A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF PRABOWO SUBIANTO AND BABITA SHARMA ON BBC NEWS INTERVIEW: THE CONSTRUCTION OF REPAIR

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2015

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THESIS

Presented to

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2015

STATEMENT OF THE AUNTHENTICITY

I declare the thesis entitled **A Conversation Analysis of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News Interview: the Construction of Repair** is truly my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only one person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 11 December 2014

Sulistiani

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sulistiani's thesis entitled A **Conversation Analysis of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News Interview: the Construction of Repair** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ ۚ دَرَجَاتٍ وَا لَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

Allah will exalt those of you who believe, and those who are given knowledge, in high degrees; and Allah is Aware of what you do.

(Surah Al Mujadilah 58:11)

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis for my beloved parents: Ibu Anik, Bapak Miskan who always support me. Thank you for your love, life, and joy for me.

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All praise must be to Allah, the Lord of the Lord, the one with all the kindness, the one who makes feel safe, and the one who guide me to accomplish this thesis. Sholawat and Salam are always upon to greatest man, the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W who brings the endless peace, Islam.

Thanks to Allah who has given me a drop of knowledge with a million powers and patience. Because of his mercy, I am finally able to finish this thesis entitled 'A Conversation Analysis of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News Interview: the Construction of Repair' as the the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (SS)* in English Langauge and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State University of Malang.

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ABSTRACT

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Advisor: H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D

Key Words: Conversation Analysis, Repair, Schegloff theory,

When people engage in conversation they are likely to experience lack of fluency which affect on the flow of the speech. They also deal with the solve of speech disfluency as they attempt to keep the talk going named as repair. Actually, the repair is frequently found in a conversation between the non-native and native speaker, as in live interview.

Based on the topic, this study investigated the types and strategies of repair employed by Prabowo subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC news interview according to Schegloff's theory (1977). The descriptive qualitative is employed in this study since it needs rich description and analysis of process.

This results revealed two types of repair and five strategies used by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma. The types are self-initiated self-repaired and other-initiater self-repair. The dominant of repair used is self-initiated self-repair, which occurred on 8 data fom 11 data. While the repair strategies are non lexical perturbations (lexical filler, cut off, sound stretch), repitition, and turn constructional devices. The dominant of strategies is repetition which occurred on 7 data. The second dominant strategy is lexical perturbations, lexical filler, which occurred on 3 data.

The findings are expected to give implications for EFL scholar as pedagocical matery. The findings also add new information to second language reserach on repair strategies. Since this study only analizing the types and the strategies of repair in news interview, it will be more interesting for the next researcher to analyze the conversation of other sources, such as legal language in court.

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Ketika orang terlibat dalam percakapan mereka sering kali mengalami kesalahan dalam berbicara yang berpengaruh terhadap jalannya percakapan. Dalam mengatasi hal tersebut, mereka berusaha memperbaiki apa yang telah mereka ucapkan atau apa yang orang lain ucapkan yang di kenal dengan istilah *repair*. Sebenarnya , *repair* sering ditemukan dalam percakapan antara pembicara *native* dan *non-native*, seperti dalam wawancara langsung .

Berdasarkan topik tersebut , penelitian ini meneliti tipe *repair* dan strategi yang digunakan oleh Prabowo Subianto dan Babita Sharma dalam wawancaranya di BBC berdasarkan teori Schegloff (1977). Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif karena membutuhkan deskripsi, analisis dan hubungan dengan teori.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan dua tipe perbaikan (*repair*) dan lima strategi yang digunakan oleh Prabowo Subianto dan Babita Sharma. Dua tipe *repair* yang ditemukan yaitu *self-initiated self repair*, dan *other initiated self repair*. Dari dua tipe tersebut yang paling dominan adalah *self-initiated self repair* yang ditemukan pada 8 data dari 11 data. Sementara strategi dalam *repair* yaitu *non lexical perturbations* (*lexical filler, cut-off* dan *sound stretch*), *repetition, turn constructional devices*. Dari lima strategi tersebut, yang paling dominan adalah pengulangan (*repetition*) yang ditemukan dalam 7 data. Strategi kedua yang paling dominan adalah *non lexical perturbations: lexical filler* yang ditemukan dalam 3 data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan mampu memberikan implikasi bagi pelajar EFL sebagai pedagocical matery. Selain itu, dapat memperdalam wacana L2 penelitian. Karena penelitian ini hanya menganalisa tipe dan strategi perbaikan (repair) dalam wawancara, peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis percakapan dari sumber lainnya, seperti bahasa hukum di pengadilan.

ABSTRACT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research focuses, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and research method.

1.1 Research Background

This study examines repair used by both Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma when they were involved in interviews in BBC news. Babita Sharma is a reporter who interviewed Prabowo on BBC news. What is meant by repair is a communicative phenomenon which helps to sustain social interaction by allowing conversant to mutually handle problems which arise as they communicate (Schegloff et al. 1977:56).

The reason for taking this conversation made by: Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma are (1) Prabowo Subianto was one of the candidates of Indonesian president thus his statements would have power to influence the society. (2) This conversation is made when political tension arising in Indonesia after presidential election with both candidates declaring victory. (3) This conversation is done by the native and non native of English in which it can be predicted that both interlocutors will repair while engaging in conversation.

Studies related to repair has been widely conducted by a number of researchers: Fotovania & Doori (2003), for example investigates repair strategies used by EFL learners based on gender. Their study revealed three important findings. First, single-classes used more repair strategies than mixed-classes. Second, there was no difference in using repair strategies based on the gender of the learners, irrespective of the gender of the teacher. Finally, there was no difference in using repair strategies based on the gender of the teacher.

Kazemi (2011) investigated the relationship between the type of self-repair and the structural complexity of utterances. The findings suggest that the occurrence of repairs in general does not appear to be related to the syntactic complexity of the structures in which they occur. However, the scrutiny of the position of syntactic self-repairs is indicative of a relationship between the frequency of syntactic self-repairs and the complexity of the syntactic structures

Rabab'ah (2013) conducted study on repair in Jordan and Germany EFL learners' oral discourse. Her study found that the Jordanian Arabic speaking subjects used strategies of repair more frequently. Further, repetition was used more frequently than self-initiated repair by both groups

Khadaday (2014) examined the repair used between the intermediate and advanced EFL learners. The researcher found that learners in more advanced level repaired their talk which was a sign of growth in learners' knowledge of the language they are learning. Further, the researcher found that advanced learners repair their talk more by themselves than less advanced ones.

The vast majority of previous studies are not concerned with the type of repair and repair strategies used in a news interview. However, this study covered the conversation in news interview between the native and non native of English. Hence, this study will focus on the type of repair and repair strategies used by Pabowo Subianto in the BBC news interview.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of study aforementioned, this study focuses is undertaken to answer the following two questions:

1. What the types of repair are used by both Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma in BBC news interview?
2. What repair strategies are used by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma in BBC news interview?

1.3 Research Objectives

In accordance with the statements of the research question, the objective of the study as follows

1. To find out the types of repair used by both Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma in BBC news interview.
2. To find out the repair strategies used by both Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma in BBC news interview.

