MALE – FEMALE CONVERSATION REPAIR IN 2016 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

THESIS



BY: PUTRI PUSPITARANI REG. NUMBER: A73217130

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
2021

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Putri Puspitarani

NIM : A73217130

Department : English

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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APPROVAL SHEET

MALE-FEMALE CONVERSATION REPAIR IN 2016 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

by Putri Puspitarani Reg. Number: A73217130

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, January 25th, 2021

Thesis Advisor

Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd NIP. 197303032000032001

Acknowledged by: The Head of the English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajahti, M.Hum NIP. 197002051999032002

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, 11th 2021.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.

NIP. 197303032000032001

Exammer 2

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd. NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 3

Raudotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 4

Suhandoko, M.Pa.

NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by:

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

JIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Aditoni, M.Ag 0021992031001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA **PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama	: PUTRI PUSPITARANI
NIM	: A73217130
	: ADAB & HUMANIURA / S'ASTRA INSERIS
E-mail address	: putripuspitarani 08@ gmail.com
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ABSTRACT

Puspitarani, P. (2021). *Male-Female Conversation Repair in 2016 United States Presidential Debate*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Keywords: conversation repair, types of errors, types of repairs, presidential debate

The present thesis investigates the male-female conversation repair in the 2016 presidential debate. This research aims to discover the types of errors and the types of repairs uttered by the United States presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. Therefore, there are three problems in this present study: (1) What are the types of errors uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate? (2) How Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton repair their utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate? (3) What are the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the types of errors and the types of repairs in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate?

This study used a descriptive approach. However, the researcher applied qualitative and quantitative methods since the first research question is inductive, and the second research question is deductive. The first research question is not framed by the previous research findings, while the second research question is framed. The researcher collected the data by transcribing three 2016 presidential debate videos, the first 2016 presidential debate, the second 2016 presidential debate, and the third 2016 presidential debate. Then, the researcher identified the types of errors and the types of repairs with applying codes. After that, the researcher classified the identified data to find the types of errors and the types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

This study's findings show four types of errors and two types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. As a result, the researcher found the types of errors and the types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Those types of errors uttered by Donald Trump are 21 utterances of morphological error, 19 utterances of information-structuring error, six utterances of syntactic error, and five utterances of phonological error. In comparison, the types of errors found in Hillary Clinton's utterances are seven utterances of information-structuring error, three utterances of morphological error, two utterances of syntactic error, and one utterance of phonological error. Furthermore, the researcher also found the types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump has only 49 self-initiated self-repair. In contrast, Hillary Clinton has nine self-initiated self-repair and one other-initiated self-repair.

ABSTRAK

Puspitarani, P. (2021). *Perbaikan Percakapan Pria-Wanita dalam Debat Presiden Amerika Serikat tahun 2016*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Kata kunci: perbaikan percakapan, jenis kesalahan, jenis perbaikan, debat calon presiden

Tesis ini mengkaji perbaikan percakapan pria-wanita dalam debat presiden. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis kesalahan dan jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh calon presiden Amerika Serikat, Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton pada debat calon presiden pertama hingga ketiga pada tahun 2016. Oleh karena itu, terdapat tiga masalah dalam penelitian kali ini: (1) Apa saja jenis kesalahan yang diutarakan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton pada debat presiden pertama hingga ketiga tahun 2016? (2) Bagaimana Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton memperbaiki ucapannya pada debat presiden pertama hingga ketiga tahun 2016? (3) Apa perbedaan antara Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton dalam jenis kesalahan dan jenis perbaikan pada debat presiden pertama hingga ketiga tahun 2016?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif. Tetapi peneliti menerapkan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif karena pertanyaan penelitian pertama bersifat induktif dan pertanyaan penelitian kedua bersifat deduktif. Pertanyaan penelitian pertama tidak terikat dengan temuan penelitian sebelumnya, sedangkan pertanyaan penelitian kedua terikat oleh temuan penelitian sebelumnya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mentranskripsikan tiga video debat calon presiden tahun 2016, debat calon presiden pertama tahun 2016, debat calon presiden kedua tahun 2016, dan debat calon presiden ketiga tahun 2016. Kemudian, peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis kesalahan dan jenis perbaikan dengan menerapkan kode. Setelah itu, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data yang teridentifikasi tersebut untuk mengetahui jenis kesalahan dan jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton.

Temuan studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis kesalahan dan dua jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan jenis kesalahan dan jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton. Jenis kesalahan yang diucapkan Donald Trump adalah 21 ucapan kesalahan morfologi, 19 ucapan kesalahan penataan informasi, enam ucapan kesalahan sintaksis, dan lima ucapan kesalahan fonologis. Sedangkan jenis kesalahan yang ditemukan dalam ucapan Hillary Clinton adalah tujuh ucapan kesalahan penataan informasi, tiga ucapan kesalahan morfologis, dua ucapan kesalahan sintaksis, dan satu ucapan kesalahan fonologis. Selanjutnya peneliti juga menemukan jenis-jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump hanya memiliki 49 perbaikan diri sendiri. Sedangkan Hillary Clinton memiliki sembilan perbaikan sendiri yang dimulai sendiri dan satu perbaikan sendiri yang dimulai oleh orang lain.

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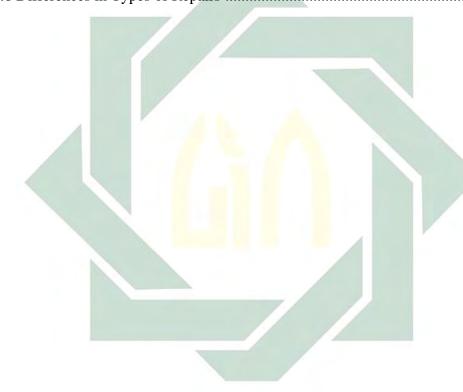
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher defines the study's background and why the researcher chooses conversation repair as its focus. Chapter one provides the subchapters included: the background of the study, the second is problems of the study, which aims to provide the main point of the study, the third is the significance of the study, which seeks to explain the benefit and the concern of the study, the forth is the scope and limitation of the study which aims to explain the border of the research and what would be this study covered, and the fifth is the definition of the key terms which aims to define the essential words in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

A talking activity involving two or more participants in which opinions, suggestions, and emotions are shared with the other participant is called conversation. The response of questions and answers, the exchange of news and information is also called conversation. A conversation may happen in any conditions and situations. It can be in a formal situation, such as in a meeting situation, teaching and interviewing position, or even in an informal situation, such as in everyday activity. As Liddicoat (2007) states in his book, one of the most common human needs in communicating is a conversation. People socialize, develop, and preserve their relationship with each other is the way how conversation works. It means social interaction happens if the conversation occurs. In conversation, it is prevalent for the speakers to make errors while

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 uses 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.

As Holmes (2013) states, women use more tag questions than men, women also use more hedging and boosting devices in a talk than men, which shows the difference between men's and women's language features. However, in this present study, the researcher finds out the types of errors and the types of repairs made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate. The researcher finds the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the types of errors and repairs uttered in the presidential debate.

1.2 Problems of the Study

- 1. What types of errors found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances occurring in the first until third 2016 presidential debate?
- 2. How Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton repair their utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate?
- 3. What are the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the types of errors and the types of repairs in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The present research expects to serve the apparent contribution in linguistic, particularly in conversation repair. This research is expected to convey and explain Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's types of errors and repairs in the 2016 presidential debate. From the results, the researcher hopes that this study could lead to the invention of new findings related to the conversation repair analysis as a guide for future studies. Finally, through this research, the researcher

hopes that the reader obtains an understanding of repair phenomena, especially the types of errors and the types of repairs made by the speakers in a conversation.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research uses the videos of the first until the third presidential debate of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in 2016 as the data source taken from NBC YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/NBCNews). The researcher limits the subject of the research only to Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. The limitation is intended to make the researcher focus on error types and the types of repairs found in the research subjects.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Conversation analysis is an approach to social intercommunication to analyze, identify, and understand the social life talk.

Conversation repair is a process done by the speaker who recognizes an error in their utterances and tries to correct them, whether repaired by themselves or others.

Error is an unintentional aberration from the truth in the form of action, pronunciation, or articulation. Errors are made due to a lack of knowledge. It can be grammatical mistakes, tense mistakes, or skipping words in a speech.

The presidential debate is a formal discussion in which presidential candidates deliver their visions and missions, political opinions, and strengths.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains several related theories that are relevant to the study. The researcher uses an approach that is conversation analysis that focuses on conversation repair. In this chapter, the researcher provides the related theories that included conversation analysis, conversation repair, types of errors, types of repair, gender and language, gender and conversation analysis, political debate, and the 2016 presidential debate of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

2.1 Conversation Analysis (CA)

According to Wooffitt (2005), conversation analysis is an approach to verbal interaction. Verbal interaction means the expression in the use of words and sounds to interact with other people. Meanwhile, Sidnell (2010) states in his book that conversation analysis is a study that deals with sound or video recordings of social interaction. On the other hand, Lerner (2004) states that conversational analysis is the role of conversation organization to understand the language. Another opinion about conversation analysis also comes from Paltridge (2006); conversation analysis is an approach to the spoken discourse analysis focus on the management of people in everyday conversation. In conclusion, conversation analysis is a study of interaction analysis that deals with an everyday conversation to understand its language use.

