

**MALE – FEMALE CONVERSATION REPAIR IN 2016  
UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE**

**THESIS**



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**MALE-FEMALE CONVERSATION REPAIR IN 2016 UNITED STATES  
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**Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,  
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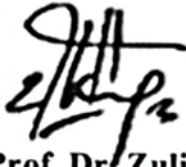
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## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on February, 11<sup>th</sup> 2021.

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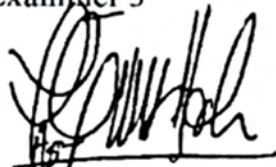
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talking, and the error needs to be the focus of this research. It is fascinating if the errors of talking in conversation are analyzed. Thus, a study analyzes the talk in a conversation called the Conversation Analysis (CA).

Conversation Analysis (CA) is an approach to studying spoken discourse that looks at how people manage conversational interactions (Paltridge, 2006). It means conversation analysis concerns the communication management of people in making conversation. Meanwhile, Wooffitt (2005) states that conversation analysis is an approach to verbal interaction. Verbal interaction is the expression in the use of words and sounds to interact with other people. From that, conversation analysis concerns communication management and how people express the use of words and sounds in making conversation. Conversation analysis aims to identify, analyze, and understand a talk as a principal aspect of humans' socializing with other humans (Sidnell, 2010). In line with Sidnell, Lerner (2004) also states that conversation analysis is the role of conversation organization to understand its language. Thus, conversation analysis focuses on the people's interaction in making conversation to identify, analyze, and understand the language.

In Conversation Analysis (CA), several approaches like turn-taking, adjacency pair, preference organization, and repair are used to analyze conversation. According to Clift (2016), turn-taking is when the speakers can arrange their turn to speak in a conversation. According to Liddicoat (2007), the adjacency pair and preference organization respond to the speaker and the hearer's interaction. The preference organization responds to a conversation that refers to

the pattern in talk. Moreover, Hayashi, Raymond, and Sidnell (2013) state the repair is the error of the speaker's utterances in conversation, such as misunderstandings and hitches.

Many researchers have conducted a study using conversation analysis as the focus of the study. As Amanda (2016) researched turn-taking, overlap, adjacency pairs, and insertion-sequence, Adaby and Malikatul (2019) analyzed the type, and the function of overlaps, Larasati (2018) researched turn-taking, and Perdana (2019) researched the study about non-competitive overlap. Those researchers have conducted a study using conversation analysis as the main focus of their research.

Nevertheless, this research's primary focus is the repair of conversation analysis, known as conversation repair. Because analyzing a conversation is impressive, especially exploring the speaker's error and how they repair the error. Most of the previous researchers researched by putting conversation repair as the main focus, but none of them combines the speaker's error with the repairs. Thus, combining the errors and the repairs is important because both errors and repairs are one entity, and after the error is the repair. However, the speaker does not repair all the errors because it does not always follow the repair. Sometimes, the speaker just made the errors unconsciously and did not repair them. They go on to what they want to utter next. The speaker repairs the errors when they realize they uttered something incorrectly.

Conversation repair refers to the process where the speaker deals with the errors or problems which arise in a talk (Liddicoat, 2007). Schegloff, Jefferson,

and Sacks (1977) state that conversation repair is an extensive term that corrects the mistakes in a talk by correcting the incorrect form. This sentence means conversation repair is to rectify the incorrect utterance made by the speakers in a conversation. Conversation analysis uses the word 'repair' rather than 'correction' to signify the broad phenomenon in talk and define which talk needs to be remedied (Schegloff et al., 1977). Paltridge (2006) states that conversation repair is how the speaker corrects his or her utterance or even corrects the other speaker's sentence. However, Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks doubted Paltridge's statement in the sense that conversation repair is not that simple because it is only a kind of repair in an utterance. Instead, conversation repair is a communicative phenomenon that helps preserve social contact by conceding the other person to deal with the conversation problem (Schegloff et al., 1977). Thus, conversation repair not only corrects the speaker's utterance but also comprehends the communicative phenomenon in the conversation. Many researchers have conducted a study on conversation repair in different approaches.