1.4 Research Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study are significant in providing more empirical proofs of repair strategies in conversation, especially when they are used by non-native speakers of English. The results of this study also deepen and broaden the theoretical perspective on conversation analysis, especially repair strategies in native and non-native conversation that uses Schegloff's theory.

Practically it is useful for teachers as pedagogical material especially in learning communication strategies. This study is also expected to be useful for English learners and language scholar who are interested in conversation analysis learning.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the analysis of the types and strategies of repair used by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma in the BBC News interview. Schegloff (1977) is used in analyzing the data in this study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Repair: Used in Conversation Analysis of any instance in which speakers correct themselves, or correct what other speakers have said. (The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics)

BBC News: the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is based on international public service broadcasting.

Prabowo Subianto: one of candidate for Indonesian presidential election in 2014

Babita Sharma: the interviewer of BBC News

1.7 Research Methodology

1.7.1 Research Design

This research employs qualitative design to analyze the type and the strategy of repair used by Prabowo Subianto on BBC news interview that need rich description and explanations of processes in identifiable local contexts (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The main qualitative analyses done in associated process of describing, classifying and how interconnect with the concept (Dey, 1993). The data which will be analyzed thus are involved in qualitative as argued by Dey (1993).

This research also uses a descriptive method because it intends to describe and interpret the type and the strategy of repair used by Prabowo Subianto on BBC news interview. Sandelowski (2010) proposes that no inquiry is free of description as well as no description is free of interpretation, which means all inquiries needs a description and entails interpretation. Furthermore, he suggests that qualitative descriptive studies offer a comprehensive summary of an event in the everyday terms of those events.

1.7.2 Data Source

The research focuses on the type and the strategy of repair used by Prabowo Subianto in BBC news interview concerning the Indonesian presidential election. There are several interviews with Prabowo Subianto

which is done by BBC news concerning the rising tension of candidates in the presidential election. The interviews were selected because, linguistically, they contain how Prabowo Subianto and BBC news interviewer construct the repair of their conversation since it deals with the vital cases related to Indonesia presidential election.

The data of this study were taken on September, 3rd 2014. These two sources are downloaded at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NvJ25vwt9lo http://hwidya.tumblr.com/post/91523676628/verbatim-transcription-prabowo-subianto-on-bbc-world with title Verbatim transcription: Prabowo Subianto on BBC world news impact.

1.7.2 Research Instruments

The researcher becomes the main instrument to collect and analyze data in this study.

1.7.3 Data Collection

To collect data, the following steps are done: (1) Watching the video for several times to understand the topic. (2) Identifying and coding the utterances which refer to research question of this study, the types and strategies of repair.

1.7.4 Data analysis

After gathering the data, some utterances were selected among videos as the data to be examined in connection with a research problem. The analysis of the data proceeds from a case-by-case examination of data: First, after

transcribing the data using notation that was developed by Gail Jefferson, the detail context of selected utterances were explicated. Second, the type and strategies of repair were analyzed based on Schegloff's theory. The last step was discussing the findings deeply and carefully.

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CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides an overview of some theories related to this research. The discussion covers the conversation Analysis and repair

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Since the publication of the academic thesis titled 'Discourse Analysis' proposed by Harris (1952) as the way of analyzing connected speech and writing (Paltridge, 2006), this study is experiencing development rapidly. The interdisciplinary of discourse analysis makes it possible that the concept and the use of the notion 'discourse' are still vague and contradictory. However, mainly discourse analysis under the umbrellas linguistic studies, non-linguistic studies and interdisciplinary research.

From the linguistic perspective, there are many definitions examples of Discourse Analysis proposed by linguists. Paltridge (2006: 2) defines as knowledge about language beyond the world, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It also considers how views of the world and identities are constructed through the use of discourse or what Gee (2011: 121) defines as involving questions about how language, at a given time and place, is used to engage. Discourse is more than words in clauses (Martin & Rose, 2007 as cited in Sun & Yang, 2010: 128). From those definitions, it is enough to conclude that Discourse Analysis is an approach to analyze language in which

looks the language not only through the text but the relation of social and cultural context.

The analysis of discourse covers spoken and written text. Paltridge (2006) has proposed the differences between spoken and written which have implications for discourse analysis: writing is more structurally complex and elaborate that speech, written discourse tends to be more lexically dense and explicit than spoken discourse; there is also high nominalization in written texts. While spoken is more contextualized, spontaneous nature, and using much repetition, hesitation and redundancy. Further, discourse analysis examines both written and spoken texts produced by people. In producing spoken discourse, people intentionally choose certain words, utterances and expressions for certain purposes. In this research, Discourse Analysis is concerned with the spoken discourse in news interview, especially repair whic is done by both Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma.

2.2 Conversation Analysis

"It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter" Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626)

From the above quotation, the English philosopher suggests that only through speaking the message can be conveyed clearly, not by letter or written text. Indeed, in speaking or talking people organize and coordinate their talk in interaction and recognize the role of talk in social practice. Based on those fundamentals Conversation analysis has emerged and developed to investigate

how the talk is produced and understood in social practice (Hutcby & Wooffitt, 1998).

The notion of conversation analysis was pioneered by Harvey Sack in the sociology department of the University of California between 1964 and 1972. Conversation analysis can be defined in varied ways. According to (Hutchby & Wooffitt, 1998) CA is characterized by the view that how talk is produced and how the meanings of that talk are determined the practical, social and interactional accomplishment of members of culture. Thus its aim is to reveal the tacit, organized reasoning procedures which inform the production of naturally occurring talk. In connection with it, Sidnell (2010 as cited in Sert and Seedhouse, 2011) states the aims of CA aims to 'describe, analyze, and understand talk as a basic and a constitutive feature of human social life. While Liddicoat (2007) points out that an approach to studying talk in interaction, as the focus of conversation analysis is actually much larger than conversation as it's usually understood. Furthermore, he states that Conversation analysts do not see an inherent distinction between the formal and the informal, the everyday and the institutional; rather they see talk in interaction as a social process which is deployed to realize and understand the social situations in which talk is used.

2.3 Repair

There are many interesting aspects of sequence and structure in conversations that have been examined include openings and closings, turn taking, sequences of related utterances (adjacency pairs), preference organization, feedback and repair

(Paltridge, 2006). Since the focus of this study includes the types of repair and strategy used by Prabowo Subianto, thus on this study those aspects are not explained.

By simple definition, repair is the way the speaker corrects things he/she or someone else has said (Paltridge, 2006 : 119). In fact, repair is not simply as the correction of errors in talk by replacing an incorrect form with correct one, although correction is one part of the repair (Jefferson, 1987; Schegolf et al., 1977 as cited in Liddicoat, 2007: 171). Rather, repair is a communicative phenomenon which helps to sustain social interaction by allowing conversant to mutually handle problems which arise as they communicate (Schegloff et al. 1977:56). Further, they defined repair as dealing with the recurrent problems in speaking, hearing and understanding. Thus, repair is sometimes found where there is no detectable of error, mistake or fault.

