

**REPAIR ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATION UTTERED BY THE
GUESTS AND THE HOST IN *THE LATE LATE SHOW WITH
JAMES CORDEN***

THESIS



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by

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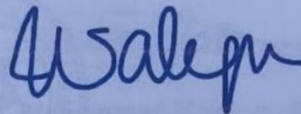
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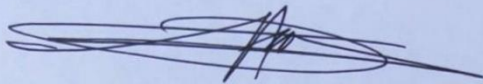
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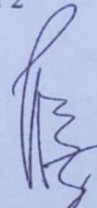
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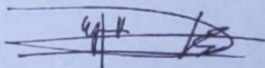
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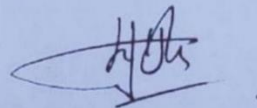
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ABSTRACT

Hikmah, M. (2022). *Repair Analysis of Conversation Uttered by the Guests and the Host in The Late Late Show with James Corden..* English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
Keywords: conversational analysis, repair, *The Late Late Show with James Corden..*

This current research is conducted to analyze conversation repair in *The Late Late Show with James Corden* by employing conversation analysis approach proposed by Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson. The analysis covers types of repair and patterns of repair completion. This talk show is chosen due to its casual and natural conversation existing in the show, so that there are a lot of repair for the conversation both of the guests and the host in the talk show.

This research is descriptive-qualitative research. It means the research focuses more on words rather than number. Besides, this research uses theory to lead the analysis before collecting data. The data are taken from transcript of four episodes from two different guest stars, they are politician whose speaking style is multi-interpreted so as not to damage the atmosphere of their building institution. The data are in form of utterances which contain repair phenomena uttered by participants. The transcripts are obtained from youtube in form of rough transcript. Then, they get some editing treatment such as editing based on turn of the participants and completing with transcription convention. After the transcripts have been obtained, the researcher collects the data by underlining. With the existing data, the researcher starts to analyzing the data by employing these steps: 1) Identifying the data by doing coding process, 2) Classifying the data by putting into data sheet, 3) Discussing, and 4) Making conclusion for the finding of the research.

As the results, four types of repair appear in the talk show. Self-initiated self-repair occurs 58 times. Other-initiated self-repair is found 62 times. Self-initiated other-repair gains 23 times, and other-initiated other repair only happens 8 times. Regarding to the second research question, the patterns of repair, the finding shows that there are eight patterns used by participants during the talk show. They are replacement (29 times), modification (15 times), abandonment (18 times), and reorganization (14 times). In addition, the rest of patterns are regarded as new patterns of repair completion. They are completion (25 times), repetition (14 times), exemplification (16 times), and specification (20 times).

ABSTRAK

Hikmah, M. (2022). *Analisis Perbaikan Percakapan yang Diutarakan oleh Bintang Tamu dan Pembawa Acara di dalam Talk Show The Late Late Show with James Corden..* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata Kunci: analisis percakapan, perbaikan, *The Late Late Show with James Corden*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis perbaikan percakapan dalam gelar wicara *The Late Late Show with James Corden* dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis percakapan yang digagas oleh Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson. Analisis ini mencakup tipe perbaikan percakapan dan pola perbaikan. Acara gelar wicara ini dipilih karena acaranya dikemas secara santai dan natural. Sehingga banyak terjadi beberapa pembenaran percakapan antara bintang tamu dan pembawa acara dalam talk show tersebut.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa penelitian ini lebih berfokus pada kata daripada angka. Data diambil dari transkrip empat episode dari dua bintang tamu yang berbeda, yakni seorang politisi yang mana gaya bicara mereka sangat multitafsir agar tidak merusak tatanan atmosfer lembaga yang dibangunnya. Data berupa ucapan yang mengandung unsur perbaikan percakapan yang diucapkan oleh penutur. Transkrip diperoleh dari Youtube dalam bentuk transkrip kasar. Kemudian, di edit berdasarkan giliran penutur dan dilengkapi dengan aturan transkripsi. Setelah transkrip diperoleh, peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggarisbawahi. Dari data yang ada, peneliti menganalisis data berdasarkan langkah-langkah berikut ini: 1) mengidentifikasi data dengan melakukan proses pengkodean, 2) mengklasifikasikan data dengan memasukkan ke dalam tabel data, 3) membahas hasil, dan 4) menyimpulkan hasil dari penelitian tersebut.

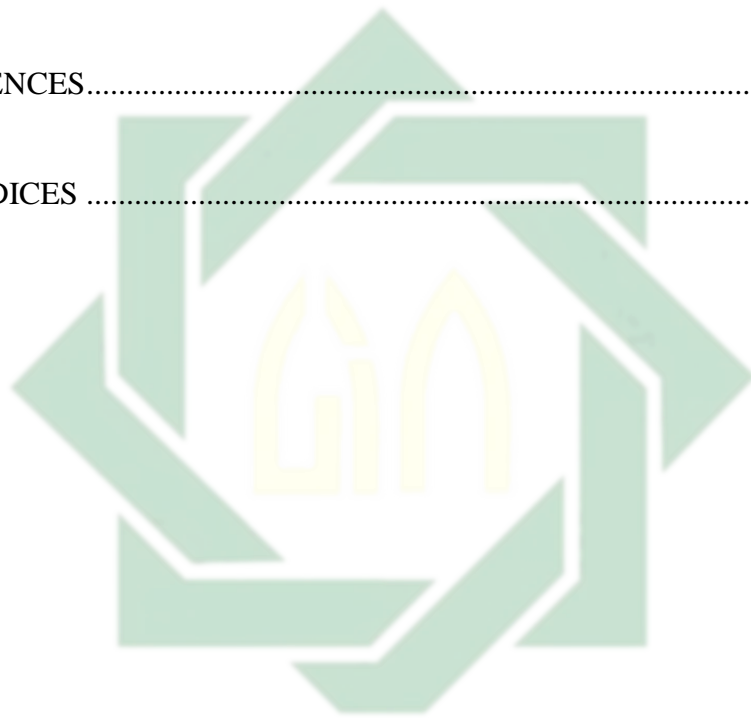
Hasilnya, 4 jenis perbaikan muncul di acara gelar wicara. Perbaikan mandiri yang diinisiasi sendiri terjadi 58 kali. Perbaikan sendiri yang diprakarsai lawan bicara ditemukan 62 kali. Inisiasi sendiri yang diprakarsai lawan bicara terjadi 23 kali, dan perbaikan yang diprakarsai dan diinisiasi oleh lawan bicara hanya terjadi 8 kali. Sehubungan dengan pertanyaan penelitian kedua, pola perbaikan hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ada 8 pola yang digunakan oleh peserta dalam acara. Pola-pola tersebut adalah penggantian (29 kali), modifikasi (15 kali), pengalihan (18 kali), dan reorganisasi (14 kali). Selain itu, ditemukan pula pola baru untuk perbaikan. Diantaranya, penyelesaian 25 kali, pengulangan 14 kali, pembelian contoh 16 kali, dan spesifikasi 20 kali.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the answer what and why this study needs to be done and provides an overview of the study topics to be presented. They are divided into background of the study, formulation of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and clarification of terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important thing in human life. Without language human will face some difficulties to communicate and interact each other. However, language will be the main component of discussion in this study. Language is used to communicate and interact each other. Without language, people will confront many difficulties to communication with others which means there will be no interaction between people because language is a communication media in human daily life. Blattberg (2000, p. 88) states that there are two main components of language which used by people to communicate and interact each other, spoken and written. Written language is always written in a form of text, while spoken language is always used in speaking.

As a linguistics research, this study aims on the form of speaking language. Speaking is referred as conversation if there are two or more people have a role as a speaker and a hearer who give feedback and deliver their ideas, opinions, comments, or feelings each other. As Liddicoat (2007, p.1) said that conversation

is the best way for people to develop and maintain their relationship with others. By having a conversation, people can express their thoughts and feelings also they can exchange many information each other to find their needs.

Basically, conversation is a manifestation of language using to interact. Human does conversation to form an interaction among individuals and attempt to deliver the message. According to Goodwin and Heritage (1990, p. 283), Social interaction means transmitting, updating and modifying culture through the process. Thus, togetherness, mutual understanding, and human understanding coordination will be achieved through conversation as the social interaction process.

One of the most interesting collections of works in conversation is conversation analysis, a part of the sociolinguistics, also called Ethnomethodology, which is detailed study of humans that can be accessed through daily conversation. Globally, conversation analysis examines social action, organization and order in conversation. But specifically, conversation analysis tries to understand how conversation is organized and how people who interact each other can understand and display mutual understanding. Hutchby and Wooffitt (cited in Skuse, 2012, p. 6) proposes "... discover how participants understand and respond to one another in their turns at talk, with a central focus on how sequences of action are generated.". Therefore, conversation analysis is a study of speech as a medium for people to take action. Every action that works on talk interaction and social interaction that focuses on the description, analysis, and understanding of conversation as a basic of human social life.

