

**CONVERSATION REPAIR USED BY DONALD TRUMP AND  
JOE BIDEN IN THE FINAL U.S. PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE**

**THESIS**



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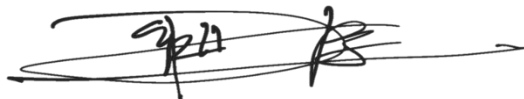
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## ABSTRACT

Rossi, F. (2022). *Conversation Repair Used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the Final U.S. Presidential Debate*. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: conversation analysis, conversation repair, and presidential debate.

This study aims to find out the types of repairs uttered by the presidential candidates of the United States, Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the final presidential debates in 2020. In this research, the researcher focused on conversation repair research on presidential debates, especially the final 2020 presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher explains the types of repairs that occur, how the repairs were performed by Donald Trump and Joe Biden, and comparisons of the types of repairs among the finding data.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher collected data by transcribing a video of the 2020 presidential candidate debate, taken from video on the NBC News YouTube channel. Furthermore, the researcher identified the type of repairs that occurred using the code according to the types. Then the researcher classified the data that had been identified to determine the type of repair, how the repair process occurs, and a comparison of the types of repair uttered by participants in the formal presidential debate.

As a result, the researchers found three of the four types of repair used by participants in the 2020 formal presidential debate. The researcher found 98 utterances containing the types of repair strategies uttered by participants in the debate. The two participants said self-initiated self-repair with 91 utterances, self-initiated other-repair with 4 utterances, and other-initiated self-repair with 3 utterances. Based on several types that have been found, the type most frequently encountered is the type of self-initiated self-repair mentioned by the two debate participants. The type of self-initiated-other repair is the second type of repair that most often occurs in presidential debates. Other initiated self-repair is the third type of repair that most often occurs in presidential debates. Joe Biden has a fairly dominant result with a total of 62 data where he often carries out the repair process. Researcher indicate that Joe Biden's ability to deal with debate situations may be less than Donald Trump's.

## ABSTRAK

Rossi, F. (2022). *Perbaikan Percakapan Digunakan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden dalam Debat Presiden A.S. Terakhir*. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: analisis percakapan, perbaikan percakapan, dan debat presiden.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh calon presiden Amerika Serikat, Donald Trump dan Joe Biden pada debat final capres tahun 2020. debat presiden terakhir 2020 antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden. Peneliti menjelaskan jenis perbaikan yang terjadi, bagaimana perbaikan dilakukan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden, dan perbandingan jenis perbaikan di antara data temuan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mentranskrip video debat capres 2020 yang diambil dari video di channel YouTube NBC News. Selanjutnya peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis perbaikan yang terjadi dengan menggunakan kode sesuai dengan jenisnya. Kemudian peneliti mengklasifikasikan data yang telah diidentifikasi untuk menentukan jenis perbaikan, bagaimana proses perbaikan terjadi, dan perbandingan jenis perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh peserta debat presiden.

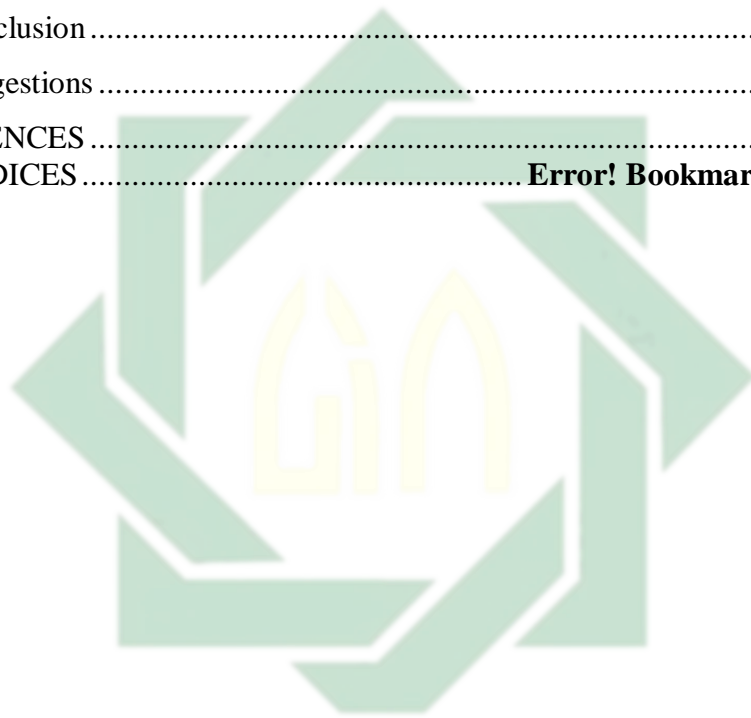
Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan tiga dari empat jenis peningkatan yang digunakan peserta debat resmi capres 2020. Peneliti menemukan 98 ucapan yang berisi jenis-jenis strategi perbaikan yang diucapkan oleh peserta debat. Kedua peserta mengatakan *self-initiated self-repair* dengan 91 ucapan, *self-initiated other-repair* dengan 4 ucapan, dan *other-initiated self-repair* dengan 3 ucapan. Berdasarkan beberapa tipe yang telah ditemukan, tipe yang paling sering dijumpai adalah tipe *self-initiated self-repair* yang disebutkan oleh kedua peserta debat. Jenis *self-initiated-other repair* merupakan jenis perbaikan kedua yang paling sering terjadi dalam debat capres. Perbaikan *other-initiated self-repair* adalah jenis perbaikan ketiga yang paling sering terjadi dalam debat presiden. Joe Biden memiliki hasil yang cukup dominan dengan total 62 data dimana ia sering melakukan proses perbaikan. Peneliti menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan Joe Biden untuk menghadapi situasi debat mungkin lebih rendah dari kemampuan Donald Trump.

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

Background of the study, problems of study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, as well as the definitions of key terms are all covered in this chapter.

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

The importance of language to human life cannot be overstated. They are able to convey their ideas and feel more in touch with one another through the use of language in their conversation. Through communication, humans can share thoughts or ideas to fulfill their needs. Saussure (1974, p.16) states that "language is a sign that expresses ideas, and it is therefore comparable to a system of writing." Saussure's statement explains that language is a sign that aims to express ideas so that they can be compared with the writing system.

However, throughout the process of communication, there are instances when what individuals say and what they mean are not necessarily the same. This can happen while people are communicating. Therefore, in order to have effective communication, both the speaker and the listener must work together to accomplish the communication goal. In the language phenomenon that occurs in society, speakers sometimes do not realize that they have made some mistakes, the field of communication and the repair of speech and conversation becomes essential to be observed.

Conversation is an action that humans usually do when they communicate each other by using the language. Every human being requires a conversation to

sustain their life and establish social relationships between individuals. As According to Liddicoat (2007), conversation is one of the most prevalent applications of human languages. This is how people socialize, build, and maintain their connections. The conclusion drawn from the statement is that social contact happens when there is a conversation.

In general, conversation participants engage and share information to express their intentions, either by spoken or written language. However, speakers can make mistakes when communicating their message during a conversation, so misunderstandings between conversation participants are likely to occur. As a result, the speaker or listener must restate or correct the point of error. Liddicoat (2007) also mentions that to have a conversation, it is not uncommon for the speakers to fumble their words when they are speaking. Conversation Analysis (CA) is the term given to the research that is conducted by examining speech mistakes that occur in conversation.

A method to the study of spoken speech known as Conversation Analysis (CA) investigates how individuals handle the conversational interactions they have with one another (Paltridge, 2006). The study of communication management and the ways in which individuals express themselves via their utterances in the course of conversation are the primary focuses of conversation analysis. Conversational analysis aims at conversation and its analysis, in other words that theory focuses on identifying and understanding language patterns in an interaction.

Conversation analysis attempted to recognize, evaluate, and comprehend speech as a key part of social life among humans (Sidnell, 2010). Based on these two points of view, it is possible to draw the conclusion that conversational analysis is a method for understanding social interactions that aims to investigate, recognize, and comprehend the conversations that make up social life. There are several approaches to analyze and identify a conversation in conversation analysis including; turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization, sequence organization, and repair. Moreover, the primary emphasis of this study is conversation analysis using a repair technique.

Liddicoat (2007) said that conversation repair refers to the methods accessible to speakers for addressing issues that develop in conversation. From the statement that Liddicoat said it can be concluded that repair is a series of techniques for coping with issues that arise during the conversation. According to the notion put forward by Paltridge (2006), the method by which a speaker corrects their own statement or even the phrase of another speaker is called conversation repair.

It is said by Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks, (1977), that the term in conversation analysis slightly avoid "correction" and lead to "repair". It aims to pinpoint phenomena that are widespread in conversation and identify areas that have to be repaired. Some of these statements mean that conversation repair aims to repair something wrong in a conversation, both for itself and to justify something that others have stated. Conversation repair is also an approach that addresses a problem in a conversation. Conversation repair confirms and resolves

a problem as well as understands and identifies communicative phenomena that occur in a conversation.

Several studies on conversational analysis have been carried out by previous researchers. In order to find gaps and prevent duplication of analysis, the researcher examined several related previous studies. *Repair Strategies in Online Chat: A Conversation Analysis*, which was accomplished by Ari Tiara (2018), is the subject of research that was done on conversation analysis. She discovered that the participant in Calterone 33 used all kinds of repair strategies, the most common of which was other-initiated self-repair, which occurred 52.5 percent of the time. It suggests that Calterone 33 has the propensity to initiate repair from the mistakes made by others, which are influenced by a different understanding of the subject matter. They initiate conversations with others to get insight into the nature of the problem.

Another study about conversation repair was conducted by Muhimah (2018) about *A Conversational Analysis of Repair Uttered by Paul and Alex in In Treatment Season 1*. The purpose of this study is to identify and characterize the different forms of repairs, as well as to represent the different locations of repair and to analyze the various patterns of repair completion. The researcher investigated the many different kinds of repairs and where they were carried out by using Schegloff's theory. According to the findings, ninety data points were collected for repair utterances that participants in In Treatment Season 1 provided. The discussion that includes self-initiated self-repair, transition space repair, and

the elaboration pattern is the data that occurs the most often throughout the sequence.

A study conducted by Almira Irwaniyanti (2018) discussed about related theory is *Conversational Repair Organization in an Indonesian EFL Classroom and its Implication to the Classroom Dynamics*. She found that the analysis revealed the students' Self-Initiated Self-Repair (SISR). She found that the finding revealed that Self-Initiated Self-Repair (SISR) types emerge and is used by the students most often, making it the most common repair approach. The students of EFL tend to use more specific or 'stronger' initiations in terms of the repair initiation technique. As for the study's implications toward ELT, especially in Indonesian ELF Class, the teacher is expected to provide more fluency practice for the students and reinforce the student to use English even for things outside the task-work, such as initiating the ELT repair.

The preceding research was carried out by Nazela (2019) focusing on *Conversational Structure Analysis in Police Forensic Investigation*. The researcher evaluated the conversational structure that is found in it. The conversation structure was the primary focus of the research, which included not only conversation repair but also adjacency pair and turn-taking as subtopics. During the interview that the suspect and the police conducted as part of the investigation, the dialogue repair was brought up. The researcher concluded that self-initiated self-repair is the most common form of repair since it was discovered 16 times. In comparison, self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated



self-repair were found twice, while other-initiated other-repair was not found at all.

Baity (2019) performed the most recent research on *Conversation Repair in Chosen Episodes of the British Late Night Talk Show "Graham Norton Show."* This study studied the kinds of repairs, their positions, and their patterns in the selected episodes. The data for this linked study were extracted from The Graham Norton Show's YouTube channel's transcribed videos, and the researcher picked the episodes based on the number of views for each video. The researcher selected the episodes with the maximum views on its YouTube account. Consequently, the talk program included four sorts of repairs: other-initiated other-repair twice, self-initiated other-repair six times, other-initiated self-repair seven times, and self-initiated self-repair eighty-one times.

