem in conversation. Zhang (1998) is interested in researching Mandarin conversation to

determine strategies of repair completion. In his research, Zhang (1998) prefers the term trajectory and outcome of repair completion. Zhang also proposed four strategies of repair completion: replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization. A detailed explanation provides below:

a. Replacement

Replacement is the strategy of repair completion that replaced one word in the original utterance with another word. In this repair strategy, the speaker adjusts the original word's interpretation and the new term to keep the original utterance's syntactic structure intact. For instance,

Dialogue: A: "This report is mainly to compare to investigate Chinese people's language ability and language use in Sarawak." (Tang, 2011)
In the example of replacement in the strategy of repair completion, the speaker replaces the utterance after saying the word compare. The speaker replaced the word compare with the word investigate.

b. Modification

Modification is the strategy of repair completion that improved the clarity of the utterance by inserting or adding new words to the original utterance. For instance,

Dialogue: Ida: "Is it a break or what?"
Jen: "Eh. No, it is just going home for the weekend. Long weekend." (Kitzinger, 2013)
In the example of modification in the strategy of repair completion, the second speaker explains the reason for her coming absence. After the second speaker uttered word "weekend", the modifier added by the speaker. The second

speaker added a modifier long to make the noun phrase the weekend turned out to be a long weekend.

c. Abandonment

Abandonment is the strategy of repair completion that changed the whole original utterance. After that, the speaker uses new utterances with new construction so that the original utterance is meaningless. For instance,

Dialogue: Chen: "You didn't dare to go down for a dive, did you?"
                Cong: "How could I dare - I just learned for a few- just the year before last year." (Zhang, 1998)
        In the example of abandonment in the strategy of repair completion, the second speaker abandons the sentence "how could I dare" and started a new sentence. The first sentence that the speaker has left does not correlate with a new sentence.

d. Reorganization

Reorganization is the strategy of repair completion that rearranged the syntactic form of a sentence. This repair strategy made by interrupting an original utterance with starting a new sentence by rearranging or using several words in the original utterance into a new sentence with a new structure. For instance,

Dialogue: Michael: "What about all the millions of people? Let's reverse it. What about all the millions of people who sit out in the sun, to become darker, to become other than what they are? No one says nothing about that." (Rheisa: 2014).
        Michael felt difficult to arrange his sentence in the example of reorganization in the strategy of repair completion. Thus, the speaker reorganizes the original sentence into a new sentence.

B. Presidential Debate

Debate is an activity where each speaker can present ideas logically in the form of arguments accompanied by evidence that supports the case of each speaker. Nurcahyo (2012) states, "Debate is a contradiction of argumentation, and debate aims to explore the reasons behind each point of view." Nurcahyo's statement means that in the debate, there is the intrigue of arguing by defending each other's arguments accompanied by evidence that supports the debate issues. Furthermore, Tarigan (2013) states that "In a democratic society, debate plays an important role in legislation, in politics, in law, and education". The debate point illustrated in large organizations' pro and contra discussions before an election or vote. Besides, debates occur due to differences of opinion, and each of them defends each other's opinion. However, this does not mean attacking out loud but must be accompanied by the reasoning of the debate participants so that the solution to the debate is resolved. The leader or guide in a debate is usually called a moderator. The purpose of a moderator is to prevent quarrels, arguments, or muscle fights.

The moderator in the debate manages when the debate participants speak up and when they are silent. The ongoing debate event is sponsored and led by a person or institution, such as one of the Commission's political debates on Presidential debate, namely the "United States Presidential Debate 2020". The holding of this debate is to make it easier for voters or voters to hear presidential candidates defend each other's opinions and attack the weaknesses of their opponents. The presidential debate is also intended to make it easier for voters to know the presidential candidates' work plans. According to El-Falaky (2015), the

debate usually revolves around some of the most controversial issues. Furthermore, keep in mind, in the debate activity itself, there is a prohibition or limitation for the discussion of the problem to be discussed, namely prohibition of being racist or relating to ethnicity, religion, race, and tradition.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of this research. The researcher analyzed repair in The Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden based on Schegloff et al. and Zhang's theory. The data in this research is in the form of utterances between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden.

This chapter is divided into two main sections, the first one is the analysis of the finding and the second is the discussion based on the finding. This chapter is discussed to answer the problem of the study. This research focused on identifying conversation repair in the presidential debate.

A. Finding

This section presents the result of analysis conversation repair in the presidential debate. The researcher took the data employed in this research from the transcript of the presidential debate made by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. There are 54 data exposes conversation repair utterances that addressed to recurrent mistake or problem in the presidential debate utterances. The 54 data reveals conversation repair found by the researcher in the first speaker (Donald J Trump) and the second speaker (Joe Biden) utterances in several types and strategies of repair. The table covers the frequency of occurrences of types and strategies of repair in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden of each speaker. The table is seen below:

Table 3.1 Table of Donald J Trump occurrences of types and strategies of repair in the presidential debate

	Types of Repair				Strategies of Repair			
	SI-SR	SI-OR	OI-SR	OI-OR	RE	MO	AB	RG
	22	-	-	-	3	7	5	7
Total	22				22			

Table 3.2 Table of Joe Biden occurrences of types and strategies of repair in the presidential debate

	Types of Repair				Strategies of Repair			
	SI-SR	SI-OR	OI-SR	OI-OR	RE	MO	AB	RG
	30	-	1	1	13	4	5	10
Total	32				32			

The first speaker (Donald J Trump) used only one type of repair. There is "self-initiated self-repair" 22 times in his debate. In addition, the first speaker used all strategies of repair proposed by Zhang. There are "replacement" 3 times, "modification" 7 times, "abandonment" 5 times and "reorganization" 7 times.

34

The second speaker (Joe Biden) used three types of repair in the presidential debate. There are "self-initiated self-repair" 30 times, "other-initiated self-repair" once, and "other-initiated other-repair" once. In addition, the second speaker used all strategies of repair proposed by Zhang. There are "replacement" 13 times, "modification" 4 times, "abandonment" 5 times and "reorganization" 10 times. The table covers the frequency of occurrences of types and strategies of repair in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The table is seen below:

Table 3.2 Table of occurrences of types and strategies of repair in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden

No	Types of Repair	Strategies of Repair				Total
		RE	MO	AB	RG	
1	**SI-SR**	14	11	10	17	52
2	**SI-OR**	-	-	-	-	-
3	**OI-SR**	1	-	-	-	1
4	**OI-OR**	1	-	-	-	1
	Total	16	11	10	17	54

Note:

SI-SR: self-initiated self-repair   **SI-OR**: self-initiated other-repair

OI-SR: other-initiated self-repair   **MO**: modification

OI-OR: other-initiated other-repair   **AB**: abandonment

RE: replacement   **RG**: reorganization

The researcher found the type of repair proposed by Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson in 1977 in this research except for SI-OR (self-initiated other-repair). They were self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, other-initiated other-repair. In the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden, the researcher also found all four strategies of repair proposed by Zhang in 1998. They were replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization.

1. Types of Repair in the Presidential Debate

This part aimed to answer the first problem of the study: to identify the types of repair found in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The classification of repair types is based on Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson (1977). Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson divided types of repair into four types. There are self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair.