In conversation flow, there will be utterances which are said unconsciously. If this case is ignored, the running of the conversation will be disturbed and or stopped immediately. The study of this phenomenon is a part of conversation analysis discussion shutter scope, namely repair. As confirmed by Maynard (cited in Rheisha, 2014, p. 2), the scope of conversation analysis is very broad, including: adjacency pairs, turn taking, sequence organization, preference organization, and repair. The researcher analyzes repair as the object of the study because repair is one of the most rarely scrutinized. Therefore, repair is an interesting phenomenon to study.

According to Schegloff et al. (1997, p.362), repair is a management of error existing in interactive language application that works for handling talk-in-interaction problems. In addition, Lind et al. (2009, p.157) give a statement, repair is one of daily talks system in a certain period which engenders misunderstanding then noted and the last is justified. Repair needs to be analyzed because everyone needs to justify their conversation problems, especially regarding the spontaneity that they have done. As explained by Chaika (cited in Rheisa, 2014, p.2) when someone uses the wrong style in an opportunity to speak, then the interlocutor(s) will repair the error directly. Nevertheless, both the interlocutor and the speaker can realize and repair the errors.

In order to get some good repair phenomena, the researcher chooses live TV program which is considered having natural data and spontaneously recorded even though it is broadcasted. Recently, there has been growing interest in TV program that is talk show, talk show gives the natural conversation because of having

spontaneous strategy where the host and the guest stars don't prepare or arrange their conversation certainty first. As Timberg statement (2002, p.3), one of television genre that presents a talk by the host who authorizes of directing, guiding, and regulating the limits of conversation posed by guest stars when on air is a talk show. The conversation is fresh and spontaneous. Fresh means actual and spontaneous means automatic or reflex.

Some talk shows have their respective programs. Such as Carpool Karaoke and Drop the Mic which are owned by one of American talk show, *The Late Late Show with James Corden*, one of CBS (*Columbia Broadcast System*) TV program that becomes the main data source by the researcher. The reason is because the research studies of this talk show have not found previously, especially at the turn of the new host, James Kimberly Corden who was contracted from 2014 to 2022.

Generally, a TV program such as talk show and variety show will invite an actor or actress who is familiar on the TV screen to be a guest star, but this analysis wants to use some episodes where the guest stars are rarely seen on the TV screen because of their job as a politician. The researcher is interested in choosing this episode because one of the guest stars of a politician is her idol. In front of the media, a politician does not prioritize his/her political content, but rather his/her political perception images in a careful way (Ekstrom&Marianna, 2011). This shows us that a politician is required to be consistent with his/her presentation. For him/her, perform on talk show is not a problem free-method for their position (Eriksson, 2010).

To find out more about research focus in this study, the researcher tries to understand some previous studies first for knowing the extending of conversational analysis study. They will be the reference of this study such as journals, thesis, and dissertations because they use the similar theory with this study in order that they can support the study's completion.

The first previous study is taken from Indonesian TV program. Rahayu, G. (2016) entitled "Repair Strategies in Television Talk Shows: A Conversational Analysis ". The data are from the guest conversation, Basuki Thahaja Purnama (known as Ahok) in *Hitam Putih* and *Mata Najwa* talk shows. The result is Ahok uses some differences repair strategy both of the talk shows. The difference both this analysis and Rahayu analysis is on data source. The researcher takes one talk show because the conversation of each member is examined.

The second is a thesis from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya bachelor, Baity, D.N. (2019) who examines the conversation of British talk show by the title "Conversation Repair in Selected Episodes of British Late-Night Show "Graham Norton Show" (Conversation Analysis)". Baity carries an approach initiated by Sack, Schegloff and Jefferson. Not much different from the previous study above, the research from Baity also focuses on the guest only. As well as the data source, this analysis examines American talk show which is phenomenal in recently months. Specially in YouTube with 22.4 million subscribers while Baity examines British talk show with 3.03 million subscribers.

The journal from Mayasari (2018) becomes the third previous study. The journal is entitled "Adjacency Pairs Analysis of Conversation between the Host

(Stephen Colbert) and the Guest (Michael Obama) in The Late Show CBS TV Series” which has different theory focus with this analysis. But both of these studies have the similar data and data source, they are a conversation from the host and the guest becomes the data and The Late Show from CBS (*American talk show*) as the data source. The researcher tries to bring those data and data sources in a different conversation analysis focus, it is repair analysis.

The last is from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta student, Hidayah, N. (2015) who applies movie manuscript as data source, entitled “An Analysis Repair on Utterances in *The Magic of Belle Isle* Movie Manuscript”. The objects of this study are to identify the type and the function of repair conversation on *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. It is clear enough that talk show is the researcher data source while the movie manuscript is Hidayah data source. Nevertheless, the data source is unconvinced the researcher because the data originality of repair conversation is ignored. The movie manuscript has been written first, so the more conceptualized the conversation, the less data is obtained.

As explained above, live TV program is one of the most accurate data sources such as talk show. From this phenomenon, the researcher wants to establish research territory by continuing previous research using talk show as a data source that has a spontaneous strategy in talk-in-interaction. Repair is an analytical theory which researcher used because the research in this field still has large space and rarely used.

Based on those previous studies, this analysis has some similarities and differences with them. Some of them are conversation research and some of them use the same analytical theory namely repair. The difference is on each data source. *The Late Late Show with James Corden* is the data source of this analysis which is an actual talk show program. Because Statista (data and statistics portal in the world) states, *The Late Late Show with James Corden* is a talk show with the most viewers in this season. Counted from the last few months in 2019 to 2022, it has 900 thousand viewers per day in a running week by beating *The Late Show with Stephen Colbert* who always ranked top previously.

This study focuses on conversation analysis especially on repair expressed by the guest stars and the host to find the type of repair and repair formulation on their conversation. The researcher hopes that this analysis can give the readers an understanding about conversation analysis on one of talk show that is ranked top in the world at this time. Therefore, the readers can practice how to create conversation that runs smoothly and effectively so there will not be miscommunication.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writing is specially focus on answering the following research formulation of the problems:

- 1.2.1 What types of repair are used by the guest stars and the host in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*?

1.2.2 What are the function of repair completion uttered by the guest stars and the host in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Reviewing the formulation of the problems mentioned above, the researcher formulates the following two objectives of the study to conduct the research :

1.3.1 To investigate and identify the types of repair used by the guest stars and the host in *The Late Late Show with James Corden* based on conversational analysis theory.

1.3.1 To investigate and identify the function of repair completion uttered by the guest stars and the host in *The Late Late Show with James Corden* based on conversational analysis theory.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical significance in the field of linguistics, especially in improving conversation repair as one focus of conversation analysis.

Theoretically, the researcher expects this thesis can provide an adventure and a benefit for the readers and subsequent researchers to develop repair analysis in conversation. This can be a reference and additional insight about conversation analysis.

Practically, the thesis can be expected that the researcher can gain more knowledge about conversational analysis especially on repair. In addition, it will

be useful to increase the knowledge of english letters department student who are interested in linguistics and subsequent researchers. Hopefully, the readers of this research can be more aware of the phenomenon of repair that they often encounter frequently in their daily conversations; so they have new experience in language learning, especially conversational repair.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In conducting this study, the researcher intends to limit the problems to be discussed. According to Baxter (2010, p. 117), there are four approaches discourse analysis in particular linguistics research. They are Discourse Analysis (DA), Conversation Analysis (CA), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and Feminist Post-structuralist Discourse Analysis (FPDA). Those four approaches which conducts this study is Conversation Analysis (CA) where it is an approach that is truly accordance with the data source directly and spontaneously in talk show conversation.

Conversation Analysis has several scopes, include: Turn-taking, Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Sequence Organization and Repair. The researcher focuses on repair because repair is the most rarely found in previous studies and still has a very broad scope to be studied. From several discussions of repair, the researcher decides to examine what types of repair are used and what are the patterns of repair completion uttered by the guest stars who have careers as an actor and actress as well as a politician where their conversation must be

controlled in order not to damage the political atmosphere they serve also James Kimberly Corden conversation, as the host in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*.

The researcher limits the data which will be analyzed. That is on conversation repair uttered by the guest stars and the host of talk show by transcribing the conversation into the word by word and listening it repeatedly in order that the data are more accurate and the researcher will get the sign, it is repair. The theory used as reference material discussion is the thought of Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1977) to answer the types of repair, while to answer the patterns of repair is the thoughts of Zhang (1998) and Tang (2011).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Conversational analysis is a study of conversation in everyday interactions form that aims to explain the rules, structure, and sequence of interaction form, both in formal and informal conversation. (Hoey & Kendrick, 2017)

1.6.2 Repair is a closing term for a series of practices such as talk in interaction, with which all the problems are managed. Fox, et al. (2013, p.01)

1.6.3 *The Late Late Show with James Corden* is one of American talk show programs whose name has always been on YouTube, Twitter even Instagram with hundred thousand viewers per day on TV from Statista data. This talk show is conducted by CBS TV which airs on late night and hosted by a comedian new host starting since 2015, James Kimberly Corden.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the introduction, the researcher has already informed and explained some studies connected to this study. Furthermore, they will be systematically detailed in this chapter.