In Conversation Analysis (CA), several focuses appear on analyzing the conversation: turn-taking, adjacency pair, preference organization, and repair.

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

changes or correct someone's utterances. The conversation repair not only focuses on the strategies to repair but also the positions of repair and the types of repair used by the speaker. However, before analyzing the types of repairs, firstly, the researcher examines the types of errors spoken by the speaker. Funder (1987) concludes that error is different from a mistake. In his article, Funder defines and differentiates error and mistake. Error is the judgment of the experimental stimulus, which departs from the model of the judgment process. By comparison, a mistake is an incorrect judgment of a real-world stimulus and is thus more challenging to evaluate. It means that error defines as the artificial stimuli done by a human, while mistake defines as real-life stimuli. An error can be analyzed because there is a reason behind the error itself. Nevertheless, a mistake is difficult to be analyzed because a mistake is not systematic. However, both errors and mistakes are accidentally made by the speaker.

2.2.1 Types of Errors Being Repaired

Kazemi (2011) categorizes the errors in repair into five categorizations.

They are phonological error, morphological/lexical error, syntactic error, contextoriented error, and information-structuring error.

2.2.1.1 Phonological Error

The phonological error involves replacing one phoneme with another phoneme, inserting, removing, or modifying the phoneme order within a word (Schegloff et al., 1977).

"Donald Trump: I don't mind releasing—I'm under a routine audit. And it'll be released. And—as soon as the audit's finished, it will be released. But you will learn more about Donald Trump by going down to the / ði/— (0.1) federal elections, where I filed a 104-page essentially financial statement of sorts, the forms that they have." [PD1/14/1/0:31:26]

By the example above, the phonological error shows when Donald Trump utters "the"/ δi / before the word "federal." He is supposed to utter "the " $/\delta a$ / because the next word he speaks is a consonant, not a vowel.

2.2.1.2 Morphological Error

Morphological error is replacing one part of the speech with the other or the same words. In this category, the speaker intends to modify the word or the morpheme.

"Donald Trump: So we're going to get a special prosecutor, and we're going to look into it because you know what? People have been— (0.2) their lives have been destroyed for doing one-fifth of what you've done. And it's a disgrace. And honestly, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." [PD2/7/24]

From the examples above, Donald Trump replaces one part of speech with another word. Donald Trump displaces "people have been" with "their lives have been," which he modifies one word in his utterance above.

2.2.1.3 Syntactic Error

This type of 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.

"Donald Trump: I looked the other night. I <u>was seeing</u> 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]

From the examples above, Donald Trump made the syntactic error found in the first 2016 presidential debate. Donald Trump made the syntactic error by uttered the improper verb, which "I was seeing" is supposed to be, "I saw."

2.2.1.4 Context-Oriented Error

Context-oriented error encompasses the order for a context in which speech takes place. The grammatical mistake does not appear in the utterance, but only to validate the stated items.

```
"1. -> we- (.2) we can see that- (.2)
```

- 2. -> on the graph that (.6) uh (1.4) the <u>GDP</u>
- 3. has increased significantly;"

(Kazemi, 2011)

From the example, the speaker tries to validate the things by mentions "on the graph" to make the recipient understand.

2.2.1.5 Information-Structuring Error

This type of error is the way the information is delivered to the listener. It deals with one message being replaced by another.

"Donald Trump: In the audience tonight, we have four mothers of—I mean, these are unbelievable people that I've gotten to know over a period of years whose children have been killed, brutally killed by people that came into the country illegally." [PD3/33/23]

From the examples above, Donald Trump discarded what he is going to say and changes the topic.

2.2.2 Types of Repair

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The repair process begins with the source of trouble, which is the utterance

that the problem perceives. The speaker may not feel something wrong with her or

his statement, but the hearer can realize something wrong. According to

Geluykens (1994), the types of repair are as follows:

2.2.2.1 Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair is the type of repair when the speakers signal the

way to resolve the problem. It is possible if the recipient hears something wrong

from the speaker and also possible if the speaker is initiated to repair their

utterance. The situation used in the self-initiated self-repair corrects the speaker's

statement and when the speaker cannot find the correct word and get it after a tiny

pause.

"I am on my way to the office-- I mean to the café right now."

The trouble source is the place where the speaker is heading off. The

speaker wants to go to the café at the moment. Instead of mention the café, the

speaker mentions the office.

2.2.2.2 Other-Initiated Self-Repair

Other-initiated self-repair is the type of repair when the hearer signals the

talk's problem and the speaker handles the problem. The situation in this type is

when the recipient clarifies the speaker's mistake to avoid the misunderstanding.

"Student: I want to go back to my home.

Teacher: Your home?

Student: Sorry, I mean to my chair."

The teacher tries to correct the student's utterance when they want to go back to his chair from the conversation above. Instead of saying "to my chair," the student says, "to my home." The recipient, who is the teacher, corrects the speaker's utterance by restating the speaker's last statement.

2.2.2.3 Self-Initiated Other-Repair

Self-initiated other-repair is quite rare when the recipient who utters the trouble tries to accept the speaker's signal to fix or handle the problem.

"A: I need more storage space on my computer, so I need to get a new umm a drive what

B: A hard drive?

A: Yeah. That's right—a hard drive."

From the conversation above, the speaker (A) tries to signal the receiver (B) by saying, "a drive what..." to help the speaker fill the forgotten word.

2.2.2.4 Other-Initiated Other-Repair

Other-initiated other-repair is the type of repair when the recipient initiates and tries to correct the trouble by themselves.

"C: You go to Semarang this week, don't you?

D: I'll go to Semarang for the next two weeks."

From the conversation above, the recipient (D) corrects the speaker's information (C). Thus, the recipient repairs the speaker's mistake in the utterance.

2.3 Language and Gender

The differences between women's speech and men's speech may well exist (Weatherall, 2002). Thus, men and women must have their way of speaking. According to Maltz and Borker (1983), men are more distinct, explicit, and

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

hedges and fillers more frequently than other women's language features, showing their uncertainty and sensitivity to others' feelings.

2.4 Gender and Conversation Analysis (CA)

Conversation analysis contributes to gender and language by reflecting social reality (Paltridge, 2006). The social construction constructed by gender formed a conversation analysis perspective. According to Speer and Stokoe (2011), social interaction analysis is based on what participants do and say. The participants are men and women who have different linguistic forms will construct social interaction differently. Thus, the conversation between men and women is also produced differently.

In terms of ways of speaking, there are gender gaps, and it needs to be identified and comprehended (Tannen, 1990). Gender is mostly related to language, which there are already several explanations that explain the relationship between gender and language. Unfortunately, there is no specific explanation about 'gender and error' and 'gender and repair,' which more particular to the present study. Nevertheless, the present study uses the other explanations that explain conversation analysis more briefly, especially to the error and the conversation repair.

2.5 Political Debate

Political debate is a formal discussion broadcasted to the public through the TV, radio, and the internet. According to Benoit (2007), there are some political debate characteristics: the first, voting is a comparative act. Second, the 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^{th,} 2016, until October 19^{th,} 2016. There are three presidential debates and one vice presidential debate. The first presidential debate was held on September 26^{th,} 2016. The duration of the first presidential debate is 95 minutes. It was continued by the vice-presidential debate on October 4^{th,} 2016. The duration of the vice presidential debate is 92 minutes. The second presidential debate was held on October 9^{th,} 2016, and the video's duration is 90 minutes, while the third presidential debate was held on October 19^{th,} 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.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter contains essential procedures for conducting the study. The researcher also provides sub-chapters, which include research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive approach. However, the researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative since the first research question is inductive, and the second research question is deductive. The previous research findings do not frame the first research question, while the research frame's previous results frame the second research question. Qualitative research concentrates on words instead of statistics, although it may show the frequency found in an action transcript (Daymon & Holloway, 2011). Quantitative research is the most concrete and specific research method and focuses on numbers (Creswell, 2009).

The descriptive approach was adopted to collect and analyze Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third presidential debate in 2016 to reveal the types of errors and the types of repairs.

3.2 Data Collection

In this subchapter, the researcher explained the data collection process one by one. There were research data, data source, and the study's subject, instrument, and data collection technique in data collection. The further explanation is as follows.