2.3.1 Types of Repair

Repair is sequentially organized process. It is organized typically as follows (i) initiation (ii) repair (iii) outcome (success / failure. Levelt (1983 as cited in Internet) proposed the repair-item as a “reparans” while the item which needs a repair as “raparandum”. Similarly, Rabab’ah (2013) admits repair process begins with a trouble source. Trouble source means utterance or part of utterance that is perceived as problematic. The speaker may feel that the utterance does not correspond to what he wants to say, and the hearer may struggle to understand the

meaning of the speaker's utterance. According to Geluykens (1994:17), repair can be classified into different parameters, as follows

2.3.1.1 The person who initiates the repair sequence and the person who carries out the repair

Schegloff et al (1977) distinguishes between who initiates the repair and who makes the repair. Repair can be initiated by the speaker (self-initiated repaired) or by the recipient (other-initiated repaired). Likewise, for repair can be made by the speaker (self repaired) or it may be made by the recipient (other-repair). Combining these different initiation and repair, four possibilities types of repair are made:

2.3.1.1.1 Self-initiated self-repair

Self-initiated self-repair is type of repair in which the speaker signals and resolves the problem. It is possible for repairs of grammatical errors to be initiated by the recipient and problems of hearing to be initiated by the speaker. (Schegloff et al, 1977 as cited in Geluykens, 2004: 18)

> *She was givin' me all the people that were gone this year. I mean this quarter*

The trouble source is a problem of a word selection, in both cases the use of *the year* instead of *the quarter*. The raparandum *this year* is self corrected by the speaker by raparans *this quarter*.

2.3.1.1.2 Other-initiated self-repair

Other-initiated self-repair is the type of repair in which the recipient signals the problem in the talk and the speaker resolves the problem.

A: *She was givin' me all the people that were gone this year.*

B: What? This year?

A: This quarter I mean

Conversely, although in the above example is similar to self-initiated self-repair, the repair initiation is not the speaker himself rather another participant / hearer. The hearer signals the trouble occurred (*What? This year?*), but the speaker itself who carries out the repair, by using *I mean.*

2.3.1.1.3 Self-initiated other-repair

Self-initiated other-repair is actually quite rare where the speaker is the initiates the repair and the hearer who provides a raparans, as following instance:

A: She was givin me all the people that were gone this year. I mean ...

B: This quarter you mean.

A: Yeah right

In this instance, the speaker signalling the existence of a trouble spot and it is the hearer who carries out the repair.

2.3.1.1.4 Other-initiated other-repair

Other-initiated other-repair is the type of repair in which the recipient both signals and resolves the problem in the talk.

A: She was givin me all the people that were gone this year.

B : This year? This quarter you mean

A: yeah right

2.3.1.2 Position of repair

According to Scegloff et al. (1977 : 365) may be initiated by the speaker (self initiated repair) and other recipient (other initiated repair). While Liddicoat (2007) believed that the locations for repair are locations to the trouble source relativily since the repair is constructed to resolve the trouble quickly. He then identified five possible types of repair based on the position of repair.

2.3.1.2.1 Same turn position

Same turn position is type of repair in which the current speaker initiated a repair the same turn as the trouble source:

1) *Deb:* *Kin you wait till we get home? We'll be home in five minutes*

Anne: *Even less th'n that*

—>Naomi : *but could we- could I stay u:p?*

(0.2)

Naomi: *once we get // ho:me,*

Marty: *For a few minutes*

(Schegloff et al. 1977)

2.3.1.2.2 Transition of Repair

As the name of this type of repair, the repair is in the transition space following the turn containing the trouble source. Liddicoat (2007) pointed out that

the transition space repair may also be done in different ways. Firstly, it may happen without any explicit repair initiation. Secondly, the speaker may use devices such as, uh, *I mean*, and the *not X, Y* formats which locates in the prior talk, as the following instance:

> *She was givin' me all the people that were gone this year. I mean this quarter*

2.3.1.2.3 Second Position Repair

The repair in this type of repair is located in the turn following the trouble source. The repair in second position is the first possible opportunity for other-initiated repair. Speakers use devices to initiate repair in second position and these devices are basically different from those employed in the self initiated repair (Schegloff et al 1977). The common way for next speaker to initiate repair in second position is the use of *huh?* or *what?* and other question as in:

	D:	*did' e ever get married 'r anything?*
—>	*C:*	*Huh?*
	D:	*did jee ever get married?*
	C:	*I have // no idea*

(Liddicoat, 2007)

This type of repair is called correction and has their own sequential properties (Jefferson, 1987).

2.3.1.2.4 Third Position Repair

After an interlocutor's response to a previous turn, allows for the possibility of repairing a trouble in understanding of a prior turn demonstrated by the recipient's response to it (Liddicoat ,2007, p.196). This position is an opportunity of the producer of the trouble to initiate a repair. The repair initiating devices usually has the form *no* or repeated as *no no* and may also combination of *oh* as *oh no*. The acceptance is identified with an apology or an excuse by the speaker. Besides, the speaker can reject the understanding of the hearer's first turn by number possible format, such as, *I don't mean X.* In which X identifies the problematic item in the trouble source (Schegloff et al, 1977).

Joe: *Have the papers arrived yet,*
Mary: *uh-Nuh nothin's come down from the admin[so far.*
—>Joe: *[oh no I –*
Uh not- Have the papers arrived yet.
Mary: *oh you mean the newspapers,*
Joe: *Yeah.*
Mary: *No they don' usually get there until ten.*

2.3.1.2.5 Fourth Position Repair

This type of repair is an opportunity for a speaker to repair a problem of understanding evident in the third position. It is very infrequent since most problems are dealt with before this turn.

Marty: *Loes, do you have a calendar*
Loes: *Yeah (reaches for desk calender)*
Marty: *do you have one that hangs on the wall?*
—>Loes: *Oh you want one.*
Marty: *Yeah*

(Liddicoat, 2007)

2.3.1.3 Type of error which is being repaired

Kazemi (2011) classified the repairs differs from the previously established categories which is typically done in self repair.

2.3.1.3.1 Phonological Repair

This type of repair involves replacing one phoneme with another, adding or deleting phonemes, or changing the order of phoneme within a word (Schegloff et al,. 1977).Further, changes in stress placement at word level are also involved in this category of repair.

1. Carbon dioxide and water vapour absorbs
2. —>heat /het/-(0.1) heat /hi:t/when it is
3. Radiated from the earth's surface

2.3.1.3.2 Morphological Repair

Morphological repairs performed by the replacement of one part of speech by another of the same word, as in :

1. the ra- racism still ex- exists
2. in-(.)in each one of single
3. country- (0.2) each one of them
4. —>as a- (0.5) the society issue- (0.2)
5. —>Social issue.

2.3.1.3.3 Syntactic Repair

The main focus of repairs in this type deals with the order of the elements in clausal structure or syntactic formulation such as subject verb agreement, as in:

1. she has stressed this by- (.) u:h because
2. of the previous surveys that- (.7) that*
3. says that u:h ado- (.) the gifted
4. -> adolescents who is- (.2) who are faced
5. with more stressful events- (.9) I mean
6. who are- (.) who are faced with less
7. stressful events but still the level
8. of their stress is a lot (more)
9. than normal adolescents;

2.3.1.3.4 Context-oriented Repair

This type of repairs covers the demand of the context in which speech takes place. It means that no error involved in the diction or the formulation before repair. Kazemi (2011) pointed out that this repair is used to specify or qualify the repaired item.

