

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the present study and offers suggestion for the further research. The conclusion is based on the findings of the research. The suggestion includes some implications for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study investigates (1) the patterns of repairs which are evident in “Hitam Putih” talk show, (2) the techniques which are used by the speakers in initiating repairs, and (3) the factors that potentially affect the speakers to initiate repairs.

It was found that all types of patterns were recognized in the conversation of the talkshow after the identification procedure of repairs. Based on the present analysis, there were totally 55 occurrences of the identified repairs containing the patterns, techniques, and factors. *Self-initiated, self-repaired* appeared as the dominant pattern to initiate repairs (78.18%), followed by *other-initiated, self-repaired* (12.73%) as the second rank. *Self-initiated, other-repaired* (7.27%) and *other-initiated, other-repaired* (1.82%) respectively followed as the third and the last rank .

In the techniques of repair initiation, the participants also applied all kinds of the techniques. *Repeating Part of the Utterance* technique had the highest frequency with 32.73%. *Using Particles, Expressions, or Filler Words* technique

appeared as the second rank (27.27%), followed by *Asking a Question* (21.82%) as the third rank. Lastly, *Abruptly Stopping Speaking* came out with 18.18%.

In case of the factors that potentially affect the speaker to initiate the repairs, it is speaker's awareness of his/her own mistake that leads speaker to make a repair. It is supported with the finding which shows *A Speaker Realizes He/She has made a mistake* as the dominant occurrence of the factors in initiating repair (43.64%), followed by *A Speaker Cannot Think of the Correct word* factor as the second rank (36.36%). *Second Speaker Initiates a Repair Because He/She Has Not Understood First Speaker's Utterance* was also found as the factor in initiating repair (12.73%). Lastly, there was *Second Speaker Initiates a Repair Because He/ She Has Not Understood First Speaker's Utterance* appearing with 7.27%.

The occurrences of each repair analysis appears to find the tendency of participants to resolve some troubles in the utterance. Most of the participants were likely to repair their own troubles in speaking. Their awareness of repair appears to avoid discomfort to be corrected by other speakers. It also relates to the face threatening act which involves positive and/or negative face from the corrected speaker. To initiate a repair, speaker would employ an effective technique. The evidence was frequently shown that most of the participants chose to repeat part of the utterance as the strategy to find the words they would like to say. The participants enabled to resolve the troubles from what had been said before, then they recycled it as the repair. Related to the speaker's awareness of repair, it is motivated by the factor that influences a speaker to communicate what

he/she means correctly. Therefore, most of the participants frequently realized the troubles found in their own utterances.

5.2 Suggestions

Due to the limitation of time and sources, this study focuses on repair strategy in only one television talk show program entitled 'Hitam Putih'. The program contains informal or casual conversation between the host and the guest stars. There are still many kinds of television talk show programs to be conducted in repairs area. Further research may compare repair strategy between two different kinds of television talkshow programs, such as between entertainment talk show and debate program.

Regarding the subjects, the present study has no variable of subject to focus on. All speakers involving in the talkshow are examined as subjects of the study without specifying them into some variables. Further research may include more specific social variables, such as gender, profession, or education background.