The researcher collected 54 data of repair from the presidential debate as an object of the research. The 54 data represented most of the conversation repair used by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the presidential debate in the types of self-initiated self-repair. The speaker that mostly uttered the conversation repair was Joe Biden. The conversation repair uttered by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden is because they want to improve their conversation to make the information for

the listener and interlocutor convey properly and clearly. In addition, conversation repair occurred because the speaker has spontaneous conversations without any scripts before the presidential debate. The researcher found 54 data were divided into 52 data of self-initiated self-repair, 1 data of other-initiated self-repair, and 1 data of other-initiated other-repair.

a. Self-initiated self-repair

Based on the table above, self-initiated self-repair becomes the type of repair that appears most in the presidential debate. It means the speakers of the presidential debate have great awareness of the difficulties in spontaneous conversation. The speakers seem like they notice their trouble in conversation. Therefore, the speakers in the presidential debate often used this type of repair to improve the problem in their conversation. This type of repair happened when the speaker initiates and repairs the difficulty by themselves. The example of self-initiated self-repair used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 1)

Minute: 00.03.04

Dialogue: The Moderator: "My first question to both of you tonight, why are you right in the argument you make and your opponent wrong? And where do you think a Justice Barrett would take the court? President Trump, in this first segment, you go first. Two minutes."

President Donald J. Trump: "Thank you very much, Chris. I will tell you very simply. We won the election. Elections have consequences. We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee respected by all. ***Top, top academic***, good in every way."

This utterance happened when Donald J Trump answered the question by

the moderator in the first segment. The moderator wants to know Trump's opinion

about a justice Barrett would take the court. Amy Vivian Coney Barret is a lawyer in America who served as the supreme court of justice. She was nominated by Donald J Trump and served on 27 October 2020. Donald J Trump nominated Amy Coney Barrett to succeed the late Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the Court.

Donald J Trump chose Amy Vivian Coney Barret because her biggest endorses are very liberal people from Notre Dame. She is the single most fantastic student, according to a professor's in Notre Dame ever had. The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say "top academic." However, when the speaker uttered the word "top," a short pause happened. He decided to delay his answer because of the trouble in his conversation and start re-uttering the original word after being delayed the moment before. He repairs the original word "top" with the word "top academic" to improve the clarity of his conversation. Another example of self-initiated self-repair used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 2)

Minute: 00.06.50

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "He's elected to the next election."
President Donald J. Trump: "***During that period of time, during that period of time*** we have an opening. I'm not elected for three years. I'm elected for four years."
This utterance happened when Donald J Trump responses to Biden's statement. The statement is about the term of Donald J Trump period after being elected as president when he answers the moderator's question. Donald J Trump responses to Biden's statement before Joe Biden finished his conversation. The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say what happened during the president and

the senate is elected for four years. He uttered the word "during that period of time," but the trouble occured. Before he finished his word, he stops because it seems complicated to arrange his sentence. He started a new sentence by re-uttering the original word and repairs by "during that period of time we have an opening." The new sentence is uttered to reorganize the original sentence into a new sentence. The second speaker (Joe Biden) shows the example of self-initiated self-repair in the following datum.

(Datum 3)

Minute: 00.04.43

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "The American people have a right to have a say in who the Supreme Court nominee is and that say occurs when they vote for United States Senators and when they vote for the President of United States. They're not going to get that chance now because we're in the middle of an election already. The election has tens of thousands of people already voted and so the thing that should happen is ***we should wait. We should wait*** and see what the outcome of this election is because that's the only way the American people get to express their view is by who they elect as President and who they elect as Vice President."

This utterance happened when Joe Biden answered the question by the moderator in the first segment after Donald J Trump finished his opinion. The moderator wants to know Joe Biden's opinion about are his right in the argument that he makes and his opponent wrong. In the beginning, Joe Biden talked about the election has tens of thousands of people to vote. After the American people voted, all people wait and see who the President and Vice President are elected.

The speaker (Joe Biden) intended to say what thing they should wait what the outcome of the election. However, Joe Biden uttered the sentence "we should wait" in the last sentence in his first sentence before he repairs his sentence. He begins and repairs the word "we should wait" to reorganizes the original sentence

into a new sentence. He repairs with the word "we should wait and see..." to explain what they should wait in the election. Another example of self-initiated self-repair used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 4)

Minute: 00.09.08

Dialogue: The Moderator: "Mr. President, as the moderator, we are going to talk about COVID in the next segment. But go ahead."

Vice President Joe Biden: "Let me finish. The point is that the President also is opposed to Roe V. Wade. That's on the ballot as well **and the court, in the court**, and so that's also at stake right now."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened in the open discussion session. Before Joe Biden produced the conversation above, the moderator interrupts Donald J Trump that they will talk about covid in the next segment. The conversation continued by Joe Biden after the moderator interrupts Donald J Trump to finish his utterance.

Joe Biden talked about Donald J Trump is opposed to Roe V. Wade in the open discussion session. The first word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "and the court." However, he replaces the first word with "in the court". The replacement of conjunction (and) to preposition (in) by the speaker is meant that the word "in" is the more suitable word in his sentence.

b. Other-initiated self-repair

Based on the table above, other-initiated self-repair was used by speakers once in the presidential debate. It means the speakers of the presidential debate rarely happens a mishearing, non-hearing, and misunderstanding between one

another. Therefore, the speakers in the presidential debate used this type of repair to improve the conversation's trouble.

Other-initiated self-repair is different from the previous type of repair. In this type of repair, the initiation of repair is done by other speakers. The initiation performed by other speakers (interlocutors) is mainly caused by a mishearing, non-hearing, and misunderstanding that happened to the speaker. In addition, other-initiated self-repair also different from self-initiated self-repair because this type of repair involves more than one turn and one person of conversation repair. The interlocutor act as initiators of problems in the conversation, and the speaker solves the problems that arise in the speaker's utterance. Other-initiated self-repair of the presidential debate is only shown in the following datum.

(Datum 5)

Minute: 01.11.07

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "My son was in Iraq. He spent a year there. He got the Brown Star. He got the Conspicuous Service Medal. He was not a loser. He was a Patriot and the people left behind there were heroes."
President Donald J. Trump: "Really? Are you talking Hunter*, are you talking about Hunter?"*
Vice President Joe Biden: "*I'm talking about my son, Beau Biden*, you're talking about Hunter?"

The conversation above occurred when Joe Biden answered the moderator's question. However, before he finished his answer, Donald J Trump interrupts his sentence. Donald J Trump interrupted Biden's sentence when Joe Biden said that he and his family are poor. Donald J Trump interrupted by says that Biden's son got three and a half million dollars. Therefore, Joe Biden explained and told Donald J Trump as the interlocutor about the job and achievement of his son.

41

The interlocutor (Donald J Trump) begins to understand the meaning of the first speaker's explanation. However, the interlocutor shows a problem from the explanation by saying, "are you talking about Hunter?". The speaker (Joe Biden) understands, who misunderstands that Trump interrupts his sentence, refers to Hunter. The interlocutor initiated Biden's explanation about his son because Donald J Trump did not know Beau Biden. He only knows Hunter.

As a result, after the interlocutor initiated his explanation, the speaker corrected his utterance. The speaker repairs the conversation by saying, "I'm talking about my son, Beau Biden," because the explanation before the interlocutor initiate is about Beau Biden, not Hunter. In this case, the initiation was carried out by the interlocutor (Donald J Trump). Meanwhile, the correction was carried out by the first speaker (Joe Biden). So this is called other-initiated self-repair.

c. Other-initiated other-repair

Based on the table in finding, other-initiated other-repair is the type of repair used by speakers once in the presidential debate. It means the interlocutor of the presidential debate rarely notices and completes the trouble in the speaker's utterance. Therefore, the speakers in the presidential debate used this type of repair to improve the conversation's problem.

Other-initiated other-repair is different from the previous type of repair. In this type of repair the initiation and completion of repair are done by the interlocutor. The act of repair initiation and completion by the interlocutor typically produces the new sentence or word because the interlocutor feels

uncertainty with the intent of the speaker's utterance. Other-initiated other-repair of the presidential debate is only shown in the following datum.

