

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents method of the research in details. It contains research questions, research design, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures.

3.1 Research Questions

1. What patterns of repairs are evidenced in “Hitam Putih” talk show?
2. What techniques are used by the speakers in initiating repairs?
3. What factors affect the speakers to initiate repairs?

3.2 Research Design

The method that is used in the present study is qualitative-descriptive. The qualitative approach was employed in order to collect the data i.e. recording and transcribing, to identify the data that contains repairs, then to analyze the identified data. Those processes might be recognized to figure out the repairs occurred by the participants of the talkshow in detail.

The descriptive method itself was applied in presenting the data and its findings. As suggested by Huberman and Miles (1994), the descriptive method includes the reduction and displaying data. It would be appropriate to use descriptive method since the present study illustrated the repair analysis sistematically.

3.3 Data Collection

The whole data of this research were taken from a television talkshow entitled “Hitam Putih”. All participants in this talkshow were involved as subjects of the research. This section discusses sources of the data and the subjects that were involved in this study. The collection procedures are also explicated to describe the process of data collection in detail.

3.3.1 Sources and Subjects

The data of this research was taken from a television talkshow entitled “Hitam Putih”. The talkshow is broadcast regularly every Monday-Friday at 6.30 p.m. on Trans 7. It is considered as a talk show that combines entertainment and information. Two episodes of the talk show were obtained to be analyzed in the research. Those episodes were announced on 16 and 24 March, 2011.

The subjects of this research are the participants in the two episodes of “Hitam Putih” talk show, and they are represented in initial letters as follows.

H : host

G1 : guest star #1

G2 : guest star #2

G3 : guest star #3

G4 : guest star #4

3.3.2 Collection Procedures

The whole conversation from two episodes of “Hitam Putih” talkshow were recorded in the form of audio recording by using MP3 IC Recorder. Each episode had 45 minutes duration. The audio recordings then were transcribed into written form to make the analysis process easier. It is impossible to represent the full complexity of human interaction on a transcript (Bailey, 2008:4). Afterwards, the transcription was identified and analyzed based on each category of repair strategies (patterns, techniques, factors).

3.4 Data Analysis

Repair is defined as an important strategy to correct some mistakes of what participants have said in a conversation (Paltridge, 2006). It is possible to occur in conversation when a participant needs to correct him/herself and another speaker, or to restate something in utterance.

When repairs appear in the utterance, they were analyzed based on which part the repairs play their roles, such as repairable segment, repaired segment, and initiation of repair. After the identification of repairs, the data was classified into the categorizations consisting of patterns, techniques, and factors.

3.4.1 Identification of Repairs

The identification process of whole conversation is required before the repairs are classified into the appropriate categories. The process focuses on how the repairs are identified in conversation of the talkshow. To simplify the

identification, each part of the repairs is symbolized with the different signs as follows.

[]	signs	the repairable part
Bold Font	signs	the repaired part
*	signs	the initiation of repair

3.4.2 Categorization of Repair Strategy

This study presents four patterns of repairs, which are *self-initiated, self-repaired*; *other-initiated, self-repaired*; *self-initiated, other-repaired*; and *other-initiated, other-repaired* (see Finnegan, 1992: 366). *Self-initiated, self-repaired* happens when the speaker realizes that there are some errors between what is said and what is intended in his utterance. In this pattern, a repair is initiated by the speaker him/herself who speaks the repairable segment. *Self-initiated, other-repaired* is recognized when repairs are initiated by the speaker who uttered the words that need to be repaired (the repairable segment), then they are resolved by the next speaker. This pattern generally take places in the second position after the first speaker has uttered a repairable word or utterance. *Other-initiated, self-repaired* occurs when the next speaker indicates a trouble source, then it is resolved by the speaker of the repairable utterance. This is normally done in the third position where a repairable utterance is corrected in the turn after the initiator indicates a problem talk from the original speaker. On the other hand, *other-initiated, other-repaired* takes place when repairs are initiated by the other

speaker who indicates a problem in the first's speaker utterance, therefore he/she resolves it after initiating the repair.

Initiating a repair may indicate that a speaker has misunderstood or misheard an utterance. It could also indicate that there is fault in a piece of information, or a speaker could not find a right word. Moreover, resolving a repair may be done by repeating misunderstood or misheard utterance, correcting an inaccurate word, or supplying words.

There are several techniques that appear to be used in repair initiation. Speaker may ask a question; repeat the repaired utterance; abruptly stop speaking; or use particle and expressions such as *uh* or *I mean*.

Some affecting factors possibly influence a speaker to initiate repairs. When a speaker realizes he/she has made a mistake, he/she tries to resolve it by the repair that he/she makes at the same time. On the other case, there is an event in which a speaker cannot think of the correct word, so that he/she tries to memorize the right word he/she refers to. As for second speaker, he/she wishes to correct a factual error made by first speaker; or second speaker initiates a repair because he/she has not heard or understood the first speaker's utterance (Finnegan,1992).