Puspitarani, P. (2021) conducted the research regarding conversation repair in the *Male-Female Conversation Repair in 2016 United States Presidential Debate*. The researcher focuses on the types of errors found by the two debate participants, namely Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the repair process that occurred after the occurrence of this type of error, and ended with the differences in the data findings between the two speakers. The findings of this study indicate that there are four types of errors and two types of repairs that were uttered by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Focusing on the findings of this type of repair, Donald Trump only has forty nine times self-

initiated self-repairs. Meanwhile, Hillary Clinton has nine times self-initiated self-repairs and 1 time other-initiated self-repair.

Sakdiyah (2021) conducted the research regarding conversation repair in "*Study of Conversation Repair between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in Presidential Debate*" The researcher focused on conversation repair found in the presidential debate between Donald J Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher explained the types and strategies of conversation repair in the presidential debate. The results of this study found that there were 54 data conversation fixes used by Donald J Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debates. Of the 54 data found by the researcher, there are 3 types of conversation repair and 4 strategies of conversation repair used by the speakers

Although previous research discussing conversation repair has yielded significant findings. Most of these studies use films, speeches, forensic investigations, talk shows and presidential debates as research subject data. However, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there is still little research on conversation improvement analysis in presidential debates.

This research is slightly in line with Puspitarani (2021) and Sakdiyah (2021) regarding the analysis of conversation improvement in presidential debates. However, several things that distinguish this research from previous research include; firstly, research conducted by Puspitarani (2021) analyzed types of errors and types of repairs using the two presidential candidates by adding the issue of gender. In the results of the data findings, only 2 types of repair were found,

namely SI-SR and OI-SR. The salient difference between the two research is that previous research used male-female participants, while the current research only focuses on male participants.

Another research was conducted by Sakdiyah (2021). She conducted an analysis of the presidential debate which is the same as the current research, but in the different episodes. In his analysis, only 3 types of repairs were carried out by the participants in the presidential debate, namely SI-OR, OI-SR, and OI-OR. The situations and conditions during the dialogue in the presidential debate were very intense. In addition to finding the types of conversation improvement, the researcher also investigates how speakers improve their speech and how the types of repair compare.

Researcher used presidential debates, because the capabilities and power of each presidential candidate should have a qualified background. Researcher was interested in whether this assumption will support the research that only a small amount of data will be found due to the participants' ability to deal with a conversation with great pressure. Researcher was also interested in whether precisely because both of them have good speaking skills, the data found is more varied.

Political debate is a process of community political approach through an exchange of ideas which implies that political debate must be a vehicle for political education for the community that teaches and shapes people's political attitudes and behavior to be more rational, willing to accept differences, and

participate based on shared awareness to build the nation and state. It also aims to realize people's lives increasingly aware of their rights and obligations, moral responsibility, social order, as well as forming polite, cooperative, mutual respect and not anarchist (destructive) political behavior. The implementation of political debate in society must pay attention to ethical and normative signs. Moral or ethical is a code of practice in politics that must pay attention to cultural, customary, and moral values that live and are maintained by the community. At the same time, normative is a code of practice in politics based on the government's standard rules for the common interest in national and state life.

Presidential debate is a debate event to show how worthy someone is to carry out a position as president. This event is usually held before election time and according to the selected candidate. The two candidates will argue with each other about a predetermined topic of discussion. The results of the debate between candidates will support the election results that will be held later.

## **1.2. The Problems of the Study**

1. What types of repairs were performed, and how did Donald Trump and Joe Biden repair their utterances in the final 2020 presidential debate?
2. How did the types of repairs of Donald Trump and Joe Biden compare in the final 2020 presidential debate?

### **1.3. Significance of the Study**

This research has the potential to make a significant contribution to linguistics, especially conversation repair. This study is anticipated to explain the utterances of Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the 2020 presidential debate, the types of repair and the manner in which Trump and Biden repair their speech, as well as How Donald Trump and Joe Biden's repair types compare. From the results, the reader can get a better understanding of the phenomenon of repair. Reader will also be presented with valuable examples that will be seen during the debate, not just with definitions. They can also see that repair has different kinds and patterns. In addition, it is also hoped that the reader of this study can be more aware of the repair phenomena that they regularly face daily conversation to gain new language learning experience, particularly in conversational repair.

Furthermore, the study is also expected to be a reference for other researchers who interested in a related subject. The researcher hopes that this research can lead to new findings related to conversation repair analysis as a guide for further research. Through this research, the researcher hopes that readers can understand the phenomenon of repair, especially the types of repair uttered by speakers and how to repair their speech in a conversation, as well as compare data from the findings that have been found.

### **1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study focused on conversational analysis (CA). The final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden is the subject of this study. The

researcher then examined the data findings to examine the research questions raised. The current study concentrated on the repair side, one of the CA varieties that Joe Biden and Donald Trump utilized in the presidential debate. The theory put forward by Gelaykens (1994) serves as the foundation for study. Furthermore, the moderator's conversation repair will not be counted because of the study's limitations.

### **1.5. Definition of the Key Terms**

**Conversation Analysis:** a method to the study of social interaction designed to examine, recognize, and comprehend social conversation.

**Conversation Repair:** an approach to how the speaker recognizes a speech error and tries to repair it.

**Presidential Debate:** a formal debate in which presidential candidates articulate their visions and missions, political stances, and strengths.

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## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter examines numerous theories relevant to the research. The researcher applies an approach to conversation analysis that emphasizes conversation repair. In this chapter, the researcher discusses the related theories of conversation analysis, conversation repair, and political debate.

### **2.1. Conversation Analysis**

Language has an essential part in human communication. It intends for them to express their thoughts and connect with one another. Conversation is one of the most widespread uses of language. It is required to sustain life and preserve human social relationships. People must express their intents to satisfy their demands through communication of their thoughts and ideas. Saussure (1974, p.16) states that "language is a system of sign that express ides, and it is therefore comparable to a system of writing. The alphabet of deaf-mutes, symbolic rites, polite formulas, military signals, et.”

Linguists have come up with a variety of definitions for the concept of conversation. According to the first theory, Conversation Analysis (CA) is an approach to the study of spoken discourse that examines how individuals manage their conversational interactions (Paltridge, 2006). Whereas, Mazeland (2006, p. 153) states that A's framework, which formerly focused on conversational discourse, has been gradually applied to the study of other types of discourse, including as medical and clinical contact, lessons, and news interviews. Another

theory, according to Liddicoat (2007, p. 6), conversation analysis is the study of talk in interaction. Conversation analysis is a sort of interaction analysis that interprets the speaker's language use by focusing on everyday interactions.

Conversation analysis (CA) research is commonly associated with linguistic disciplines like pragmatics, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics. Conversation Analysis (CA) has several approaches to analyze the conversation includes; turn-taking, adjacency pair, preference organization, and repair.

## **2.2. The Types of Conversation Analysis**

According to Paltridge's theory (2006), conversation analysis covers various methods for evaluating conversations, including adjacency pair, preference organization, turn-taking, and repair.

### **2.2.1. Turn-Taking**

According to Sacks (1994, p. 216), there are always 'turns' in everyday conversation. A change in the direction of the speech flow is referred to as a turn in the conversation. Cutting (2002, p. 29) says that all participants in a dialogue handle collaboration through turn-taking. That statement also points out that only one person speaks at a time in the regular, civilised discussion. The others are awaiting their "turns."

Communication must go both ways, with some listening and some talking. So that the comprehension of the turn-taking patterns is very important in successful communication. Therefore, the turn of speech pattern, it is hoped that



conversation will be balanced and occur smoothly because of changing speech according to the topic of conversation.

Turn-taking is the process by which the roles of the speaker and listener change positions. The turning speech method occurs because the speaker offers the listener opportunities, for example, asking questions and the speaker gives short replies in the conversation. Levinson (1983, p. 296) depicts the turn-taking scheme as follows: one participant (x) speaks and then stops; another participant (y) says and then stops; and so on. As a result, a pattern of conversation between two participants emerges: X-Y-X-Y-X-Y.

According to Yule (1996, p. 72) in *Pragmatics*, the floor is an aspect of the organization of turn-taking. He says that the right to speak can be characterized as the floor. Whereas another theory stated by, Cutting (2002, p. 27) states that There is a preference for how long a debate speaker should keep the floor. Every civilization has its own set of choices. Common errors often occur in conversations.

It is the moment in a discussion when the current speaker takes a breath, has nothing more to say, or indicates that his or her contribution is concluded (Mey, 1994, p. 217). Transition Relevance Places (TRP) are when the role of the speaker shifts from one participant to another during a conversation. Listeners must pay close attention during conversations with various participants to determine when a TRP may occur for the purpose of losing the opportunity of a turn to someone else (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 1998: 52). According to Cutting (2002, p. 28), TRP points to a dialogue where a change or turn is imminent. By convention, the end of the

present speaker's statement indicates the conclusion of his or her turn in a discussion.

### **2.2.2. Adjacency Pairs**

Chaika in the book entitled *Language as a Social Mirror* (1982, p. 76) states that these occurrences are conversational sequences in which one engages in a dialogue. A particular utterance stimulates a specific intention. Furthermore, Chaika (1982, p. 76) gives many examples, such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, complaint-excuse, apology, denial, request/command-acceptance, or rejection compliment-acknowledgement, farewell-farewell. In changing the topic of conversation, there are structured conversational exchanges that must be considered. Conversation exchange can occur when there is initiation by one of the speakers.

The adjacent pair is a collection of two utterances produced by two distinct speakers and classified as part one and part two. The order of speech in a conversation will give certainty of the participants' information with the presence of an adjacent pair of speeches. Adjacency pairs are a conversation unit that contains a turn to speak between two speakers. An adjacency pair consists of two utterances includes; the first utterance is the initiation utterance against the second utterance and the second speech is a follow-up or response to the first speech.

Example of an adjacency pair can be seen below.

- A: What time is it?
- B: Twelve o'clock.

The dialog above is an example of the process of the occurrence of an adjacency pair that A's question to B is a form of initiation, while B's answer is a follow-up to the occurrence of an initiation. As a result, an utterances pair is formed. According to Mey (1994, p. 243), adjacency pairs are two consecutive utterances containing a dialogue. Cutting (2002, p. 28) agrees with her, stating that one speaker's utterance makes a specific response from the next speaker very likely. Cutting says that acts are divided into two parts and are classified as question-answer, offer-accept, blame-deny, and so on.

### **2.2.3. Preference Organization**

As explained in the adjacency pairs discussion, preference refers to a possible answer uttered by the second speaker in response to the first speaker's statement. There are still first and second participants are involved in a conversation for a certain purpose (Yule, 1996). Preference separates second components into preferred and dispreferred acts, according to Levinson (1983, p. 333). He also says that anticipated following actions are preferred, and following unexpected steps are dispreferred.

Levinson states a second part or speaker has two preferences to respond to the first speaker: preferred and dispreferred. Both are opposed to one another. For instance, if the first part requests something, then the preferred second part is more likely to agree, while the dispreferred second part is more likely to reject. Dispreferred responses can be interpreted as substantial or rude because they tend to be refusals and conflicts, according to Cutting (2002, p. 29). A disliked

structure is often completed without the second speaker saying "no" to avoid making a rude impression on the first speaker. The examples below show a dispensed rejection response from the second portion, Levinson (1983, p. 335).

A: I was hoping to catch up with you sometime tomorrow evening  
or after the end of class.

B: I'm not so sure about that.

A, the first speaker in the above dialogue, asks B as the second speaker to meet the following evening. This utterance is considered an invitation from the first part, based on Levinson's general pattern of preferred and dispreferred. Then, instead of saying "no," the second speaker avoids being rude by saying, "I'm not so sure about that."

#### **2.2.4. Sequence Organization**

According to Liddicoat (2007, p. 105), the concept of sequence organization stems from the idea that talking is a form social action. Conversational turns are opportunities for participants to take action through their words. According to Cutting (2002, p. 29), a sequence is a collection of utterances or turns. The sequence organization conversation will be grouped into four sub discussion those are; pre-sequences, insertion sequences, opening sequences, and closing sequences.