(Datum 6)

Minute: 00.47.02

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "He doesn't want to let me answer, because he knows I have the truth. His position has been totally thoroughly discredited. And you can-"
President Donald J. Trump: "***By who***?"
Vice President Joe Biden: "By everybody."
President Donald J. Trump: "***The media***."
Vice President Joe Biden: "Well, by ***the media***, by our allies."
      In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened in the open discussion session when Donald J Trump raised an issue, but he did not give time to Joe Biden to answer. Donald J Trump constantly interrupts when Joe Biden started his sentence, which makes the moderator of the presidential debate asked him to let Joe Biden answer his issue.

      Joe Biden started his sentence to respond to the moderator's request for Donald J Trump to let him answer Trump's issue. Joe Biden talked about the reason why Donald J Trump does not allow him to answer. It is because Joe Biden said Trump's position was thoroughly discredited. However, the interlocutor (Donald J Trump) initiates the speaker's utterance with the question "by who" to explain more detail about who made Trump's position thoroughly discredited. Then, the speaker (Joe Biden) answered the question with the sentence "by everybody."

      The interlocutor who knows the context of the conversation feels it is considered a wrong sentence because he knows who makes his position thoroughly discredited. The interlocutor immediately repairs the conversation

with the sentence "the media" after Joe Biden answers his initiate with a wrong sentence. Because Donald J Trump, as the interlocutor, initiates and repairs the conversation, this case is classified as other-initiated other-repair.

2. Strategies of Repair in the Presidential Debate

This part aimed to answer the second problem of the study. The second problem is identifying the strategies of repair found in the Presidential Debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The classification of repair strategies is based on Zhang (1998). Zhang divided strategies of repair into four types. They are replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization.

The researcher collected 54 data of repair from the presidential debate as an object of the research. The 54 data represented that most of the conversation repair used by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the presidential debate in the replacement strategies. The speaker that mostly uttered the conversation repair was Joe Biden. The researcher found 54 data of repair were divided into 16 data of replacement, 11 data of modification, 10 data of abandonment, and 17 data of reorganization.

a. Replacement

In the strategy of repair completion, replacement is used to replace the original word with the more appropriate word. Based on the table above, replacement becomes the strategy of repair completion that appears most in the presidential debate. The speakers use this strategy 16 times in the strategy of repair completion found in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and

Joe Biden. The replacement strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 7)

Minute: 00.53.02

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "You call them super predators, and you've called them worse than that. Because you look back at your testimony over the years, you've called them a lot worse than that. As far as the church is concerned and as far as the generals are concerned, we just got the support of ***200 mil 250 military*** leaders and generals, total support."
    In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when the speaker answers the moderator's question. The question about the reason Americans trust the speaker over his opponent to deal with race issues. The speaker begins his answer with how Joe Biden did a crime bill when he calls African-Americans are super predators. The speaker told them about the fact because the impact made the speaker think that Joe Biden has any law enforcement.

    The conversation repair in this datum happened when the speaker mentions the number of leaders and generals who support the speaker in this election. The first utterance before the speaker repairs his conversation is "200 mil". However, the speaker replaced the first utterance with "250 military" to make appropriate information. Another example of the replacement strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 8)

Minute: 01.28.32

Dialogue: The Moderator: "Now that millions of mail-in ballots have gone out, what are you going to do about it? And are you counting on the Supreme Court, including a Justice Barrett, to settle any dispute?"
    President Donald J. Trump: "Yeah. I think I'm counting on them to look at the ballots, definitely. I hope we don't need them, in terms of the election

itself. But for the ballots, I think so, because what's happening is incredible. ***I just heard I read*** today where at least 1% of the ballots for 2016 were invalidated."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when the speaker answers the moderator's question. The question from the moderator is about the speaker's action when millions of mail-in ballots have gone out. Then, the speaker began his answer to count millions of mail to look at the ballots. The conversation repair happened when the speaker replaced his utterance. The first utterance is "I just read," and then the speaker repairs his statement with "I read." The example of the replacement strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 9)

Minute: 00.08.12

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "Now, here's the deal. The deal is that it's going to wipe out pre-existing conditions. And, by the way, ***the 20, the 200 mil- the 200,000 people*** that have died on his watch, they are how many of those have survived?"

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened in the open discussion session. Joe Biden talked about the Democratic Party at the beginning of his utterance. Then, the speaker added information after his first utterance. Joe Biden talked about how people died of covid in open discussion sessions with Donald J Trump. The previous word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "the 20, the 200 mil". However, the speaker found a more appropriate word for his previous word. Therefore, the speaker replaces "the 20, the 200 mil" with "the 200,000 people" to refer to the number of people who died of covid. Another example of the replacement strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 10)

Minute: 00.12.36

Dialogue: The Moderator: "And it will end private insurance and create a government takeover of health."

Vice President Joe Biden: "It does not. It's only for those people who are so poor they qualify for Medicaid they can get that free in most States, except Governors who want to deny people who are poor Medicaid. Anyone who qualifies for *Medicare*, excuse me, *Medicaid* would automatically be enrolled in the public option."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Joe Biden answered the moderator's question. The moderator would like to know Joe Biden's plan to add a public option to Obamacare. The moderator asked Joe Biden's plan that Obamacare will end private insurance and create a government takeover of health.

At the beginning of his conversation, Joe Biden answered the moderator's question and explained that Obamacare is only for those who are so poor and qualify for Medicaid. Joe Biden continued his conversation and talked about his plan that anyone who qualifies for Medicaid can get that free in most States. The first word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "Medicare." However, he replaces the first word with "Medicaid." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the word "Medicaid" is the more suitable in his sentence.

b. Modification

Modification in the strategy of repair completion is to improve additional words to the original word. The main function of this strategy of repair completion is to make the sentence more informative than before. Based on the table above, the researcher found 11 data from the presidential debate that exposes

modification in repair completion strategy. The example of the modification strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 11)

Minute: 00.21.37

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "The Governors said I did a phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, "President Trump did a phenomenal job." We did. We got the gowns. We got the masks. We made the ventilators. You wouldn't have made ventilators. And now we're weeks away from a vaccine. We're doing therapeutics already. ***Fewer people are dying*** when they get sick. ***Far fewer people are dying***. We've done a great job."

Before the conversation above happened, the moderator asked why the American people should trust the speaker more than the speaker's opponent to deal with this public health crisis in the future. Joe Biden answered the question with his statement that they should be providing everything to go out and help people. In addition, he said that people need to keep their businesses and schools open.

The conversation above occurred when Donald J Trump responses to Joe Biden's statement. At the end of his conversation, he talked about his role in pandemic during a public health crisis. The speaker uses "fewer people are dying" in his first utterances. However, the speaker modifies the first utterances by adding an adjective at the beginning of his new sentence with the word "far." Another example of the modification strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 12)

Minute: 01.32.21

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "As you know, today there was a big problem. In Philadelphia, they went in to watch. They're called poll watchers, a very safe, very nice thing. They were thrown out. They weren't allowed to watch. You know why? Because bad things happen in Philadelphia. Bad things. And ***I am urging, I am urging my people.*** I hope it's going to be a fair election."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Donald J Trump becomes the first speaker to answer the moderator's question for this session. The moderator asked about the speaker's actions to his supporters to stay calm during this extended period, not to engage in any civil unrest. At the beginning of the conversation, the speaker answered that he urges his supporters to go into the polls and observe. After that, he continued his utterance of the reason for the previous sentence. He gave an example that bad things happen in Philadelphia during an extended period. Then, the conversation above occurred when the speaker uses "I am urging" in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first utterances by adding a noun phrase at the end of his new sentence with the word "my people." The example of the modification strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 13)

Minute: 00.13.10

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "On Super Tuesday, you got very lucky."