Theory becomes a serious concept as basic to conduct the study. The review of theory is very important to explain because it has purpose to give more understanding in analysis. Therefore, the researcher reviews the discussion and the explanation of the theory which connects to the study based on supporting literature references. Some theories related to the topic of the study are provided in this chapter. They are conversation analysis, elements of conversation analysis, repair, TV talkshow and The Late Late Show with James Corden. The following are the explanation :

2.1 Conversation Analysis

Conversation is an interaction between individuals and society reciprocally expressed in the use of language. Levinson (1983, p. 284) pours his idea that dominant talk which the members are free to utterance it alternately is the meaning of conversation. In the same way, Yule (1996, p. 71) adds, conversation is described as a dance where every movement causes synchronization and fluency.

In introduction of his book, Schegloff (2007, p. 13) underlines that he chose to use the term “talk-in-interaction” when referring to the word conversation. By

replacing the word conversation with the term talk-in-interaction, first Schegloff avoids negative connotation of conversation meaning which is considered as something trivial. Second, he attempts to expand the scope of what we are actually dealing with, so that an interactional setting which not contained in conversation word can be reached as well.

Runtiko (2016, p. 140) states that conversation is a form of communicative interaction cooperation. Hence, conversation is applied by humans everyday in their social interaction. Such as the argument presented by Liddicoat (cited in Saputri, 2015, p. 10), humans interact each other and develop their social relationship in daily life is through conversation. It is done spontaneously and randomly, so that the linguists are interested in conducting a study of conversation called Conversation Analysis.

Conversation Analysis (henceforth CA) is a study that analyzes conversation which can examine several factors involved in it. CA is one of language principal uses for socializing in human life. May (cited in Rheisa, 2014, p. 8) says that conversation is employing language for social purposes. In line with this, Sidnell (2013, p. 01) states that conversation analysis is the dominant approach for social interaction study in human society over the disciplines of Linguistics, Sociology and Communication.

American sociologists Gail Jefferson, Emmanuel Schegloff, and Harvey Sacks develop CA from natural conversation and non-manipulation which is collected as data then analyzed and could be made into a study. The rationale of CA methodology is three distinctive features of sequences contained in

interaction, those are; the understanding of a follow-up action which is indicated by the action in progress, the production of the follow-up itself, and its interpretation by the previous speaker. They are achieved systematically in ways that are common practices in social life (Heritage, 2001, p. 52).

According to Heritage (2001, p. 54), CA is a method developed in order to study social interaction with the main purpose of uncovering the basic settings of an action and social interaction. Furthermore, in terms of CA aspects applied is used to connect empirical findings about the arrangement in an action and social interaction with other characteristics of social actors and the event background.

Generally, conversation analysis aims to explain the rules, structure, and sequence of interaction forms. Whether it is in formal or informal conversation (Ghilzai, 2015, p.02). Moreover, he carries out an interactional data checks on human social action through CA. The result shows, that not only conversation of talk-in-interaction can use this approach, it can be expanded gradually for news interviews, lessons, media and clinical interaction. Thus, they conclude why talk in interaction is often preferred than conversation in nowadays. Schegloff 1968, Schegloff and Sacks 1973; Sacks 1992 (cited in Mazeland, 2006, p. 153).

Cook (1989, p. 52) quoting Levinson (1983, p. 286) writes that CA is often seen as a different study from discourse analysis. He also argues that CA is often associated with a group of scientists in United States known as Ethnomethodologist, because they (-ists) depart from the urge to find a variety of ways (-metholog-) that people use (-ethno-) to participate in an interaction and interpret it.

CA is indeed derived from ethnomethodology, but the analysis approach is different. CA concentrates on all the elements that are the details of naturally occurring conversations, represented in verbatim transcripts (word for word). The previous researchers had examined some examples of a symptom and tried to explain its systematic properties. With increasing number of studies, it is possible to describe the design of conversations in such detail (Levinson, 1983 in Potter and Watherell, 1987, p. 81).

According to Mazeland (2006, p. 153), CA is a study explaining the structures and practices of using language in talk in interaction which is one form of social action. Hence, CA usually begins with an effort to determine what actions taken by the participants of conversation. The aim is not to conduct a complete analysis about speech acts or something, but rather an initial description of action series seen as a good start for interaction analysis.

In social strata of society, there is a language of sense power that is fought for a certain position or known as “prestige” (Nurhayati, 2015, p. 87). The purpose of the statement is the existence of power language is an unavoidable reasonableness. It will bring up some improvements for language power. It happens because of the struggle to gain position and language power in their daily conversation. This phenomenon, conversation analysis is seen as a social success because the conversation requires some participants to complete the things that are done cooperatively.

A linguist named Harold Garfinkel develops CA as an interaction study approach which arises based on the ethnomethodological sociology tradition

(Liddicoat, 2007; Baity, 2019, p. 10). The sociology tradition includes the power of common sense, practice, and procedure in conversation which can be identified through actual events of social interaction.

Nowadays, CA is not only focus on daily conversation. CA has been developed by several previous studies to focus on interactions in the medical and clinical world, education, to news interviews that have no prior interaction scenarios. Eggins and Slade (1994, p. 25), in Anderson and Sharrock (1987) say that CA focuses on conversation because conversation is an easy source to get for cultural studies.

In principle, CA aims to find ways for participants to understand and respond the conversations between one participant and another in a turn to talk by emphasizing the order of behavior. That means CA can find unpredictable steps and sociolinguistic competencies that underlie the production and interpretation of conversations in which the order of interaction is regular (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2008, p. 12).

2.2 The Scope of Conversation Analysis

Based on Maynard (cited in Rheisha, 2014, p. 2) confirms that the scope of conversation analysis is very broad, including: adjacency pairs, turn taking, sequence organization, preference organization, and repair. Further, those scopes of CA can explain and answer the statement that in conversation, there is maximum standard for a normal silence period, which is about one second. More than that, silence will be considered as problematic.

2.2.1 Turn-Taking

Turn-taking is a process by which the roles of the speaker and listener change places. The shift process occurs because the speaker offers the opportunity to the listener, for example asking questions and the speaker provides a short gap in conversation. In line with what is stated by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974, p. 696-735), that “turn-taking is a process by which interactants allocate the right or obligation to participate in an interactional activity.” This means that turn-taking is an interacting process to carry out its rights and obligations to participate in interactive activities. From this definition, it is known that there is a process that requires turn-taking pattern. The same thing is also stated by Goodwin (1987) who said that turn-taking is a process of speaking in turns.

In his book, Mey (2001, p. 138) explains that the rules in a conversation are same as the traffic rules. The principle of conversation is to ensure that the flow of conversation remains *smooth*, not *obstructed* and not *afoul*. Therefore, in conducting conversation, setting system of turn-taking is needed.

Understanding of turn-taking is very important of communication success. Communication must walk in a both ways (some are listening and some are talking). With turn-taking, communication is expected to be balance and run smoothly because of the process of turn to speak according to the topic of talk.

In their writing introduction, Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974, p. 969), the initiators of CA in United States say that the setting of turn-taking in a conversation is fundamental. Turn is the most basic unit of conversation, which is

a change direction from the flow of talk that is characteristic of normal conversation, another case with a monologue (Sacks, cited in Mey, 2001, p. 139).

The theory from Sacks (1995) is mentioned, that there are two general rules in determining the next speaker. First, the first speaker can appoint the next speaker (current selects next), or second way is, the next speaker appoints himself to take turn to speak (self-selection).

For example:

Alice : You didn't come to talk to Agatha?

Grisham : No, Agatha and I are having a fight, after she went out with Tom and not with (me).

Amanda : Hah? Hahahahaha

Agatha : Well Grisham, you never asked me out.

(Sacks et al., 1974, p. 717)

The example above shows that Alice is the starter in conversation which means that she uses 'self-selection' technique. After she selects herself as the starter, she addresses a question to Grisham. Therefore, Alice employs a 'self-selection' technique and 'current selects next' technique.

2.2.2 Adjacency Pair

The simplest definition of adjacency pair as expressed by Pridham (2001, p. 26) is, pairs of utterances that usually occur together. Slightly different from Schegloff and Sacks as found in Schiffrin (1994, p. 236), they argue that adjacency pair is a sequence of two utterances, which are equivalent, produced by different speakers, the first and the second parts are in sequence, so that the first part requires a second part or a series of second parts.

Not much different with Cutting (2003, p. 30), he explains that, .. a conversation which contains a pattern occurs repeatedly, pairs of speech is adjacency pair.

Levinson (1983, p. 303) states that adjacency pair is part of a speech type in the form of questions, greetings, offers-acceptance, etc. In line with May's approach (1993, p. 243), adjacency pair is a sequence of two utterances contained in a conversation exchange. Furthermore, Levinson (1983, p. 303) says that adjacency pair is a type of pairing expression.