3.2.1 Research Data

The present study's research data were in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances that was taken from the subtitle of the first until the third 2016 presidential debate videos. Since the researcher only focused on the conversation, especially on what the speakers uttered in the videos, the researcher disregarded the body movements, the facial expressions, and other elements in the videos except for the speakers' utterances.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The data source was the first presidential debate videos, the second presidential debate, and the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher used the 2016 presidential debate videos of both candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, and the videos were downloaded from YouTube and taken from NBC News YouTube Channel (http://www.youtube.com/NBCNews). NBC News YouTube channel is an official YouTube channel from NBC News digital, and it is a leading source of global information and news. On NBC News YouTube Channel, we can find the original clips and videos of news and information reported directly from the NBC News crew. The NBC News digital crew produced the NBC News YouTube Channel, and they have the right to create and share the 2016 presidential debate videos. The researcher took the first video from

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^{th,} 2016. Ninety minutes of the second video, which was held on October 9^{th,} 2016. The third presidential debate video is 93 minutes, which was held on October 19^{th,} 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.

Hillary Clinton is the second candidate in the 2016 presidential debate and has a role as Donald Trump's opponents. Hillary Clinton is an American politician, lawyer, public speaker, writer, and diplomat. Before the presidential debate, In 1993-2001, she served as the First Lady of the United States, a United States senator in 2009, and from 2009 to 2013 as the 67th United States secretary. She was born in Chicago, Illinois, United States. Hillary Clinton, in this research, represents the female speaker in the 2016 presidential debate.

3.2.3 Instrument

This research only used human instruments. The researcher was the primary research instrument for collecting the data because it only needed the researcher as the instrument. The researcher had roles in collecting the data, identifying the data, and analyzing the data. Also, the researcher had roles in reporting the results of the research.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

1. Searching the video

The researcher explored the first presidential debate video, the second presidential debate, and the third 2016 presidential debate on YouTube, particularly on the BBC News Channel.

2. Downloading the video

After searching the video, the researcher downloaded the selected videos at www.youtube.com on BBC News Channel.

3. Downloading the transcription

To help the analysis, the researcher also found and downloaded the 2016 presidential debate transcription. The researcher found and downloaded the first 2016 presidential debate transcription from

https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/2016-presidential-debates/full-transcript-first-presidential-debate-between-trump-clinton-n655141, the second 2016 presidential debate transcription from

https://www.politico.com/story/2016/10/2016-presidential-debate-transcript-229519, and the third 2016 presidential debate transcription from https://www.politico.com/story/2016/10/full-transcript-third-2016-presidential-debate-230063.

4. Watching the video

The researcher carefully watched and listened to the video and looked at the transcription at the same time. The duration of each presidential videos is around 90 minutes.

5. Identifying the data

The researcher focused on Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the video and the transcript. The researcher marked the data containing the types of errors and the types of repairs made by both speakers. The repair indicators are first when the speaker has a small pause after the speaker made an error in the utterances. The second is when the hearer signals an error made by the speaker, and the hearer tries to repair the speaker's error.

3.3 Data Analysis

In this subchapter, the researcher explained the data analysis process one by one. There were identifying, classifying, discussing data, and drawing a conclusion in data analysis. The further explanation is as follows.

a. Identifying

The researcher identified the selected data that denote the types of errors and the types of repairs made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate. The researcher identified the errors and the repairs made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate. However, not all of the errors in the conversation are repaired by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Thus, the researcher pays attention to the errors, the repaired errors, and the unrepaired errors made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

To ease the researcher in identifying the types of errors and the types of repairs in the 2016 presidential debate transcription file, the researcher gave some codes to the types of errors and repairs to ease the researcher in identifying the data. The codes are as follows.

Table 3.1 Types of Errors Codes

Types of Errors	Codes
Phonological Error	PE
Morphological Error	ME
Syntactic Error	SE
Context-Oriented Error	COE
Information-Structuring Error	ISE

Table 3.2 Types of Repairs Codes

zwoie etz zypes er zeeptaza e ettes				
Types of Repairs	Codes			
Self-Initiated Self-Repair	SI-SR			
Other-Initiated Self-Repair	OI-SR			
Self-Initiated Other-Repair	SI-OR			
Other-Initiated Other-Repair	OI-OR			

Then, after identifying the selected data in the 2016 presidential debate, the researcher classified the specified data.

b. Classifying

The codes above were made for identifying the data. After the researcher gave codes to the data that contained the types of errors and the types of repairs found in the transcription file, the researcher collected, classified the data, and added the data into the classification data table with the codes given. The table is as follows.

Table 3.3 Classification of Errors for Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 Presidential Debate

Types of Errors	Codes	Don <mark>ald Trump</mark>		Hillary Clinton	
		Data	Total	Data	Total
Phonological	PE	PD <mark>1/4</mark> /18, PD1/14/1,	5	PD2/11/19	1
Error		PD <mark>1/1</mark> 8/1 <mark>6, PD2/</mark> 15 <mark>/22</mark> ,			
		PD3/3/7			
Morphological	ME	PD1/11/26, PD1/15/33,	21	PD1/11/11,	3
Error		PD1/17/27, PD1/19/25,		PD1/21/14, PD3/29/23	
		PD1/19/33, PD2/3/13,			
		PD2/4/7, PD2/7/24,			
		PD2/13/26, PD2/19/19,			
		PD2/26/12, PD2/30/22,	/		
		PD2/33/29, PD3/21/6,	/ /		
		PD3/24/21, PD3/30/23,			
		PD3/33/15, PD3/33/20,			
		PD3/33/27, PD3/35/22,			
		PD3/35/30			
Syntactic Error	SE	PD1/14/16, PD1/35/9,	6	PD1/6/8, PD3/25/14	2
		PD1/22/28, PD2/3/2,			
		PD2/8/34/ PD3/25/22			
Context-	COE		-		-
Oriented Error					
Information-	ISE	PD1/4/13, PD1/4/26,	19	PD1/7/3, PD1/9/8,	7
Structuring Error		PD1/5/1, PD1/20/10,		PD1/17/11,	
		PD1/21/21, PD1/31/1,		PD1/21/21, PD2/4/30,	
		PD1/32/11, PD1/37/28,		PD3/15/6, PD3/26/10	
		PD2/8/33, PD2/18/18,			
		PD2/19/4, PD2/19/26,			
		PD2/26/9, PD3/7/6,			
		PD3/14/3, PD3/21/8,			
		PD3/27/25, PD3/33/23,			
		PD3/33/31			

Note: PD1/4/18 means data taken from the Presidential Debate 1 page 4 line 18

After the researcher made Table 3.3 that contained the classification data of the errors for Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate, the researcher continued to make the classification table of the types of repairs found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances.

Table 3.4 Classification of Repairs for Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 Presidential Debate

Types of	Codes	Donald Trump		Hillary Clinton	
Repairs		Data	Total	Data	Total
Self-Initiated	SI-SR	PD1/4/ <mark>13</mark> , PD1/4/18,	49	PD1/9/8, PD1/11/11,	9
Self-Repair		PD1/ <mark>4/2</mark> 6, P <mark>D1</mark> /6/4,		PD1/17/11, PD1/21/14,	
		PD1 <mark>/9/2</mark> 9, PD1/9/30,		PD1/21/21, PD1/27/20,	
		PD <mark>1/10</mark> /22, PD1/11/ <mark>26,</mark>		PD3/15/6, PD3/26/10,	
		PD <mark>1/1</mark> 5/33, PD1/16/ <mark>21</mark> ,		PD3/29/23	
		PD1/17/28, PD1/19/25,			
		PD1/19/33, PD1/20/4,			
		PD1/25/12, PD1/31/1,		4	
		PD1/31/4, PD1/32/11,			
		PD1/34/14, PD1/34/23,			
		PD2/3/13, PD2/3/16,			
		PD2/4/7, PD2/7/24,			
		PD2/8/33, PD2/11/34,			
		PD2/13/26, PD2/14/8,	/		
		PD2/18/18, PD2/19/19,	/ -		
		PD2/19/28, PD2/26/12,			
		PD2/30/22, PD2/33/1,			
		PD2/33/29, PD3/4/23,			
		PD3/5/11, PD3/18/17,			
		PD3/21/6, PD3/24/21,			
		PD3/27/25, PD3/30/23,			
		PD3/33/15, PD3/33/20,			
		PD3/33/23, PD3/33/27,			
		PD3/33/31, PD3/35/22,			
		PD3/35/30			
Other-Initiated	OI-SR		-	PD2/7/2	1
Self-Repair					
Self-Initiated	SI-OR		-		-
Other-Repair					
Other Initiated	OI-OR		-		-
Other Repair					

Note: PD1/4/13 means data taken from the Presidential Debate 1 page 4 line 13

After classifying the types of errors and the types of repairs made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate, the researcher counted all of them. The researcher counted the total types of errors and types of repairs of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. The researcher served the final result in a pie chart to reveal the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton regarding error types and repair types.

c. Discussing

In order to find the answer to the research problems, the researcher described the classified data. The researcher then explained the analysis. The researcher also finished the analysis by presenting an interpretation occupied by the inquiry.