Vice President Joe Biden: "Look he's the deal. ***I got very lucky. I'm going to get very lucky*** tonight as well."

The conversation earlier happened when the speaker talked about his plan to add an option to Obamacare. Before the speaker (Joe Biden) finished his conversation, the interlocutor (Donald J Trump) interrupted him. The interlocutor

said that the speaker got very lucky on Super Tuesday. In addition, the speaker agreed with the interlocutor's conversation that he got very lucky.

Then, the conversation repair above occurred when the speaker uses "I got very lucky" in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first utterances with his new utterance, "I'm going to get very lucky tonight as well." Another example of the modification strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 14)

Minute: 01.29.13

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "You either do, Chris, a solicited ballot, where you're sending it in, they're sending it back and you're sending. They have mailmen with lots of it. Did you see what's going on? Take a look at West Virginia, mailman selling the ballots. They're being sold. They're being dumped in rivers. This is a horrible thing for our country.
Vice President Joe Biden: "***There is no … There is no evidence of that.***"
The conversation earlier happened when the speaker (Joe Biden) responded to the interlocutor's complaint. The interlocutor (Donald J Trump) told them about his complaint that the speaker a solicited ballot. The interlocutor's complaint made the speaker (Joe Biden) responded to his utterance.

Then, the conversation repair above occurred when the speaker uses "There is no..." in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first utterances with his new utterance "There is no evidence of that" to complete his information in conversation.

c. Abandonment

Abandonment in the strategy of repair completion happened when the speaker abandons the initial utterances with a new utterance. Consequently, the original utterance by the speaker becomes meaningless. In this research, the researcher found 11 data from the presidential debate that exposes abandonment in the strategy of repair completion. The example of the abandonment strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 15)

Minute: 00.39.21

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "There's 118 page or so report that says everything I have, every bank I have, I'm totally under leveraged because the assets are extremely good, and ***we have a very, we have a I built a great company.***"

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Donald J Trump answered the moderator's question about his federal income taxes, and he told Joe Biden about his tax return. When he explained his assets, he firstly says, "we have a very, we have a." However, he seems complicated to finish his word and delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "I built a great company." Another example of the abandonment strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 16)

Minute: 00.34.09

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "Still, 204,000 people is too much. One person is too much. Should have never happened from China. But what happened is we closed it down and now we're reopening and we're doing record business. We had 10.4 million people in a four month period that we've put back

into the workforce. That's a record the likes of which nobody's ever seen before. And he wants to close down *the… **He will shut it down again.*** He will destroy this country."

The conversation earlier happened when the speaker (Donald J Trump) answered the moderator's question about the difference between a V-shaped recovery according to Donald J Trump and a K-shape according to Joe Biden to the American people in terms of the economy. The conversation repair happened in the conversation above when the speaker cannot finish his first utterance. The first utterance is, "And he wants to close down the". However, the speaker seems challenging to complete his utterance and delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "He will shut it down again." The example of the abandonment strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 17)

Minute: 00.16.57

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "Vote now."
                  President Donald J. Trump: "Are you going to pack the court?"
                  Vice President Joe Biden: "***Make sure you, in fact, let people know,*** your Senators."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Joe Biden gave his statement about the Supreme Court from the moderator's question. In this conversation, the speaker wants the American people to go out and vote. Before he finished his utterance, the interlocutor (Donald J Trump) interrupted him. The interlocutor asked him if he is going to pack the court. Unfortunately, the speaker ignored the interlocutor's question. Thus, the speaker produced the conversation above with keep talking and focuses on the information he wants to convey.

The speaker's original word made a statement to tell the American people by saying, "make sure you." However, he abandoned the original word shortly with a new sentence by saying, "in fact, let people know your senators." Another example of the abandonment strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 18)

Minute: 00.19.19

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "He went in and ***he, we*** were insisting that the Chinese the people we had in the ground in China should be able to go to Wuhan and determine for themselves how dangerous this was."
          In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Joe Biden answered the moderator's question about his opponent to deal with the public health crisis in the future. In that conversation, the speaker also talked about Trump's action when many people are contracting covid. He begins his sentence in this conversation about Donald J Trump. However, in the middle of the sentence, he changed his topic and talked about what he did when many infected covid in the United States.

     In the middle of his sentence, he says "he," in which this subject refers to Donald J Trump. However, he delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started a new utterance with the subject "we" to abandoned the word before.

d. Reorganization

Reorganization in the strategy of repair completion mostly occurs after the speaker delays or seems complicated to complete the conversation. This strategy of repair is used when the speaker started a new sentence by reorganizing the

same or several words in the previous sentence. Based on the table above, the researcher found 17 data from the presidential debate that exposes reorganization in repair completion strategy. This strategy of repair is the second strategy often used by speakers. The example of the reorganization strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 19)

Minute: 00.58.53

Dialogue: President Donald J. Trump: "During the Obama-Biden administration, there was tremendous division. There was hatred. You look at Ferguson, you look at, or you go to very many places, *look at Oakland. Look what happened in Oakland."*
     In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Donald J Trump talked about his opinion during the Obama-Biden administration. At the end of his previous sentence, the speaker says, "look at Oakland," then he stops his sentence. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "look what happened in Oakland." Another example of the reorganization strategy used by the first speaker (Donald J Trump) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 20)

Minute: 00.29.03

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "You just admitted you'd shut it down."
     President Donald J. Trump: "Wait a minute, Joe. Let me shut you down for a second, Joe, just for one second. *We want to he wants to* shut down the country."
     The conversation earlier happened when the speaker interrupted the interlocutor's answer. The speaker interrupted when the interlocutor answered that he (Donald J Trump) does not plan to reopen the economics and schools.

However, because of the interlocutor's statement about him, the speaker felt that he needs to explain why he shut down the country.

The first utterance uttered by the speaker is "we want to" before he repairs his utterance. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "he wants to shut down the country." The example of the reorganization strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 21)

Minute: 00.05.26

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "Now, what's at stake here is the President's made it clear, he wants to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. He's been running on that, he ran on that and he's been governing on that. He's in the Supreme Court right now trying to get rid of the Affordable Care Act, which will strip 20 million people from having health insurance now, if it goes into court. And ***the justice***, ***I'm not opposed to the justice***, she seems like a very fine person."

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Joe Biden answered the first question from the moderator about a Justice Barrett would take the court. At the beginning of his conversation, the speaker firstly says "and the justice," then delays his conversation a moment. However, the speaker shortly repairs his conversation with re-utters the first utterance "the justice" in his new sentence. Another example of the reorganization strategy used by the second speaker (Joe Biden) is shown in the following datum.

(Datum 22)

Minute: 00.08.04

Dialogue: Vice President Joe Biden: "I am the Democratic Party right now."
President Donald J. Trump: "Not according to Harris."

Vice President Joe Biden: "The platform of the Democratic Party is *what I,* in fact*, approved of, what I approved of."*

In the conversation earlier, the conversation happened when Joe Biden told his opinion about the Democratic Party to Donald J Trump in the open discussion session. In the middle conversation, the speaker first says "what I," then pauses his utterance and inserts the information "in fact." The speaker also says "approved of" after he adds the information. However, the speaker repairs his utterances by re-uttering the same utterances by saying "what I approved of" at the end of his sentence.