A study about conversation repair in the selected episodes of the British Late Night Show "Graham Norton Show" conducted by Baity (2019) analyzed the types of repairs, the patterns, and the positions of repair in the talk's selected episodes of the talk show. The researcher took the data from the transcribed videos on *The Graham Norton Show's* YouTube channel, and the researcher chose the selected episodes based on the viewers of each video. The researcher chose the most viewed episodes on its YouTube channel. As a result, four types of repairs appeared in the talk show, twice of other-initiated other-repair, six times of

self-initiated other-repair, seven times of other-initiated self-repair, and eighty-one times of self-initiated self-repair.

Another study about the conversation repair is in the special episode with Michael Jackson in *The Oprah Winfrey Show* conducted by Rheisa (2019). The researcher analyzed the participants' utterances in the types and the patterns of repair. She found that self-initiated self-repair is attached fifty-five times, the most often attached by the participants. Continued with 12 times of other-initiated self-repair, three times of other-initiated other-repair, and the last is the most rarely attached by the participants, which is only twice of self-initiated other-repair.

A study was also conducted by Nazela (2019) in the police forensic investigation. The researcher analyzed the conversational structure that appears in it. The study mainly focused on conversation structure, which not only conversation repair but also adjacency pair and turn-taking. The conversation repair appeared in the interview of the police and the suspect in the investigation. Thus, the researcher found that self-initiated self-repair is the most dominant type of repair, which appears 16 times. Twice of self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated self-repair, and there is no other-initiated other-repair found in the research.

In line with Nazela, Sulistiani (2015) also conducted a conversation repair analysis on interviews. The researcher analyzed the repair types and the repair strategies on the BBC News interview of Babita Sharma and Prabowo Subianto. The researcher found that self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair



are the most dominant types of repair in the study. The researcher also found that repetition is the most prevalent strategy of repair used by the speakers.

Although numerous studies are devoted to types of repairs, less attention has been paid to types of errors. Hence, the present research focuses on the types of errors and the types of repairs made by the speakers.

It is prevalent for the speakers to make errors while talking. The errors of talking happen because of many factors. According to Kazemi (2011), there are five types of errors: a phonological error, morphological/lexical error, syntactic error, context-oriented error, and information-structuring error. The researcher chooses the errors and the repairs in a conversation as the main focus of this research. None of the previous researchers combines the errors and the repairs used by the speaker. Most of the earlier researchers only focus on the types of repair, the pattern of repair, the position of repair, and the strategy of repair.

Since the previous studies use talk shows or interviews as the data source, the present study uses the 2016 presidential debate. Therefore, the 2016 presidential debate of Donald Trump and his rival, Hillary Clinton, is the data source for this study. The presidential debate is a national debate set formally and conducted during the presidential election process. The candidates disclose to the electorate about their visions, missions, and political notions. Usually, the presidential debate is broadcasted live on TV, radio, and the internet.

Regarding the presidential debate, there have been several researchers who used the presidential debate to be their data source. As a study conducted by Suwandi (2019), the researcher used the presidential debate to be the data source

in a different approach. The researcher analyzed the interruption of political debate and focused on its gender and power. This study's data source is the first until the third presidential debate of Donald Trump and his rival in 2016. Maharani (2018) also conducted a study in the presidential debate of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Nevertheless, the researcher investigated the politeness strategies used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

As far as the researcher knows, there is no analysis of conversation repair on the political debate, particularly on the presidential debate in 2016. Therefore, the present study investigates the types of errors made by Donald Trump as the male speaker and Hillary Clinton as the female speaker in the first presidential debate until the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher also identifies the types of repairs used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debates. Since the previous studies focused only on the types of repairs, the present research also focuses on the types of errors that are also important to know the types of errors made by the speakers before identifying the types of repairs. Last, the researcher compares the types of error and the types of repair results used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the talk show and the 2016 presidential debate.

Both Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton were the candidates for the United States president in 2016. The candidates give their idea, opinion, knowledge, vision, and mission to the public through the 2016 presidential debate. The researcher chooses Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton as the subject of this research because the researcher wants to compare the types of errors and the types

of repairs based on gender, Donald Trump as the male speaker, and Hillary Clinton as the female speaker. Unfortunately, regarding the focus of the present study on the errors and the repairs, to the best of the researcher's understanding, 'gender and error' and 'gender and repair' are not available.