According to some definitions above, it can be concluded that adjacency pair consists of the first part and the second part which appear sequentially and produce a series of sentences in a conversation. Schegloff (1997) says that adjacency pair or subsequent utterance must be relevant conditions with the previous utterance.

According to Psathas (1994, p. 18), adjacency pair must consist of two speech turns, no less. Because of these two speech turns, two pair parts are formed, where the first part is produced by the speaker and the second part is produced by the partner's speech. The two parts are structured relatively and related to conditional relevance, such as the speaker's utterance which regulates what might appear as a response to his speech, and the response depends on what the speaker has said. In the process, these matched pairs take place with minimum time lag or use rapid shifts of speech.

If you look at the basic structure, it can be seen that there are many kinds of equivalent pairs, here are some examples:

Greeting – Greeting

Ellen : Hello, John. You look so good !

John : Hi, well thank you.

Question – Answer

Ellen : Do you watch the Korean movie?

John : Yes, I do.

Request – Acceptance

Ellen : Would you like to take the bread of me, please?

John : Sure, There you go.

Offer – Acceptance

Ellen : Do you want to eat noodle?

John : yes, please.

Invitation – Acceptance

Ellen : Let's move over there!

John : Sure, let's go!

(Levinson, 1983, p. 110)

From some of the examples above, we can classify this equivalent pair from the form of the response as follows:

1. Adjacency pair that requires verbal response, for example in adjacency pair types of questions and answers, where questions require an answer as a response in the form of verbal response.
2. Adjacency pair that requires non-verbal response, for example in adjacency pair the imperative form or an order that requires a response in the form of an action or also called non-verbal response.

3. Adjacency pair non-response, meaning this type of adjacency pair does not require a response at all because it is rhetorical. The two previous categories can also fall into this category.

If a conversation contains more corrective actions of various kinds, resulting in several adjacency pair in it, then the conversation can be said to be a conversation with a high degree of complexity. It is said that because in order to fulfill its original purpose, the conversation actor needs a long process. And generally speaking of this type contains several subscribers to conversational maxims.

From Schegloff's article, 'On Some Questions and Ambiguities in Conversation', written in 1972 and published in 1984, states that adjacency pair is a very strong form of sequential organization. It is possible that they are the most powerful sequential form of organization. They are considered important for the organization of the institution of talk.

2.2.3 Preference Organization

Basically, the first part containing a request or offer in conversation is usually made with the expectation that the second part will be acceptance. Structural acceptance is more likely than rejection. This structural possibility is called preference. This term is used to denote a socially defined pattern of structure and does not refer to any particular individual's mental or emotional desires. In this technical use of the word, preference is an observable pattern in speech and not personal desire.

In adjacency pair, the members in a conversation need to give significant reaction to the first pair part. However, the member might have a few elective reactions to achieve the conversation. The elective reactions empower the speaker to decline or accept a greeting, to give or reject a request and to concur or contradict an assessment. The elective reactions are called preference (Saputri, 2015, p.14). Atkinson and Heritage (1984) in Liddicoat (2007, p.110) notice that preference is a term used to portray the subsequent pair parts which are non-comparable with the principal pair parts.

Preference structure is divided into two parts, the preferred social activity and the dispreferred social activity. The preferred social activity is the next activity which is structurally expected and the unwanted activity is the next activity which is structurally unexpected. The activities which are created right away and average is called preferred activities. Meanwhile, the activity in which the creation is being postponed or kept away from is called dispreferred activities (Liddicoat, 2007, p.111).

Preferred activities incorporate agreements and acceptances while dispreferred activities incorporate disagreements, rejections, declining, and so on. Pomerantz (1984, p.64) through Hutchby and Woofit (2002, p.43) says that the organization of agreements is set apart as preferred activity and disagreement is set apart as the dispreferred activity. The view of preference organization is introduced as follow:

First part	Second part	
	Preferred	Dispreferred
Offer	Accept	Refuse
Assessment	Agree	Disagree
Blame	Deny	Admit
Invitation	Accept	Refuse
Request	Accept	Refuse

Table 1: The view of preference organization (Yule, 1996, p.79)

As displayed in the table above, according to Yule, there are two types of second part's conceivable reaction, preferred and dispreferred. Both are in a contrary manner. For instance, if the first part is about offering or inviting, the second part may acknowledge the offer or invitation (preferred) or reject it (dispreferred).

2.2.4 Sequence Organization

Mazeland (2008) says that sequence organization is an association of the turns to one another to make a cognizant series of coordinated conversation. A sequence, as expressed by Mazeland (2008), implies as an arranged series of turns through which members accomplish and organize an interactional action. As indicated by Schegloff and Sacks (1973), that sequence organization of conversation is organized by adjacency pairs. In line with that, Liddicoat (2007) characterized adjacency pairs as the fundamental unit of on which sequence of conversation is developed.

Cutting (2002) by means of Rheisa (2014) classifies sequence organization into four-point. They are pre-sequences, insertion sequences, opening, and closing sequences. The first term is pre-sequences which are organized by the first speaker to avoid dismissal from second speakers or to put more interactionally by escaping dismissal statement shows up in a discussion (Schegloff, 2007).

The second term is insertion sequences. Schegloff (2007) mentions that the place of insertion sequences is between base of adjacency pair, precisely after the foundation of first pair parts and before second pair parts. Furthermore, Rheisa (2014) expressed that insertion sequences might be in type of greeting, requesting information, asking question, and ordering.

The final term of sequence organization is opening and closing organization. A discussion has structure including opening and closing. The opening of discussion expects to start the discussion. It will in general contain a greeting, a request of wellbeing, and past references. While the end or the closing targets are to end the discussion. Liddicoat (2007) recommended that in a closing structure, it is desirable over start with pre-shutting prior to going to coordinate goodbye. Pre-shutting groupings might incorporate reporting the conclusion, making course of action, figuring out synopses and appreciating.

2.2.5 Repair

A few conversational issues, for example, mishearing, misconception, slip of tongue, mistaken word choice, inaccessibility of a word when required, and numerous others, may emerge in conversation (Schegloff via Kitzinger, 2012,

p.229). The term repair is presented by Schegloff et al. (1977, p.361-82) in a journal entitled *The Preference for Self-Correction in the Organization of Repair in Conversation*, which explain that repair refers to a methodology to distinguish and manage different conversational issues.

The member of conversation, whether it is the speaker or the recipient, utilizes repair not only to manage the conversational issue. They utilize repair to accomplish an effective conversation. Schegloff by means of Kitzinger (2012, p.229) underlines that by utilizing repair, the members in a conversation plan to guarantee that the conversation can proceed with in any event, when inconveniences emerge and the conversation can arrive at fulfillment.

The term repair is pertinent to all levels of discussion form. Repair, as verified by Liddicoat (2007, p.171), alludes to the cycles accessible to speakers through which they can manage the issues which emerge in talk. He adds that repair is a bunch of practices intended for managing troubles which arise in talk. As indicated by Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1977, p.723) repair instruments are intended to manage turn-taking blunders and violations. Conversation repair is coordinated sets of practices through which members of the conversation can manage and possibly to handle issues of talking, hearing, and understanding (Sidnell, 2010, p.110).

Levinson (1983, p.341) recommends the phenomena under the idea of repair. They are word recuperation issues, self-editing where no perceivable (ready to be seen) blunder happens, and rectification issue. Furthermore, he makes

sense of that repair sequence is started by some explanation such as asking for data, and apologizing.

The term *repair* is viewed as more fitting by conversational analysts than the term *correction*. Repair has more extensive idea than correction. Schegloff et al. (1977, p.363) accentuate that the term correction alludes to a demonstration of supplanting *incorrect* with *correct* one. Correction must be utilized when an error is seen in an expression. Meanwhile, repair can be utilized when there is no blunder or misstep associated with the expression. Overall, correction is not quite the same as repair, however it very well may be a piece of repair itself.

For example:

Dena : She's gone **to- oh, wait and till I show you the map where she's going**

Jo : Right.

(Liddicoat, 2007, p.171)

The example above shows that there is no mistake or error in Dena's utterance. However, there is a conversational problem in her utterance, i.e, unavailability of a word in the utterance. Dena wants to tell Jo the location of *she* but Dena does not know where the place is. In the end, she employs repair by recycling her utterance in order to complete the conversation.

As indicated by Schegloff (1997), repair is a sequence phenomenon that includes fixing sections. The process of repair involves repair-initiation and repair outcome. Repair-initiation plays a part as a sign to show issues that show up in a first talk and create setbacks to the following activity (Kohler, 2007). Repair-

initiation alludes to inconvenience source. Hence, Schegloff et al. (1977) had developed fix procedures into four kinds.

2.2.5.1 Types of Repair

Schegloff et al. (1977, p.364) define four types of repair based on who initiates the repair and who completes the repair. Repair can be initiated by the speaker of the trouble source (self-initiated repair) or repair may be initiated by the recipient (other-initiated repair). Furthermore, repair can be completed by the speaker of the trouble source (self-completed repair) or the recipient (other-completed repair). Below are the four types of repair proposed by Schegloff et al.