B. Discussion

This part provides a discussion of analysis using the type and strategy of repair in the presidential debate. The researcher takes the data from the presidential debate video on the wall street journal channel. In the previous part, the researcher classified the data of conversation repair in the presidential debate using types of repair theory by Schegloff et al. After classifying types of repair in the presidential debate, the researcher analyzed the data using strategies of repair theory by Zhang.

The researcher found 54 data of conversation repair within the object of this research. The results show that not all types of repair proposed by Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sack (1977) are found in this research. Two speakers in the presidential debate use no self-initiated other-repair. Unlike the type of repair, all four strategies of repair proposed by Zhang (1998) are found in this research.

Based on the result of this research, the type of repair that mostly appeared in the presidential debate is self-initiated self-repair. According to Baity (2019),

speakers or participants have a great awareness of the error in their conversation when self-initiated self-repair becomes the type of repair that most appeared in a conversation. The cause of self-initiated self-repair often used by speakers to revise their trouble is because the error in their conversation can initiate and repair by themselves. In the presidential debate, most self-initiated self-repair happened when the speaker revised the trouble not from a syntactic or grammatical mistake but also the speaker's mind.

The type of repair that speakers never used in the presidential debate is self-initiated other-repair. Usually, self-initiated other-repair happened when the speaker lost his word before the speaker finished his sentence. In this type of repair, the speaker has a role as people who initiate the trouble in conversation, while the interlocutor repairs the speaker's trouble.

Based on the result of this researcher, the researcher also found that the first speaker (Donald J Trump) only used one type of repair, which is self-initiated self-repair. However, the first speaker never uses other types of repair, there is self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. In addition, the first speaker used all of the repair strategies proposed by Zhang; there are replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization.

In contrast, the researcher found that the second speaker (Joe Biden) used three types of repair, there are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. However, the second speaker never uses a kind of type repair, which is self-initiated other-repair. The second speaker used all of the

repair strategies proposed by Zhang; there are replacement, modification, abandonment and reorganization.

Joe Biden is the speaker in the presidential debate who often uttered conversation repair. Conversation repair uttered by Joe Biden mostly happened because of the situation in the presidential debate. The speaker repairs the conversation caused by several situations, such as tiredness, nervousness, anxiety, and limited time. According to Suryadi (2011), the error in conversation might be caused by the speaker's tendency to transfer information such as sound, meaning, and form of their language. For example, when the speaker uttered conversation repair, it might be caused the speaker to revise their first utterance to make the utterance convey their information as well as possible.

From the result of the study, it is found that both of two speakers in the presidential debate successful addressed to recurrent problems in their utterances. Repair is a conversation process that refers to speaking errors that participants resolved in the conversation (Kohler, 2007). In self-repair, the speaker corrects mistakes in their conversation themselves. The speaker can replace words, adding new elements, and changing the syntactic structure. On the other hand, in other-repair, the problem is handled by other speakers in the conversation. However, in this research, other-repair is much less frequent than self-repair.

The finding served in the table in this chapter covers the results of this research analyzed by the researcher. As finding told in the table, three types of repair are found in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe

Biden. They are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. Self-initiated self-repair is often used by the speakers, among other types of repair. It meant the speakers in the presidential debate tend to initiate and repair the troubles in their conversation by themselves. On the other hand, speakers only once used both other-initiated self-repair and other-initiated other-repair. In some cases, it rarely happens because the moderator restricts the opportunity to speak in debate because of the turn for the speakers to answer and express their individual opinions.

The researcher found the entire strategy of repair proposed by Zhang to answer the second problem of the study. The strategy of repair that speakers most often use is the reorganization strategy of repair completion. Besides, the strategy of repair that rarely uses by speakers is the abandonment strategy of repair completion. The speaker tends to use the strategy of repair completion when they experience troubles or difficulties in producing words or sentences in their mind. However, they are still trying to complete or continue their utterance.

Current development in Conversation Analysis (CA) has heightened the urgent need for conversation analysis to identify the type and strategy of repair in a spontaneous conversation in the presidential debate. Since conversation analysis to identify the type and position of repair in a spontaneous conversation made by the host and guest of talk show program (Anshori, 2014; Sulistiani, 2015), and identifying strategies of repair in a spontaneous conversation in EFL classroom or learners only in English learning has been considered insufficient in today's language pedagogy (Khodadady, 2014; Sulistiani, 2015; Stone, 2019).

The researcher also found the difference after correlating with the result of a previous study that use Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's theory to identify the type of repair. The previous study conducted by Sulistiani (2015) found two types of repair: self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair in a talk show on BBC News. However, the current researcher found three types of repair: self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair.

Since conversation analysis happens in spontaneous conversation, the researcher chose presidential debate as the object of this research. In the research, conversation repair often uses and happens to the speaker to revise the error in their conversation. Therefore, the researcher hopes that people can minimize their trouble in a real-life conversation. People should manage their utterances as well as possible to make the listener or interlocutor can easily receive their information and to avoid trouble. Besides, people need to avoid misunderstanding and mishearing in conversation with pay good attention to the speaker. In addition, this research also contributes to the conversation analysis field, especially in conversation repair, by analyzing the type and strategy of repair in the presidential debate.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the results of this study as the conclusion based on findings and discussion. In addition, the suggestion is given for the reader and next researcher to improve the this field of the study.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, some points could be concluded. This research focuses on conversation repair in the presidential debate in Wall Street Journal channel. Conversation repair utterances were analyzed using Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's theory to determine the types of repair. Moreover, conversation repair utterances were analyzed using Zhang's theory to determine the strategies of repair. There were 54 data exposes conversation repair utterances in the presidential debate.

Related to the first problem of the study, conversation repair utterances were analyzed using Schegloff, Sacks, and Jefferson's theory by employing four types of repair. The analysis was conducted by examining type of repair from self-initiated self-repair (SI-SR), self-initiated other-repair (SI-OR), other-initiated self-repair (OI-SR), and other-initiated other-repair (OI-OR). The researcher found three types of repair in this research. It meant, only one type of repair that speakers never used in the presidential debate is self-initiated other-repair.

Related to the second problem of the study, conversation repair utterances were analyzed using Zhang's theory by employing four strategies of repair. The analysis was conducted by examining strategy of repair from replacement (RE), modification (MO), abandonment (AB), and reorganization (RG). All of the strategy of repair proposed by Zhang was found by examine every data of repair utterances taken from the presidential debate.

B. Suggestion

After completing this thesis, the researcher suggests to future researchers to be more focus on certain orientation of repair, especially in self initiation or other initiation. It can make future researchers will lead to depth research of a certain orientation of repair. In addition, future researchers can choose another object to be analyzed, not be limited in talk show or presidential debate. Other conversation or interaction containing conversation repair such as interaction in partnership, wedding, adventure, and other daily conversation with casual setting can also be the perfect source to enrich the understanding of conversation repair. Daily conversations with more casual setting provide more natural conversation, and it is very interesting object to be analyzed. The researcher is also hope that future researchers can examined conversation repair using other theories.

The researcher also suggests to the readers to be more focus in doing conversation. This research shows that the phenomena of repair frequently happen in spontaneous conversation. In this research, the presidential debate reflects a spontaneous conversation in real life. From the result of this study, readers will recognize how the phenomena of repair occur in everyday conversation. Besides,

readers will recognize the types and strategies of repair uttered by speakers as well.

REFERENCES

Andriyanto, F. E. (2013). *Conversation Analysis on the Interview Between News Reporter of New York Times and Author on Bestseller Novels*. (Thesis, Dian Nuswantoro University).

Baity, N. D. (2019). Conversation repair in selected episodes of british late- night show "graham norton show". *(conversation analysis) thesis*.

Baxter, J. (2010). Discourse-Analytic Approaches to Text and Talk. *Research Methods in Linguistics*, 117-137. London: Continuum.