12) *1. —>we- (0.2) we can see that- (0.2)*
2. -—> on the graph that (.6)uh (1.4) the gdp
3. has increased significantly;

On the above example, the speaker was explaining a graph. He inserted the phrase *on the graph* to specify the information presented in the graph.

2.3.1.3.5 Information-structuring Repair

The last type covers repairs which the way information is presented to the hearer. It deals with the replacement of one message with another, abandonment of a message or rearrange message as in following instance:

1. *. as we all know the gamblers- (0.4) the*
2. *GAMBlers of Macau is mainly from Hong*
3. *—>Kong because- (.) uh some other visitor from*
4. *—>Chinar because it is too close;*

2.3.2 Strategies of Repair

It is obvious within conversation between native and non-native English, both speakers use repair strategies while negotiating the meaning in order to achieve their communicative goal. Let's consider the following repair strategies:

2.3.2.1 Non Lexical Perturbations

This strategy is commonly found in the *self-initiation self-repair*. The non lexical perturbation is followed by the raparans. The non lexical perturbation include cut-offs, sound stretches, interruption and lexical fillers (*er, em*). Schegloff et al (1977) pointed out that the use of non lexical perturbations is to signal the possibility of repair initiation immediately following.

> *A: she must know somebuddy because all those other teachers they got rid of. Hhh*
> *(0.3)*
>
> *B: Yeh I bet they got rid of all one:: Well one I had,t! Hhh in the firs' term there, fer the firs' ter of English, she die::d hhuh-uhh//.hh*

2.3.2.2 Repetition

Repetition is one most effective strategy in communication which is used for promoting comprehension. Many studies demonstrate that speakers repeated some speech segment to gain more time in order to retrieve the required speech segment, maintain conversation, and used self correction when they realized that they had made a mistake (Rabab'ah, 2013).

> *but er er ,.she may , er...find er, some difficulties in er, …, er, some difficulties in finding husband.*

Repetition is commonly found in self initiation, but there are cases in which the repetition is done in other-initiation. It could be the repetition of the trouble source and repetition of trouble source plus a question word, as in instances below

Bea: was last night the first time you meet Missiz Kelly?

Marge: Met whom?

Bea: Missiz Kelly,

Marge:Yes

2.3.2.3 Turn-constructional devices

This strategy is used to initiate a repair, especially in other-initiation type. The turn constructional devices include *huh, what* and other question words such as *who, where, and when.*

A: were you uh you were in therapy with a private doctor?
B: yah
A: Have you ever tried a clinic?
B: —>what?
A: have you ever tried a clinic?
B: No, I don't want to go to a clinic.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the finding of the study which covers types and repair strategies used in the BBC news interview which is done by Prabowo Subianto and the interviewer, Babita Sharma. The repair data are indicated by bold word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

3.1 Types of Repair

There were two types of repair found, those are self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair

3.1.1 Self-initiated self-repair

1. They are openly. **they HAVE openly** supported Joko Widodo for the last, (0.2) o::h **maybe one year**, and they're actually part of the Joko Widodo (0.1) u::h **campaign supporters**. (DATUM 2)
2. So (0.2) ehm they're not (0.1) ehm **objective complete, complete =completely not objective**, and I think they're part of thi:s (0.1) ehm gra:::nd desi::gn to manipulate perception (DATUM 3)
3. There is a process (1.0) **of counti::ng… real counting coming in**. We have witnesses in every voting station, and we have uh:: (2.0) **voting** uh:: (0.8) **certificates of the witnesses** which have the (.) all the required signatures. (DATUM 4)
4. I think my rival is u::h **product of** u::h (0.1) **PR** u::h (0.1) **campaign**, u::h (0.1) completely the other side, he is actually u::h (0.1) **tool a tool**

of the oligarchs and I don't think that's the correct picture. He's not a man of the people. He claims to be humble. But that's just an act. **In my opinion** that's just an act. (DATUM 5)

5. Well it keeps coming up… by my enemies (.) **by my rivals**. It's part of the game of politics. (DATUM 8)
6. I have answered many many times, **on record on record.** I'm a free man (.)**I have never been indicted of anything**. This is just a political campaign to destroy, to destroy me, because they did not like what I stand for (DATUM 7)
7. Babita: What will your message be to your supporters because there are growing numbers of concerns regarding perhaps protest on the street or even violence should the results not go your way (.)**I mean, what is your message to them now?** (DATUM 10)
8. Prabowo: Do you know that one of the television stations that supported me, two of the stations have been attacked, vandalized? Do you know that one of the polling companies that predicted that I won, they were attacked last night by Molotov bomb? So where does the violence come from? Where does the intimidation come from?

   Babita: What is your message? (DATUM 10)

3.1.2 Other-initiated self-repair

1. Babita: Prabowo Subianto welcome to Impact here, on BBC World News

   (4.0)

Babita: **welcome to**

Prabowo: Good evening. Thank you for having me. (DATUM 1)

2. Babita: He does though have a clean reputation and his campaign has not been placed.

   Prabowo: Clean? Clean?

   Babita: **Unlike yours?**

   Prabowo: Clean?

   BS: …**unlike yours by allegations of human rights abuses committed under the Soeharto regime. And if I can just remind of you is the unit that you commanded in 1998 accused of kidnapping, torturing, and killing activists, to protest at the time against Soeharto.** How do you think you can now be seen as a reputable, clean politician, who can lead the country, when you think about the results in ten days time? (DATUM 6)

3. Babita: I just want to ask you one final question, sir, what will you do if you don't win?

   PS: What?

   Babita: **what will you do..** (DATUM 11)

3.2 Strategies of Repair

The strategies of repair consist of non lexical perturbations, repetition, and turn constructional devices

3.2.1 Non Lexical Perturbations

There were 3 types of non lexical perturbations used: lexical filler, cut-off, sound stretch.