After the researcher identifies the data that show the types of errors and the types of repair made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, the researcher compared the types of errors and the types of repair data of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

d. Drawing conclusion

Finally, the researcher concluded based on the three measures pointed out above, including the types of errors and repairs found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first videos until the third presidential debate in 2016.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is an essential part of the study. The researcher reports the study result, which consists of two sub-chapters: those are findings and discussions. The findings and discussions are provided to answer the research questions.

4.1 Findings

The researcher creates this sub-chapter to present the result of the study. In this chapter, the researcher answers the three research questions related to this study. The first research question is about the types of errors made by the speakers, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, during the first until the third 2016 presidential debates. The second research question is about the types of repairs made by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton during the first until the third 2016 presidential debates. The third research question is about the differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the error types and the repair types during the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.1 Types of Errors

The first research question of this research deals with the types of errors. In analyzing the types of errors, the researcher uses Kazemi's (2011) theory that categorizes the errors into five categorizations: phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, context-oriented error, and information-structuring error.

The researcher collects the utterances uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate to produce the results.

In Donald Trump's utterances, four types of errors appear in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher found 51 utterances that contain the types of errors uttered by Donald Trump. According to the data analysis, Donald Trump mostly uttered the morphological error with 21 utterances found in the data. Whereas, in Hillary Clinton's utterances, the researcher found 13 utterances that contain the types of errors. Hillary Clinton mostly uttered the information-structuring error, and the researcher found seven utterances containing the information-structuring error. The researcher did not found any context-oriented error both in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third presidential debate.

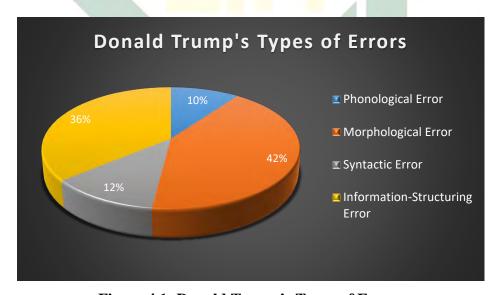


Figure 4.1: Donald Trump's Types of Errors

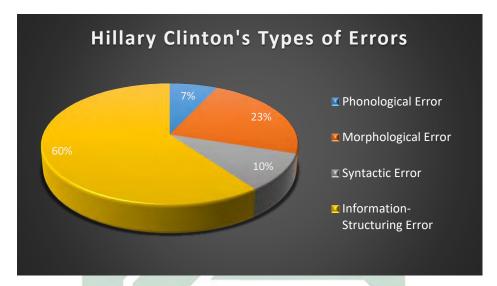


Figure 4.2: Hillary Clinton's Types of Errors

Figure 4.1 shows the types of errors made by Donald Trump in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. It shows that Donald Trump made the morphological error more often than phonological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error. Moreover, Figure 4.2 shows the types of errors made by Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debates. It shows the different results from Donald Trump's types of errors found in the 2016 presidential debate. Hillary Clinton mostly made the information-structuring error rather than the other types of errors.

Donald Trump has a phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error in his utterances from the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. While Hillary Clinton also has a phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error in her utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher can conclude that Donald Trump tends to utter the morphological error in his

utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. Hillary Clinton tends to utter the information-structuring error while delivering her ideas and opinions in the 2016 presidential debate. Further explanation of each error type and the examples are in the sub-chapter below.

4.1.1.1 Donald Trump's Types of Errors

Based on the data presented before, there are four types of errors made by Donald Trump in the first until the third presidential debate: phonological errors, morphological error, context-oriented error, and information-structuring error. The explanation of each type of error and the examples are below.

4.1.1.1 Phonological Error

The phonological error occurs when the speaker replaces one phoneme with another phoneme, including inserting, removing, or modifying the phoneme order within a word (Schegloff et al., 1977). There are several examples of phonological errors found in Donald Trump's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 1:

"Donald Trump: Our country's in deep trouble. We don't know what we're doing when it comes to devaluations and all of these countries all over the world, especially China. They're the / ði/—(0.1) best, the /ðə / best ever at it. What they're doing to us is a very, very sad thing." [PD1/4/18]

The data above show Donald Trump's error, which is a phonological error.

Donald Trump utters the incorrect phoneme while delivering his idea about the

American manufacturers questioned by Holt. He speaks the article "the" in the

wrong way. Instead of says *the* / δa /, Donald Trump says *the* / δi /. It is incorrect because Donald Trump utters *the* / δi / after the word "*best*," which shows the consonant in the first alphabet. The consonant is the next word he utters, which is best /best/. Another example of the phonological error is as follows:

Data 2:

"Donald Trump: The Muslim ban is something that, in some form, has morphed into a /eɪ /—(0.2) extreme vetting from certain areas of the world. Hillary Clinton wants to allow hundreds of thousands—excuse me. Excuse me." [PD2/15/22]

The data above show Donald Trump's other error, which is a phonological error. Donald Trump utters the word "extreme" with the incorrect article. Instead of utter $an/\partial n$ / after the word "extreme," Donald Trump utters a/et / incorrect. The word "extreme" is supposed to be followed by the article $an/\partial n$ /because the first alphabet of the "extreme" word is a vowel. The article a/et / is supposed to be followed by the consonant. For example, when Donald Trump uttered "the world," he uttered the article correctly. He uttered the article the / $\delta \partial$ / with " ∂ ," which is the correct phoneme for the article after he uttered the consonant word. Thus, all of the examples above are phonological errors uttered by Donald Trump in the first and the second 2016 presidential debate, which Donald Trump utters the article in an improper placement.

4.1.1.1.2 Morphological Error

Morphological error is replacing one part of speech with the other or the same words. There are several examples of Donald Trump's morphological errors

from the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as the followings:

Data 3:

"Donald Trump: No, I didn't say that at all. I don't think you understood what was— (0.3) this was locker room talk. I'm not proud of it. I apologize to my family. I apologize to the American people. Certainly, I'm not proud of it. But this is locker room talk." [PD2/3/13]

The data above show Donald Trump's error, which is a morphological error. Donald Trump changes one part of the speech while answering Patrice's online question about the sexual assault he ever did on women. He denies that question by saying it is just a locker room talk; he refuses the fact that he had sexually assaulted women. From the data above, Donald Trump replaces the word "what" with the word "this" to explain that Cooper's statement is wrong, and it was only a locker room talk. A locker room talk is a communication between the men members in a group in which the members are not allowed to talk about what they discussed outside the group member. Mostly, a locker room talk discusses women. They express their opinion freely about the woman in a locker room talk, and usually, they talk something vulgar and crude about women. So that women must not hear anything from the locker room talk. Another example of a morphological error is as follows:

Data 4:

"Donald Trump: So we're going to get a special prosecutor, and we're going to look into it because you know what? People have been— (0.2) their lives have been destroyed for doing one-fifth of what you've done. And it's a disgrace. And honestly, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." [PD2/7/24]

The data above shows Donald Trump's other morphological error. The example of morphological error above shows when Donald Trump responds to Hillary Clinton's ideas about behavior. From the data above, Donald Trump replaces the word "people" with the word "their lives." He replaces the word "people" because he meant to describe the condition of the people's lives instead of the people themselves. He states, "Their lives have been destroyed for doing one-fifth of what you've done." He describes that people's lives have been destroyed, not the people that have been destroyed. Another example of a morphological error is as follows:

Data 5:

"Donald Trump: Well, one thing I'd do is get rid of carried interest. One of the greatest provisions for people like me, to be honest with you, I give up a lot when I run because I knock out the tax code. And she could have done this years ago, by the way. She's <u>a</u> United States—(0.2) she <u>was</u> a United States senator." [PD2/19/19]

The data above show another example of Donald Trump's morphological error in the second 2016 presidential debate. The morphological error shows when an audience, Spencer Maass, asked Donald Trump, "What specific tax provisions will you change to ensure the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share in taxes?" He highlights Hillary Clinton about what she could have done in the past years before answering the question. He explains what Hillary could have done in the past years as a senator, but instead of utters was, he utters a, which has a different meaning because Hillary Clinton is no longer a United States senator when the

presidential debate happens. Another example of a morphological error is as follows:

Data 6:

"Donald Trump: I didn't know any of these—(0.2) I didn't see these women. These women, the woman on the plane, the—I think they want either fame, or her campaign did it. And I think it's her campaign. Because what I saw what they did, which is a criminal act, by the way, where they're telling people to go out and start fist-fights and start violence." [PD3/21/6]

The data above show another morphological error made by Donald trump when he responds to Wallace's questions about the sexual assault that he also discusses in the second 2016 presidential debate. Donald Trump replaces the word "know" with "see." Because Wallace states that nine women have confessed what Donald Trump did is a sexual assault to them. However, Donald Trump denies he never saw those women. He replaces the word "know" with "see" because he had never touched or even see those women. Thus, all of the examples above are morphological errors made by Donald Trump in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.1.1.3 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, articles, auxiliary verbs, or verbs. The researcher found two syntactic errors in Donald Trump's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as the followings:

Data 7:

"Donald Trump: Well, I told you, I will release them as soon as the audit. Look, **I've been under <u>audit almost</u> 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

an old jet airplane. The syntactic error can also be in the form of an improper verb. The example is as follows:

Data 9:

"Donald Trump: You say who's making these deals? We're going to make great trade deals. We're going to have a strong border. We're going to bring back law and order. Just today, policemen was shot, two killed. And this is happening on a weekly basis. We have to bring back respect to law enforcement. At the same time, we have to take care of people on all sides. We need justice." [PD2/3/2]

The data above show the verb's improper use in a statement made by Donald Trump while he delivers his idea about law and order that the United States must have again. Donald Trump says, "Just today, policemen was shot, two killed." The verb used by Donald Trump after he says "policemen" is incorrect. He says, "policemen" and "two killed." So the verb he used must be "were." Moreover, the statement is supposed to be, "Just today, policemen were shot, two killed." Thus, all of the examples above are the syntactic error made by Donald Trump in the first and the second 2016 presidential debates.