##### **2.2.4.1. Pre-sequences**

Pre-sequence is an understood sequence of turns as the beginning of an action, such as an invitation or request. Certain utterances are frequently

precursors to other utterances (Mey, 1994, p. 221). Linguists refer to these utterances, which act as precursors to the others, as pre-sequence. The first close pair that usually appears is in the question-answer form, as in the following example:

A: You have eaten yet?  
B: No.  
A: How about some lunch?

In the example above it is noted that in showing the main purpose of starting a conversation, speakers generally ask related natural things before they move on to their real intentions. Furthermore, at the example above, it can be concluded that if a speaker wants to invite someone to dinner, it is natural thing to ask the invitee whether they have eaten.

#### **2.2.4.2. Insertion Sequence**

Typically, in the middle of a conversation, a participant wants to greet, order, ask a question, or request information that has practically nothing to do with the topic of discussion (Mey, 1994, p. 223-224). These impulses initiate the emergence of the insertion sequence. According to Cutting (2002, p. 30) states that insertion sequence is an utterance in the middle of a conversation and has nothing to do with the previous topic or utterance.

A: You know the new film that's on in the Odeon?  
B: Yes?  
A: Do you want to go and see it tonight?  
B: What time does it start?  
A: Eighty thirty-five  
B: Yeah, why not?

Illustrates an offer-acceptance or rejection pair. On the other hand, the second speaker does not immediately respond to the offer, as seen above. Instead, she feels compelled to inquire and asks, "What time does it start?" After the hurdle has been eliminated. Mey (1994, p. 223) observes that the dialogue continues as before; the insertion sequence has little effect on turn-taking. The offer-acceptance or rejection pair continues after the first speaker offers the details that the second speaker requires, just like in the previous case.

#### **2.2.4.3. Opening and Closing Sequence**

Speech delivered by someone in a conversation as an opening and closing a conversation.

A: Hi, Mikasa

B: Hi. Rossi

A: How are you?

B: Not bad. I'm fine

A: I think I must go right now because I have a football training

B: Okay, goodbye

"How are you?" is the opening sequence, and "Okay, goodbye" is the closing sequence.

#### **2.2.5. Repair**

Conversation repair can be described as the process by which a speaker corrects his or her sentence or even another speaker's sentence, Paltridge (2006). Conversation repair is not easy, according to Hayashi et al., (2013). According to Schegloff et al., (1977) As a result, dialogue restoration addresses problems of

speaking, listening, and comprehension. Since the fix is not always observable, conversation analysis or particularly conversation repair is required to determine an utterance error.

The dialogue fix examines how the speaker corrects their utterances and repair techniques, repair positions, as well as the kinds of mistakes made by the speaker. The repair process begins with a concern source, which is the problem part of the utterance. The speaker may not see an error in her or his utterance, but the listener may notice an error. According to Geluykens (1994), the following are the forms of repair and how each is pronounced:

#### **2.2.5.1. Self-initiated self-repair**

Self-initiated self-repair is a form of repair in which the speakers indicate the best course of action for resolving the problem. It's possible if the speaker says something wrongly, and it's also possible if the speaker initiates to correct their utterance. The self-initiated self-repair situation corrects the speaker's comment and when the speaker is unable to locate the correct term and can find it after a brief delay.

A: Tonight, I'm going to Jack's— I mean Jacob's home.

The main problem is a friend's name that needs to be corrected. The speaker intends to spend the evening at Jacob's home. The speaker instead mentions Jacob's name instead of Jack's.

### **2.2.5.2. Other-initiated self-repair**

Another form of person-initiated self-repair is when the recipient signals a speech problem, and the speaker fixes it. This occurs when the audience does not understand what the speaker is saying and a misunderstanding occurs.

Colleger: I want to go back to my home.  
Lecturer: Your home?  
Colleger: Sorry, I mean to my chair.

From the conversation above, the lecturer tries to correct the colleger's utterance. When the colleger wants to go back to his chair. Instead of saying "to my chair," the college says, "to my home". Then the recipient, who is the lecturer, corrects the speaker's utterance by repeating the speaker's last utterance.

### **2.2.5.3. Self-initiated other-repair**

This type occurs when people are in the midst of explaining something, it is common for them to forget something important that needs to be said. It could be a person's, place's, or time's name.

A: I need more storage space on my computer, so I need to get a new a umm  
B: A hard drive?  
A: Yeah. That's right. A hard drive.

From the conversation above, the recipient or the hearer tries to help the speaker because he forgot the name of thing



#### **2.2.5.4. Other-initiated other-repair**

Other-initiated other-repair is a sort of repair in which the speaker makes a mistake and the recipient corrects it.

C: Aren't you glad that today is your birthday?

D: My birthday is tomorrow.

In the preceding conversation, the receiver corrects the speaker's details. As a result, the receiver corrects the speaker's error in the utterance.

#### **2.2.6. Political Debate**

Political debate is a process of community political maturation through the exchange of ideas, which implies that political debate must be a vehicle for political education for the community that teaches and shapes people's political attitudes and behaviour to be more rational, willing to accept differences, and participate based on shared awareness to build the nation and state. The political debate for presidential candidates in 2020 carried out by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

A political debate is a formal discussion that is aired on television, radio, and even the internet. According to Benoit (2007), there are several features of political discourse, the first of which is that voting is a comparing act. Second, candidates and opponents should be separated. Thirdly, candidates are permitted to convey their viewpoints, followed by opponents' opportunities to attack, defend, and acclaim.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS**

In this chapter, the researcher explains the method of collecting and processing the data. It consists of the following components: research design, data collection, research data, data source and study subject, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis.

### **3.1. Research Design**

This researcher conducted this research using a descriptive qualitative approach. Attempts to describe, interpret, and explain conditions are examples of descriptive methods. Nazir (1988) says that the descriptive study systematically, factually, and accurately describes facts, characteristics, and relationships among the observed phenomena. At the same time, Daymon, and Holloway (2011) state that qualitative analysis conjointly focuses on phrases instead of numbers.

However, the numbers are accustomed to indicating the frequency found in an exceeding transcript or variety of the action. The descriptive-qualitative approach is adopted for collecting and analyzing the data of Donald Trump and Joe Biden as the speakers in the presidential debate to reveal the types of repairs and how the repair process happens. This study analyzes the conversations in the debate conference transcript, which means this research examined a text.

### **3.2. Data Collection**

This sub-chapter describes about the data collection methods used by researcher. The methods or steps used by the researcher include; research data,

data sources and research subjects, instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis, which we can examine below.

### **3.2.1. Research Data**

The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences uttered by Donald Trump and Joe Biden who the speakers at the presidential debate. The data were chosen by the researcher from the presidential debate video. The research data was obtained from video transcripts of the 2020 presidential debate by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

### **3.2.2. Data Source and Subject of the Study**

The data source was taken from the video of the presidential debate between Donald Trump versus Joe Biden on the NBC News YouTube channel by the following link: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCA1A5GqCdQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCA1A5GqCdQ), which lasted 1 hour 59 minutes.

Due to the video format of the data source is in the form of video, the researcher needed to utilize a transcript of the video in order to conduct an analysis of the different kinds of repairs that were carried out by the subject. The two participants in the presidential debate, namely Donald Trump and Joe Biden, will serve as the focus of the research.

The researcher's interest in the two speakers of the subject of this study is based on the different backgrounds but equal achievements of each speaker. This raises the expectation that the data are pretty varied. Thus, the criterion applied as

the subject in this research is the candidate of presidents who are equally strong and very prominent.

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946 in Queens, New York City, United States. His father was a very successful real estate developer. However, he was educated at the New York Military Academy (NYMA) and also the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. Given his father's background as a real estate developer, Trump is interested in construction and real estate. In his journey as a young man, Trump developed his father's company and changed its name to the Trump Organization.

The Trump Organization is involved in various worldwide projects including: hotels, resorts, housing, casinos, and golf courses. Trump also published several books and finally released a top-rated TV series in 2015 called Apprentice. In 2016 Trump also won the Republican nomination. And the highlight of his career was that he won the presidential election over his opponent, Secretary of United State, Hillary Clinton. Trump becomes the 45<sup>th</sup> president of the United States (The White House.gov, n. d.).

Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr. or who is often called Joe Biden was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He also the eldest of four children. At the young age that is 29 years old, Joe Biden became one of the youngest to succeed in the United States Senate. In the last 12 years career as the Chairman or Rank Member of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Joe Biden played a crucial role in shaping US foreign policy. Issues and laws, Biden has worked on include

terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, post-Cold War Europe, the Middle East, Southwest Asia, and ending apartheid.

Joe Biden served as the 47th vice president of the United States during his service. And Biden was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction by President Obama. And after leaving his position as vice president of the United States, Biden created the Biden Foundation, the Biden Cancer Initiative, the Penn Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement, and the Biden Institute at the University of Delaware to expand opportunities for the success of every American (The White House.gov, n. d.).

### **3.2.3. Instrument**

The primary instrument used in this research is the researcher himself. To analyze the data, researcher play an essential role in this study. The researcher was responsible for data collection, identification, and analysis. In addition, the researcher reported the study's findings. Then, the technique for data acquisition can be discussed in the section that follows.

### **3.2.4. Data Collection Techniques**

#### **1. Searching the video**

First, the researcher searched the NBC News YouTube Channel for the video titled Final 2020 Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

## **2. Downloading the video**

After searching the video, the researcher downloaded the selected YouTube videos from NBC News Channel.

## **3. Watching the video**

The researcher attentively watched the video and examined the English subtitles provided.

## **4. Downloading the transcription**

To facilitate the analysis, the researcher also located and downloaded the transcript of the final 2020 presidential debate.

## **5. Collecting the data**

To collect all the data, the researcher selected the data indicated with the types of repairs uttered by Donald Trump and Joe Biden from the transcript of the 2020 presidential debate.

### **3.3. Data Analysis**

This section describes the researcher's data analysis process. As Creswell, Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) stated which is quoted by Professor Denis "Data analysis is an eclectic process occurs simultaneously with data collection, data interpretation and report writing." Data analysis entailed classifying, discussing the data, and drawing the conclusion.

#### **1. Classifying**

Using video and video transcripts, the researcher applied the code to identify the selected data that indicate the types of repair uttered by Donald Trump and Joe

Biden during the presidential debate. The researcher also provided codes for four types of repair: self-initiated self-repair (SI-SR), self-initiated other-repair (SI-OR), other-initiated self-repair (OI-SR), and other-initiated other-repair (OI-OR).

**Table 3.1 Types of Repair Codes**

NO	Types of Repair	Codes
1.	Self-Initiated Self-Repair	SI-SR
2.	Other-Initiated Self-Repair	OI-SR
3.	Self-Initiated Other-Repair	SI-OR
4.	Other-Initiated Other-Repair	OI-OR

The researcher classified the identified data using a linguistic index within the table. After placing the specified data with the tables, the researcher created the table of data.

**Table 3.2 Classification Types of Repairs**

Types of Repair		Codes	Donald Trump	Joe Biden
Self-initiate Repair	Self-	SI-SR	Total (34)	Total (57)
Self-Initiated Repair	Self-	SI-SR	Total (3)	Total (1)
Other-Initiated Repair	Self-	OI-SR	Total (1)	Total (2)

After categorizing the types of repairs made by the presidential debate participants, the researcher calculated the total number of types of repairs made by

the participants. The final findings are presented in tabular format to illustrate the types of repairs.

## **2. Discussing**

The researcher discusses the data found by identified and classified the data. In order to answer the research issues, the researcher described the classified data. Then, the researcher described the analysis. The researcher also concluded the investigation by providing an interpretation based on the findings.

## **3. Drawing Conclusion**

Finally, the researcher concluded the study based on the results of the preceding three steps, which covered the types of repair uttered and how the repair happened by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.