2.2.5.1.1 Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair is a type of repair in which the speaker of the trouble source indicates the trouble source, then initiates and completes the repair by the speaker himself. It can be inferred that the repair initiation and the repair solution is performed in the same turn. This type of repair is the most common repair. Kitinger (2012, p.230) states that in self-initiated self-repair, the speaker cuts-off his/her utterance to deal with the trouble source.

For example:

Hyla : This girl is fixed up on a **da-** a blind date.
(Kitinger, 2012, p.230)

The example above shows that Hyla cuts-off the production of the word *date* before its completion. She wants to say *a blind date*, however, she misses the word *blind* before the word *date*. She initiates repair by cutting off the word *date* then provides repair by inserting the word *blind*.

2.2.5.1.2 Other-Initiated Self-Repair

Other-initiated self-repair differs from self-initiated self-repair in term of who initiates the repair. The initiation of repair is carried by the recipient while the repair solution is provided by the speaker of the trouble source. Other-initiated self-repair is employed right after the trouble source turn. In initiating repair, the recipient Kitzinger (2012, p.249) states that other-initiated self-repair is effective for the recipient to deal with mishearing, misunderstanding and mispeaking.

For example:

Charles : Are they getting married?

Paul : **Who?**

Charles : Tim and Dave.

Paul : They have bought a house together now?

(Kitzinger, 2012, p.231)

In the conversation above, Charles' question leads to understanding problem. Paul, who is the recipient, does not understand the referent of *they*. Therefore, Paul initiates repair by saying *who?* and Charles provides a repair solution by giving elaboration of *they*.

2.2.5.1.3 Self-Initiated Other-Repair

This type of repair is the opposite of the second type of repair i.e. other-initiated self-repair. In self-initiated other-repair, the speaker of the trouble source indicates the trouble source and initiates repair while the recipient provides repair solution. Through this repair, the speaker implicitly requests the recipient to provide repair (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008, p.60), for instance when the speaker is unable to remember a term or name, as in the example below:

John : He had this uhm- Mister W-m whatever k- I can't think of his first name. Watts on, the one that wrote that piece
 George : Dan Watts
 (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008, p.61)

The example above shows that George experiences difficulty in mentioning a name. John only can mention the initial of the name, that is W. George initiates repair by saying *I can't think of his first name*. Following the initiation, John provides repair completion by mentioning the full name.

2.2.5.1.4 Other-Initiated Other-Repair

The last type of repair is other-initiated other-repair. Both the repair initiation and repair completion are carried by the recipient. The recipient indicates the trouble source in the speaker's utterance and s/he resolves the trouble by initiating and providing repair. Ian Hutchby and Robin Wooffit in their book entitled *The Foundation of Conversation Analysis* (2008, p.62) say that other-initiated other-repair has three tasks. They are indicating, exposing and locating and resolving the trouble source.

For example:

Milly : ...and then they said something about Kruschev has leukemia so I thought oh it's all a big put on.
 Jean : Breshnev.
 Milly : Breshnev has leukemia. So, I don't know what to think.
 (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008, p.62)

The example above shows that Milly mentions the wrong name. Therefore, Milly is the speaker of the trouble source. Jean, who indicates the trouble, provides repair by mentioning the right name in the next turn. Here, both the

initiation and completion of repair are carried by Jean. Therefore, Jean performs other-initiated other-completed repair.

2.2.5.2 Function of Repair Completion

Some researchers have an interest in conversation repair. Zhang (1998) interested in Mandarin Chinese Conversation. That research was conducted regarding the function of repair completion. In his research, Zhang (1998) preferred to select term trajectory and outcome to refer function of repair completion. He also proposed four function of repair completion: replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization. The detail explanation is presented below:

2.2.5.2.1 Replacement

The function is to substitute one word of the original utterance to another. In this kind of function, the interpretation of speech is adjusted by a speaker by keeping the syntactic structure of the original utterance intact.

Oprah : Would he[pause]did he ever beat you? (21/17:27-17:29)
(Rheisa: 2014).

From the example, it is clearly seen that Oprah performs repair when delivering her question to the guest star. She initiates and complete the repair by replacing the word *would* to the proper one *did*.

2.2.5.2.2 Modification

The function is to modify or to improve the intelligibility of the speech by inserting extra constituents or adding new words into the original utterance.

Oprah : How nervous are you?
 Michael : How what?
 Oprah : How nervous are you right now? (01/04:33-04:38)
 (Rheisa: 2014).

In that conversation, Oprah asks Michael in her first turn. However, Michael seems fail to hear and it causes Oprah needs to repair her previous utterance by modifying. The modifictaion is fixed by adding an adverb to complete.

2.2.5.2.3 Abandonment

The function is to abort the old utterance completely. Then, it is resumed by new utterance with new construction and leave the old utterance to be meaningless.

Oprah : Did you feel[pause]Smokey Robinson said this about you, and so have many other people, that you were like an old soul in a little body. (11/11:50-11:57)
 (Rheisa: 2014)

In her utterances, initially, Oprah intends to ask Michael. It is shown by the stucture of the sentence she stated. However, she seemed to get trouble to continue her words. It is indicated by pause. Thus, she abandons her utterance and it is continued with a new brand utterance.

2.2.5.2.4 Reorganization

The function is to reorganize the syntactic form of the utterance which has been uttered. The sentence in progress is interrupted and starts a new sentence by reorganizing the same material and uses them into a new structure.

Michael : What about all the millions of people, let's reverse it, what about all the millions of people who sits out in the sun, to become darker, to become other than what they are, no one says nothing about that. (30/24:22-24:32)

(Rheisa: 2014).

When delivering his explanation, Michael seems difficult to arrange his sentence. Thus, he repairs his sentence by reorganizing the old sentence.

2.3 *The Late Late Show with James Corden*

Most of talk show programs are recognized by host's name in the title as an indication how important the host based on his/her history in talk show programs (Timberg:2002). *The Late Late Show with James Corden* is one of television talk show that utilizes its host's name as the title. *The Late Late Show with James Corden* is an American comedy talk show in late-night which is conducted by CBS (Columbia Broadcast System) company, television city in Lost Angeles. The talk show is hosted by James Kimberly Corden thus well-known James Corden. Besides being a host of talk show TV program, James Corden is also an actor and comedian. He is contracted by CBS since 2014 till 2022 (August will be his last contract).

Historically, *The Late Late Show with James Corden* was initially first aired in January 1995 with its first host, Tom Snyder, followed by Craig Kilborn and

Craig Ferguson. So, James Corden was the fourth host of this talk show TV program.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

Research method is the order or structure of ways describing how to carry out a research based on procedures or research techniques. The research method is an important step to solve the research problems. In this part, the researcher would like to explain a method that used to analyze the data. This chapter deals with the research methods that discuss research design, data collection consists of data and data source, subject of the study, research instrument, collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher employs the descriptive-qualitative method which descriptive data were produced. Bungin (2007, p. 27) states that a descriptive-qualitative research uses theory to lead the researcher before collecting the data. The descriptive-qualitative research still can be categorized as qualitative research since the data are collected and analyzed irrespective of the figures.

The results of the data analysis of repair phenomena in the conversation among the participants in the talk show were presented in the form of lingual units, e.g. words, phrases, sentences, rather than in the form of numbers. It is in line with Vanderstoep and Jhonston (2008, p. 167) who state that the purpose of qualitative research is more descriptive than predictive.

3.2 Data Collection

This part presented research data and data sources, subject of the study, research instrument, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research were in the form of utterances uttered by the participants in *The Late Late Show*, the host is James Corden and his two guests, they are politicians and actor-actress. The researcher obtained the data from the transcript of conversation among the participants in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*.

Bodgan and Biklen (1982, p. 28) state that the data of descriptive qualitative research are in the form of words or pictures rather than in the form of numbers. Since the research applied qualitative approach, the data were in the forms of lingual units i.e., words, phrases, clauses, and sentences uttered by the participants involved in the talk show. Therefore, the data were taken from the utterances of the participants involved in the talk show. The contexts of the data were taken from the dialogues between participants in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The researcher obtained the data from the transcript of conversation among the participants in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*. The data of this research were collected by watching the talk show video namely *The Late Late Show With James Corden*. The researcher selected some episodes with Corden exactly four episodes for interesting talk show with some different winner of atletis

in different time. These episodes were considered excellent since it ran for 160 minutes instead of the 40 minutes duration of the ordinary episode. The researcher got the video of the talk show by downloading it on the internet.

The subject of this study are all of the participants in *The Late Late Show With James Corden* which consist of one host and four guest stars. The guest stars are the winner atletes who participate in different episodes. One episode consists of one guest star. These data are taken from video and by watching the video, the researcher transcript their conversation to start her analysis in conversational analysis.