Gender is culturally and socially constructed. Gender is the term used as the biological distinction to describe the socially constructed categories based on sex (Coates, 2013). According to Sunderland (2006), sex is a natural, inevitable, or God-given thing, while gender is an attribute (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003). It is not something we own, we do not even bear with it, but gender is something we do, something that we perform (West and Zimmerman, 1987). So, gender is an attribute that we show and commit to the public, and it is socially constructed based on the sex of an individual.

Meanwhile, Kessler and McKenna (1978) summarized Garfinkel's eight descriptions of natural attitudes towards gender. One of the attitudes stated that gender is stable and enduring, which means gender will always stick on the person as they are and always be the gender assigned to them at birth. According to Garfinkel (1967), gender divides into two, only men and women. Men and women are different in many things, such as their biological sex, physical appearance, characteristics, and even their language features.

Men and women have different language features. Coates (2013) mentions ten linguistic features of a woman's speech: lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations on declarative, hypercorrect grammar, super-polite forms, empty adjectives, intensifiers, precise color terms, emphatic stress, and

avoidance of strong swear words. Lakoff also divided language features into two groups: boosting devices and hedging devices (Holmes, 2013). Women ask more than men, and women tended to use tag questions and hedges ‘you-know’ rather than men (Fishman, 1983; Lakoff, 1975 in Nuswantara, Rohmah, & Kusumawardani, 2019). In this present study, the researcher chooses Donald Trump to represent the man and Hillary Clinton to represent the woman with different linguistic features.

Thus, gender also reveals in a language known as gender and language. Many previous researchers have conducted a study on gender and language. One of many previous studies on gender and language is researched by Khoirot, Rohmah, and Puspitasari (2016), who researched women’s linguistic features in two dramas, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Wolf* and *The Lover*. The researchers stated that men and women speak differently in a particular situation. As a result, the researchers found that Martha, in *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Wolf* drama, used more lexical hedges or filler (51 utterances), avoidance of strong swear words (eleven utterances), emphatic stress (thirteen utterances), and precise color terms (three utterances). In comparison, Sarah used more intensifiers (22 utterances), followed by tag questions (fourteen utterances) in *The Lover* drama.

However, the researcher chooses Donald Trump to represent the man and Hillary Clinton to represent the woman because the researcher wants to compare Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton’s linguistic features, mostly the error and the repair in the 2016 presidential debate videos.









According to Clift (2016), turn-taking allows the speakers to organize their conversation about their turn to speak. As Liddicoat (2007) states in his book, adjacency pair, and preference respond to the interaction between the speaker and the hearer, while preference is a response in a conversation that refers to the talking pattern. According to Hayashi, Raymond, and Sidnell (2013), the repair is the error of the speaker's utterance in the speaker's conversation, such as misunderstandings and hitches.

## **2.2 Conversation Repair**

Many interesting focuses on Conversation Analysis (CA) are turn-taking, adjacency pair, preference, and repair (Paltridge 2006). The other aspects are not involved in this chapter since this study's primary focus is conversation repair.

In a simple definition, conversation repair is the speaker's strategy to correct his or her sentence or even correct the sentence of another speaker's sentence (Paltridge, 2006). According to Hayashi, Raymond, and Sidnell (2013), conversation repair is not that simple because it is a kind of repair in an utterance. Instead, the repair is a communicative phenomenon that helps maintain social contact by enabling others to deal with the conversation problem (Schegloff, Jefferson, & Sacks, 1977). Thus, conversation repair dealing with the problem in talking, listening, and understanding. Sometimes, the repair is not detectable; that is why conversation analysis, especially conversation repair, is necessary to analyze an error utterance. The conversation repair is different with correction. Conversation repair is the act of repairing that aims to restore, improve, and fix someone's utterances. While correction is the act of correcting that aims to













hierarchical, can be leaders, tell jokes, and boast about skills and ability. While women are softer than men, more gossip tends to involve talking and being more polite than men. Men and women have different linguistic forms because of many aspects such as culture, the style in speaking, the purpose in speaking, the social life, and many others. According to Eckert and Ginet (2003), the social network can also contribute to men and women's differential linguistic patterns. They can live anywhere in any situation as they want to, and that is why the social network is one of the significant aspects of the differential linguistic forms of men and women. Men tend to play in a larger group than women (Maltz & Broker, 1982). That is why men have more confidence than women, especially when speaking in public. Men interrupt more than women, men curse more than women, but women talk more than men do.