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## **CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter provides the researcher's findings and discussions that have been carried out. These findings are offered in order to provide a response to the question posed by the research.

### **4.1. Findings**

This subchapter was written by the researcher to convey the study's findings. The first study question relates to the types of repairs described by Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The second study topic addresses the manner in which Donald Trump and Joe Biden correct their personal comments during the presidential debate. The last study question compares the types of repairs made by Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the presidential debate.

#### **4.1.1. Conversation Repairs Performed by Donald Trump and Joe Biden**

This study examines the manner of Donald Trump and Joe Biden utterances repair in the final 2020 presidential debate. The theory developed by Geluykens (1994) that divides repair types into four categories: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair, other-initiated other-repair. The researcher employs the theory to investigate the first research topic. The researcher gathers the types and the manner of repair statements made by Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the last presidential debate of 2020 in order to get the findings. According to analysis of the findings, the findings reveal about three of the four types of repair. All types of repair were detected but accompanied by no other-initiated other-repair type identified.

Meanwhile, the researcher discovered no evidence of the other-initiated other-repair types. The researcher discovered that each of them amounted to 91 for self-initiated self-repair type, 4 for self-initiated other-repair type, and 3 for other-initiated self-repair types based on the results of the findings that were calculated.

From these findings, it can be concluded that the most type which often appear in the subject is the self-initiated self-repair type. Thus, it can be concluded by the researcher that in research that uses debate subjects, there will be a tendency towards self-initiated, self-repair types because during the debate the moderator gives time for each debate participant to speak according to the time and provisions of the moderator.

The result is that in the end there will be a lack of opportunity to talk to each other between the two debate participants because the debate process is very dependent on the guidance of the moderator. The moderator only gave an opportunity to speak for 2 minutes each by the debate participants without being interrupted by anyone.

The discovery of the varieties of self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated self-repair can occur in this debate in a restricted period. It is when the Moderator adds additional questions according to the answers of each debate participant which results in asking each other and correcting each other from each debate participant.

#### 4.1.1.1. Conversation Repairs Performed by Donald Trump

According to the statistics shown above, there are three types of repairs included in Donald Trump's utterances in presidential debate. Self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated self-repair were the types he mentioned. The instances of self-initiated self-repair types provided by Donald Trump were described in the next section.

##### 4.1.1.1.1. Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair is the form of repair in which the speakers indicate the solution to the issue. It is conceivable if the receiver hears anything from the speaker or if the speaker is prompted to correct the speech. The circumstance employed in self-initiated self-repair corrects the speaker's speech when the speaker is unable to locate the correct word and finds it after a brief pause. The illustration is as follows:

##### Data 1:

DT: "...And I got better and I will tell you that **I had something that they gave me — a therapeutic**, I guess they would call it. Some people could say it was a cure. But I was in for a short period of time and I got better very fast or I wouldn't be here tonight."

The situation was in need of repair happen when Donald Trump responded to the query of the moderator. Especially, on the first subject of debate, Covid-19, the moderator inquired how the presidential contenders would evacuate the nation during the next phase of the coronavirus outbreak. Donald Trump also explained in detail about his response, and on the pronunciation of the sentence "And I got

better and I will tell you that I had something that they gave me — a therapeutic, I guess they would call it." There is a repair process. Donald Trump had paused a few seconds to continue the word after "me — " because he was retrieving his memory to find a word he wanted or meant. And in the end he found the word he meant "Therapeutic" and continued the conversation.

**Data 2:**

DT: "**I don't think it's going to be a dark winter — at all.** We're opening up our country. We've learned and studied and understand the disease, which we didn't know at the beginning. When I closed and banned China from coming in heavily infected, and then ultimately Europe, but China was in January — months later he was saying I was xenophobic, I did it too soon."

In the sentence "I don't think it's going to be a dark winter — at all" spoken by Donald Trump, a repair process occurs, which is more specifically located after the phrase "Dark winter" there is a slight pause of a few seconds made by Donald Trump. The phrase prompted Donald Trump to make improvements to his chat. Donald trump looked a little confused to continue his conversation and in the end he corrected it by clarifying his conversation and adding the phrase "at all" which indicates that what he really means is that it won't be completely dark winter.

**Data 3:**

DT: "I don't get money from Russia. Now, about your thing last night, I knew all about that, and through **John — who is John Radcliffe**, who is a fantastic DNI — he said, the one thing that's common to both of them, they both want you to lose. Because there has been nobody tougher to Russia."

This situation is in the discussion session on the second topic, which is about national security. Moderator asked Donald Trump about how Donald

Trump has reacted about elections in the last 2 years that there have been interference from foreign enemies and Donald Trump's steps to end this problem. Donald Trump also answered in detail and firmly, but there was a repair process in a sentence he said ": I don't get money from Russia. Now, about your thing last night, I knew all about that, and through John — who is John Radcliffe, who is a fantastic DNI". Donald Trump initiated when he said a name, namely "John", which is still unclear who the character is. And in the end he corrected his words by adding John's full name, namely "John Radcliffe" and explaining in more detail to the public who John Radcliffe was. Thus, the occurrence of a repair is not only to correct an mistake, but can also be used to add additional information that avoid ambiguity.

#### **Data 4:**

DT: **“Let me just say. They built cages. You know, they used to say I built the cages. And then they had a picture in the newspaper.** There was a picture of these horrible cages and they said, ‘Look at these cages, President Trump built them.’ And then it was determined they were built in 2014. That was him.”

This situation occurs in the fourth discussion topic, namely Immigration.

Moderator asked Donald Trump about how Trump would address the issue of the reunification of children hampered by immigration issues with their parents or families. In Donald Trump's response, a repair process took place, which is located in the sentence "Let me just say. They built cages. You know, they used to say I built the cages. And then they had a picture in the –news newspaper."

Donald Trump provoked a repair process by saying the word "news" which was ambiguous. He seemed to be struggling to the point of stammering and was

confused to find what he wanted to say after the word. And in the end he corrected his speech by clarifying the word he meant "newspaper" and continuing his speech.

**Data 5:**

DT: "I will not sacrifice tens of millions of jobs, thousands and thousands of companies because of the Paris Accord. It was so unfair. China doesn't kick in until 2030. Russia goes back to a low standard and we kicked in right away. It would-- It would have been—(repetition and delay) **It would have destroyed our businesses.** So, you ready? We have done an incredible job environmentally. We have the cleanest air, the cleanest water and the best carbon emission standards that we've seen in many, many years."

This situation occurred where Moderator wanted to start the next session, namely the topic of climate change discussion because the previous session had exceeded the time limit. The moderator asked both Donald Trump and Joe Biden the identical question about how they are both dealing with climate change and encouraging creation of jobs. In the opportunity to answer the question for 2 minutes without being interrupted, the answer that Donald Trump gave contained a repair process. In the process of repair, of course, you will experience the same type, namely self-initiated self-repair because on this occasion Donald Trump gets 2 minutes to answer without being interrupted by anyone.

The repair process occurs in the sentence "I will not sacrifice tens of millions of jobs, thousands and thousands of companies because of the Paris Accord. It was so unfair. China doesn't kick in until 2030. Russia goes back to a low standard and we kicked in right away. It would-- It would have been-- It would have destroyed our businesses. So, you ready? We have done an incredible job environmentally. We have the cleanest air, the cleanest water and the best

carbon emission standards that we've seen in many, many years." In the process, Donald Trump initiated a repair, namely in the sentence "It would-- It would have been—". In his initiation, it was seen that he had difficulty continuing his speech and even uttered the same phrase twice in a stammering manner. Donald trump then corrected the previous words after he found the sentence he meant and wanted to say and repeated the same phrase for the third time, namely the sentence "It would have destroyed our businesses."

**Data 6:**

DT: "Economically, we saved it. And I saved it again a number of months ago when oil was crashing because of the pandemic. **We saved it. We got—(delay and changing with conjunction) Say what you want of that relationship,** we got Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Russia to cut back, way back. We saved our oil industry and now it's very vibrant and everybody has very inexpensive gasoline. Remember that."

This situation occurred when Moderator wanted to ask one last time on the topic of climate change. Moderator asked why people in Texas should still believe, defend, and vote for Donald Trump again for the next term. In the answer that Donald Trump gave, he underwent the same repair process as before but there were some differences in the repair pattern, namely in the sentence "Economically, we saved it. And I saved it again a number of months ago when oil was crashing because of the pandemic. We saved it. We got-- Say what you want of that relationship, we got Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Russia to cut back, way back. We saved our oil industry and now it's very vibrant and everybody has very inexpensive gasoline. Remember that." The repair initiation process occurs in the sentence "We saved it. We got—", Donald Trump paused for a moment as if he was having trouble continuing his speech, and he provoked a repair that should

have happened. In the end, he has found the sentence he really wanted to mean and corrected his utterance by replacing the phrase he had spoken into a new sentence that was easier for him to pronounce and understand by the audience.

**Data 7:**

DT: "We have to make our country --(**delay**) totally successful, as it was prior to the plague coming in from China. Now we're rebuilding it and we're doing record numbers, 11.4 million jobs in a short period of time etc."

This situation occurs at the beginning of the final question, which is about the leadership characteristics of the two presidential candidates. Moderator asked both presidential candidates the same question: how do they respond to their feelings and attitudes towards people who did not vote for them in the presidential election.

In Trump's answer, there is a repair process, which is located in the sentence "We have to make our country totally successful, as it was prior to the plague coming in from China. Now we're rebuilding it and we're doing record numbers, 11.4 million jobs in a short period of time etc." Donald Trump initiated a repair process, namely in the sentence "We have to make our country --", there were several milliseconds of silence that looked like he was confused to continue his speech. Donald Trump immediately self-repaired his words as soon as he found the phrase he meant "totally successful".

**4.1.1.1.2. Self-Initiated Other-Repair**

Self-initiated other-repair occurs when a person wants to communicate something but forgets the appropriate words, such as events, locations, views, and



objects. This instance may result in the repair of communications, especially those started by others. The speaker suggests that his speech is flawed, but the receiver repairs him. The following is the example:

**Data 8:**

JB: "You said you were Abraham Lincoln."

DT: "No, no. I said not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done what I've done for the Black community. I didn't say 'I'm Abraham Lincoln'. I said, 'Not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done but what I've done for the Black community'. Now you have done nothing other than the crime bill, which put—"

This situation occurred when the debate had entered its fifth topic, discussing race in America. Joe Biden responded to a question from Moderator about how the two presidential candidates view men who agree with the rhetoric on the issue of Black Lives Matter. In the answer expressed by Joe Biden, there is a repair process, namely an initiation of repair located in the sentence "You said you were Abraham Lincoln." In that sentence, Joe Biden explained that Donald Trump once said that he was someone like Abraham Lincoln. This triggered an improvement made by Joe Biden's interlocutor, Donald Trump.

Donald Trump rejected the statement that Joe Biden made and corrected it according to what he really meant. Donald Trump repair Joe Biden utterance "No, no. I said not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done what I've done for the Black community. I didn't say 'I'm Abraham Lincoln'. I said, 'Not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done but what I've done for the Black community.'" Donald Trump corrects Joe Biden's statement to avoid misunderstandings.

#### 4.1.1.1.3. Other-Initiated Self-Repair

Other-initiated self-repair occurs when a listener identifies an issue in the speaker's speech and the speaker addresses it. This form of repair occurs when the receiver explains the speaker's blunder to prevent confusion. The following is the example:

##### Data 9:

DT: "First of all, China is paying. They're paying billions and billions of dollars. I just gave \$28 billion. I just gave \$28 billion to our farmers."

JB: "**Taxpayers money.**"

DT: "**It's what?**"

JB: "**Taxpayers money.**"

DT: "No, the taxpayers. It's called China."

JB: "Not true."