Benjamin, T & Mazeland, H .(2013). Conversation Analysis and Other-initiated Repair. *Applied Linguistic*. Chapelle: Wiley Blackwell.

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.* Los Angeles: SAGE Publication.

Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse.* London: Routledge.

El-Falaky, MS. (2015). *Vote for Me ! A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of American Presidential Debates using Functional Grammar*. *6*(4). https://doi.org/10.4172/2151-6200.1000123

Fox, B. A., Benjamin, T., Mazeland, H. (2013). Conversation Analysis and Repair Organization: Overview. *Applied Linguistic*. Chapelle: Wiley Blackwell.

Heldner, M & Edlund, J. (2010). Pauses, Gaps, and Overlaps in Conversations. *Journal of Phonetic*, 38, 555-568.

Khodadady, E & Alifathabadi, J. (2012). Repairing Conversation and ForeignLanguage Proficiency. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 3(4),736-743.

Kitzinger, C. (2013). Repair in Sidnell, J. and Stivers, T. (Eds.). *The Handbook of Conversation Analysis* (229-56). West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.

Kohler, A. (2007). Repair in the Context of Theatre Rehearsal: A Conversation Analytic Approach. Retrieved from Institutional Repository of the University of Postdam.

Lai, Y. (2018). *Repairs in the interaction between teacher and student of a one-to-one Mandarin Chinese as a Foreign Language class*.

Liddicoat, A. J. (2007). *An Introduction to Conversation Analysis*. New York, NY: Continuum.

Maynard, D. W. (n.d.). *Studying Social Interaction from a CA Perspective Everyone and No One to Turn to : Intellectual Roots and Contexts for Conversation Analysis*.

Maynard, D.W .(2012). Everyone and No Oneto Turn to: Intellectual Roots andContexts forConversation Analysis in Sidnell, J. and Stivers, T. *The Handbook of Conversation Analysis (11-31)*. West Sussex: WileyBlackwell.

Mazeland, H. (2006). Conversation Analysis in Keith B. (Ed). *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, *Second Edition (153-162)*. Cambridge: Elsevier.

Napitupulu, S & Siahaan, S. (2014). Turn Taking of Conversation (A case Study of Marhata in Tradditional Wedding Ceremony of Batak Toba). *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 19 (5), 36-43.

Rabab'ah, G. (2013). Strategies of Repair in EFL Learners' Oral Discourse. *English Language Teaching*, 6(6), 123-131

Rahmadi, R & Rajagede, R. A. (2021). Analisis Sentimen Politik Berdasarkan Big Data dari Media Sosial Youtube. *Sebuah Tinjauan Literatur*.

Rheisa, N. S. (2014). *A Conversation Analysis Of Repair In The Oprah Winfrey*.

Schegloff, E. A., Jefferson, G., & Sacks, H. (2013). *Linguistic Society of America The Preference for Self-Correction in the Organization of Repair in Conversation For Self-Correction In The Organization*. *53*(2), 361–382.

Shokouhi, H & Hamidi, N. (2010). A conversation analysis of the Iranian youths' written chats of English. *Iranian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 13 (1), 149177.

Sidnell, J. (2010). *Conversation Analysis: An Introduction*. Massachusetts: WileyBlackwell.

Stone, P., & Stone, P. (2019). Repair sequences in 'off-task' conversations in an EFL university classroom in Japan : Japanese language resources and learning opportunities. *Classroom Discourse*, *00*(00), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/19463014.2018.1538886

Tang, C. (2011). Self-repair Devices in Classroom Monologue Discourse.Concentric: *Study of Linguistics,* 93-120.

Zhang, W. (1998). Repair in Chinese Conversation. *Dissertation Applied Linguistics*, The University of Hongkong.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Halimatus Sakdiyah was born in Sampang, Madura on March, 12, 1998. She graduated from Islamic high school Al-Amien Sumenep Madura in 2017. She started her higher education at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2017 at Department of English Literature. She finish her higher study in 2021. During her study at the University, she joined some of the organization.

No	Minute	Dialogue	Types of Repair				Strategies of Repair				Explanation
			SI		OI						
			SR	OR	SR	OR	RE	MO	AB	RG	
1	00.03.04	President Donald J. Trump: We have the Senate, we have the White House, and we have a phenomenal nominee respected by all. ***Top, top academic***, good in every way.	✓					✓			The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say "top academic." However, when the speaker uttered the word "top," a short pause happened. He decided to delay his answer because of the trouble in his conversation and start re-uttering the original word after being delayed the moment before. He repairs the original word "top" with the word "top academic" to improve the clarity of his conversation.
2	00.04.04	President Donald J. Trump: They had Merrick Garland, but the problem is they didn't have the election so they were stopped. ***And probably that would happen in reverse, also. Definitely would***	✓					✓			The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say "definitely would happen in reverse". However, the first speaker's utterance the sentence "and

No	Time	Utterance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Explanation
		happen in reverse.									probably that would happen in reverse, also". He repairs his conversation with modify his first utterance in the next sentence to improve the clarity of his conversation.
3	00.04.43	Vice President Joe Biden: The election has tens of thousands of people already voted and so the thing that should happen is *we should wait. We should wait* and see what the outcome of this election is because that's the only way the American people get to express their view is by who they elect as President and who they elect as Vice President.	✓							✓	The speaker (Joe Biden) intended to say what thing they should wait what the outcome of the election. However, Joe Biden uttered the sentence "we should wait" in the last sentence in his first sentence before he repairs his sentence. He begins and repairs the word "we should wait" to reorganizes the original sentence into a new sentence. He repairs with the word "we should wait and see..." to explain what they should wait in the election.
4	00.05.26	Vice President Joe Biden: And *the justice*, *I'm not opposed to the justice*, she seems like a very fine	✓							✓	At the beginning of his conversation, the speaker firstly says "and the justice," then

68

No	Time	Utterance									Description
		person.									delays his conversation a moment. However, the speaker shortly repairs his conversation with re-utters the first utterance "the justice" in his new sentence.
5	00.06.50	President Donald J. Trump: *During that period of time, during that period of time* we have an opening.	✓							✓	The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say what happened during the president and the senate is elected for four years. He uttered the word "during that period of time," but the trouble occured. Before he finished his word, he stops because it seems complicated to arrange his sentence. He started a new sentence by re-uttering the original word and repairs by "during that period of time we have an opening." The new sentence is uttered to reorganize the original sentence into a new sentence.
6	00.07.15	President Donald J. Trump: Well, *you're certainly going to socialist. You're going to socialist*	✓					✓			The speaker (Donald J Trump) intended to say "you're going to

No	Time	Utterance										Description
		medicine.										socialist medicine". However, the first speaker's utterance the sentence "you're certainly going to socialist". He repairs his conversation with modify his first utterance in the next sentence to improve the clarity of his conversation.
7	00.07.25	Vice President Joe Biden: Number one, *he knows that* uh *what I proposed*.	✓					✓				The speaker (Joe Biden) intended to say "he knows that what I proposed". However, the speaker uttered "uh" before he completes his sentence. He repairs his conversation with modify his first utterance to improve the clarity of his conversation.
8	00.07.27	Vice President Joe Biden: Number one, he knows that uh *what I proposed. What I proposed* is that we expand Obamacare and we increase it.	✓								✓	The speaker uttered "what I proposed" in the end of the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance in the next sentence with uttered "what I proposed is that we expand Obamacare and we increase it".