3.2.1.1 Lexical Filler

1. They are openly they HAVE openly supported Joko Widodo for the last, (0.2) **o::h** maybe one year, and they're actually part of the Joko Widodo (0.1) **u::h** campaign supporters. (DATUM 2)
2. We have **uh::** (2.0) voting **uh::** (0.8) certificates of the witnesses which have the (.) all the required signatures. (DATUM 4)
3. I think my rival is **u::h** product of **u::h** (0.1) **PR u::h** (0.1) campaign, **u::h** (0.1) completely the other side, he is actually **u::h**

3.2.1.2 Cut-Off

1. I have. Many, many, many times on record, **on tape, on... (.) I think anybody,** any foreign press who interview me they will always ask me about human rights allegations. (DATUM 7)

3.2.1.3 Sound Strecth

1. So (0.2) ehm they're not (0.1) ehm objective complete, complete =completely not objective, and I think they're part of thi:s (0.1) ehm **gra:::nd desi::gn** to manipulate perception (DATUM 3)
2. There is a process (1.0) **of counti::ng…** real counting coming in. We have witnesses in every voting station (DATUM 4)

3.2.2 Repetition

1. They are openly **they <u>HAVE</u> openly** supported Joko Widodo (DATUM 2)
2. So (0.2) ehm they're not (0.1) ehm **objective complete, complete =completely not objective** (DATUM 3)
3. There is a process (1.0) of counti::ng… **real counting** coming in (DATUM 4)
4. I think my rival is u::h product of u::h (0.1) PR u::h (0.1) campaign, u::h (0.1) completely the other side, he is actually u::h (0.1) **tool a tool** of the oligarchs and I don't think that's the correct picture (DATUM 5)
5. I have answered many many times, **on record on record** (DATUM 9)
6. Babita: What will your message be to your supporters because there are growing number of concerns regarding perhaps protest on the street or even violence should the results not go your way (.) I mean, what is your message to them now?

   Prabowo: Do you know that one of the television stations that supported me, two of the stations have been attacked, vandalized? Do you know that one of the polling companies that predicted that I won, they were attacked last night by Molotov bomb? So where does the violence come from? Where does the intimidation come from?

(2) —>Babita: **What is your message**? (DATUM 10)

7. Babita: I just want to ask you one final question, sir, what will you do if you don't win?

   PS: What?

   Babita: **what will you do** (DATUM 11)

3.2.3 Turn-Constructional Devices

1. Babita: He does though have a clean reputation and his campaign has not been placed.

   Prabowo: **Clean? Clean?**

   Babita: Unlike yours?

   Prabowo: **Clean?** (DATUM 6)

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the study based on the research problems and theoretical framework that had been stated in the previous chapter. The data analysis of types and of repairs begins with the describing the datum and discussing the strategies of repair found in this research.

4.1 Types of Repairs

This study finds two types of repair: (1) self-initiated self-repair and (2) other-initiated self-repair, each of which is explained below.

4.1.1 Self-initiated self-repair

Datum 2

1. They are openly (.) they HAVE openly supported Joko Widodo
2. for the last, (2.0) o::h maybe one year, and they're actually part of the Joko Widodo (0.1) u::h campaign supporters.

The utterances of data 2 above made by Prabowo contain the examples of repairs. The use of phrase "They are openly ..." is repaired by the phrase of "... they HAVE openly supported ...". In sentence 1, Prabowo seemed to struggle to continue his statement. After pausing for a while, Prabowo continued his turn and initiated to repair his statement "They are openly ..." at the same time by repeating the word 'openly' and adding an element 'HAVE' preceding the word openly. The changing word from "They are openly ..." to "... they HAVE openly supported ..." indicates that Prabowo was aware of his grammatical mistake, that

is, the use of present participle. His continuing talk also represents a resolution of the trouble. Liddicoat (2007: 182) argued that when a speaker repairs her talk in the same turn, she may repeat a bit talk preceding the repairable item.

In sentence 2, the sound stretch, "oh" and pauses are the initiation of repair. Those are usually used to repair a next phrase in the talk. As Liddicoat (2007) pointed out that one of sound stretches function is as an initiation of the repair of some next element. Prabowo got a problem when the next element of his talk is not readily available to produce. He was uncertain whether the period of Joko Widodo's supporters was correct or not. He required a little bit more time to look for it. He then produced the next item "may be one year", as a repair of trouble which shows his uncertainty.

Datum 3

1. So (2.0) ehm they're not (1.0) ehm objective complete, complete =completely not objective,
2. and I think they're part of thi:s (1.0) ehm gra:::nd desi::gn to manipulate perception

The utterances of datum 3 above provide statements of Prabowo which he initiated and repaired at the same turn of the trouble source. In sentence 1, the self repair is about the syntactic categories. At the first pause, he still did not find the word he wanted to say. Continuing to his second trial, Probowo then violated the word order by putting double adjective words "objective" followed by "complete" which is certainly ungrammatical and meaningless. He repaired the statement by repeating the word "complete" and replacing to an adverb "completely" which

includes as a morphological repair. Prabowo then added the word “not” to emphasize the sentence meaning he wanted to say, a negative sentence.

In sentence 2, Prabowo initiated a repair by pausing his talk and produced non lexical perturbation, “ehm”. He then produced sound stretches on following words: “thi:s” and much longer on both words “gra::nd” and “desi::ng” which means he was on recalling the precise item. In his previous talk, he said that the polling stations were not completely objective to represent the real count. Hence, in sentence 2 he delayed his talk and gained for a search which relevant to be produced at the turn, “grand design” which means a plan of action.

Datum 4

1. There is a process (1.0) of counti::ng… real counting coming in
2. We have witnesses in every voting station, and we have uh:: (2.0) voting uh:: (8.0) certificates of the witnesses which have the (.) all the required signatures.

The repair above is also done by Prabowo, the pauses in sentence 1 of Prabowo indicates there is a problem which he initiated to repair by pausing his talk. Prabowo’s first repair attempted to search the next lexical item “of counting” while the second repair attempt to produce additional word preceding “counting”. Here, Prabowo wanted to emphasize the word “real” in his talk to persuade the hearer that the polling station which showed Prabowo lead was objective legal institution. Further, in doing many trials of repair, it shows that Prabowo did the progression of the talk. Liddicoat (2007) explained that if the speaker’s repair does not progress after first repair showing that the speaker is in ‘marking time’ of the production of talk. Marking time represents a repair consist of several repair

attempts in which one attempt is nearly the same as other repair. While at the statemens above, the second attempt of repair does not redoing the earlier repair, rather adding the new lexical item “real”.

In sentence 2, the progression of the trial is also found at this statement. The pauses and sound stretches on non lexical perturbations “uh” indicate that a search is a likely of the next lexical item. The object of the search is the part of the Indonesian general Election Commission, signalled by the “we have” and also the previous phrase “We have witnesses in every voting station”. Although Probowo required a bit longer time, the repair of previous element was carried.

Datum 5

1. I think my rival is u::h product of u::h (1.0) PR u::h (1.0) campaign, u::h (1.0) completely the other side, he is actually u::h (1.0) thu::l a tu::l of the oligarchs and I don’t think that’s the correct picture.
2. He’s not a man of the people. He claims to be humble. But that’s just an act. In my opinion that’s just an act.

The utterances of datum 5 above also provide the repair done by Prabowo himself. In sentence 1, Probowo frequently used the sound stretches and pauses to initiate the repair of the next lexical item since those were not ready to produce. Thus, he needed a bit more time to produce those next lexical items, it showed by Prabowo simply produced a word after his delaying with a pause. After sound stretch “u::h”, he produced the word “product” followed by sound stretch again “u::h” and pause and repaired by the word “PR” and campaign on the last repair.

Still in sentence 1, Prabowo interrupted the flow of the speech by changing the pronunciation of the word “thu::l” becoming “a tu::l”. The repair clearly involves a change of word pronunciation which is considered as a phonological repair. In this present extract, Probowo also added the article *‘a’* to repair that his rival is one of the oligarch.