DT: "**China pays for \$28 billion and you know what they did to pay it, Joe? They devalued their currency and they also paid up, and you know who got the money? Our farmers. Our great farmers, because they would target it.**"

This situation occurred when the debate was taking place on the second topic of discussion about national security. Moderator asked Donald Trump how he would respond to current Chinese policies, and how to get China to pay. In the response expressed by Donald Trump there was a repair process. However, Donald Trump was not the one who initiated the repair. Joe Biden, in his role as interlocutor, initiated a retort with the phrase "taxpayer money." Donald Trump indicated actions to refute and correct the context of what Joe Biden said because he had a different opinion.

This is evidenced in some of the sentences that Donald Trump said, especially in the sentence "China pays for \$28 billion and you know what they did to pay it, Joe? They devalued their currency and they also paid up, and you know

who got the money ? Our farmers. Our great farmers, because they would target it. You never charge them anything. Also, I charged them 25% on dumped steel, because they were killing our steel industry. We were not going to have a steel, and now we have a steel industry."

#### **4.1.1.2. Conversation Repairs Performed by Joe Biden**

According to the data shown on the preceding page, Joe Biden's repair in the final 2020 presidential debate had three types of repair. Self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated self-repair were the types he mentioned. The following are instances of these types of repair discovered in Joe Biden's utterances.

##### **4.1.1.2.1. Self-Initiated Self-Repair**

Self-initiated self-repair is the form of repair in which the speakers indicate the repair to the issue. It is conceivable if the receiver hears anything from the speaker or if the speaker is prompted to repair the speech. The circumstance employed in self-initiated self-repair corrects his own speech when the speaker is unable to locate the correct word and finds it after a brief pause. The illustration is as follows:

##### **Data 10:**

**JB: "What I would say is I'm going to shut down the virus, not the country. It's his ineptitude that caused the vi— the country to have to shut down in large part — why businesses have gone under, why schools are closed, why so many people have lost their living and why they're concerned."**

This situation occurred during the first discussion session on the topic of covid-19. Moderator asked Joe Biden's opinion and strategy about a new era of Re-closure if the opinion of scientists recommends it, and solutions to people who are afraid of it because of the impact on the economic sector, depression rates, high hunger rates, and domestic abuse. and substances will have more impact than exposure to the virus.

In this conversation there was a repair process that took place when Biden directly answered Moderator's question by saying "What I would say is I'm going to shut down the virus, not the country. It's his ineptitude that caused the vi— the country to have to shut down in large part — why businesses have gone under, why schools are closed, why so many people have lost their living and why they're concerned." In his speech there is an initiation that Biden did, namely in the sentence "It's his ineptitude that caused the vi—."

Biden looks like he made a mistake in pronouncing a word he said "\_\_\_the vi—" which means the virus. Biden repair his words became the word he should have said, namely "the country" which is in the following sentence "the country to have to shut down in large part\_\_\_." This repair process shows that there is an error in the use of words that may result in misinterpretation in a sentence spoken by Biden.

**Data 11:**

**JB: "My response is think about what the President knew in January and didn't tell the American people. He was told this was a serious virus that spread in the air, and it was much worse than — much worse — than the flu."**

This situation occurs when the first topic of discussion is about Covid-19. The moderator inquired about Joe Biden's response to the previous comments made by Donald Trump, namely his characterization of Dr. Anthony Fauci, the nation's foremost infectious disease specialist, and other medical professionals as an "idiots." In Joe Biden's remarks regarding questions about his response to Donald Trump's statement, there is a repair process, which lies in "My response is think about what the President knew in January and didn't tell the American people. He was told this was a serious virus that spread in the air, and it was much worse than — much worse — than the flu." —" Joe Biden seemed to have a hard time continuing his speech until he stammered and repeated the phrase "much worse" twice. Joe Biden corrected his sentence after he found the word he meant "the flu" and continued his speech smoothly.

**Data 12:**

JB: "China is paying a lot. And your hotels and all your businesses all around the country, all around the world. And China's building a new road to a **new gas... a golf course you have overseas.** So what's going on here? Why don't you release your tax return or stop talking about corruption?"

This situation occurred at the beginning of the discussion of the second topic, namely national security. Moderator has asked both presidential candidates the same question about how to address election security issues so as not to be influenced by external parties or other nations. Moderator asked again about the response of both parties by each answer. When Joe Biden responded to Walker's question regarding his reaction to Donald Trump's statement, the repair process began, namely in the sentence "Number two, this is a president — I have released all of my tax returns. 22 years. Go look at them. 22 years of my tax return. You

have not released a single solitary year of your tax return. What are you hiding? Why are you unwilling? The foreign countries are paying you a lot. Russia is paying you a lot. China is paying a lot. And your hotels and all your businesses all around the country, all around the world. And China's building a new road to a new gas... a golf course you have overseas. So what's going on here? Why don't you release your tax return or stop talking about corruption?"

The repair initiation process occurred when Joe Biden made the statement in the phrase "\_\_\_road to a new gas...". Joe Biden made a mistake in pronouncing the phrase he meant, he shouldn't have said that word but something else. Joe Biden corrected his words into what he actually meant, namely to clarify the word that was originally "new gas" to "a golf course you have overseas"

**Data 13:**

JB: "... **They passed a -- package** that allows us to be able to call PPP, money that's supposed to go to help them do everything from organize how they could deal with their businesses being open safely. -- **Schools**, how they can make classrooms smaller, how they can hire more teachers, how they can put ventilation systems in. They need the help, the businesses, as well as the schools, need the help. **But this, these** guys will not help them. He is not giving them any of the money."

This situation occurred when Moderator asked Joe Biden what Joe Biden considered whether the moment was suitable to increase the minimum wage. for workers to 15\$. The repair process occurs in what Joe Biden has to say about his opinion. There are several pattern repairs that occur in Joe Biden's answer. Joe Biden is seen several times trying to initiate the repair process, which is located in the sentence "I do, because I think one of the things we're gonna have to do is we're gonna have to bail them out, too. We should be bailing them out. out now,

those small businesses. You've got one in six of them going under. They're not going to be able to make it back. They passed a package that allows us to be able to call PPP, money that's supposed to go to help them do everything from organize how they could deal with their businesses being open safely. Schools, how they can make classrooms smaller, how they can hire more teachers, how they can put ventilation systems in. They need the help, the businesses, as well as the schools, need the help. But this, these guys will not help them. He is not giving them any of the money."

In particular, the first initiation process which lies in the utterance "They passed a\_\_\_", Biden seems to have difficulty finding the right word for the next utterance until it shows a pause in his speech. Biden finally corrected his speech after finding the word he meant "package" and continued his speech to "package that allows us to be able to call PPP,..". The second repair process occurs with the same repair pattern occurring again in his speech after the sentence " \_\_their businesses being open safely." when he had trouble finding the word he meant he paused for a few seconds to find the word he meant. Biden corrected his speech after he found the word he meant "Schools" and went back to repeating his words into the full sentence "Schools, how they can make classrooms smaller, how they can hire more teachers, how they can put ventilation systems in. They need the help, the businesses, as well as the schools, need the help."

The third repair process occurs with a different pattern, not about the appearance of pauses in speech. Biden initiated the repair when he said the word "But this," and after he realized he had made a mispronunciation Biden corrected

his speech to "these" because he realized that he had made a grammar mistake, which is not the right conjunction to include " guys" because it is a plural word.

**Data 14:**

JB: "The idea that they are being sent home by this guy, and they want to do, that is they go to a country they've never seen before. I can imagine you're five years old, your parents are taking you across **the** **–(bubbling)rr** Rio Grande **–(bubbling)rr** River and it's and it's illegal. You say 'Oh, no, Mom, leave me here. I'm not gonna go with you.' They've been here. Many of them are model citizens. 20,000 are first responders out there taking care of people during this crisis. We owe them. We owe them."

This situation occurred during the discussion of the fourth debate topic.

The fourth topic of debate is Immigration. Moderator asked Joe Biden, why the people should vote for Joe Biden in this election, given the track record of the Obama administration failing in the main promises he made to the American people, namely immigration reform. In the answer given by Joe Biden, there is a repair process that occurs, namely in the sentence "The idea that they are being sent home by this guy, and they want to do, that is they go to a country they've never seen before. I can imagine you're five years old, your parents are taking you across the **–rr** Rio Grande **–rr** River and it's and it's illegal. You say 'Oh, no, Mom, leave me here. I' m not gonna go with you.' They've been here. Many of them are model citizens. 20,000 are first responders out there taking care of people during this crisis. We owe them. We owe them" The initiation repair process occurred twice and done by Joe Biden himself with a different repair pattern. The first initiation repair process lies when Biden utters the sentence "I can imagine you're five years old, your parents are taking you across the\_\_\_\_" After Joe Biden said



this sentence, there was a pause and the letter "r" stammered in his pronunciation. Joe Biden repair his words with the words he meant "Rio" and "River."

The second repair process occurs with a different pattern, no longer by the occurrence of a stammered in the pronunciation. The second repair initiation process occurred when Joe Biden said the phrase "and it's" twice. Joe Biden looked confused for the next word and ended up repeating the same phrase to get the word he meant for his next speech. Joe Biden repair his words after he found the word he wanted and it ended up being "and it's illegal"

**Data 15:**

JB: "Look, there are 50 former National Intelligence folks who said that what this, he's accusing me of is a Russian plan. They have said that this has all the characteristics-- four-- five former heads of the CIA, both parties, say what he's saying is a bunch of garbage. Nobody believes it except him, **his,-(delay and repetition) and his good friend Rudy Giuliani.**"

This situation occurs during the discussion of the fifth topic. The fifth topic in this presidential debate is about race on America. The situation looked a little tense as both Donald Trump and Joe Biden looked at each other at odds which Moderator who was moderator could not anticipate at the time. In Joe Biden's words there is a repair process that occurs, namely in the sentence "They have said that this has all the characteristics-- four-- five former heads of the CIA, both parties, say what he's saying is a bunch of garbage. Nobody believes it except him, his, and his good friend Rudy Giuliani." In this sentence there are two repair processes that occur.

The first repair process was initiated by Joe Biden when he said the word "four" and there was a slight pause after that. Joe Biden also repair his speech

after he found the word he meant. The process was continued by Biden with the word he actually meant, namely the word "five" and continued his speech to "ive former heads of the CIA, both parties, say what he's saying is a bunch of garbage."

The second repair process is contained in the sentence "Nobody believes it except him, his, his good friend Rudy Giuliani." Joe Biden initiated the repair process that occurred by saying the phrase "Nobody believes it except him,\_\_\_" There was a doubt in his speech as if he had made a mistake in his pronunciation. Joe Biden also repeated the same word "his" twice which made it clear that he had difficulty pronouncing it. Joe Biden repairs his words after he finds the word he found is "his good friend" and he continues to end his speech with "his good friend Rudi Guiliani"

**Data 16:**

JB: "I do rule out banning fracking because the answer **we need— (delay and repetition) We need other industries to transition to get to**, ultimately, a complete zero emissions by 2025. What I will do with fracking over time is make sure that we can capture the emissions from the fracking. Capture the emissions from gas. We can do that and we can do that by investing money **into—(delay and changing sentences) It's a transition to that.**"

This situation occurred in the fifth discussion session on the topic of the debate. The fifth topic of discussion is about climate change. Joe Biden was asked whether he would rule out a ban on fracking. In Biden's response, a multi factor repair procedure with a slightly modified pattern is described. The first repair process is contained in the sentence "I do rule out banning fracking because the answer we need-- We need other industries to transition to get to, ultimately, a complete zero emissions by 2025." The initiation repair process carried out by Joe

Biden occurred when he said the sentence "I do rule out banning fracking because the answer we need\_\_" After he said the sentence there was a pause and ended in the repetition of the phrase "we need". Joe Biden Looks like he is having a hard time finding the sentence he wants to say with these two signs.

Biden corrected his remarks after he found the sentence he meant was "other industries to transition to get to, ultimately, a complete zero emissions by 2025." by continuing to speak fluently. The second repair process occurs in the sentence "We can do that and we can do that by investing money into-- It's a transition to that" with a pattern similar to the previous one.