4.1.1.1.4 Information-Structuring Error

Information-structuring error is the way the information is delivered to the listener. This error deals with one message being replaced by another. There are several examples of the information-structuring error found in Donald Trump's utterances in the first until the third presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 10:

"Donald Trump: Now, in all fairness to Secretary Clinton—(0.3) yes, is that OK? Good. I want you to be very happy. It's very important to me. But in all fairness to Secretary Clinton, when she started talking about this, it was really very recently. She's been doing this for 30 years. And why hasn't she made the agreements better? The NAFTA agreement is defective. Just because of the tax and many other reasons, but just because of the fact." [PD1/4/13]

The data above show the error made by Donald Trump, which is an information-structuring error. While Donald Trump delivers his idea about the American Manufacturers asked by Holt, he starts to answer by saying, "Now, in all fairness to Secretary Clinton—." Nevertheless, instead of continuing the answer, he looks at Hillary Clinton and asks Hillary's condition, then he continues the answer right after he asks Hillary's condition. The message is then not wholly conveyed because Donald Trump changes the topic with another topic. Another example of an information-structuring error is as follows:

Data 11:

"Donald Trump: But two things. Number one, the 28 countries of NATO, many of them aren't paying their fair share. Number two—(0.3) and that bothers me because we should be asking—we're defending them, and they should at least be paying us what they're supposed to be paying by treaty and contract. And, number two, I said, and very strongly, NATO could be obsolete, because—(0.3) uh—(0.1) and I was very strong on this, and it was actually covered very accurately in the New York Times, which is unusual for the New York Times, to be honest—but I said, they do not focus on terror. And I was very strong. And I said it numerous times." [PD1/31/1]

The data above show the information-structuring error made by Donald
Trump while delivering his opinion about NATO to the audience, especially
Hillary Clinton. He disagrees with Hillary Clinton's thoughts about NATO. He is
delivering his opinion about NATO and states two things in his mind about

NATO. However, he changes the topic by stating his feelings about NATO. He also intended to states the reason why NATO could be obsolete. Instead of stating the reason, he changes the topic again by stating his other thought about NATO. Another example of an information-structuring error is as the followings:

Data 12:

"Donald Trump: You know, it's amazing. I'm watching Hillary go over facts. And she's going after fact after fact, and she's lying again because she said—she—(0.2) you know, what she did with the e-mails was fine. You think it was fine to delete 33,000 e-mails? I don't think so. She said the 33,000 e-mails had to do with her daughter's wedding, number one, and a yoga class." [PD2/9/8]

The data above show the information-structuring error made by Donald Trump while delivering his opinion about the 33.000 deleted e-mails done by Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump wants to restate Hillary Clinton's statement, but he missed it, and he still criticizes the deleted e-mails. The message then changes from the restatement of Hillary Clinton by Donald Trump to the deleted e-mails again. Another example of an information-structuring error is as follows:

Data 13:

"Donald Trump: In the audience tonight, we have four mothers of—(0.2) I mean—(0.2) these are unbelievable people that I've gotten to know over a period of years whose children have been killed, brutally killed by people that came into the country illegally. You have thousands of mothers and fathers, and relatives all over the country. They're coming in illegally. Drugs are pouring in through the border. We have no country if we have no border." [PD3/33/23]

The data above show the other example of information-structuring error.

The error showed when Donald Trump asked by Wallace about the immigrated people in the United States. He states, "In the audience tonight, we have four

mothers of..." He does not continue what he meant by "four mothers." He continues with another topic and certainly has another message. Therefore, the message that he wants to deliver to the audience is not entirely conveyed because he changes it before he finishes the topic. Thus, the examples above are the information-structuring error made by Donald Trump in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.1.2 Hillary Clinton's Types of Errors

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found there are four types of errors made by Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. Those are the phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error. The example and the explanation of Hillary Clinton's types of errors are as follows:

4.1.1.2.1 Phonological Error

According to Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1977), the phonological error occurs when the speaker is replacing one phoneme with another phoneme, including inserting, removing, or modifying the phoneme order within a word. There is only one phonological error found in the 2016 presidential debate made by Hillary Clinton. The example is as the followings:

Data 14:

"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]

The data above show the error made by Hillary Clinton, which is the phonological error. Hillary Clinton uttered the word "been" /bi:n / with /e /. It is incorrect because the word "been" must be pronounced with /i: /. So, she supposed to utters, "That's the highest we've ever been /bi:n / our country." She utters the word "been" correctly in other utterances. For example, when Hillary Clinton gives her opinion towards Donald Trump's answer about Islamophobia. She utters, "And I've heard this question from a lot of Muslim-Americans across our country, because, unfortunately, there's been /bi:n / a lot of very divisive, dark things said about Muslims." Thus, Hillary Clinton only utters the phonological error once in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate from the researcher's data analysis.

4.1.1.2.2 Morphological Error

Morphological error is performed by replacing one part of speech with the other or the same words. The speaker intends to modify the word or the phoneme. There are several examples of Hillary Clinton's morphological error from the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 15:

"Hillary Clinton: So we've got to address the systemic racism in our criminal justice system. We cannot just say law and order. We have to <u>say</u> (0.1)—we have to <u>come</u> forward with a plan that is going to divert people from the criminal justice system, deal with mandatory minimum sentences, which have put too many people away for too long for doing too little. We need to have more second-chance programs." [PD1/21/14]

The data above show the error uttered by Hillary Clinton, which is a morphological error. The error shows when Hillary Clinton delivers her ideas about the justice system, especially about the racism in the United States. Hillary Clinton changes one part of the speech in her utterances. Hillary Clinton changes the word "say" with the word "come" and explains her plan to change the United States justice system. It shows that Hillary Clinton tries to modify the word she utters, which is the word "say." Another example of morphological error found in Hillary Clinton's utterances is as follows:

Data 16:

"Hillary Clinton: I am hopeful that the hard work that American military advisers have done will pay off and that we will see a real—(0.2) a really successful military operation. But we know we've got lots of work to do. Syria will remain a hotbed of terrorism as long as the civil war, aided and abetted by the Iranians and the Russians, continue." [PD3/29/23]

The data above show another example of the morphological error made by Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton changes one word in her utterances while she is delivering her opinion about terrorism asked by Wallace. She changes the word "real" with the word "really" and explains terrorism in other countries. Thus, the examples above show the morphological error made by Hillary Clinton in the first and the third 2016 presidential debates.

4.1.1.2.3 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, articles, auxiliary verbs, or verbs. The researcher found two syntactic

errors in Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 17:

"Hillary Clinton: And I think it's important that we grip this and deal with it, both at home and abroad. And here's what we can do. We can deploy a half a billion more solar panels. We can have enough clean energy to power every home. We can build a new modern electric grid. That's a lot of jobs; that's a lot of new economic activity." [PD1/6/8]

The data above show the error made by Hillary Clinton, which is a syntactic error. In the sentence, she utters, "We can deploy a half a billion more solar panels." The article "a" before the word "half" seems unnecessary. The sentence is supposed to be, "We can deploy half a billion more solar panels." Thus, the sentence will have no syntactic error. Another example of syntactic error made by Hillary Clinton is as the followings:

Data 18:

"Hillary Clinton: The Clinton Foundation raised \$30 million to help Haiti after the catastrophic earthquake and all of the terrible problems the people there had. We have done things to help small businesses, agriculture, and so much else. And we're going to keep working to help Haiti." [PD3/25/14]

The data above show another example of Hillary Clinton's syntactic error in the third 2016 presidential debate. The error shows when Hillary Clinton explains about the Clinton Foundation that helps Haiti after the earthquake happened. Hillary Clinton says, "We have done things to help small businesses, agriculture, and so much else." Hillary Clinton says the word "things" means there is more than one thing she helped Haiti. She also uttered the word "businesses," which shows the plural form of "business." She utters "agriculture,"

which seems improper in the sentence. She has to adds "-s" after the word "agriculture." So the sentence supposed to be, "We have done things to help small businesses, agricultures, and so much else." Thus, the sentence will be completed. The examples above are the syntactic error made by Hillary Clinton in the first and the third 2016 presidential debates.