9	00.08.04	Vice President Joe Biden: The platform of the Democratic Party is *what I,* in fact*, approved of, what I approved of.*	✓								✓	In the middle conversation, the speaker first says "what I," then pauses his utterance and inserts the information "in fact." The speaker also says "approved of" after he adds the information. However, the speaker repairs his utterances by re-uttering the same utterances by saying "what I approved of" at the end of his sentence.
10	00.08.12	Vice President Joe Biden: And, by the way, *the 20, the 200 mil- the 200,000 people* that have died on his watch, they are how many of those have survived?	✓				✓					The previous word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "the 20, the 200 mil". However, the speaker found a more appropriate word for his previous word. Therefore, the speaker replaces "the 20, the 200 mil" with "the 200,000 people" to refer to the number of people who died of covid.
11	00.09.08	Vice President Joe Biden: That's on the ballot as well **and the court, in the court**, and so that's also	✓				✓					The first word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "and the court."

		at stake right now.										However, he replaces the first word with "in the court". The replacement of conjunction (and) to preposition (in) by the speaker is meant that the word "in" is the more suitable word in his sentence.
12	00.12.36	Vice President Joe Biden: Anyone who qualifies for *Medicare*, excuse me, *Medicaid* would automatically be enrolled in the public option.	✓				✓				The first word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "Medicare." However, he replaces the first word with "Medicaid." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the word "Medicaid" is the more suitable in his sentence.
13	00.13.10	Vice President Joe Biden: *I got very lucky. I'm going to get very lucky* tonight as well.	✓					✓			The speaker uses "I got very lucky" in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first utterances with his new utterance, "I'm going to get very

No	Time	Utterance									Analysis
											lucky tonight as well."
14	00.14.34	Vice President Joe Biden: **He doesn't know how. He doesn't know how to do that.**	✓							✓	The speaker uttered "he doesn't know how" in the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance in the next sentence with uttered "he doesn't know how to do that".
15	00.15.42	Vice President Joe Biden: **He sends please he sends out** wishful thinking.	✓			✓					The first word uses by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "he sends please." However, he replaces the first utterance with "he sends out." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the utterance "he sends out" is the more suitable in his sentence.
16	00.16.57	Vice President Joe Biden: **Make sure you, in fact, let people know, your Senators.**	✓						✓		The speaker's original word made a statement to tell the American people by saying, "make sure you." However, he abandoned the original word shortly with a new sentence by saying, "in fact, let people know your senators."

17	00.19.19	Vice President Joe Biden: He went in and ***he, we*** were insisting that the chinese the people we had in the ground in China should be able to go to Wuhan and determine for themselves how dangerous this was.	✓						✓		In the middle of Joe Biden's sentence, he says "he," in which this subject refers to Donald J Trump. However, he delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started a new utterance with the subject "we" to abandoned the word before.
18	00.21.37	President Donald J. Trump: ***Fewer people are dying*** when they get sick. ***Far fewer people are dying***.	✓					✓			The speaker uses "fewer people are dying" in his first utterances. However, the speaker modifies the first utterances by adding an adjective at the beginning of his new sentence with the word "far."
19	00.22.22	Vice President Joe Biden: ***And there was no one*** … ***We didn't shut down the economy.***	✓						✓		In the previous sentence, Joe Biden says "and there was no one". However, he delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started a new utterance with the new sentence "we didn't shut down the economy" to abandoned the sentence before.
20	00.22.25	Vice President Joe Biden: This is his economy that	✓							✓	The speaker uttered "shut down"

No.	Time	Utterance										Description
		being he **shut down**. The reason it's **shut down is because**, look, you folks at home.										in the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance in the next sentence with uttered "the reason it's shut down is because".
21	00.24.09	President Donald J. Trump: It is a very political thing. **I've spoken to Pfizer, I've spoken to all of the people** that you have to speak to, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, and others.	✓								✓	The speaker uttered "I've spoken to Pfizer" in the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance in the next sentence with uttered "I've spoken to all of the people".
22	00.24.19	President Donald J. Trump: They can go faster than that by a lot. It's become very political because **the left**… **Or I don't know if I call them left,** I don't know what I call them.	✓					✓				The speaker uttered "the left" in the end of the previous sentence. However, instead of repeating his sentece like his previous sentence, he modifies his new sentence using some word in the previous sentence. The speaker modifies the utterances with his new utterance, "or I don't know if I call them left."
23	00.24.24	President Donald J. Trump: **I disagree with him.** No, **I disagree with both of them.**	✓								✓	The speaker uttered "I disagree with him" in the previous sentence. However, he

No	Time	Utterance									Description
											reorganize his utterance in the next sentence with uttered "I disagree with both of them".
24	00.25.14	Vice President Joe Biden: **Every serious, every serious** company is talking about maybe having a vaccine done by the end of the year, but the distribution of that vaccine will not occur until sometime beginning of the middle of next year to get it out, if we get the vaccine.	✓							✓	The speaker uttered "every serious" in the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance after he delays his sentence in the next sentence with uttered "every serious company is".
25	00.26.31	Vice President Joe Biden: **They're the people… And by the way**, do you believe for a moment what he's telling you in light of all the lies he's told you about the whole issue relating to COVID?	✓						✓		The speaker's original word made a statement to tell the American people by saying, "they're the people." However, he abandoned the original word shortly with a new sentence by saying, "and by the way."
26	00.28.16	Vice President Joe Biden: If I were running it, I'd know **how, what the plan is.**	✓				✓				The first word uttered by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "how." However, he replaces the first utterance with "what the plan is." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the

76

											utterance "what the plan is" is the more suitable in his sentence.
27	00.28.42	Vice President Joe Biden: The Republicans won't meet in the Senate. ***He sits, he sits*** in his golf course.	✓							✓	The speaker uttered "he sits" in the previous sentence. However, he reorganize his utterance after he delays his sentence in the next sentence with uttered "he sits in his golf course".
28	00.29.03	President Donald J. Trump: ***We want to he wants to*** shut down the country.	✓							✓	The first utterance uttered by the speaker is "we want to" before he repairs his utterance. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "he wants to shut down the country."
29	00.34.09	President Donald J. Trump: And he wants to close down ***the*… *He will shut it down again.***	✓						✓		The first utterance is, "And he wants to close down the". However, the speaker seems challenging to complete his utterance and delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying,

77

No	Time	Utterance										Description
												"He will shut it down again."
30	00.34.49	President Donald J. Trump: When you look at North Carolina, **when you look**, **and these governors are** under siege, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and a couple of others, you got to open these states up.	✓						✓			The speaker uttered "when you look". However, the speaker seems challenging to complete his utterance and delays his sentence shortly. Then, he continued to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "and these governors are."
31	00.36.08	Vice President Joe Biden: **The fact is** that **he has in fact**, worked on this in a way that he's going to be the first president of the United States to leave office, having fewer jobs in his administration than when he became president. Fewer jobs than when he became president.	✓			✓						The first word uttered by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "the fact is." However, he replaces the first utterance with "he has in fact." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the utterance "he has in fact" is the more suitable in his sentence.
32	00.39.21	President Donald J. Trump: There's 118 page or so report that says everything I have, every bank I have, I'm totally under leveraged because the assets are extremely good, and **we have a very, we have a**	✓						✓			The speaker explained his assets, he firstly says, "we have a very, we have a." However, he seems complicated to finish his word and delays his sentence shortly.