Biden's initiation process was contained in the phrase "We can do that and we can do that by investing money into--". Joe Biden was seen repeating the phrase "we can do that" twice and using a short pause after the word "into--" which indicates he was little panicked and confused about the pronunciation of the next phrase to finish his sentence. Joe Biden repairs his speech after he found the word he meant by clarifying and changing the word "into" to the word "its" and continued to "It's a transition to that"

#### Data 17:

JB: "We're going to move. We're going to choose science over fiction. We're going to choose hope over fear. We're going to choose to move forward because we have enormous opportunities, enormous opportunities to make things better. We can grow this economy. **We can deal with a systemic racism. At the same time, we can make sure that our economy is being –(delay) run, and moved, and motivated by clean energy, creating millions of new jobs.**"

This situation occurred in the discussion of the final topic, namely the leadership of each presidential candidate. Moderator asked Joe Biden about his response and response to people not voting for him in this presidential election. In

the answer that Joe Biden said, there is a repair process that is located in the sentence "We can deal with a systemic racism. At the same time, we can make sure that our economy is being run, and moved, and motivated by clean energy, creating millions of new jobs."

Joe Biden initiated the repair, which is located in the sentence "We can deal with a systemic racism. At the same time, we can make sure that our economy is being run, and moved, and motivated by clean energy, creating millions of new jobs." Joe Biden initiates a repair process, especially after he says the sentence "that our economy is being-" When he says "being-" there is a slight pause for a few seconds which indicates Biden has not found the words he wants to say. Joe Biden corrected his words after he found a few words he wanted to say, namely "run, and moved, and motivated by clean energy, creating millions of new jobs" smoothly to end the answer he expressed.

#### **4.1.1.2.2. Self-Initiated Other-Repair**

Self-initiated other-repair occurs when a person wants to communicate something but forgets the appropriate words, such as events, locations, views, and objects. This instance may result in the repair of communications, especially those started by others. The speaker suggests that his speech is flawed, but the receiver repairs him. The following is the example:

#### **Data 18:**

**DT:** "Look, perhaps just to finish this, I was kidding on that but just to finish this. When I closed, he said, I shouldn't have closed. And that went on for months. What Nancy Pelosi said the same thing. She was dancing on the streets in Chinatown in San Francisco. But when

I closed, he said, this is a terrible thing. **You're xenophobic. I think he called me racist, even, and because I was closing it to China. Now he says I should have closed it earlier. It just Joe, it doesn't —**"

**JB:** "I didn't say either of those things."

**DT:** "You certainly did."

**JB:** "**I talked about his xenophobia in a different context. It wasn't about closing the border to Chinese coming to the United States.**"

This situation occurred when the debate was still on the first topic. The first topic was about covid-19, the situation seemed a little complicated and tense which led to Moderator's orders for Donald Trump to respond. In the response process given by Donald Trump there is a repair process. The repair process that occurred was initiated by Donald Trump in the sentence "Look, perhaps just to finish this, I was kidding on that but just to finish this. When I closed, he said, I shouldn't have closed. And that went on for months. What Nancy Pelosi said the same thing. She was dancing on the streets in Chinatown in San Francisco. But when I closed, he said, this is a terrible thing. You're xenophobic. I think he called me racist, even, and because I was closing it to China. Now he says I should have closed it earlier. It just Joe, it doesn't —."

In response, there was a communication problem where the two of them did not catch the same agreement, eventually there was some misleading between the two. Trump provoked by saying in "You're xenophobic. I think he called me racist, even, and because I was closing it to China. Now he says I should have closed it earlier. It's just Joe, it doesn't — " and finally, Joe Biden wants to clarify with "I didn't say either of those things" and "I talked about his xenophobia in a different context. It wasn't about closing the border to Chinese coming to the United States."

**Data 19:**

DT: "So, it's all a pipe dream, but you know what we'll do? We're gonna have the greatest economy in the world. **But if you want to kill the economy, get rid of your oil industry. You want-- And what about fracking?**"

JB: "**I have never said I oppose fracking.**"

DT: "You said it on tape."

JB: "I did? Show the tape. Put it on your website."

DT: "I'll put it on."

JB: "Put it on the website. The fact of the matter is he's flat lying."

This situation occurred during the discussion on the topic of the sixth

debate which discussed climate change. At the time Donald Trump spoke about his views on Joe Biden's earlier opinion. In the moment of the answer expressed by Donald Trump, there is a process of repair. However, in the process it is a form of clarification by Joe Biden on the statement given by Donald Trump. Then the process that occurs is Donald Trump as the initiator and Joe Biden as the party who repairs the statement.

The initiation of Donald Trump is evident in the sentence "So, it's all a pipe dream, but you know what we'll do? We're gonna have the greatest economy in the world. But if you want to kill the economy, get rid of your oil industry. You want-- And what about fracking?" In the statement, Donald Trump indicated that he was pressuring that Joe Biden was against "Fracking." In the statement, Joe Biden indicated that he was trying to repair and at the same time wanted to deny that the statement made by Donald Trump was not true. It is proven in his statement which is "I have never said I oppose fracking."

**Data 20:**

DT: "**Excuse me. He was against fracking. He said it. I will show that to you tomorrow. 'I am against fracking', until he got the nomination, went to Pennsylvania than he said-- You know**

**what, Pennsylvania? He'll be against it very soon because his party is totally against it.”**

**JB: “Fracking on federal Land, I said. No fracking or oil on federal land—”**

This situation occurred during the discussion on the topic of the sixth debate which discussed climate change. At the time Donald Trump spoke about his views on Joe Biden's earlier opinion. In the moment of the answer expressed by Donald Trump, there is a process of repair. However, in the process it is a form of clarification by Joe Biden on the statement given by Donald Trump. Then the process that occurs is Donald Trump as the initiator and Joe Biden as the party who repairs the statement.

The initiation of Donald Trump is evident in the sentence “Excuse me. He was against fracking. He said it. I will show that to you tomorrow. ‘I am against fracking’, until he got the nomination, went to Pennsylvania than he said-- You know what, Pennsylvania? He'll be against it very soon because his party is totally against it.” Joe Biden repaired in a slightly high tone because he looked a little annoyed because the statement given by Donald Trump was very wrong and caused a misunderstanding. Joe Biden corrected the conversation with a statement “Fracking on federal Land, I said. No fracking or oil on federal land.”

**Data 21:**

**JB: “You said you were Abraham Lincoln.”**

**DT: “No, no. I said not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done what I've done for the Black community. I didn't say ‘I'm Abraham Lincoln’. I said, ‘Not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done but what I've done for the Black community’. Now you have done nothing other than the crime bill, which put—”**

This situation occurred when the debate had entered its fifth topic, discussing race in America. Joe Biden responded to a question from Moderator

about how the two presidential candidates view men who agree with the rhetoric on the issue of Black Lives Matter. In the answer expressed by Joe Biden, there is a repair process, namely an initiation of repair located in the sentence "You said you were Abraham Lincoln." In that sentence, Joe Biden explained that Donald Trump once said that he was someone like Abraham Lincoln. This triggered an improvement made by Joe Biden's interlocutor, Donald Trump.

Donald Trump rejected the statement that Joe Biden made and corrected it according to what he really meant. Donald Trump repair Joe Biden utterance "No, no. I said not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done what I've done for the Black community. I didn't say 'I'm Abraham Lincoln'. I said, 'Not since Abraham Lincoln has anybody done but what I've done for the Black community.'" Donald Trump corrects Joe Biden's statement to avoid misunderstandings.

#### **4.1.1.2.3. Other-Initiated Self-Repair**

Other-initiated self-repair occurs when a listener identifies an issue in the speaker's speech and the speaker addresses it. This form of repair occurs when the receiver explains the speaker's blunder to prevent confusion. The following is the example:

#### **Data 22:**

JB: "Look, there are 50 former National Intelligence folks who said that what this, he's accusing me of is a Russian plan. They have said that this has all the characteristics-- four-- five former heads of the CIA, both parties, say what he's saying is a bunch of garbage. Nobody believes it except him, his, and his good friend Rudy Giuliani."



DT: **"You mean, the laptop is now another Russia, Russia, Russia hoax? You gotta be—"**

JB: **"That's exactly what-- That's exactly what—"**

DT: "Is this where you're going? This is where he's going. The laptop is Russia, Russia, Russia?"

Moderator: "Gentleman, I want to stay on the issue of race, okay—"

DT: "You have to be kidding here. Here we go again with Russia."

This situation occurred when the situation was a bit heated on the topic of

the race in America debate taking place. In the words spoken by the two candidates, a repair process occurred, the repair process occurred due to differences of opinion. After Joe Biden said "Look, there are 50 former National Intelligence folks who said that what this, he's accusing me of is a Russian plan. They have said that this has all the characteristics-- four-- five former heads of the CIA, both parties, say what he's saying is a bunch of garbage. Nobody believes it except him, his, and his good friend Rudy Giuliani". After Joe Biden's answer. Donald Trump initiated the sentence "You mean, the laptop is now another Russia, Russia, Russia hoax? You gotta be--." This is because Donald Trump does not agree with his statement and initiates the process of a repair that is expected by Donald Trump. Joe Biden corrected the sentence that Donald Trump said with "That's exactly what-- That's exactly what" which indicates that the statement he made was indeed true.

### **Data 23:**

JB: "That's what we've been trying to do. That's what I'm going to get done because they may-- the American people have now seen that in fact, it was a mistake to pass those laws where they do the drug. But they were not in the crime bill."

DT: **"But why didn't he get it done? See, it's all talk no action with these politicians. Why didn't he get it? 'That's what I'm gonna do when I become president'. You were vice president, along with Obama as your President, your leader, for eight years. Why didn't you get it done? You had eight years to get it done? Now,**

**you're saying you're gonna get it done because you're all talk and no action, Joe.”**

**JB: “We got a lot of it done. We released 38,000-- We got 38,000 prisoners left from—”**

This situation took place when the debate had entered its 4th debate topic, which was about race on America. Joe Biden and Donald Trump debate the policies of the then Barack Obama and Joe Biden administrations. After Joe Biden spoke at length about his policies, there was an initiation process carried out by Donald Trump due to differences in views between the two candidates, which was indicated by the sentence "But why didn't he get it done? See, it's all talk no action with these politicians. . Why didn't he get it? 'That's what I'm gonna do when I become president'. You were vice president, along with Obama as your President, your leader, for eight years. Why didn't you get it done ? You had eight years to get it done? Now, you're saying you're gonna get it done because you're all talk and no action, Joe." After Donald Trump's initiation, Joe Biden corrected this by clarifying the statement that Donald Trump said with the sentence "38,000 prisoners were released from federal prison. We have-- there were over 1000 people who were given clemency. We-- in fact , we're the ones that put in the legislation saying we could look at the pattern of practice of the police departments and what they were doing, how they were conducting themselves. I could go on, but we began the process. We began the process . We lost an election. That's why I'm running to win back that election and change his terrible policy." Joe Biden corrected this because he wanted to emphasize that the policy that Donald Trump meant was indeed what he had done by presenting data and facts to complete the statement.

#### **Data 24:**

JB: "My response is that those people live on what they call 'Fence Lines'. He doesn't understand this. They live near chemical plants that, in fact, pollute. Chemical plants, and oil plants and refineries that pollute. I used to live near that when I was growing up in Claremont, Delaware. And all the more oil refineries in Marcus Hook and the Delaware River than there is anywhere, including in Houston at the time."

Moderator: "OK, I have one final question—"

DT: "Would you close down the-- Would you close down the oil industry?"