4.1.1.2.4 Information-Structuring Error

Information-structuring error is the way the information is delivered to the listener. This error deals with one message being replaced by another. There are several examples of the information-structuring error found in Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 19:

"Hillary Clinton: Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit. And I have

Donald Trump: ["Yes, for 30 years"]

Hillary Clinton: —Well, not quite that long. I think my husband did a pretty good job in the 1990s. I think a lot about what worked and how we can make it work again." [PD1/7/3]

The data above show the error made by Hillary Clinton, which is an information-structuring error. The error shows when Hillary Clinton delivering her idea about bring back jobs in the United States and Donald Trump interrupted her. She changes the topic with another topic by responding to Donald Trump's interruption. Hillary Clinton wants to explain herself, but then Donald Trump

interrupted her and changed the topic. So the information she wants to deliver is incomplete. Another example of an information-structuring error is as follows:

Data 20:

"Hillary Clinton: And I believe strongly that commonsense gun safety measures would assist us. Right now—and this is something Donald has supported, along with the gun lobby—" [PD1/21/21]

The data above show another example of the information-structuring error made by Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton wants to deliver her opinion about gun owner and safety in the United States. Then, she changes the topic from gun safety to another to point out Donald Trump, who deals with the gun lobby. She does not finish her opinion yet, but she already changes the topic by saying, "And this is something Donald has supported, along with the gun lobby." Thus, the information is not entirely conveyed to the audience as the hearer. The examples above are the information-structuring error made by Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate.

Thus, the present researcher concludes that Donald Trump has four types of errors in his utterances. Those are phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error. However, the error made by Donald Trump mainly in the morphological error. Whereas Hillary Clinton also has four types of errors in her utterances. Those are phonological error, morphological error, syntactic error, and information-structuring error. The error made by Hillary Clinton mainly appear in the information-structuring error.

4.1.2 How Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton Repairs their Utterances

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.

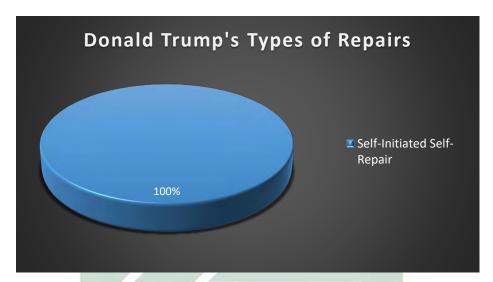


Figure 4.3: Donald Trump's Types of Repairs

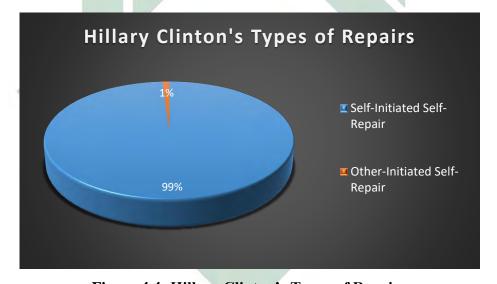


Figure 4.4: Hillary Clinton's Types of Repairs

Figure 4.3 shows the types of repairs found in Donald Trump's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. 100% utterances of only self-initiated self-repair. Moreover, Figure 4.4 shows the types of repairs found in Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. 99% utterances of self-initiated self-repair and 1% utterance of other-initiated self-repair.

Donald Trump only has self-initiated self-repair in his utterances from the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. In comparison, Hillary Clinton has two types of repairs, which are self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair in her utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher concludes that Donald Trump tends to repair his utterances with the self-initiated self-repair types of repair. In contrast, Hillary Clinton also tends to repair her utterances with the self-initiated self-repair types but continued with the other-initiated self-repair. The explanations and examples of each type of repairs are explained in the sub-chapter below.

4.1.2.1 Donald Trump's Types of Repairs

Based on the data presented before, there is only one type of repair found in Donald Trump's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The type that he utters is self-initiated self-repair. The examples of self-initiated self-repair uttered by Donald Trump is explained below.

4.1.2.1.1 Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair is the type of repair when the speakers signal the way to resolve the problem. It is possible if the recipient hears something from the speaker and also possible if the speaker is initiated to repair the 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. The example is as the followings:

Data 21:

"Donald Trump: So we're going to get a special prosecutor, and we're going to look into it because you know what? People have been— (0.2) their lives have been destroyed for doing one-fifth of what you've done. And it's a disgrace. And honestly, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." [PD2/7/24]

The data above shows the repair done by Donald Trump. The trouble source was when Donald Trump made the morphological error by uttered, "people have been," and changed the utterances with "their lives have been." The utterances have a different meaning. "People" is the physical things of a person, while "their lives" means the people's lives. Donald Trump then has a small pause around 0.2 seconds to signal that he made an error in his utterances. The small pause indicates that he intended to repair the utterances and signal the hearer that he made an error, and he directly repairs the error by having a small pause as the signal that he wants to repair the error. Another example of self-initiated self-repair is as follows:

Data 22:

"Donald Trump: We have to bring back law and order. In a place like Chicago, where thousands of people have been killed, thousands over the last number of years, in fact, almost 4,000 have been killed since Barack Obama became president, over 4—(0.1) almost 4,000 people in Chicago have been killed. We have to bring back law and order." [PD1/19/25]

The data above shows another example of self-initiated self-repair, where Donald Trump tries to repair his statement. He made a morphological error by uttered, "Over 4—" and he has a tiny pause before he continues to repair his utterances with "Almost 4.000 people in Chicago have been killed." Donald Trump changes the word "over" with the word "almost," and in the process of the word changing, he has a small pause to indicate or signal the hearer that he made

an error in his utterances. Thus, he tries to signal the problem by having a tiny pause and get the correct statement after that small pause. Another self-initiated self-repair example is as follows:

Data 23:

"Donald Trump: So we're going to get a special prosecutor, and we're going to look into it because you know what? People have been—(0.3) their lives have been destroyed for doing one-fifth of what you've done. And it's a disgrace. And honestly, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." [PD2/7/24]

The data above shows another example of a self-initiated self-repair done by Donald Trump. Donald Trump made the morphological error in his utterances above. Donald Trump tries to repair his utterance because he made the error by saying the word "people," which he does not mean to mention that word. Donald Trump then has a small pause to repair his utterance by replacing the word "people" with "their lives." The small pause indicates that Donald Trump utters the error, and he tries to repair it. Another example of self-initiated self-repair is as the followings:

Data 24:

"Donald Trump: I've visited so many communities. This has been such an incredible education for me, Chris. I've gotten to know so many (0.2)— I've developed so many friends over the last year. And they cry when they see what's happened. I pass factories that were thriving 20—(0.2) uh— 25 years ago, and because of the bill that her husband signed and she blessed 100 percent, it is just horrible what's happened to these people in these communities." [PD3/18/17]

The data above shows the other example of self-initiated self-repair found in Donald Trump's utterances. Donald Trump made the information-structuring

error by uttered, "I've gotten to know so many," which he does not mean to say that sentence. Donald Trump then has a tiny pause for about 0.2 seconds before he continues by repairing his utterance with "I've developed so many friends." Donald Trump also made another information-structuring error and has a small pause after making the error by uttering, "I pass factories that were thriving 20—" before he repairs it with "25 years ago." Thus, the examples above are the self-initiated self-repair found in Donald Trump's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.2.2 Hillary Clinton's Types of Repairs

Based on the data presented before, there are two types of repairs found in Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate.

The types that she utters are self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair.

The examples of those types of repairs found in Hillary Clinton's utterances are as follows.

4.1.2.2.1 Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair is the type of repair when the speakers signal the way to resolve the problem. It is possible if the recipient hears something from the speaker and also possible if the speaker is initiated to repair the 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. The example is as follows:

Data 25:

"Hillary Clinton: And that's why I was so—I was so shocked when Donald publicly invited Putin to hack into Americans. That is just unacceptable. It's one of the reasons why 50 national security officials who served in Republican information—(0.3) in administrations have said that Donald is unfit to be the commander-in-chief. It is comments like that that really worry people who understand the threats that we face." [PD1/27/20]

The data above shows the self-initiated self-repair done by Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton made the information-structuring error in her utterance above. Hillary Clinton has a tiny pause for about 0.3 seconds to signal the recipient that she made the error by uttered, "In Republican information," which she does not mean to mention that. She then has a small pause before she repairs her utterance with, "In administrations." Another example of self-initiated self-repair is as follows:

Data 26:

"Hillary Clinton: I want us to do more to help small business. That's where two-thirds of the new jobs are going to come from. I want us to raise the national minimum wage because people who live in poverty should not—

(0.2) who work full-time should not still be in poverty. And I sure do want to make sure women get equal pay for the work we do." [PD3/15/6]

The data above shows another example of self-initiated self-repair done by Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton made the information-structuring error, and she signals the error she made with a small pause after saying, "Who live in poverty should not." She repairs the error made by herself with "who work full-time should not still be in poverty." Thus, the examples above are the self-initiated self-repair uttered by Hillary Clinton in the first and the third 2016 presidential debates.