In sentence 2, Prabowo repaired his previous statement by the use of repetition “that’s just an act” and adding the phrase “in my opinion”. The previous statement, he talked about his rival, Joko Widodo that Joko was not such as a man described on mass media, rather it is merely an act. Prabowo then repaired his talk by adding the phrase “in my opinion” to emphasize that all of statement about his rival are simply Joko Widodo in his opinion. This repair also shows that Prabowo is careful of the use of his diction.

Datum 7

> I have. Many, many, many times on record, on tape, on... (.) I think anybody, any foreign press who interview me they will always ask me about human rights allegations.

The utterance of datum 7 above is the statement of Prabowo. After the word “on“ he interrupted the production of word by cutting-of and changing with the new trajectory “I think any body....” After interrupting by cutting-off his talk, Prabowo produced a complete and syntactic than earlier statement. As said by Schegloff (1977) talk after a cut-off may be consistent with the turn so far or it may produce a complete syntactic disjunction.

Datum 8

> Sharma: But it keeps coming up, yeah it with all due respect, it keeps coming up year after year. How you're going to be able to put that away from where you stand today?
>
> **PS**: Well it keeps coming up (.) by my enemies (3.0) by my rivals. It's part of the game of politics.

The utterances of datum 8 above represents self-repair that was done by Prabowo. It is on the same turn as the trouble source "by my enemies"**.** The initiation of repair was also done by Prabowo with the use of pauses before producing the raparans. Prabowo repaired his phrase "enemies to rivals" in order to get the exact diction described his intension. He chose the word "rivals" to repair the word "enemies" for a well-mannered.

Datum 9

> Sharma: Is it not time to put an end to it and actually on to the questions that are being levelled at you about these allegations?
>
> Prabowo:
>
> (1)I have answered many many times, on record on record. (2)I'm a free man (.)I have never been indicted of anything. This is just a political campaign to destroy, to destroy me, because they did not like what I stand for

The utterances of datum 9 above, the self repair again was done by Prabowo by repeating the phrase "on record on record"**.** Prabowo repaired his word to support his statement that he had answered the Sharma's question many times, and the point of his answer was "on record". The repair here indicates that he wanted to say "on record, on record it was shown", therefore he differed his

statement by repairing the word “on record”. It is proved by the statement of Prabowo when he was asked about his message to his supporters. Below is his statement:

> So my message is, I have said that on record, you can check, always, always I said, many times, be calm, be cool, our rivals are our brothers, and they’re not enemies.

While in sentence 2, the pauses indicate that a repair is being initiated in transition space. It also provides for time to carry out the raparans. It can be indicated that Prabowo searched for the synonym of his statement in prior talk “I’m free man” to make clear the Sharma. Prabowo wanted to say that he was free from things accused to him.

Datum 10

> Sharma: What will your message be to your supporters because there are growing number of concerns regarding perhaps protest on the street or even violence should the results not go your way (.) (1) I mean, what is your message to them now?
>
> Prabowo: Do you know that one of the television stations that supported me, two of the stations have been attacked, vandalized? Do you know that one of the polling companies that predicted that I won, they were attacked last night by Molotov bomb? So where does the violence come from? Where does the intimidation come from?
>
> (2) Sharma: What is your message?

Based on the dialogue above there are two repairs found. The first was done by Sharma in transition space as in sentence (1). Liddicoat (2007) pointed out that transition space repair can be done with no explicit repair initiation marker. As in sentence 1 there is no explicit initiation marker which precedes the

repair. However, Sharma used phrase “I mean” and added the lexical item “now” to clarify the previous question.

The second repair was also done by Sharma since the problem signaled in Prabowo’s answer of previous question. Sharma might indicate that Prabowo’s answer was not relevant of her question. Therefore, she repaired her statement “what is your message to them now?” by stated “what is your message?”**.** The dialogue above shows that Sharma repaired her statement after Prabowo had answered her question. She perforced to repair her statement because the Prabowo’s answer was not appropriate with her question. Therefore Sharma repaired the question to make sure that Prabowo’s answer was out of topic. After the repair was done by Sharma, finally Prabowo understood that BS was remembering him about the exact question that he had to answer. So that he continued his answering by the appropriate statement.

4.1.2 Other-initiated self-repair

Datum 1

Sharma: Prabowo Subianto welcome to Impact here, on BBC World News

(4.0)

Sharma: Welcome to

Prabowo: Good evening. Thank you for having me.

The utterances of data 1 above constitute a commonly opening strategy on news interview. Sharma's first turn "Welcome to Impact here, on BBC World News" is the same as the sort of talk commonly produced by a news interviewer as their first turn. However Sharma's turn did not get respond from Prabowo instead his silence. The silence does not mean the opportunity for Sharma to speak rather the failure of Prabowo to speak. It might be interpreted by Sharma as a problem since her utterance obliges to be answered. Sharma who knew this problem repaired in second turn by repeating her utterance "Welcome to" and after further pause, Prabowo responded the Sharma's turn. The silence which was done by Prabowo represents an initiation of repair while repetition of Sharma's utterance was a repair.

Datum 6

Sharma: He does though have a clean reputation and his campaign has not been placed.

Prabowo: Clean? Clean?

Sharma: Unlike yours?

Prabowo: Clean?

BS: …unlike yours by allegations of human rights abuses committed under the Soeharto regime. And if I can just remind of you is the unit that you commanded in 1998 accused of kidnapping, torturing, and killing activists, to protest at the time against Soeharto. How do you think you can now be seen as a reputable, clean politician, who can lead the country, when you think about the results in ten days time?

The utterances of datum 6 above, Prabowo responded to the Sharma's question by repeating the partial statement of Sharma's, "clean?". The partial repeats have similar function in locating the trouble source (Schegloff, 1977). It means that Prabowo indicated a problem with the earlier turn or the Sharma's question. Partial repeats may also be done with a question word such as stated by Prabowo. Responses to turns at talk are displaying understanding or misunderstanding with the prior talk (Schegolf, 1992b as cited in Liddicoat 2007). Whether in this case, Prabowo was not displaying his misunderstanding or understanding rather his disagreement with the Barbara statement that Joko Widodo Widodo had clean reputation. The Prabowo's question was also as an initiation of repair which was repaired by Sharma in third position with "unlike yours?" However, this Sharma's repair was seemingly not misunderstood by Prabowo, it was reflected by identical question at the next turn "clean?" . therefore, in the next turn, Sharma clarified the question by describing the Prabowo's background to make understand Prabowo.

Datum 11

> Sharma: I just want to ask you one final question, sir, what will you do if you don't win?
> PS: What?
> Sharma: what will you do
> Prabowo: I'm very confident I win. But you know if the Indonesian people do not need me, I'm fine. I've a good quality of life. I'd like to go back to my life. In fact it's a nice… it's a quiet life out of politics. I'm doing this out of obligation to serve my people.

The repair done by Sharma in third turn was to make Prabowo understand about her question. She repaired by repeating the question at the previous turn "what will you do" after the initiation of Prabowo "what". Sharma might indicate that Prabowo did not understand what her question means to be. Therefore, Sharma repaired her question at the third turn, after Prabowo understood the question, he continually answered the question which was the last question.