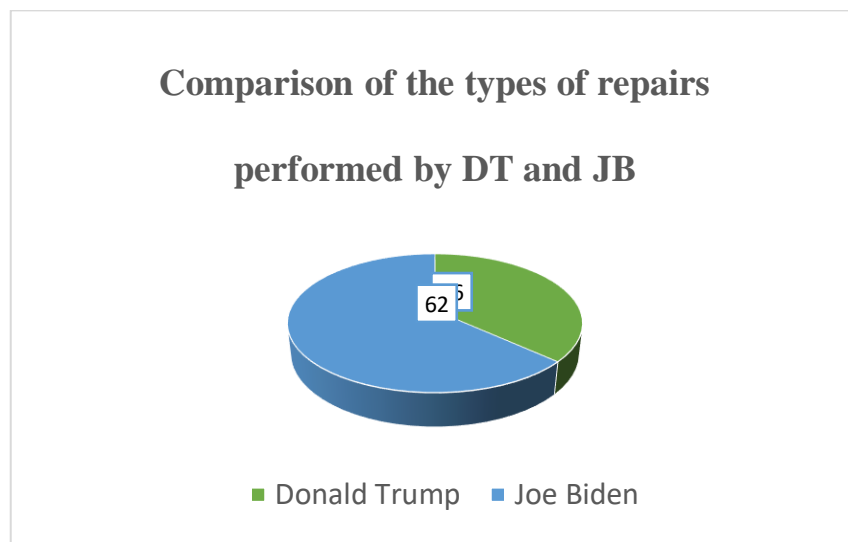
JB: "I would transition from the oil industry. Yes."

This situation took place when the debate was in the discussion of the fifth topic which discussed climate change. In the debate process, there was a moment where the repair process took place. The moment that Joe Biden had responded to The question posed by the moderator led to the initiation of Donald Trump. Donald Trump is indicated to initiate because he wants to know and make sure that Joe Biden is in line with him or not. This is evidenced by the words "Would you close down the-- Would you close down the oil industry?" Next, Joe Biden repaired what Donald Trump had said earlier with the sentence "I would transition from the oil industry. Yes." Joe Biden answered him with a word that Joe Biden had not understood before, namely "transition", so basically he corrected the situation of the conversation by saying that Donald Trump understood what Joe Biden was talking about. This is evidenced by Donald Trump's words after that, "Oh Transition."

#### **4.1.2. Comparison of the types of repairs performed by DT and JB**

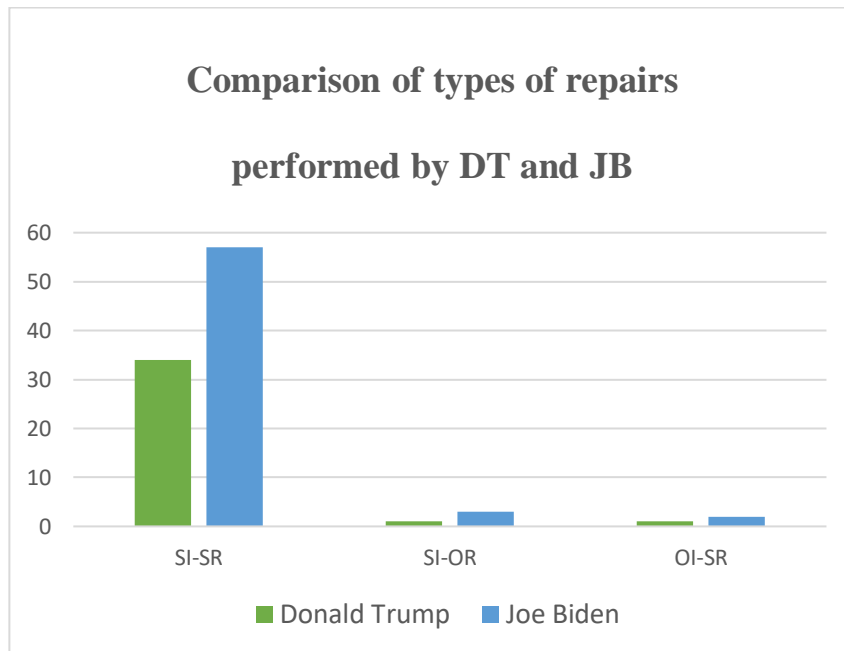
The researcher compares the various forms of repair, with an emphasis on the quantity of data uncovered. Thus, it is presented in a detailed explanation with

specific diagrams; the causes of the types of repairs carried out by the debaters, the reasons why only 3 types of repairs were found, and ends with the researcher's assumptions about why these results could occur.



**Figure 4.1: Comparison of the types repairs performed by DT and JB**

The researcher evaluated the types of repairs made during the 2020 presidential debate by Donald Trump and Joe Biden. Following this, the study discovered a difference between the types of repair seen in Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's utterances. The researcher found 36 times in Donald Trump's utterances indicating repairs occurred, while 62 times in Joe Biden's utterances indicated repairs occurred.



**Figure 4.2: Comparison of types of repairs performed by DT and JB**

The study discovered that Donald Trump and Joe Biden used three of the four types of repairs: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair. However, there is a significant difference between the two sets of data, as Donald Trump performed 34 instances of self-initiated self-repair types, while Joe Biden did this type of repair 57 times. Then for the type of self-initiated other-repair, Donald Trump did it 1 time, while Joe Biden did it 3 times. Furthermore, for the other-initiated self-repair, Donald Trump did it 1 time, while Joe Biden did it 2 times.

The researcher focused on the two debate participants, Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher was interested because they both have quite a capable track record. Joe Biden has served as vice president of the United States, while Donald Trump has served as president of the United States. The researcher was fascinated since, according to their track records, both play a prominent role in a

nation, particularly the United States. From this, the researcher expects varied results considering the ability to speak in public between the two should already be at a high level and be able to compete.

The research results found that both participants often use self-initiated self-repair. Thus indicating that the two participants also often repair their own words. Therefore, it often happens when they make a mistake and finally need to be corrected so that the statement does not cause misunderstanding and lead to ambiguity. From the data found, the pattern in which the repair occurred in the two participants was quite diverse, ranging from using delay, repeating words, changing words directly, and stuttering. However, when compared to the pattern of repair in their speech, Joe Biden often uses the delay pattern to improve his speech. While Joe Biden is more diverse in almost all the ways he does, the way he often uses is stammering in his speech and repeats the word good 2 to 3 times.

Joe Biden is dominant in using self-initiated self-repair types, indicating that he often corrects his speech. In formal debates, especially presidential debates, there should be a few mistakes in speaking because the figures who become presidential candidates should be able to communicate well in public. From these results, the researcher assumes that Joe Biden's public speaking skills are less good than Donald Trump's. It is evident that a lot of data were found and varied patterns in repairing Joe Biden's utterances. But that does not mean that Donald Trump is also perfect in his public speaking skills, especially in the 2020 presidential debate. It is also evident that he also often makes repairs in his speech. However, the repair process in speaking may be due to other reasons, such

as the situation and pressure in the presidential debate being so large, a chaotic situation resulting in an irregular flow of conversation.

The findings of this research perceive that there is no significant difference between self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated self-repair types. The researcher assumes that in the course of the debate process, both of them disagree with each other's statements, interrupt, and confirm each other's statements. This shows that the two participants have different knowledge and perceptions, which resulted in the discovery of other types of self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated self-repair.

The comparison of the two speakers concluded with the finding of no other-initiated other-repair type. This is a common thing in a conversation because this type is usually found in subjects who examine more than 2 people as data. This type usually appears when the main speaker is not the one who initiates the repair. Still, the recipient wants to confirm the statement from the main speaker deemed less convincing, so the other recipient finally corrects and repairs the statement from the main speaker.

## **4.2. Discussions**

The researcher presents part of a study that has been done previously in the finding section. In the research that has been done, the researcher focuses on the repair process of presidential candidates' utterances during the official presidential debate. The subjects of this study are the two presidential contenders, but not the

moderator. This research focuses on the types of repairs, how they occur, and how they differ between two candidates.

In the video of the 2020 presidential debate, the researcher identified three types of repair: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair. The type of self-initiated self-repair indicated by the two participants in the discussion has been identified as the most common type based on a survey of numerous varieties. A total of 91 data types for self-initiated self-repair were discovered. According to these statistics, there are a variety of reasons why participants often used these categories.

The reasons include they are in a hurry because the duration of time given by the moderator is very limited. Another reason is that the formal debate situation has great pressure, especially this time the presidential debate, which indeed concerns the interests of the community and the state. Furthermore, from some of these causes, the participants made self-repair to correct the mistakes they made in a speech in a conversation.

Self-initiated-other repair is the second most frequent type of repair during presidential debates. It was discovered that the participants had carried out four lots of self-initiated repairs, including those involving other things. The occurrence of this type is often due to differences of opinion or understanding of a topic and problems that make the interlocutors correct each other's speech.

The process of occurrence of this type also varies that could be in the middle of a conversation or just before the conversation ends. Then the pattern also varies that can start from difficulty in speaking, the occurrence of a pause,



stammering in continuing speech, and ending with replacing the initiation of repair in the form of a statement with another statement that does lead to correction by being explained together with valid data according to interlocutors.

Other-initiated self-repair is the third most common type of repair in presidential debates. The participants were found to have performed three times as many self-initiated-other repairs. Particularly, one was conducted by Donald Trump and two were conducted by Joe Biden. Throughout the course of this form of repair, it is often caused by the interlocutor doing an initiation which causes the main speaker to try to correct the statement spoken by the interlocutor.

It is hoped that the statement that the interlocutor has said will be corrected by the main speaker so that it does not lead to ambiguity and misunderstanding for all parties who hear his remarks. In the process, it is almost similar to the other types, namely by the appearance of a pause and an interruption either directly or slowly just before the speech of the other person stops saying his statement and also asks to clarify something.

In addition, the researcher has examined the third research problem on the distinctions in the types of repairs Donald Trump and Joe Biden used during the 2022 presidential debate. Donald Trump and Joe Biden performed three of the four types of repairs: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated self-repair. And the outcome of comparing the two demonstrates that there is a considerable difference in the frequency of Self-initiated-self repair, which occurred 34 times for Donald Trump and 57 times for Joe Biden. However, in the type of self-initiated-other repair, there was no significant difference in the

data results, 1 times by Donald Trump and 3 time by Joe Biden. And in other types of initiated-self repair, there was also no significant difference in the data results. Donald Trump was carried out 1 time and 2 times by Joe Biden. And in the 2020 presidential debate, no data was found on other types of repair initiated-other repair.

However, in the self-initiated-other repair type, there was no significant difference in the data results, 1 times by Donald Trump and 3 time by Joe Biden. And in other types of initiated-self repair, there was also no significant difference in the data results. Donald Trump was carried out 1 time and 2 times by Joe Biden. And in the data examined by the researcher, no data on other-initiated other-repair type was identified.

This research investigates the conversational repair techniques used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the 2020 Presidential Debate. The researcher develops a study on conversation repair. This research continues from several previous studies which also focus on the theory of Conversation Analysis, especially the repair of conversations with diversity that can be considered. Ari Tiara (2018) analyzes the repair of conversations that occur in online chat groups and puts emphasis on identifying types of repairs, repair techniques, and assuming the possible purpose of the repairs that occur.

This study examines the conversation repair used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 Presidential Debate. Researcher develop a study on conversation repair. This research continues from several previous studies which also focus on the theory of Conversation Analysis, especially the repair of

conversations with diversity that can be considered. Ari Tiara (2018) analyzes the repair of conversations that occur in online chat groups and focuses on identifying types of repairs, repair techniques, and assuming the possible purpose of the repairs that occur.

The current research found only 3 types of repairs, while the research conducted by Ari Tiara found 4 types of repairs. These results can occur because the data used is completely different. Previous research used online group chats that contained many participants. The large number of participants showed many thoughts and points of view, as a result the data found will be more varied. This is supported by the assumptions of previous researchers that Calterone 33 participants tend to start correcting other people's mistakes that are influenced by different understandings of the topic. They use another initiation to get an explanation of the source of the problem.

That result indicates that the results between the two studies are very contradictory. The majority of data obtained in prior investigations was other-initiated self-repair types. In the present investigation, self-initiated self-repair is the most often seen outcome. In online class research, many types of other-initiated self-repair are found because the data used is a group containing 32 people, and often repairs appear because many parties can initiate repairs.