4.1.2.2.2 Other-Initiated Self-Repair

Other-initiated self-repair is the type of repair when the hearer signals the talk's problem and the speaker handles the problem. This type of repair occurs when the recipient clarifies the speaker's mistake to avoid the misunderstanding. There is only one utterance of other-initiated self-repair done by Hillary Clinton in her utterance. The example is as the followings:

Data 27:

"Hillary Clinton: Well, actually...

Donald Trump: [I will bring—excuse me. I will bring back

jobs. You can't bring back jobs.]

Hillary Clinton: Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit.

Donald Trump: [Yeah, for 30 years.]

Hillary Clinton: And I have—well, not quite that long. I think my husband did a pretty good job in the 1990s. I think a lot about what worked and how we can make it work again" [PD1/7/2]

The data above shows the example of other-initiated self-repair. Hillary Clinton made the information-structuring error by changing the topic with another that makes the message she intended to deliver is not entirely conveyed. The repair happened when Hillary Clinton made the error by saying, "Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit." Then, Donald Trump feels what Hillary Clinton says is wrong. Donald Trump then interrupts Hillary Clinton by saying, "Yeah, for 30 years." Then, Hillary Clinton repairs what Donald Trump has interrupted her by saying, "Well, not that quite long." The example above is other-initiated self-repair.

Thus, the present researcher concludes that Donald Trump has only one type of repair that is self-initiated self-repair. In comparison, Hillary Clinton has

two types of repairs, which are self-initiated self-repair and other-initiated self-repair. The repair uttered by Hillary Clinton is mainly the self-initiated self-repair.

4.1.3 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Differences in Types of Errors and Repairs

The researcher analyzes the types of errors and the types of repairs in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances. After that, the researcher found the differences between the types of errors and repairs found in Donald Trump's utterances and the types of errors and repairs found in Hillary Clinton's utterances.

Donald Trump has four types of errors in his utterances: five of phonological error, 21 of morphological error, six of syntactic error, and 19 of information-structuring error. Therefore, from the data analysis, the researcher found that Donald Trump mainly utters the morphological error. In contrast, Hillary Clinton also has four types of errors in her utterances: one of phonological error, three of morphological error, two of syntactic error, and seven of information-structuring error. The researcher found that Hillary Clinton mainly utters the error in the information-structuring error.

The researcher found that Donald Trump only has one type of repair, which is self-initiated self-repair. The researcher found 49 utterances that containing self-initiated self-repair. While in Hillary Clinton's utterances, the researcher found two types of repairs: nine self-initiated self-repair and one of other-initiated self-repair. Thus, to simplify the reader of this research in differentiating the results of the types of errors and the types of repairs found in

Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances, the researcher provides the results differences of types of errors and types of repairs between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in a graphic chart. The graphic charts are as follows:

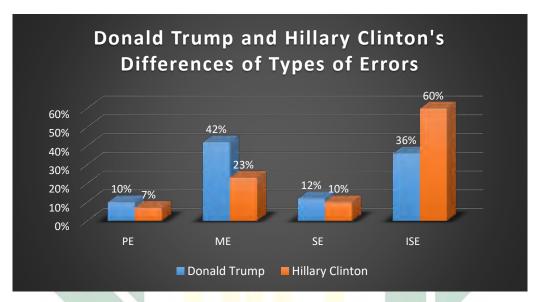


Figure 4.5: Differences in Types of Errors

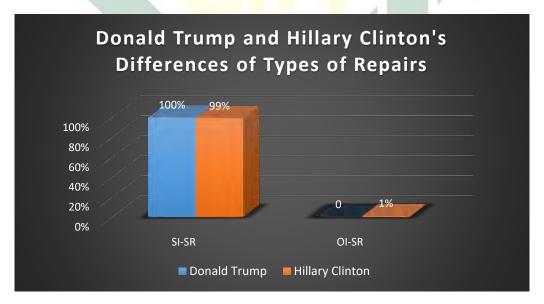


Figure 4.6: Differences in Types of Repairs

Figure 4.5 shows the different types of errors result between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Figure 4.5 shows the highest chart of Donald Trump's

utterances in the types of errors is a morphological error, and the lowest chart is a phonological error. In comparison, the highest chart uttered by Hillary Clinton in the types of errors is in the information-structuring error, and the lowest chart is a phonological error. While Figure 4.6 shows the difference in types of repairs between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Figure 4.6 shows the chart of Donald Trump's utterances in the types of repairs is only self-initiated self-repair. At the same time, the highest chart uttered by Hillary Clinton in the types of repairs is self-initiated self-repair, followed by other-initiated self-repair.

There are different results between Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's differences in the types of errors and repairs. Therefore, the differences are as the followings.

4.1.3.1 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Differences in Types of Errors

In the types of errors, the researcher found the different results between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump has 51 utterances, and Hillary Clinton has 13 utterances containing types of errors. In Donald Trump's utterances, he mostly utters the morphological error. While in Hillary Clinton's utterances, the morphological error is in the second place as the first place is an information-structuring error. In the debate, Donald Trump utters his opinion, answer, defense, and interruption very fast. He wants the audience to pay attention to his words even when Hillary Clinton delivers her opinion in the debate.

In Contrast, Hillary Clinton utters her opinion, answer, and defense very clear and careful, so the audience can get what she means. She pays attention to every word she utters to the audience to avoid misunderstandings. The differences

between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's errors are in the total data of errors they utter in the 2016 presidential debate. The explanation of each type of errors differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton is as follows.

4.1.3.1.1 The Differences of Phonological Error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

The phonological errors appear in both Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's utterances. The total number of phonological that Donald Trump utters are five utterances. Furthermore, Donald Trump utters the phonological error in the first 2016 presidential debate. In contrast, Hillary Clinton only has one utterance in the phonological error, and it appears in the second 2016 presidential debate. The examples are as follows:

Data 28:

"Donald Trump: But you will learn more about Donald Trump by going down to **the / ði/—(0.1)** federal elections, where I filed a 104-page essentially financial statement of sorts, the forms that they have. It shows income—in fact, the income—I just looked today—**the income** is filed at \$694 million for this past year, \$694 million." **[PD1/14/1]**

Donald Trump utters the phonological error in the first 2016 presidential debate. Donald Trump utters the wrong phoneme in the article "the." He is supposed to say the /ðə/because the consonant follows the article "the" in his utterance. While the article "the" with /ði/ is for the word followed by the vowels. Donald Trump utters the correct phoneme when he utters the word "income." He utters, "I just looked today—the /ði/ income is filed at \$694 million for this past year, \$694 million." Another example is as follows:

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."

4.1.3.1.2 The Differences of Morphological Error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

The morphological errors appear in both Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's utterances. However, the morphological error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton is different. Donald Trump tends to utter morphological errors in the second and the third 2016 presidential debates and has 21 utterances. In contrast, Hillary Clinton tends to utter the morphological error in the first 2016 presidential debate and has a total of 3 utterances. The examples are as follows:

Data 31:

"Donald Trump: It's a criminal enterprise. Saudi Arabia giving \$25 million, Qatar, all of these countries. You talk about women and women's rights? So, these are people that push gays off <u>business</u>—(0.2) off <u>buildings</u>. These are people that kill women and treat women horribly. And yet you take their money. [PD3/24/21]

Donald Trump utters the morphological error in the third 2016 presidential debate when he argues with Hillary Clinton about the criminal enterprise. Donald Trump changes the word "business" with the word "buildings." Another example of morphological error uttered by Donald Trump in the third 2016 presidential debate is as follows:

Data 32:

"Donald Trump: We use political hacks. We use people that get the position because they gave—(0.2) they made a campaign contribution, and they're dealing with China and people that are very much smarter than they are. So we have to use our great people." [PD3/35/30]

Donald Trump changes the word "gave" with the word "made," which has a different meaning. In his utterances, Donald Trump tends to change the verb

or the noun. Hillary Clinton also changes a word in her utterances. The morphological error differences between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton are in their utterances' total morphological errors. For Hillary Clinton's morphological error is as follows:

Data 33:

"Hillary Clinton: So we've got to address the systemic racism in our criminal justice system. We cannot just say law and order. We have to say—(0.3) we have to come forward with a plan that is going to divert people from the criminal justice system, deal with mandatory minimum sentences, which have put too many people away for too long for doing too little."

