

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the procedures and stages of the present study. It presents the formulation of the problems, research procedures, data collection, data sources, and data analysis. This chapter also clarifies the terms that are used as the topic of the study.

#### 3.1. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of the present study are formulated in the following research questions:

- a. What patterns of repairs are evidenced in English conversations involving Native and Non-Native Speakers (NS & NNSs) of English in Ardan radio's weekly interactive English conversation program 'Talk & Talk'?
- b. What techniques are used by both speakers in initiating the repairs?
- c. What are the reasons for performing the repairs?

#### 3.2. Method of Research

This study is descriptive in nature. By using a descriptive method, the present study is intended to describe the objective of the study as mentioned in the last section. According to Ary (1979 in Fakhruddin 2002:5), "descriptive method is intended to obtain the current status and phenomena, and directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study." Thus, this present study discusses repairs in telephone conversation between native and non-native speakers of English within this research framework.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

#### **3.3.1 Sources**

##### **3.3.1.1 Subject**

The subjects of the study are a native speaker and five non-native speakers of English. The native speaker is from USA and is one of the hosts of Talk & Talk Ardan Radio. The non-native speakers are Indonesian. One of them is the NS's co-host in Talk & Talk, while the rest are audience of this program

In the transcription of conversation, the subjects of the study are represented in alphabet as follows.

A: the host, a non-native speaker;

B: the host, a native speaker;

C: caller #1, a non-native speaker;

D: caller #2, a non-native speaker;

E: caller #3, a non-native speaker; and

F: caller #4, a non-native speaker.

##### **3.3.1.2 The Radio Program**

The study focuses on a weekly interactive English conversation program of Ardan Radio 105,9 FM Bandung, i.e. 'Talk & Talk'. This program is broadcast every Wednesday at 08:00 p.m. to 09:00 p.m. The conversation was performed through the medium of telephone and was discussed about rainy day.

### **3.3.2 Steps**

#### **3.3.2.1 Recording**

The recording of the weekly interactive English conversation program 'Talk & Talk' which is broadcast every Wednesday at 08.00 p.m. to 09.00 p.m. on 105,9 FM Ardan Radio Bandung were conducted six times or in six different weekly broadcasts. However, the edition to be examined is only the one broadcast on September 1, 2004 since its data are considered sufficient to show the phenomena of repairs under focus and to answer the three research questions of the study.

#### **3.3.2.2 Transcribing**

The recorded data were further transcribed for analysis because "by making a transcription, the researcher is forced to attend the details of the interaction that would escape the ordinary listener", as Heritage & Atkinson (1984 in Have, undated: 3) suggested. The transcription is presented in appendix B.

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

Analysis of the transcribed conversation involves the following.

#### **3.4.1 Identification of Repairs.**

A repair takes place in conversation when a participant feels the need to correct herself or another speaker, to edit a previous utterance, or simply to restate something. Repairs can be initiated and resolved by the person who uttered the words that need to be repaired or by other conversationalists. Based on Finnegan (1992:366)'s theory, there are four possibilities of repairs: repairs that are self-initiated and self-repaired; repairs that are

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other-initiated and self-repaired; repairs that are self-initiated and other-repaired; and repairs that are other-initiated and other-repaired.

To initiate a repair is to signal that one has not understood or has misheard an utterance, that a piece of information is incorrect, or that one is having trouble finding a word. To resolve a repair, someone repeats the misunderstood or misheard utterance, corrects the inaccurate information, or supplies the word. To initiate a repair, we may ask a question; repeat part of the utterance to be repaired; abruptly stop speaking; or use particles and expressions such as *uh*, *I mean*, or *that is* (Finnegan, 1992).

There are generally four reasons for initiating repairs: speaker 1 realizes that he/she has made a mistake; speaker 1 cannot think of the correct/appropriate word; speaker 2 wishes to correct a factual error made by speaker 1; and speaker 2 initiates a repair because he/she has not heard or understood speaker 1's utterance.

### 3.4.2 Categorization of Repairs

There are three aspects of repairs to be analyzed here: patterns of repairs; repairs initiation techniques; and reasons for initiating such repairs. Categorization of aspect above is carried out based on the theory of repairs from Finnegan (1992), as mentioned in the previous section.

After the data were categorized, the frequency of the occurrence of each repair was counted and was later presented in percentage. The percentage is based on the following formula by Hacth and Farhady (1982 in Suprihatin 2004:38).

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## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will focus on the examination of the three research questions which concern (1) the patterns of repairs evidenced in English conversations involving Native and Non-Native Speakers (NS & NNSs) of English in Ardan radio's weekly interactive English conversation program 'Talk & Talk', (2) the techniques used by both speakers in initiating the repairs, and (3) the reasons for performing the repairs.

Thus, this chapter will be divided into three sections. Section 4.1 presents the pattern of repair. Section 4.2 contains the techniques of initiating repairs. Section 4.3 elaborated more the reasons for performing the repairs.

#### 4.1 Pattern of Repairs

As mentioned in Chapter Three, the present study focuses on repairs performed by Native Speaker (NS) and Non-Native Speakers (NNSs) of English in Ardan Radio's weekly interactive English conversation program 'Talk & Talk'.

According to Finnegan et al. (1992), there are four patterns of repair: *self-initiated, self-repaired*; *other-initiated, self-repaired*; *self-initiated, other-repaired*; and *other-initiated, other-repaired*.

##### 4.1.1 Self-Initiated, Self-Repaired (in the Same-Turn)

*Self-initiated, self-repaired* is a repair that initiates by the original speaker who uttered the words that need to be repaired (the repaired segment) and typically found, at the same

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P = percentage

f = frequency of phenomenon

n = total of phenomena

The quantification is used to examine any possible patterns of use of repairs by the subjects.

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