Finally, repairs are made by the recipients of the message due to frequent repairs. Thus, there is a difference in knowledge and assumptions. In this study, which focused on this type of formal debate, very few were found because the moderator handled the conversation to allow each other to speak for a particular

time. So for this type of study, it only occurred when the participants caused a bit of chaos in the debate, which a moderator could not handle properly.

Muhimah (2018) analyzed the Conversational Analysis of Repair Uttered by Paul and Alex in In Treatment Season 1, and focused on identifying the types of repair, describing the types of repair, describing position of the repair, as well as the repair pattern of completion using character named Paul and Alex in the episodes of In Treatment season 1 as data. The current research found only 3 types of repairs, while the research conducted by Muhimah found 4 types of repairs. Previous research used a TV series entitled "In Treatment" which has many characters in it. However, this research focuses only on the characters Paul and Alex. With slightly different findings, namely the discovery of the OI-OR type in it, even though it was not dominant, even though both of them used it only focused on two participants. Researchers assume that the emergence of the OI-OR type in previous studies arises because the rhythm in conversation tends to be relaxed. Furthermore, differences in work backgrounds result in differences in reasoning abilities and differences in perspectives that occur because the characters taken are a psychiatrist and one of his patients.

The researcher assumes that the results in previous studies can align with current research, which is the similarity of situations and conditions in the background. While in treatment sessions, psychiatrists often use expressions and psychology that the recipient may not understand. This results in the speaker having to repair the conversation so that the conversation can take place smoothly without any confusion. Or even someone consulting with a psychiatrist will often

correct his own words so that the psychiatrist can understand the situation he is experiencing. The same applies to presidential debates, which require you to be careful in speaking so that the statement issued will not cause ambiguity and misunderstanding to both the interlocutor and the recipient.

Almira Irwaniyanti (2018) analyzes the Conversational Repair Organization in an Indonesian EFL Classroom, which focuses on identifying the type of repair distribution and repair techniques using students and teachers in the EFL classroom as the data used. In the results of this study, the type most commonly found was the type of self-initiated self-repair. As a result, the study came to the conclusion that this is not an unpredictability factor from the results of using a conversation between a teacher and a student in a class.

The current research found only 3 types of repairs, whereas previous research conducted by Almira found 4 types of repairs. The data that previous research examined was a presentation made by a student and listened to by the teacher. The current researcher assumes that various repair data are found because the number of participants used is more than 2 people, especially students and teachers. In addition, it is clear that the ability to speak English both for each student and also for the teacher is of course very different. Previous researchers also added that in the class dynamics that occur, there is no equality in the ability to initiate improvement techniques, especially in gender, male and female. Men have more power in this regard. In the end, this statement supports the current researcher's assumption that men have higher power abilities. The current study

could be more interesting because it uses male participants who both have different backgrounds but are equally capable.

Nazela (2019) analyzes the Conversational Structure Analysis in Police Forensic Investigation. She focuses the research on several discussion topics, such as identifying open and closed conversations, turn-taking strategies, adjacency pairs, and types of repair conversations that occur using police and suspects in police forensic investigations as data. In the study's results, three of the four types of repair were found, and from the study's results, the dominant type was the type of self-initiated self-repair, which was 16 times.

In the current study, 3 types of repair were found, while in the research conducted by Nazela, 3 types of repair were also found. The research focuses on investigations between police and suspects. Researcher. From the findings that have identified the type of SISR to dominate, the researchers currently assume that this could have happened due to the tension that was quite tense during police investigations. The suspect often uses pause fillers such as "so", "er", "eh", "umh", "hm", "mh". The researcher also assumes that the types of repair SI-OR and OI-SR found in police investigations are due to different points of view where suspects often lie / at least cover up their mistakes to correct the statements and questions asked by the police. Finally, the data found was quite varied, namely 3 types of repair were found.

The research is very much in line with the current research. These results support the researcher's assumption that this type of OI-OR is rarely found in data analysis using only 2 people. The research is also in line because tense and tense

conversation situations often result in the type of SI-SR being carried out by speakers due to nervousness, fear, and rush.

Baity (2019) analyzes Conversation Repair in Selected Episodes of British Late-Night Show “Graham Norton Show,” Conversation Repair in Selected Episodes of British Late-Night Show “Graham Norton Show,” focuses on identifying the sorts of repairs, the placements, and the patterns of repair by using talk show participants from chosen episodes as data. In the study's findings, four kinds of repairs were identified. 80 times more instances of the self-initiated self-repair type were observed than any other type.

The current research is not in line with the research that has been conducted by Baity (2019). Previous research used a talk show called "Graham Norton Show" and found 4 types of repair. The situation in presidential debates and talk shows is quite the opposite. A talk show is a talk show where conversation situations flow in a calm, relaxed manner, and tend to be entertaining. As a result, all kinds of repairs were found with the assumption that there is a difference in point of view between the Master of Ceremony and also the invited celebrities. This can trigger a repair process, either in the form of self-repair or clarifications on related topics. Furthermore, these results support the researcher's assumption that this type of OI-OR is often found in data analyzes that use more than 2 participants.

The current research is slightly in line as both use presidential debates as data. However, in the research conducted by Puspitarani (2021), only 2 types of repair were found, namely SI-SR and OI-SR. Previous researchers used Donald

Trump and Hillary Clinton as data, both of which have different genders. Researchers are currently assuming that with gender differences, automatic power is also different. It was proven by previous findings that Donald Trump interrupted and at the same time initiated the process of repairing Hillary Clinton's remarks. However, previous research was quite in line with the current research because there was no OI-OR type found which supports the current researcher's assumption that this type is rarely found in data using only 2 participants. The significant differentiator is that from only 1 video used as data by the current researcher, there are quite a lot of types of SI-OR and also OI-SR found. Whereas previous researchers used 3 long videos and only found 1 data related to the type of OI-SR. It can be concluded that with the same situation, namely in the presidential debate, the selection of the two figures studied was very influential in finding varied findings. The data found in the repair analysis of Donald Trump and Joe Biden are more varied than the data found by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. It can be seen that if both are men with equal backgrounds in quality, more data findings will be produced.

The current research is slightly in line as both use presidential debates as data. However, in the research conducted by Sakdiyah (2021), 3 types of repair were found. In studies that both use Donald Trump and Joe Biden as data, this research is actually inconsistent in its results. In the research conducted by Sakdiyah, 3 types of repair were found, namely SI-OR, OI-SR, and OI-OR. While the current study found 3 types of repair, but no OI-OR type was found. Current research is only in line with the type that often appears, namely SI-SR. Previous



studies were less varied in their findings on OI-SR and OI-OR types, namely only 1 data was found. Whereas in the current research it appears that the data findings are more varied in quantity.

The researcher assumes that this can happen because the role and power of the moderator in a debate also need to be taken into account. In the previous research, the moderator for the 2020 presidential debate was Chris Wallace, while in the current research, the 2020 presidential debate was moderated by Kristen Welker. The current researcher assumes that the situation during which the presidential debate was moderated by Kristen Welker was a bit chaotic and resulted in debate participants frequently interrupting one another. Whereas in previous research the debate situation moderated by Chris Wallace was calmer, which resulted in no SI-OR types being found and no varied data being found on OI-SR and OI-OR types.

In the analysis of current research that the researcher have carried out, it was found that the two candidates often perform self-initiated-self-repair types. Donald Trump carried out 34 types of Self-initiated-self repairs, while Joe Biden carried out 57 types of Self-initiated repairs. If the inaccuracies are not repaired, the audience and debate moderator will be stunned, leading to confusion.

Compared to the data quite far apart, the results found in this type of repair are that Joe Biden carried out self-initiated-self repair repairs more than Donald Trump 57 times. This gave rise to the idea that in the debate process, Joe Biden often made a mistake in his pronunciation which in the end required him to correct his own words so that the statements he made to the listeners and

spectators of the presidential debate could be more trusted. The researcher assumes that Joe Biden's public speaking skills are less good than Donald Trump's. In a presidential debate situation, good public speaking skills are needed so that the statements made by the debate participants are transparent and more credible. According to the data found, the findings of repairs of type of self-initiated-self-repair repair are mostly done by Joe Biden, who corrects and repairs his own words.

This research aims to discover the types of repair and the role of repair started by others in formal debates as well as the comparison between the data found. Previous study evaluated conversational repairs across a variety of data sources, including internet group chats, television programs, classroom dialogues, police forensic investigations, and talk shows. one of the data sources utilized by earlier researchers were formal or organized discussions, which resulted in fewer speech problems in the data than in regular interactions. However, there are also conversations that are casual or spontaneous.

Although the current study's findings use the context of formal conversation, there is still plenty chance to identify and repair conversational mistakes. This is due to the fact that the data utilized in this research comes from a presidential debate, which is both intriguing and characterized by many disruptions and pressures. This study develops conversational refinements to uncover new findings from new data sources, specifically presidential debates on the NBC News YouTube channel that researcher have never studied.

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This is the concluding section of the research. The researcher summarizes the findings and discussions. The future researchers are also encouraged to investigate this research.

### **5.1. Conclusion**

This study examines the types of repairs mentioned by Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the final presidential debate of 2020 in order to reveal the various types of repairs and the differences between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher discovered that there were 91 cases of Self-Initiated Self-Repair, 4 cases of Self-Initiated Other-Repair, and 3 cases of Other-Initiated Self-Repair. As a result, the type of self-initiated self-repair that occurs most frequently in the final debate is self-initiated self-repair, which occurs when the two debate participants are unable to communicate with one another because the debate process is highly dependent on the guidance of the moderator.

In addition, the researcher discovers how Donald Trump and Joe Biden reair their statements during the final 2020 presidential debate. As a result, the study observed that Donald Trump's speech had 34 cases of self-initiated self-repair, 1 case of self-initiated other-repair, and 3 cases of other-initiated self-repair. For comparison, in Joe Biden's speech, self-initiated self-repair appears 57 times, self-initiated other-repair 3 times, and other-initiated self-repair 2 times. And the two participants did not find the fourth type, namely other-initiated other-repair.

The researcher also discovered differences in the types of repairs in Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's utterances, both from the causes and repair patterns that emerged. From the findings, Joe Biden has a fairly dominant result where he often carries out the repair process. Researcher indicate that Joe Biden's ability to deal with debate situations may be less than Donald Trump's. However, the pattern used by both, Joe Biden and Donald Trump in the process of the emergence of repairs also varies, ranging from pauses, bubbling, or often repeating the exact words. However, according to data, Joe Biden is the one who most often performs some of these patterns compared to Donald Trump.

Donald Trump and Joe Biden mostly use a self-initiated self-repair strategy because they don't want the audience to feel that they hear the ambiguity of a statement that might lead to a misunderstanding. They accidentally made mistakes while showing answers, thoughts, and corrections during the debate. They correct mistakes because if mistakes are not repaired, there will be misunderstandings among the debate interlocutor, debate moderator, or even other recipients.

This is essential because everyone needs to know that conversational repairs need to be studied and analyzed more deeply. The researcher found out what kinds of mistakes the speakers made and how they corrected the mistakes. Other types of discussions can also be more diverse, such as; whether the speakers always make the same mistakes, whether in the repair process they will do the same or varied ways, and whether if analyzing using male and female participants the results will be different.

Moreover, whether if analyzing using male and female participants, the results will also be different, then whether men make more repairs than women, or vice versa. Many interesting things will be revealed if we examine repair conversations with a more in-depth study.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

This study identifies the types of repairs found in the 2020 final presidential debate speeches of Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher has demonstrated through this study that repairs are frequently disclosed during conversation. Therefore, the next researcher who intends to examine conversational analysis, particularly conversational repair, should investigate and analyze the types of repairs found in a speaker's speech, as suggested by this study.

Using various theories, the future researcher could perhaps combine this research with other aspects. Incorporating aspects of conversational repair would be best and beneficial for readers. The researcher hopes that this study will serve as a useful resource and reference for readers, particularly linguistic learners.

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