3.2.3 Instrument

The main and primary instrument of a qualitative research was the researcher herself. It is in line with Creswell (2009: 175) who mentions in his book that the key instrument in qualitative research is the researcher him/herself. Therefore, the researcher played the role as the designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research findings (Moleong,: 2001, p. 121).

In addition, the researcher employed data sheets to note important information while observing the source of the data. The information that had been gathered in the data sheets were analyzed afterwards. The other secondary instruments used in this research were visual material: the video of the talk show and its trancript.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

This research employed visual analysis technique in which the utterances of the participants in four episodes video of a recorded talk show *The Late Late Show with James Corden* were interpreted and analyzed. The data collection was started by these following steps:

1. Downloading the videos of selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden* from official Youtube.
2. Taking the conversation transcript among participants of the talk show. In this process, the researcher organized these following steps:
 - The researcher clicked () in the bottom right of youtube video and chose 'open transcript' to open the transcript of the video.
 - After the transcript had been opened, the researcher copied for the next converted into Microsoft word (.docx file type).
 - Because Youtube only provided transcription based on the content of conversation, the researcher edited the rough transcript of videos based on each turn of participants when involving in the talk.
 - The next step, the researcher re-checked the transcript by reading the transcript while listening to the videos to make sure the appropriateness in both transcript and videos.
 - The last step, the researcher completed the transcript by employing orthography transcription convention (appendix 1).
3. Selecting the data from the transcript by underlining the utterances among participants which contained repair during the talk show. In this part, the

researcher noticed and underlined the utterances containing repair phenomena in order to collect the data.

3.3 Data Analysis

After finishing the data collection, the researcher analyzed the raw data that had been recorded in the data sheets. In qualitative research, the relation between data collection and data analysis is inseparable (Bungin, 2007, p. 107). In addition, the remaining steps of the data analysis are:

a. Identifying

The video from internet will be identified by concentrate to the conversation both of the host and the guests. Transcript the conversation will be the first step, and will continue with focus to the repair which have done by the host and the guests. In identifying the conversation, the writer applies some identities. This identifying repair, identify repair uttered by either the host or the guest, identify the reasons of repair. The sign of identifying repair is bold type.

The researcher also provided the initial form of 4 types of repair: self-initiated self-repair (SI-SR), self-initiated-other repair (SI-OR), other-initiated self-repair (OI-SR), other-initiated other repair (OI-OR), and 4 patterns of repair: replacement (RE), modification (MO), abandonment (AB), reorganization (RG).

The explanation of types of repair and the function of repair presents in a table. The table is seen below:

No.	Code	Explanation

Table 2. The view of explanation on types and function of repair

Code:

SI-SR: self-initiated self-repair **RE:** replacement
OI-SR: other-initiated self-repair **MO:** modification
SI-OR: self-initiated other-repair **AB:** abandonment
OI-OR: other-initiated other-repair **RO:** reorganization
CO: completion
RP: repitition
EX: exemplification
SPC: specification

b. Classifying

The researcher only provided one data sheet which were divided into two major categories namely types of repair and patterns of repair. All data found in the conversation among participants in the talk show were arranged in the data sheet. They were classified based on their types and patterns.

The form of data sheet

No.	Conversation	Types of repair				Function of repair							
		SI		OI		RE	MO	AB	RO	Others			
		SR	OR	SR	OR					CO	RP	EX	SPC
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													

Table 3. The view of data sheet on classifying data

c. Discussion

After all data were revealed, the next step is discussing. In discussing step, the researcher provided detail explanation of her analysis. The researcher also completed the analysis by giving an interpretation based on the result of the investigation.

d. Concluding

In the last step of data analysis, the researcher presented a brief explanation to conclude the result of this current research which covered two research questions in this study: type of repair, and pattern of repair completion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is divided into two main parts, research finding, and discussion. Research finding presents the detail explanation regarding to findings of repair analysis found among participants' conversation in *The Late Late Show with James Corden* in selected episodes. In addition, this part provides the discussion of the study.

4.1 Findings

This part presented the results of the data analysis. It aimed to find several types of flouting the maxims used by English department students of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya during the learning activity in speaking class and their reasons for flouting maxims. The finding section is divided into two parts following the research questions. First, the researcher presents the maxims flouted by the students. Second, the reasons for flouting maxims will be explained.

In this part, the researcher presents the result of analysis repair in selected episodes *The Late Late Show with James Corden* in a table. The table covers the frequency of occurrences of the type of repair, and pattern of repair. The table is seen below:

N o.	Type of repair	Pattern of repair								Total
		RE	MO	AB	RO	Other s				
						CO	RP	EX	SPC	
1.	SI-SR	17	6	12	1	12	5	3	2	58
2.	OI-SR	3	6	5	8	10	9	13	8	62
3.	SI-OR	6	3	1	5	3			5	23
4.	OI-OR	3							5	8
Total		29	15	18	14	25	14	16	20	151

Table 4: Finding of the Research

Code:

SI-SR: self-initiated self-repair

RE: replacement

OI-SR: other-initiated self-repair

MO: modification

SI-OR: self-initiated other-repair

AB: abandonment

OI-OR: other-initiated other-repair

RO: reorganization

CO: completion

RP: repitition

EX: exemplification

SPC: specification

4.1.1 Types of Repair in *The Late Late Show with James Corden*

As shown in an earlier table, types of repair which appear in the selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden* are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. the detail explanation of each type is presented below:

4.1.1.1 Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Based on the finding presented in at the previous section, self- initiated self-repair becomes the type of repair that appears most in the talk show. It means most of the participants of alk show have great awareness of the troubles of conversation they make. They initiate and repair the trouble by themselves. Therefore, in this case, they role as the repair initiator as well as the completor or repairer in once (one turn). Most of self- initiated self-repair happen in selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden* deal with the error which comes from the speaker's mind, not with a syntactic or grammatical error. Self-initiated self-repair of the talk show is shown in the following datum: syntactic or grammatical error. Self-initiated self-repair of the talk show is shown in the following datum:

JC : Thank you so much for being here. **I'm glad**
to see you. **When was the last time we saw each other?**
((laughing))
((applause))

A piece of utterance above happens in welcoming part. The host of the show (JC) invites his guest star to the stage. BW, as one of the guest star at that episode, comes to the stage and welcomed by the host. After saying hello and having a simple chatting with BW, the host expresses such an honor through that utterance. Before he repairs his word, he uses 'I am' to refer to himself (feeling happy). The choice of using "I am" is considered less precise by the host. It is signaled by his short pause then soon he repairs by "we're" to represent all the audiences (on stage and off stage) especially BW's fans even all the crew and other guest stars

of that show who feel the same as him for having BW at that show. Another self-initiated-self repair phenomenon is presented as this following datum:

BW : no. **Quagmire is ((hhh)). when I was a kid, my father used to buy me old radio dramas from the 40s and 50s. andso I would listen to these things and the commercials were intact. you know hear these old commercials. you know, autolite brand sparkplug the only sparkplug** for you and like everyone had this high-pitched voice which I guess it were more sensitive to the mid-range voice at that time. and they all sounded like quagmire and so that kind of stuck with me and when I was coming up with a voice for him that he is he began as a as a as an impression of 1950s.

The topic being discussed is about the characters of BW's movie. BW is an actor, politician, movie creator as well as dubber of cartoon characters. That part discusses the family guy movie which BW involved as the creator and also dubber of some characters of it. In a previous part, the host asks about some characters that he fills the voice for and how he gets inspiration to fill different kinds of voice for each character. BW replies by mentioning all of the characters (Peter, Brian, Stewie, and Quagmire) and tells one by one

how he gets the idea. The datum above is exactly when BW tells about the idea of Quagmire's voice.

When delivering his thought about Quagmire, BW firstly intends to directly describe it by starting "Quagmire is". However, he unconsciously says "hhh" while thinking to arrange some sentences to describe Quagmire before he decides to discontinue and leave the sentence unfinished. The "hhh" means the initiation of repair and soon he repairs by starting brand new sentences. He finds a new way to explain about the idea of Quagmire's voice by telling the story behind that leads to provide the answer of host's question (underlined sentence) rather than directly describe it. Other example appears in this following datum:

JC : and so I took my bike to the top of the hill and I started halfway down. I realized when I got halfway down, **it was one of those chains you know that the pedals start going and it doesn't slow so was going really fast** yeah and I couldn't stop it it was too late to bail.....

Known as the action hero star in some movies, the host wonders to ask JC how young he starts to doing something stunts or extreme things. That question stimulates JC to tell his childhood. He has hobby or habit to do something crazy like climbing at the top of trees, hanging off there, jumping

off, and riding a bicycle to the top of the hill. The example above is a piece of his extreme story and a little accident experienced by him when riding his bicycle.

To tell the chronology of the accident, JC starts by narrating “ it was one of those chains”. He does not give the detail about the chains but the hearers may understand that the chains of JC’s bicycle are in trouble. The utterance “you know” indicates the initiation of the repair done by himself. He completes the sentence by telling the pedals that going faster and faster that finally makes him fall.