It could be predicted that the repair happened because of Prabowo gave less attention to Sharma's question. Sharma stated that it was her last question which was meant by Prabowo the conclusion of the interview. Sometimes conclusion mean the point content of the interview, therefore it made Prabowo had not well preparation to hear the question that finally he needed the question was repeated again.

4.2 Strategies of Repair

This study finds three strategies of repair, those are the use of (1) non lexical perturbations (lexical filler, cut off and sound stretch), repetition and turn constructional devices.

4.2.1 Non Lexical Perturbations

Non lexical perturbations including cut-offs, sound stretches, items such as *uh* and *uhm* and pauses are used by the speaker of the trouble to accomplish the repair and repair initiation in the self initiated-self-repair. The use of non lexical perturbation are found in five data, those are datum 2 and datum 4 (item *uh*, *ehm*),

datum 7 (cut-off), and datum 3 and datum 4 (sound stretch). The item *uh, ehm* is the initiation of the repair since the raparans is not ready to produce, as in datum 2 below:

> We have uh:: (2.0) voting uh:: (0.8) certificates of the witnesses which have the (.) all the required signatures.

The datum above is Prabowo statement which contains the strategies of repair. The use of item *uh* above indicates that the lexical item is not ready to use. Therefore, Prabowo needs more time to search to next lexical item.

4.2.2 Repetition

Repetition is the most dominant strategies found in this study. The use of repetition strategy found in seven data, those are: (1) datum 2 (2) datum 3 (3) datum 4 (4) datum 5 (5) datum 10 (6) datum 11. The repetition strategy is mostly used in self-initiated self-repair as in datum 2 below:

They are openly they <u>HAVE</u> openly supported Joko Widodo

The repetition above is used to gain more time in order to search the raparans and maintain the conversation. The datum 2 above is the utterances of Prabowo Subianto. The repetition is sometimes followed by additional word; the repetition "*o*penly" is followed by additional word <u>*HAVE.*</u>

The repetition is also found in other-initiated self repair, in datum 10 as below:

Sharma: What will your message be to your supporters because there are growing number of concerns regarding perhaps protest on the street or even violence should the results not go your way (.) I mean, what is your message to them now?

Prabowo: Do you know that one of the television stations that supported me, two of the stations have been attacked, vandalized? Do you know that one of the polling companies that predicted that I won, they were attacked last night by Molotov bomb? So where does the violence come from? Where does the intimidation come from?

Sharma: What is your message?

The repetition "what is your message" is used to make Prabowo understands about the exact question in the previous turn.

4.2.3 Turn Constructional Device

Turn constructional devices is only found in datum 6:

Sharma: He does though have a clean reputation and his campaign has not been placed.

Prabowo: Clean? Clean?

Sharma: Unlike yours?

Prabowo: Clean?

The turn constructional device is used to initiate repair in second position. The use of turn constructional device at talk is displaying understanding

or misunderstanding with the prior talk (Schegolf, 1992b as cited in Liddicoat 2007). However, the use of item “clean?” is initiation of repair which indicates that Prabowo disagreed with the Sharma’s statement about his rival, Joko Widodo.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists conclusion and suggestion that are related to research finding

5.1 Conclusion

From the findings and those analysis based on the theory of Schegloff (1977), it can be concluded that;

The types of repair used by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News interview are: 1) self-initiated self-repair and 2) other-initiated self-repair. The dominant of the types of repair used is the self-initiated self-repair. It is found for the self-initiated self-repair is on eight data from eleven data.

The strategies of repair used by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma the use of non lexical perturabation, those are: the use of *ehm, uh,* repetition and turn constructional devices. The dominant of the repair strategies used is the repetition which is found on seven data.

5.2 Suggestions

After doing this research, the researcher admits that there are some weakness and limitation of this study. The researcher, therefore, suggests the next researchers to study more deeply and more focus, especially the error type of being repair from the native speaker point of view while engaging in conversation with non-native

speakers, the functions of each repair strategies as emphasizing the comprehend of the language of the speaker has mastered. The subject of the research can be analyzed from other vital events such as the wedding and legal language in court. By applying this suggestion, it is expected that the next study in this area will be better and will provide more tangible descriptive knowledge of it.

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APPENDENCES

Appendix 1

Transcript of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC news interview

VERBATIM TRANSCRIPTION: PRABOWO SUBIANTO ON BBC WORLD NEWS IMPACT.

Babita: Hello there and welcome back. Political tensions arising in Indonesia after Wednesday's presidential election ended with both candidates declaring victory. Jakarta's governor Joko Widodo and his rival ex-general Prabowo Subianto each said they have won, after unofficial early results were released. Well I'm pleased to say we can now cross live to Jakarta and speak to one of those men that is claiming victory in these elections Prabowo Subianto.

Prabowo Subianto welcome to Impact here, on BBC World News. Welcome to...

Prabowo: Good evening. Thank you for having me.

Babita: We're ten days away from the official results. What do you think that result will be?

Prabowo: Well, all the real count that is coming in shows that I'm leading. So I think I'm very confident that I have gotten the mandate of the Indonesian people.

Babita : A lot of the polls that we've been looking at, many that are reliable in the past, some representing 2,000 polling stations around the country… I just want to give you an idea of what they have told us. Indonesia think-tank CSIS has Widodo at 52 percent yourself at 48. Kompas.com who I know you know well, the online group, have also

got a similar result Widodo at 52, you're at 48, and Saiful Mujani puts Mr. Widodo at 52.76 percent yourself at 47 percent. A lot of the people that are looking at these polls are saying, you're out of the race.

Prabowo : No, no, no, no… completely the other way around. Those institutions that you mentioned, they're all very partisan. They are openly… they have openly supported Joko Widodo for the last, maybe one year, and they're actually part of the Joko Widodo ehhh campaign supporters. So emm they're not ehh objective complete… completely not objective, and I think they're part of this ehh grand design to manipulate perception. So ehh let us rely on the legal institutions of Indonesia. There is General Election Commission. There is a process of counting… real counting coming in. We have witnesses in every voting station, and we have ehhh voting ehhh certificates of the witnesses which have all the required signatures. So let us go through the due process of counting verification and let the General Election Commission decide. That's my position.

Babita : absolutely you are complete

P rabowo: All this ….this all all.. all yes ….er….all these surveys companies err….yes…..is one moment

Babita : You are completely correct to say that we should of course wait until the official results come out in ten days time.

Prabowo : wait wait One moment….

Babita : Let me just ask you why you are so sure that you think you will win?

Prabowo: One moment… yes but… excuse me… no, no… excuse me can I finish? All the surveying companies that you mentioned they are

commercial companies. They are commercial companies. I can bring you sixteen survey companies that put me ahead. So I think that's *not* really fair to use those three or four companies as reference point.

Babita: Let's talk about your style of politics compared to your rival Joko Widodo who is seen as the man of the people appealing to well-off people in Indonesia who seems to have done particularly well in addressing the voter community that you've not been able to approach. Many saying that your politics are traditional and conservative. Too establishment. Do you think that will cost you votes in this election?

