CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the present study. It is divided into background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, research method, clarification of terms, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok has become Indonesia's media light spot. He gains popularity for his controversial leadership starting when he occupied a position as the vice governor of Jakarta together with Joko Widodo (Jokowi). He is later to be the Jakarta governor to replace Jokowi's position. Being a governor, his image is known as a leader who is brave to convey everything that is important to say and is strict to the rules to change Jakarta to be a better place. This controversy continued even in the beginning of his leadership as the governor. For instance, he made an unusual policy in Jakarta by prohibiting motorcycles crossing Hotel Indonesia. Many people disagree with this rule espeacially the motorcycle riders. Ahok thinks that this policy aims to reduce the number of traffic accidents.

His popularity during his leadership, particularly as the governor of Jakarta, is reflected in some television, for instance talk show programs. As a controversial governor, Ahok is often invited to share his ideas about the particular conditions of Jakarta in both formal and informal TV talk shows. These different formats of talk shows may influence the way Ahok delivers his statements in the interaction with the hosts. Some examples of the TV talk shows which feature Ahok as the guest are *Mata Najwa* and *Hitam Putih*. *Mata Najwa* is a formal TV talk show and *Hitam Putih* is an informal talk show. As a talk interactive program, Ahok should put the interaction back on the right track to establish a good communication, for example, by repairing some mistakes in his utterances.

To study conversational interaction, such as repair strategies in TV talk shows, Conversation Analysis (CA) is considered to be a suitable approach to be used. According to Mazeland (2006), CA study is the organization of social action

through talk. Repair is an important strategy used in conversation. Paltridge (2006) explains that repair refers to the way speakers correct things that they or someone else has said, and check if they understand or not in the conversational interactive. Repair is often done through self-repair and other-repair (Paltridge, 2006). According to Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1977), repair is designed to address problems of speaking, hearing, or to understand talk.

Regarding the format of the talk shows, this study is conducted to investigate the types of repair strategies used by Ahok in *Mata Najwa* as the formal talk show and *Hitam Putih* as the informal one and also to see whether or not Ahok uses the same strategies in the two talk shows. The concept that can be used to investigate this issue is repair strategies proposed by Schegloff et al. (1977).

There have been many studies focusing on repair strategies in different interactive communications. For instance, Wongkhat (2012) investigated the type of repair from 15 recorded conversations used by 94.0 EFM radio hosts. Using the concept of repair strategies by Schegloff, et al. (1977), he found that repair strategies were the ways in which the radio hosts identified the trouble source and resolved communication problems. He also found that "other-repair" and "self-repair" were the types of repair dominantly used to make jokes.

Another study in repair strategies was conducted by Zaferanieh (2004). This study examined some features of online chat by examining the strategies chatters used to maintain conversation and manage repair from 34 sets of interactions in a Yahoo chat room. Similar to Wongkhat (2012), Zaferanieh adopted Schegloff, et al. (1977) types of repair. The finding showed that repair strategies were relatively effective in the situation of online chat while sometimes differed significantly from what was expected to find in face-to-face conversation. Another study in this field was conducted by Tang (2011). He investigated self-repair from classroom lectures and presentations at a university in northern Taiwan. He adopted the concept of Chui's (1996) trajectory of outcome that covers replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganization. The finding of this study showed that addition was the types of repair dominantly used by the speaker.

These three studies employ repair strategies in different communication interactions, namely in radio, online chat, and classroom monologue. Nevertheless, studies in repair strategies in TV talk show, especially those contrasting the way one person talks in two different settings have not been widely discussed. With regard to this, this study focuses on analyzing the types of repair used by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok as a guest in two different talk shows, namely *Mata Najwa* as the formal talk show and *Hitam Putih* as the informal talk show.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the problem stated in the background, this study investigates the types of repair strategies used by Ahok in the formal and the informal talk shows. In addition this study also examines whether or not Ahok uses the same strategies in the two talk shows. By applying the concept of repair strategies by Schegloff et al. (1977), it is expected that the present study would provide a better understanding on how Ahok delivers his thoughts in the different situations.

Therefore, the present study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What types of repair strategies are used by Ahok in formal and informal talk shows?
2. How are these strategies different or similar in the two talk shows?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the research questions stated above, there are two objectives of the conduct of the study:

1. To identify the types of repairs used by Ahok in formal and informal talk shows.
2. To see whether or not Ahok uses the same strategies in two talk shows.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to investigating repair strategies used by Ahok in formal and informal talk shows, namely in *Mata Najwa* as the formal talk show and *Hitam Putih* as the informal talk show. The types of repair strategies that occur in the two

talk shows would be analyzed. In addition, this present study also analyzes whether or not Ahok uses the same strategies in two different settings of talk shows.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There have been several studies concerning repair strategies in conversational interaction. It is expected that this study would contribute further to the literature on repair. The results of the present study are expected to give a better understanding on how miscommunication can arise and then be resolved. Furthermore, it is also expected that the use of CA would give information on how participants conduct their conversational interaction through verbal language. Finally, it is expected that this studywould give insight into how CA is used to analyze TV talk show.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

Some terminologies need to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding in the study:

1. Talk Show

   A talk show is a show that is quite clearly built around talk to give the audience meaningful and specific information (Timberg, 2002).

2. Conversation Analysis (CA)

   Conversation Analysis (CA) is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversational interactions (Paltridge, 2006).

3. Repair

   Repair is the way speakers correct things they or someone else has said (Paltridge, 2006).

4. Repair Strategies

   a. Self-initiated and self-repair happens when the participant responsible for the trouble source initiates and completes the repair (Schegloff, et al., 1977).

b. Other initiated and self-repair happens when the interlocutor identifies the trouble source and initiates the repair, the producer of the trouble source completes it (Schegloff, et al., 1977).

c. Self-initiated and other repair happens when the producer of the trouble source initiates then the interlocutor completes it (Schegloff, et al., 1977).

d. Other initiated and other repairhappens when the interlocutor identifies the trouble source and initiates and completes the repair (Schegloff, et al., 1977).

1.7. Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. Each chapter details the different information needed to construct the idea of the study. Chapter I consists of background of the study, research questions, in addition to its purposes and scope of the study. It also discusses significances of the study, research method, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper. Chapter II provides the theoretical foundation of the study in which the principles and justifications of the study are also elaborated. It also provides findings of previous study and other supportive information relevant to the present study. Chapter III describes the research problem and research design, including the subjects and sources of the study. Chapter IV provides the result of the study. Furthermore, it discusses the significance of the result. Finally, chapter V presents the conclusion of the study drawn from the findings. In addition, suggestions for future study are also included.