According to Sunderland (2006), gender and language are not an approach; they can be described as topics. So, gender and language are broader than an approach, described as a field or a study. Men were regarded as more assertive, verbose, and analytical than women in talk. Moreover, women were as friendlier, less assertive, and holistic than men in a conversation (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003). Lakoff (1975) claims in his book that women tended to use 'oh,' 'you know,' 'kind of,' 'well,' and so forth rather than men. Thus, Litosseliti (2006) summarized that Lakoff assumes that women use more lexical hedges and fillers to signs of their uncertainty and show an effort not to force their own. Khoirot, Rohmah, & Puspitasari (2016) also show that women apply lexical



candidates must be separated from the rivals. Third, the candidates can represent their opinions, and then the opponents are allowed to attack, defend, and acclaim. Political debate is also an attempt to create a peaceful and equal society by the candidates of the debate who will voice their visions and missions (Hoffman & Graham, 2015).

### **2.5.1 The 2016 Presidential Debate of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton**

Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's presidential debate was held from September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016, until October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016. There are three presidential debates and one vice presidential debate. The first presidential debate was held on September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The duration of the first presidential debate is 95 minutes. It was continued by the vice-presidential debate on October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The duration of the vice presidential debate is 92 minutes. The second presidential debate was held on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016, and the video's duration is 90 minutes, while the third presidential debate was held on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The duration of the debate is 93 minutes.

None of the previous researchers focuses on the error and the repair found in the presidential debate candidates' utterances. As mentioned earlier, the researchers mostly focused on the candidates' politeness strategies in the presidential debate and the candidates' interruptions. Thus, the present study focuses on the error and the candidates' repair, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, in the 2016 presidential debate.







<https://youtu.be/855Am6ovK7s>, which has 19.5 million viewers. The second video from <https://youtu.be/FRII2SQ0Ueg> has 15.2 million viewers, and the third video from <https://youtu.be/smkyorC5qwc>, which has 15.8 million viewers on their YouTube Channel.

There were a total of 3 videos of the 2016 presidential debate. The duration of the first presidential debate video is 95 minutes, held on September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Ninety minutes of the second video, which was held on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The third presidential debate video is 93 minutes, which was held on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Thus, the total duration of the 2016 presidential debate video is 275 minutes. The researcher chose those videos because the tendency from the first until the third presidential debate is different, so the types of errors and types of repairs were also different.

Since the data were in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences, the research subjects are Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. The criterion applied as the subject in this research was the prominent candidate of the 2016 president, which has a role in the presidential debate.

Donald Trump is the first candidate in the 2016 presidential debate and won the presidential election. Before entering politics, he was a television personality and a businessman. Born and raised in Queens, Donald Trump was there in a district of New York City. Even many protests emerge from the citizens, Donald Trump still carrying out his duties as America's president. Donald Trump, in this research, represents the male speaker in the 2016 presidential debate.

































**Data 7:**

**“Donald Trump:** Well, I told you, I will release them as soon as the audit. Look, **I’ve been under audit almost 15 years**. I know a lot of wealthy people that have never been audited. I said, do you get audited? I get audited almost every year.” [PD1/14/16]

The data above show the error made by Donald Trump, which is a syntactic error. Donald Trump says, “*I’ve been under audit almost 15 years.*” Donald Trump misses the use of prepositions that he should add to his statement. The statement is incomplete because Donald Trump misses the preposition, and it is supposed to be, “*I’ve been under audit **for** almost 15 years.*” Thus, the statement he made will be completed. The syntactic error can also happen if the speaker uses improper prepositions. The example is as follows:

**Data 8:**

**“Donald Trump:** I looked the other night. **I was seeing B-52s**, they’re old enough that your father, your grandfather could be flying them. We are not—we are not keeping up with other countries. I would like everybody to end it, just get rid of it. But I would certainly not do first strike.” [PD1/35/9]

The data show the improper verb Donald Trump utters in his statement about the B-52s in the debate. Donald Trump says, “*I was seeing B-52s, they’re old enough that your father, your grandfather could be flying them.*” The verb “*was seeing*” seems improper in his utterance. Moreover, the verb “*was seeing*” is supposed to be uttered with the verb “*saw*.” So it is supposed to be, “*I saw B-52s, they’re old enough that your father, your grandfather could be flying them.*” B-52s or Boeing B-52 Stratofortress is an American bomber jet airplane that had been operated since the 1950s. That is why Donald Trump says that the B-52s is























The second research question of this research deals with how Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton repairs their utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. In analyzing the second research question, the researcher uses the theory from Geluykens (1994) that categorizes the types of repairs into four categorizations: self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. The researcher collects the utterances uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate to produce the results.