Therefore, those examples are grouped into self-initiated self- repair, in which, the speaker initiates the repair and completes repair by him/herself in one turn.

4.1.1.2 Other-Initiated Self-Repair

Unlike the previous type of repair, in other-initiated self-repair, the initiation of repair and repair completion are done by different participants of the conversation. The first speaker repairs his/her utterances in a previous turn after being initiated by the second speaker or then called as interlocutor. The initiation performed by the interlocutors is mostly stimulated by a misunderstanding, mishearing, and non-hearing regarded to the first speaker’s utterances. The following datum is one of the examples of other- initiated self-repair found among the participants of the show:

JC :and when you do the hits you know the big other it does it vary from country to country **what songs get the biggest roar?**

BW : *ah not really I-*

JC :[so what what what's what's what is your biggest hits according to the crowd?

JC is known as a singer and songwriter. By the time the show held, he just recently launched his new album exactly his 41st album. In the show, he also performs a song from his new album. Knowing JC has reached a great number of album he created, the host is stimulated to know more about how BW gets his thought to write song, fits new material in his song, maintains to create a song that keeps being listened by his fans, and also what song that becomes the most favorite song according to the crowd.

In that occurrence, JC as the first speaker asks his guest by saying “what songs get the biggest roar?”. He expects the answer will be the precise answer, for example, the title of the song. However, The second speaker or interlocutor replies with such an unrelatable answer like “ah not really I” which signals misunderstanding happens among the first and second speaker. That utterance is considered as the initiation of repair which then the first speaker repairs his sentence by reorganizing the same topic to a new sentence. Another example of other-initiated self-repair is seen below:

B : **my name is Bean**

JC : *Bean?*

B : But it can be Ben

In *The Late Late Show with James Corden*, there is a red chair segment in the end of the show. In that segment, there are some people, two up to three people, sit on the red chair and tell a funny experience or story of their life. Those who sit on the red chair is selected randomly. Before starting to tell, the selected people introduce him/herself at the beginning of the section. The example above occurs when one of the red chair participants starts to introduce himself.

B, as the first speaker, introduces himself by mentioning his name “Bean”. JC as the second speaker initiates by uttering “Bean?” with a certain tone to express whether he gets trouble of mishearing or feels odd about the name he ever heard. Therefore, B repairs his previous utterance by replacing “Bean” to “Ben” that considered more familiar as a person’s name.

4.1.1.3 Self-initiated other-repair

Alike the latter type of repair, self-initiated other-repair shares act initiation and completion of repair. The difference is the first speaker has a role as ‘trouble maker’ of the conversation and the initiator of repair, while the repair completion is done by other participants involved in the talk (interlocutors). In most of the occurrences, this sort of repair happens because

the speaker experiences losing words or forget certain name of object and technical term while delivering his/her words. The example is seen in the datum below:

BW :part of my assignment is I have to go to the front to cover the soldiers there and I try to get out of it and blackmail the generals so he sends me to the front and where **I meet emily Blunt's characters essentially she is the warrior she is** (.)-

EB : [she's known as the full metal bitch

BW : yeah

BW and EB are involved in their new movie “Edge of Tomorrow” which recently launched by the time the show is held. Hence, the main topic talked in the show is about their movie and their characters. Earlier, the host asks BW to tell an incredible scene that involves both of them and some premises about the movie. That datum is the piece of BW’s explanation about his movie.

At the first turn, BW narrates about the certain scene of the movie. He starts by describing his character, his role, and his job or mission in the movie. Then, it is continued by the part in which he meets EB’s character of the movie. However, when describing EB’s character, he seems like difficult to put his thoughts in words. He pauses his description at the moment. It means he initiates for asking help to other participants of the talk to complete his words. EB, who knows well about her character in the movie, realizes the signal of repair initiation and directly completes the repair by describing her character in the following turn.

4.1.1.4 Other-initiated other-repair

The last type of repair is much like self-initiated self-repair in which the act of initiation and completion of repair are performed by one party only, the interlocutor or second speaker. The interlocutor is the one who notices the error and soon makes its completion. In most cases of other-initiated other-repair occurrences, the initiation sequence is missing. The case of other-initiated other-repair is shown at the datum below:

JC : until everything out tonight, as you're directing yourself Seth in the movie and **it's your is this your first scene kiss?**

BW : in in in the talking pictures yeah

On one stage with BW, JC is also invited to the show to share about his new movie that has been out by the time the talk show is held. Before the host interviews BW about his movie a far, he firstly shows a piece scene of movie video. The scene is set in a public place such a market when BW meets his ex-girlfriend dating with another man (her new boyfriend). To show his ex-girlfriend that he is okay even after having a broken heart, he plays pretend with JC, his counterpart in the movie, to behave as lovers. They behave as lovers do in common such as having a kiss to ensure his ex-girlfriend about their pretense.

In that part, the host asks him about kissing moment. Whether it BW's first scene kiss or not. However, before he gives direct answer yes or no, he utters "in the talking picture" to make sure the kiss which is meant by the first

speaker. He may experience mishearing or non-hearing or he is thinking about his other kisses (non-scene) when the first speaker says “scene”. So, he repairs the error as ensuring act before providing the answer.

4.1.2 Function of Repair Completion

Related to the second research question, the analysis finds several function of repair completion include all types proposed by Zhang (1998) and also four new functions of repair completion. The detail explanation of those types is discussed below:

4.1.2.1 Replacement

Replacement function is often used by repair completer to replace his/her word(s) with more appropriate or precise words. In this current investigation, replacement is a most used pattern by participants of selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden*. It is employed 31 times in the conversation. following is an example of the replacement pattern.

JC : did you- you married a **pop star**
you married **a pop singer?**

The example above is uttered when all the guest stars are talking about the relationship. After talking about BW’s relationship, it is the turn of BW to be interviewed about his relationship. By the time the talk show is aired, JC is being gossiped about his relationship with a girl named Jessica. Even, some sources report that they will get married. Thus, JC, as the host, intends to

clarify its truth by stating question above. In his question, initially, he uses “a pop star” to refer to BW’s girls. However, in a little while, he finds the more appropriate word to replace his previous word with “a pop singer”. It is meant to specify what kind of star she is. Below is another datum of replacement pattern found in the talk show.

JC : **I don't want you don't want your mother** to be down, your mother would be happier you know and she wouldn't and I would listen to all the reasons laterally when she got old because she died eventually at the ages she was 101.

That conversation is part of the section which talks about JC’s book. It is known that JC portrays his mother as the great character in his book. It stimulates BW as the host to ask about his mother. Later, JC describes and tells about his mother, his depressed mother. He also tells how he treats his mother during her illness, even when she is a little bit down for several weeks. When he is talking about his mother, firstly he says “I don’t want “. But, soon he replaces “you don’t want”. The replacement of subject “I” to “you” by JC is meant that it is not only himself, but all of the audience even people out there have the same feeling like him, wishing their mother in a good condition. Therefore, JC considers replacing “I” by “you” is more appropriate to put in his sentence.

4.1.2.2 Modification

Modification function is organized by inserting additional words to the original utterance to make it more informative. Modification pattern is found 10 times in this investigation. Below is an example of modification pattern:

JC : **how is** I said **how hard was it** as an actor not to do voices because that is kind of your life?

The example above is JC's question directed to BW. As has been mentioned previously, BW is an actor, movie director, as well as a dubber for several cartoon characters. The host is wondering about how challenging to do some different voices. The host intends to ask about the difficulty that may be faced by BW to do that role. However, in his first utterance, JC forgets to attach the word "hard" to refer to difficulties or obstacles to play that role. Therefore, JC modifies his utterance soon by inserting that word to become "how hard".

4.1.2.3 Abandonment

Abandonment function occurs when the repair completer abandons her/his utterances and starts with a brand new utterance. Consequently, the utterance in previous place becomes meaningless. In this investigation, the researcher finds 23 abandonment pattern of repair. the example is presented below:

BW :yeah, it was insane and I was very nervous for the whole thing. because it was at Kensington Palace and it was my first kind of royal encounter of sorts and **I was** ((hhh)) **Jon Bon Jovi was on stage and he was singing.** he was about to sing living on a prayer and he uhmm he kind of pointed to Prince William and said uhmm something like I hear you like to do this at karaoke night, karaoke boy-

Before BW gets her turn above, JC, as the host, shows the picture of her together with Jon Bon Jovi and Prince William. That picture stimulates BW to tell her very first experience to have music performance in the Royal Kingdom. She tells in details about her feelings even the moment when Prince William invites her to sing a song with him. She expresses her amazing feeling and could not put it in words. In her first sentence, she describes her feelings by saying "I was". However, she shortly abandons her utterance and starts a brand new utterance. She leaves unfinished utterance to be meaningless and starts her new utterances to tell about her partner at that time.

Abandonment pattern is also found in the datum below:

EB :I can just see it's just starting to unwrap. **he was** ((hhh)) **I really remember** like like guys please please

roll and I just looked at him and I just went this sucks like that and he looked to me and he goes it's a challenging.