Hillary Clinton changes the word "say" with the word "come" when she explains the criminal justice system plan. Hillary Clinton changes the verb in the example above, just like Donald Trump changes the word "gave" with the word "made" in his utterances.

4.1.3.1.3 The Differences of Syntactic Error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

The syntactic errors appear in both Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's utterances. However, the syntactic error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton is different. Donald Trump tends to utter syntactic errors in the first 2016 presidential debate and has six utterances. In contrast, Hillary Clinton utters the syntactic error in the first and the third 2016 presidential debate and has a total of 2 utterances. The examples are as follows:

Data 34:

"Donald Trump: I looked the other night. I <u>was seeing</u> 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]

Donald Trump utters the incorrect verb in his utterances. He utters "was seeing," which is incorrect. Donald Trump is supposed to say "saw." In Donald Trump's utterances, he tends to utter the incorrect verb that shows the syntactic error. Another example is when Donald Trump says in the second 2016 presidential debate about the policemen. He says, "Just today, policemen was shot, two killed." The verb "was" supposed to be "were" because he says "policemen," which indicates more than one policeman was shot. Hillary Clinton utters the syntactic error in using the improper article in the first 2016 presidential debate. The example is as follows:

Data 35:

"Hillary Clinton: And I think it's important that we grip this and deal with it, both at home and abroad. And here's what we can do. We can deploy a half a billion more solar panels. We can have enough clean energy to power every home. We can build a new modern electric grid. That's a lot of jobs; that's a lot of new economic activity." [PD1/6/8]

Hillary Clinton uses the article "a" before utters "half a billion more solar panels." The article "a" before the word "half" seems unnecessary. The sentence is supposed to be, "We can deploy half a billion more solar panels." In contrast with Donald Trump, he tends to utter the incorrect verb in his utterances that show the syntactic error in the 2016 presidential debate. Hillary Clinton's syntactic error is in the unnecessary use of the article in her utterances in the first 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.3.1.4 The Differences of Information-Structuring Error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

The information-structuring error appears in Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the 2016 presidential debate. The difference in the information-structuring error between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton is in their utterances' total errors. Donald Trump has 19 utterances and mostly in the first 2016 presidential debate, while Hillary Clinton has seven utterances in the information-structuring error. The examples are as follows:

Data 36:

"Donald Trump: The world— (0.3) let me tell you. Let me tell you. Hillary has experience, but it's bad experience. We have made so many bad deals during the last—so she's got experience, that I agree."

[PD1/37/28]

Donald Trump wants to give his opinion about the trade deals. He already says, "the world" indicates that he wants to give his opinion toward Hillary Clinton's answer. However, instead of continuing his opinion, Donald Trump disfigures Hillary Clinton that she has a bad experience in trade deals. So, the message about the trade deals he wants to deliver to the audience is not entirely conveyed. Hillary Clinton also tends to utter the information-structuring error in the first 2016 presidential debate. The example is as the following:

Data 37:

"Hillary Clinton: There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes, investments, not in more tax cuts that would add \$5 trillion to the debt

Donald Trump: [But you have no plan.] **Hillary Clinton: But in— oh I do.** "[PD1/9/8]

Hillary Clinton wants to continue her opinion about what is good for the country. Nevertheless, Donald Trump interrupts her by saying, "but you have no plan." Hillary Clinton wants to continue her opinion, and she already says, "...but in", and she postpones her opinion by responding to Donald Trump's interruption. Thus, the message she wants to deliver to the audience is not entirely conveyed because she has to respond to Donald Trump's interruption. Thus, the explanation above is about the differences between Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's types of errors in the 2016 presidential debate.

4.1.3.2 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Differences in Types of Repairs

In the types of errors, the researcher found the different results between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump has 49 utterances, and Hillary Clinton has ten utterances containing self-initiated self-repair types of repairs. However, in Hillary Clinton's types of repairs, one of the utterances is the other-initiated self-repair type. The explanation and examples are as follows.

Data 38:

"Donald Trump: We have to be (0.3)— we have to know what we're doing. Right now, our police, in many cases, are afraid to do anything. We have to protect our inner cities because African-American communities are being decimated by crime decimated." [PD1/19/33]

Donald Trump has a small pause when he delivers his opinion about the police nowadays. He does not mean to say the word "be"; instead, he wants to say the word "know." He directly repairs his utterance by himself with a small

pause to indicate that he wants to repair his utterance to avoid misunderstandings. Hillary Clinton also repairs her utterances by herself. The example is as follows:

Data 39:

"Hillary Clinton: Hillary Clinton: And that's why I was so—I was so shocked when Donald publicly invited Putin to hack into Americans. That is just unacceptable. It's one of the reasons why 50 national security officials who served in Republican information—(0.3) in administrations have said that Donald is unfit to be the commander-inchief. It is comments like that that really worry people who understand the threats that we face. [PD1/27/20]

Hillary Clinton has a tiny pause for about 0.3 seconds to signal the recipient that she has the problem before she repairs her utterance. She utters, "In Republican information," which she does not mean to mention that. Hillary Clinton then has a small pause before repairs her utterance with, "In administrations." In Hillary Clinton's utterances, she also has the other-initiated self-repair types of repair. The example is as follows:

Data 40:

Hillary Clinton: Well, actually...

Donald Trump: [I will bring—excuse me. I will bring back

jobs. You can't bring back jobs.]

Hillary Clinton: Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit.

Donald Trump: [Yeah, for 30 years.]

Hillary Clinton: And I have—well, not quite that long. I think my husband did a pretty good job in the 1990s. I think a lot about what worked and how we can make it work again... [PD1/7/2]

When Hillary Clinton says, "Well, actually, I have thought about this quite a bit." Then, Donald Trump feels what Hillary Clinton says is wrong. Donald Trump then interrupts Hillary Clinton by saying, "Yeah, for 30 years." Then, Hillary Clinton repairs what Donald Trump has interrupted her by saying, "Well,

not that quite long." Thus, the explanation and examples above show the different repair types between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential debate.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher presents this part of the research that focuses on the discussions of the findings presented before. In this study, the researcher focuses on male-female conversation repair in political debate. The researcher uses Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton as the subject of this study. Donald Trump represents the male speaker, while Hillary Clinton represents the female speaker. The researcher focuses on two things: the types of errors and the types of repairs found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. The researcher has answered the first question: Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's types of errors found in the utterances. According to the research results above, a morphological error is the most frequently made among all types of errors uttered by Donald Trump. There are 21 utterances in total that contained a morphological error.

Information-structuring error is the second most frequently made by Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential debate. There are 19 utterances in total contained information-structuring error made by Donald Trump. He utters much information-structuring error because he often in a rush in changing the topic he states. He often ends the topic before the topic is ended. The topic he delivers is supposed to have a continuation. However, instead of continuing the topic, he delivers another topic that makes the message is not entirely conveyed to the

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-

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

without interrupting the male speaker. In contrast, the male speaker always tries to interrupt the female speaker, mostly in impolitely ways.

This research develops the study of conversation repair in inventing new findings from the new data source, which is presidential debate, that had never been researched before by the previous researchers. These research findings also support the previous studies because the previous studies analyzed the conversation repair in the different data sources, such as movie, interview, and talk show. In contrast, this research analyzes the conversation repair in the presidential debate, especially in the 2016 presidential debate, and uses Donald Trump as the male speaker and Hillary Clinton as the female to be the subject of this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final part of the research. The researcher provides a brief conclusion about the whole findings and discussions. The suggestion for future researchers to explore this research is also presented.

5.1 Conclusion

This research investigates the types of errors and the types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate to reveal the different types of errors and repairs between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. As a result, in the types of errors, the researcher found Donald trump's utterances. There are 21 utterances of morphological error, 19 utterances of information-structuring error, six utterances of syntactic error, and five utterances of phonological error. In comparison, Hillary Clinton has seven utterances of information-structuring error, three utterances of morphological error, two utterances of syntactic error, and one utterance of phonological error.

The researcher also finds out how Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton repairs their utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. For the types of repairs result, the researcher found 49 utterances of Donald Trump's repair, which is only self-initiated self-repair. In comparison, Hillary Clinton has nine self-initiated self-repair and one other-initiated self-repair. Furthermore, the researcher finds out the differences of the types of errors and types of repairs

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?

Many things will be revealed if the conversation repair learned and analyzed deeper.

5.2 Suggestion

This study has revealed the types of errors and the types of repairs found in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's utterances in the first until the third 2016 presidential debate. As a result of this research, the researcher has shown that errors and repairs often reveal in a talk. Therefore, for future research who wants concern about conversation analysis, especially on conversation repair, the present research suggests that the next researcher explore and analyze the types of errors and the types of repairs found in someone's utterances. The future researcher can combine this research with other aspects. Combining the aspects of conversation repair will be coming out best and beneficial for the readers. Finally, the researcher hopes that this researcher can be a good source and reference for the reader, especially linguistics learners.

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