In Donald Trump's utterances, the researcher found 49 utterances that contain the types of repairs found in Donald Trump's utterances. According to the data analysis, the 49 utterances contain only one type of repair: self-initiated self-repair. The other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair types of repair are not found in Donald Trump's utterances. Whereas, in Hillary Clinton's utterances, the researcher found ten utterances that contain the types of repair found in Hillary Clinton's utterances. The utterances only containing nine of self-initiated self-repair and one other-initiated self-repair, and there is no self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated other-repair found in Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate.

The researcher provides the results of the types of repairs in the pie chart to differentiate the total data of Donald Trump's types of repairs and Hillary Clinton's types of repairs in the first until the third presidential debate.



























**Data 29:**

**“Donald Trump:** When we look at the budget, the budget is bad to a large extent because we have people that have no idea as to what to do and how to buy. **The / ði/ —(0.1) Trump International** is way under budget and way ahead of schedule. And we should be able to do that for our country.” [PD1/18/16]

Donald Trump utters the wrong phoneme when he says, “*The / ði/ Trump International is way under budget and way ahead of schedule.*” He is supposed to utter *the / ðə/* because the consonant, Trump International, follows the word after the article he utters.

From the examples above, Donald Trump tends to utter the phonological error in the article use. He tends to utter the incorrect article phoneme for the next word he utters. The example below is the phonological error uttered by Hillary Clinton:

**Data 30:**

**“Hillary Clinton:** But if we repeal it, as Donald has proposed, and start over again, all of those benefits I just mentioned are lost to everybody, not just people who get their health insurance on the exchange. And then we would have to start all over again. Right now, we are at 90 percent health insurance coverage. **That’s the highest we’ve ever been /ben /—(0.1) in our country.**” [PD2/11/19]

Hillary Clinton utters the incorrect phoneme for the word “*been.*” The word *been* must be pronounced with /i:/, not /e/. So, she supposed to utters, “*That’s the highest we’ve ever been /bi:n /—(0.1) in our country.*”

Hillary Clinton utters the phonological error in using the auxiliary verb in her utterances, “*been.*” In contrast, Donald Trump tends to utter the phonological error in using the article “*the*” and “*a or an.*”

















hearer or the audience. Information-structuring error deals with a message that is supposed to be delivered to the hearer, replaced by other messages (Kazemi, 2011). It relates to Donald Trump's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

Syntactic error is the third most frequently made by Donald Trump. Six utterances are containing the syntactic error. Syntactic error deals with the changing of elements in a formula of syntax. It can be incomplete sentence structure, improper use of conjunctions, prepositions, or articles (Kazemi, 2011). Moreover, the last most frequently made by Donald Trump is a phonological error. According to Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1977), a phonological error involves replacing one phoneme with another phoneme, inserting, removing, or modifying the phoneme order within a word.

While for Hillary Clinton, the information-structuring error is the most frequently made by her. There are seven utterances in total contained information-structuring error. Furthermore, her utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate also contained three utterances of morphological error, two utterances of syntactic error, and one utterance of phonological error. The present research contributes to the existing theory. This research has found the result of the types of errors by Kazemi's theory in Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate.

The researcher has also answered the second research question: How Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton repairs their utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. For this question, Donald Trump only uses self-



initiated self-repair in his utterances. He often repairs his errors by himself. Even when he uttered the errors, he gives a signal by giving a small pause in front of the audience and continue his idea or opinion. There are 49 utterances in total that contained self-initiated self-repair. It is possible if the recipient hears something wrong from the speaker and possible if the speaker is initiated to repair their utterance. The situation used in the self-initiated self-repair corrects the speaker's utterance and when the speaker cannot find the correct word and get it after a tiny pause. While for Hillary Clinton, the researcher found nine self-initiated self-repair uttered by her and followed by one utterance of other-initiated self-repair. The situation in this type is when the recipient clarifies the speaker's mistake to avoid the misunderstanding. This type of repair was found in Hillary Clinton's utterance in the first 2016 presidential debate when Donald Trump corrected her statement and denied it. This research contributes to the existing theory. This research has found the result of the types of repairs by Geluykens' theory, which no one has ever researched the types of repairs in the presidential debate.