Prabowo: No, no, no, no, that's a perception that the other side has concocted. It's a complete concoction. I think my rival is a aaa product of ehhh PR ehhh campaign, ehhh completely the other side, he is actually ehhh tool a tool of the oligarchs and I don't think that's the correct picture. He's not a man of the people. He claims to be humble. But that's just an act. In my opinion that's just an act.

Babita: He does though have a clean reputation and his campaign has not been placed…

Prabowo: CLEAN? CLEAN?

Babita: Unlike yours?

Prabowo: Clean?

Babita: Unlike yours by allegations of human rights abuses committed under the Soeharto regime. And if I can just remind of you is the unit that you commanded in 1998 accused of kidnapping, torturing, and killing activists, to protest at the time against Soeharto. How do you think

you can now be seen as a reputable, clean politician, who can lead the country, when you think about the results in ten days time?

Prabowo: You know, every time I get a lot of support in the polls, all these accusations, innuendos, defamation of character comes up. This is my third general election. I'm now leading the third largest party of the fourth largest country in the world. Indonesia is the fourth largest country in the world. We are 250 million people. We are the size of Europe. And I'm leading the third largest party, and now I'm leading a coalition which represent nearly two-thirds of Indonesian voters. How do two-thirds of the Indonesian people, how can they be(paused)fool, how can they be so stupid to support someone who is what all my rivals accused me of being? So this is completely defamation of character…

Babita: Do you not think though it is about time that you unequivocally address what happened and these allegations directly?

Prabowo: Oh I have. Many, many, many timesOn record. On tape. On.. I think anybody, any foreign press who interview me they will always ask me about human rights allegations. You know this is the story for the last sixteen years.nvgafga

Babita: But it keeps coming up, yeah it with all due respect, it keeps coming up year after year. How you're going to be able to put that away from where you stand today?

Prabowo: Well it keeps coming up… by my enemies, by my rivals. It's part of the game of politics.

Babita: Is it not time to put an end to it and actually on to the questions that are being levelled at you about these allegations?

Prabowo: I have answered. Many, many times. On record. On record. I'm a free man. I have never been indicted of anything. This is just a political campaign to destroy, to destroy me, because they did not like what I stand for. I stand for a clean Indonesia. I stand for justice for my people. I stand for a fair deal for the Indonesian people. They have always been lied to. They have always been considered stupid. Indonesians are considered stupid, lazy people. This is the old-time colonialist perception that they want to paint on the Indonesian people. The oligarchs can take all the money and… I beg your pardon?

Babita: Apologies for interrupting. When the results are announced on July 21st and July 22nd, if they show that your rival Joko Widodo has won, will you graciously accept that as the will of the Indonesian people?

Prabowo: That is part of democracy. If he is certified winning fairly, of course I will concede. But, I am very confident all the REAL count coming in shows I'm leading. And, as of yesterday, with 60 percent of the real count coming in, I am leading. So I'm very confident we are the ones who got the mandate.

Babita: What will your message be to your supporters because there are growing number of concerns regarding perhaps protest on the street or even violence should the results not go your way, I mean, what is your message to them now?

Prabowo: Do you know that one of the television stations that supported me, two of the stations have been attacked, vandalized? Do you know that one of the polling companies that predicted that I won, they were attacked last night by Molotov bomb? So where does the violence come from? Where does the intimidation come from?

Babita: What is your message?

Prabowo: I've gotten my reports from my supporters that they have been intimidated, that they have been attacked, in many, many parts of Indonesia. So my message is, I have said that on record, you can check, always, always I said, many times, be calm, be cool, our rivals are our brothers, and they're not enemies. All my speeches. And not one speech from my rival saying the same thing. Not one. I have said that if the election commission certify the real will of the people, I will honor the decision. They have not said that. They have not said one time, during the entire campaign. I think I've made ten or fifteen statements on national television, during the presidential debate, in every event hundreds of million people have seen this, and from my rival, not one time a statement that they will honor the decision of the Indonesian people. In fact, what we got is announcement that if Prabowo wins, that is cheating. Even before the real count come in.

Babita: I just want to ask you one final question, sir, what will you do if you don't win?

Prabowo: What?

Babita: what..

Prabowo: I'm very confident I win. But you know if the Indonesian people do not need me, I'm fine. I've a good quality of life. I'd like to go back to my life. In fact it's a nice… it's a quiet life out of politics. I'm doing this out of obligation to serve my people.

Babita: Prabowo Subianto we are very grateful for your time here on Impact on BBC World News. Thank you very much.

Appendix 2

Transcription Glossary

The transcription symbols used here are common to conversation analytic research, and were developed by Gail Jefferson (Liddicoat, 2007) .

(0.5)	The number in brackets indicates a time gap in tenths of a second.
(.)	A dot enclosed in a bracket indicates a pause in the talk of less than two-tenths of a second.
=	The 'equals' sign indicates 'latching' between utterances. For example: SI: yeah September rseventy six= S2: September SI: =it would be S2: yeah that's right
[ ]	Square brackets between adjacent lines of concurrent speech indicate the onset and end of a spate of overlapping talk.
.hh	A dot before an 'h' indicates speaker in-breath. The more h's, the longer the in-breath.
hh	An 'h' indicates an out-breath. The more h's the longer the breath.
(( ))	A description enclosed in a double bracket indicates a non-verbal activity. For example ((banging sound)). Alternatively double brackets may enclose the transcriber's comments on contextual or other features.
–	A dash indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior word or sound.
:	Colons indicate that the speaker has stretched the preceding sound ore colons the greater the extent of the stretching.
!	Exclamation marks are used to indicate an animated or emphatic tone.
()	Empty parentheses indicate the presence of an unclear fragment on the tape.

(guess)	The words within a single bracket indicate the transcriber's best guess at an unclear utterance.
.	A full stop indicates a stopping fall in tone. It does not necessarily indicate the end of a sentence.
,	A comma indicates a 'continuing' intonation.
?	A question mark indicates a rising inflection. It does not necessarily indicate a question.
*	An asterisk indicates a 'croaky' pronunciation of the immediately following section
↑↓	Pointed arrows indicate a marked falling or rising intonational shift. They are placed immediately before the onset of the shift.
a:	Less marked falls in pitch can be indicated by using underlining immediately preceding a colon: S: we (.) really didn't have a lot'v cha:nge
a:	Less marked rises in pitch can be indicated using a colon which itself is underlined: J: I have a red shi:rt,
Under	Underlined fragments indicate speaker emphasis.
CAPITALS	Words in capitals mark a section of speech noticeably louder than that surrounding it.
Thaght	A 'gh' indicates that the word in which it is placed had a guttural pronunciation.
> <	'More than' and 'less than' signs indicate that the talk they encompass was produced noticeably quicker than the surrounding talk.
→	Arrows in the left margin point to specific parts of an extract discussed in the text.
[H:21.3.89:2]	Extract headings refer to the transcript library source of the researcher who originally collected the data.
° °	Degree signs are used to indicate that the talk they encompass is spoken noticeably quieter than the surrounding talk.