78

No	Time	Utterance									Explanation
		I built a great company.									Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "I built a great company."
33	00.40.26	Vice President Joe Biden: Look, the tax *code that made him, put him* in a position that he pays less tax than a school teacher makes on the money a school teacher makes is because of him take he says he's smart because he can take advantage of the tax code.	✓				✓				The first word uttered by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "the tax code that made him." However, he replaces the first utterance with "put him." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the utterance "put him" is the more suitable in his sentence.
34	00.42.44	Vice President Joe Biden: *You have 19 companies 91 companies federal*, I mean, the fortune 500, who don't pay a single penny in tax making billions of dollars.	✓				✓				The first word uttered by the speaker before he repairs the conversation is "you have 19 companies." However, he replaces the first utterance with "91 companies federal." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the utterance "91 companies federal" is the more suitable in his sentence.
35	00.44.46	Vice President Joe Biden: Yeah, because what he	✓				✓				The first word uttered by the

No.	Time	Utterance									Explanation
		did, even before COVID, ***manufacturing went in the hole. Manufacturing went not hole.***									speaker before he repairs the conversation is "manufacturing went in the hole." However, he replaces the first utterance with "manufacturing went not hole." The replacement word by the speaker is meant that the utterance "manufacturing went not hole" is the more suitable in his sentence.
36	00.45.58	President Donald J. Trump: China ate your lunch, Joe. And no wonder your son goes in and ***he takes out billions of dollars. He takes out billions of dollars to manage.***	✓							✓	The first utterance uttered by the speaker is "he takes out billions of dollars" before he repairs his utterance. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "he takes out billions of dollars to manage."
37	00.47.02	Vice President Joe Biden: He doesn't want to let me answer, because he knows I have the truth. His position has been totally thoroughly discredited. And you can-				✓	✓				The interlocutor who knows the context of the conversation feels it is considered a wrong sentence because he knows who makes his position thoroughly

80

		President Donald J. Trump: **By who**? Vice President Joe Biden: By everybody President Donald J. Trump: **The media**. Vice President Joe Biden: Well, by **the media**, by our allies.									discredited. The interlocutor immediately repairs the conversation with the sentence "the media" after Joe Biden answers his initiate with a wrong sentence. Because Donald J Trump, as the interlocutor, initiates and repairs the conversation, this case is classified as other-initiated other-repair.
38	00.51.51	Vice President Joe Biden: This man **is the is as** a savior of African-Americans?	✓			✓					The first utterance before the speaker repairs his conversation is "is the". However, the speaker replaced the first utterance with "is a" to make appropriate information.
39	00.53.02	President Donald J. Trump: As far as the church is concerned and as far as the generals are concerned, we just got the support **of 200 mil 250 military** leaders and generals, total support.	✓			✓					The first utterance before the speaker repairs his conversation is "200 mil". However, the speaker replaced the first utterance with "250 military" to make appropriate information.
40	00.58.53	President Donald J. Trump: You look at Ferguson,	✓							✓	At the end of his previous

No.	Time	Utterance									Explanation
		you look at, or you go to very many places, *look at Oakland. Look what happened in Oakland.*									sentence, the speaker says, "look at Oakland," then he stops his sentence. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "look what happened in Oakland."
41	01.03.37	Vice President Joe Biden: *I've made it clear. I've made it clear* in my public statements that the violence should be prosecuted. It should be prosecuted and anyone who committed it should be prosecuted.	✓							✓	In the previous sentence, the speaker says, "I've made it clear," then he stops his sentence. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "I've made it clear in my public statements."
42	01.11.07	Vice President Joe Biden: My son was in Iraq. He spent a year there. He got the Brown Star. He got the Conspicuous Service Medal. He was not a loser. He was a Patriot and the people left behind there were heroes. President Donald J. Trump: Really? Are you talking			✓		✓				As a result, after the interlocutor initiated his explanation, the speaker corrected his utterance. The speaker repairs the conversation by saying, "I'm talking about my son, Beau Biden," because the explanation

No	Time	Utterance									Explanation
		Hunter, *are you talking about Hunter?* Vice President Joe Biden: *I'm talking about my son, Beau Biden*, you're talking about Hunter?									before the interlocutor initiate is about Beau Biden, not Hunter. In this case, the initiation was carried out by the interlocutor (Donald J Trump). Meanwhile, the correction was carried out by the first speaker (Joe Biden). So this is called other-initiated self-repair.
43	01.11.22	President Donald J. Trump: *Are you talking Hunter, are you talking about Hunter?*	✓					✓			The speaker uttered "are you talking Hunter" in the previous sentence. However, instead of repeating his sentece like his previous sentence, he modifies his new sentence using some word in the previous sentence. The speaker modifies the utterances with his new utterance, "are you talking about Hunter."
44	01.15.54	President Donald J. Trump: No, but you would take a lot of cars off the market because people would be able to afford a car. **Now, so and by the way**, we're	✓						✓		The speaker explained his assets, he firstly says, "now, so." However, he seems complicated to finish his word and delays his

		going to see how that turns out.									sentence shortly. Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "and by the way."
45	01.15.58	President Donald J. Trump: But *a lot of people* agree with me*, many people.*	✓				✓				The conversation repair happened when the speaker replaced his utterance. The first utterance is "a lot of people," and then the speaker repairs his statement with "many people."
46	01.19.06	Vice President Joe Biden: Well, he hasn't drawn a line. He still for example *make sure that, he wants to make sure that* methane's not a problem.	✓					✓			The speaker uttered "make sure that" before he repairs his conversation. However, instead of repeating his sentece like his previous utterance, he modifies his new sentence using some word in the previous utterance. The speaker modifies the utterances with his new utterance, "he wants to make sure that."
47	01.20.42	Vice President Joe Biden: Look how much we're paying now to deal with the hurricanes, *deal with*…	✓						✓		The speaker explained his assets, he firstly says, "deal with." However, he seems complicated

No.	Time	Utterance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Description
		By the way, he has an answer for hurricanes.									to finish his word and delays his sentence shortly. Then, he started to repair his previous utterances with a new utterance by saying, "by the way."
48	01.21.26	Vice President Joe Biden: *We* in fact but the rest of the world, *we've got* to get them to come along.	✓							✓	In the previous sentence, the speaker says, "we," then he stops his sentence. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "we've got to get them to come along."
49	01.21.37	President Donald J. Trump: *So why didn't you get the world… China sends up real dirt into the air*.	✓						✓		The speaker's original word made a statement by saying, "so why didn't you get the world." However, he abandoned the original word shortly with a new sentence by saying, "China sends up real dirt into the air."
50	01.28.32	President Donald J. Trump: *I just heard I read* today where at least 1% of the ballots for 2016 were invalidated.	✓			✓					The conversation repair happened when the speaker replaced his utterance. The first utterance is "I just read," and

No.	Time	Utterance									Explanation
											then the speaker repairs his statement with "I read."
51	01.29.13	Vice President Joe Biden: ***There is no … There is no evidence of that.***	✓					✓			The speaker uses "There is no..." in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first utterances with his new utterance "There is no evidence of that" to complete his information in conversation.
52	01.30.23	Vice President Joe Biden: ***When you file when you get*** a ballot and you fill it out, you're supposed to have an affidavit.	✓				✓				The conversation repair happened when the speaker replaced his utterance. The first utterance is "when you file," and then the speaker repairs his statement with "when you get."
53	01.32.21	President Donald J. Trump: And ***I am urging, I am urging my people.***	✓					✓			The speaker uses "I am urging" in his first utterances. However, instead of repeating his answer like his first utterances, he modifies his new sentence. The speaker modifies the first

			✓									utterances by adding a noun phrase at the end of his new sentence with the word "my people."
54	01.32.43	President Donald J. Trump: **_They're not equipped… These people aren't equipped to handle it,_** number one**.**	✓								✓	In the previous sentence, the speaker says, "they're not equipped," then he stops his sentence. However, he started his new sentence and reorganized with re-utters several words in his previous sentence by saying, "these people aren't equipped to handle it."
Total			52	-	1	1	16	11	10	17		