Moreover, the researcher has also answered the third research question: the differences of the types of errors and the types of repairs between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The errors types show that Donald Trump most frequently utters the morphological error in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. While Hillary Clinton most frequently utters the information-structuring error in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The results also show the significant number of errors uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump

has 51 utterances, and Hillary Clinton has 13 utterances. The types of repairs result also show the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances. Donald Trump only has one type of repair in his utterances, self-initiated self-repair.

In comparison, Hillary Clinton has two types of repair in her utterances: self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair. The results also show a significant number of types of repairs. Donald Trump has 49 utterances of self-initiated self-repair, while Hillary Clinton has nine utterances of self-initiated self-repair and one utterance of other-initiated self-repair.

Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton mostly use the repair strategy by repairing the error by themselves or self-initiated self-repair because they do not want the audience to get them wrong or misunderstood. The errors they uttered are accidentally and unconsciously while showing their opinion, answer, rejection, and interruption during the debate. They repair the errors because if the errors are not repaired, there will be a misunderstanding for the audience and the debate's moderator.

This research has attempted to examine the conversation repair uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. The present study seems to develop the study of conversation repair. The continuance of the previous related studies that researched the conversation repair in the different data sources can be considered. Baity (2019) studied the types of repairs, patterns, and repair positions in the talk show's selected episodes. Rheisa (2019) analyzed the conversation repair in the special episode with Michael Jackson in *The Oprah Winfrey Show* talks about the

types and the repair patterns. Sulistiani (2015) analyzed a conversation repair analysis on interviews with Babita Sharma and Prabowo Subianto. Based on the previous studies, the researcher aims to find out the conversation repair in the 2016 presidential debate and collaborates it with the errors uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. Thus, this research has contributes to the existing theories and research. For the theories, this research had found the result of the types of errors in Kazemi's theory in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The researcher develops the findings of the speaker's types of errors in the 2016 presidential debate. For the types of repairs, this research found the types of repairs in Geluykens' theory in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The researcher also develops the findings of the types of repair done by the speaker in the 2016 presidential debate. The findings in this research have not been researched before by the previous researcher.

From the analysis, the researcher found that Donald Trump, as the male speaker, is intended to make an error in his utterances. In this research, the researcher found that the male speaker is intended to make the morphological error. While for Hillary Clinton, as the female speaker, made less error than the male speaker. The female speaker seems very careful and detailed in presenting her opinions, answers, and rejections. That is why the female speaker made fewer errors rather than the male speaker. As Maltz and Borker (1983) state in their book, women are softer and more polite than men, and men are a hierarchy. In this research, the researcher found that the female speaker speaks politely and softly





found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The result shows that Donald Trump mostly made the morphological error in the types of errors and has a total data of 21 utterances. While Hillary Clinton mostly made the information-structuring error and has a total data of seven utterances. The researcher found that Donald Trump only utters self-initiated self-repair in his utterances with a total data 49 utterances for the types of repairs. For Hillary Clinton's utterances, the researcher found nine utterances of self-initiated self-repair and one utterance of other-initiated self-repair.

Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton mostly use the repair strategy by repairing the error by themselves or self-initiated self-repair because they do not want the audience to get them wrong or misunderstood. The errors they made are accidentally and unconsciously while showing their opinion, answer, rejection, and interruption during the debate. They repair the errors because if the errors are not repaired, there will be a misunderstanding for the audience and the debate's moderator.

That is why it is essential and necessary that conversation repair needs to be learned and analyzed more in-depth, especially when the conversation repair is combined with the speaker's error. The researcher will know what type of errors are uttered by the speaker and how they repair the errors. Does the speaker utter the errors are all the same type of errors? Are all the speakers repair the errors in the same way or a different way? Are the results of male and female speakers the same or different? Is male made more error rather than female in a conversation?







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