The host is interviewing BW about her new movie. The example above is a part of BW's explanation about the process of shooting. She tells about the moment when she and JC, her partner in the movie, are being dropped out from the ship. She narrates in details about kinds of stuff used during the shooting and chronological action they should do. In the middle of her talk, she firstly says "he was" in which subject "he" refers to JC. Yet, she initiates repair by schwa "hhh" which means she finds difficulties to continue her sentence. Therefore, she abandons her utterance "he was" and starts with a brand new one "I really remember".

4.1.2.4 Reorganization

Reorganization function mostly occurs after the current speaker delays his/her sentence and start a new sentence by reorganizing the same material to put into new structure. Reorganization pattern is employed 5 times in this talk show.

Reorganization pattern is seen in this following datum:

JC :are other things you would do differently do you look back kind of thing actually I could have had a lot better I could have done something?

BW : yeah clearly we all make mistakes.
 none of us are perfect. we all make
 mistakes in every walk of life and I
 certainly made them and-

JC : **[what the thing is ?**

The conversation above is preceded by JC's question about BW's book. BW is known as writer and cricket player as well. In a previous turn, BW gives details about his book to the audience. The book is about life such a motivational book. The book tells about how common people walk in their life, how they face their problem, achievement, regret, and many more. BW's explanation inspires JC to ask BW about somethings which he maybe want to make them better in his current life. Unfortunately, JC's sentences is too long and BW does not catch the exact question he asks. Consequently, BW does not provide a precise answer for the question. BW answer becomes the initiation of the repair. Therefore, JC as the first speaker completes the repair by reorganizing his sentence to be brief and to the point.

4.1.2.5. Completion

Completion is a function of repair which enables participants to complete his/her incomplete utterances in an ongoing conversation. This function is mostly used to repair errors caused by losing words or difficulties to express his/her thoughts experienced by the speakers. Completion pattern is employed 15 time in this current analysis. The example is presented below:

JC : **I was** I don't know **four or five years old** that climbed at the top of trees and kind of hang off as the wind is going.

The context of that conversation is when BW is asked by the host about his first time for doing stunts. While answering the question, he is trying to recall his memories about that. When he utters “I was...” he seems not sure with the words in his mind. Therefore, He delays his utterance and completes it later with “four or five years old.” The same case is also presented in this datum below:

JC : there's actually a lot of fun. because you're trying to figure out how many different ways. **it's very** it becomes very **it's very funny** how many different ways I can.

Those utterances are stated by JC as his response to the host's question in the previous turn. The host asks him about the difficulties to be an actor in most action movie. Unexpectedly, he says that it is a funny thing for him. He tries to express his feelings through his words. However, he faces difficulty to find appropriate words to complete his sentence. Therefore, he suspends his utterance a while until he finds the best word “funny” to complete.

4.1.2.6 Repetition

Repetition is one pattern of repair completion that used by participants to repair their problematic word by repeating that word itself. Repetition pattern may occur in form of pure repetition or with little modification. This case below is an example of repair completion by employing repetition pattern:

JC : but talking to people that you work with you always that you are known as this kind of the positive force on set, you know **we can do this** that kind of yeah **we can do this**.

Those utterances above are based on JC's knowledge about BW who was known as the one who always gives positive vibes and supports to his team or crew. The sentence "we can do this" is stated by JC as an initiation of BW's words to give support and motivation to his crew of a team. "that kind of" is considered as a signal of initiation for JC to arranging another motivational sentence. Unfortunately, he fails and repairs his trouble by repeating his words.

4.1.2.7 Exemplification

Exemplification is one repair pattern that has a function to give more detail information by providing an example. This pattern is used by repair completer in conversation to make their utterance clearer for the interlocutor. Exemplification pattern is found 3 times in this investigation. Below is an example of exemplification pattern of repair:

BW : = and he was so cute about it and then **protected me, helping me downstairs,** but he was almost overboard./

Talking about her new movie, BW is asked by the host to tell the audiences some scene when she was pregnant during the shoot. She tells the process of shooting which is helped by stunts. She also tells that JC, her partner in the movie, is worrying about her. The example above is a part of BW's statement about that. She tells that he tries to protect her. To make her utterance clearer, she provides the example of kind of protection he does for her, helping her downstairs.

4.1.2.8 Specification

Specification pattern of repair is employed 3 times in selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden*. This pattern is mostly used by repair completers to specify the error of the talk by giving a clear reference. The following datum is an example of specification pattern found in the analysis:

BW : **I have not** *I mean* **not not a late-night show**

Utterance stated by BW above is functioned as the answer of the host's question in the previous turn. The host asks him whether he is ever invited in British talk show before or not. BW answers him by saying "I have not". However, he completes his words with "not late-night show" to specify kind of talk show he ever had. It implies that his attendance in *The Late Late*

Show with James Corden is his first time for coming in American late-night show. Nevertheless, he has had other kinds of American talk show such as breakfast show previously.

4.2 Discussion

In this present research, the researcher analyzes conversation repair in selected episodes. Based on research questions mentioned in chapter 1, this research investigates types of repair, and patterns of repair in selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden*. The researcher takes the data from video of its episodes. Initially, the researcher analyzes the first video, and the results show that all four types of repair proposed by Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sack are found in the videos. Type of repair which dominates in the conversation among the participant of the talk show is self-initiated self-repair. Alike type of repair, four functions of repair proposed by Zhang (1998) also found in the analysis. Even, the researcher finds two other patterns of repair in that video, completion, and repetition. However, not all type of position of repair is found in the talk show. Transition space and fourth position repair is missing in the first video.

Regarding qualitative research, researcher analyzes the second video to complete the missing types of repair investigation. The results of the second video analysis is more vary. All types of repair, and pattern of repair are discovered in the talk show. Even, the researcher finds two new other patterns of repair, exemplification, and specification.

The finding served in table covers the results of two videos that have been analyzed by researcher. As finding tells, four types of repair are found in those videos. They are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. In addition, self-initiated self-repair gains a greatest number among other types of repair. Participants of *The Late Late Show with James Corden* tend to initiate the errors and complete the repair by themselves. Kinds of errors which motivate the participants of talk show to perform this type of repair mostly caused by the trouble inside speaker's mind. On the other hand, other-initiated other-repair becomes the most infrequent type which is found in the investigation. It rarely happens because, in some cases, the opportunity of another speaker to initiate and complete the repair is restricted by the current speaker who holds the floor.

To answer the last research question, in her analysis, the researcher finds all of the pattern of repair proposed by Zhang (1998) in those videos. The pattern of repair that most often employed by participants of the talk show to repair their problematic words or utterances is replacement pattern. It reaches 31 times used by the participants of the talk show. Besides, Abandonment pattern occupies the second pattern mostly used after replacement. It is employed 23 times in conversation. In addition, in conducting her analysis, the researcher finds four other patterns of repair i.e. completion, repetition, exemplification, and specification. From those other patterns, completion becomes the way most used by participants. The participants tend to use completion pattern when they

experience difficulties in preparing words in their mind in a while. Yet, they are still trying to continue their utterance.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last section of this research. It consists of two parts. The first part provides a brief conclusion of the findings in this research. In the second part, the researcher suggests further researches related to this present study.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter, some points should be concluded. This research focuses on conversation repair in selected episodes *The Late Late Show with James Corden*. The episodes are chosen based on the guest stars of the show. In her research, some points should be concluded. The researcher applies Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sack's theoretical framework of conversational analysis. In their theory, they propose the scope of conversational analysis including of turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization, sequence organization, and repair. However, the researcher only takes repair as the focus of this present study. In her focus, the researcher investigates type of repair, and pattern of repair in selected episodes of *The Late Late Show with James Corden*.

Related to the first question of this study, from 151 data of repair found in this investigation, four types of repair proposed in theoretical framework are found in this analysis. They are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other repair. Self-initiated self-repair gains 58 times of the total occurrences. It is a very extreme number compared

with other types of repair. It shows that the participants of the talk show tend to be able to indicate their problematic words or utterances then repair them by themselves without giving the turn to the second speaker of the interlocutor. In the second level, other-initiated self-repair attains 62 times of the total of data. It is then followed by self-initiated other-repair as the third level which appears 23 times in those episodes. Then, in lowest level, other-initiated other-repair occurs only 8 times from the analyzed videos.

5.2 Suggestion

This current study has successfully investigated conversation repair as one part of conversational analysis concern proposed by Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sack in a talk show. This study also employs collaboration theory by Zhang (1998) to reveal function of repair. For further study, the researcher truly suggests to future researchers to be more focus on certain orientation of repair, self-initiation or other-initiation. It will lead to depth- investigation of a certain type of repair. In addition, future researchers can also select another object to be analyzed. It may be in form of daily talk with more casual setting such as interaction in family dinner, friend sharing, partnership, etc. Those settings of talk provide more natural conversation. To gain those kinds of data source, the next researchers can employ recording and observation as the instrument of study.

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