

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study investigates the repairing patterns both in a news interview and a casual conversation in television programs. In addition, this study investigates the reasons for producing repairs and examines the similarities and differences of repairing patterns both in a news interview and a casual conversation in television programs.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The participants both in the news interview and the casual conversation in television programs use five different categories of repairing patterns. They are *self-initiated, self-repair in the same turn; self-initiated, self-repair in the third turn; other-initiated, self-repair; self-initiated, other-repair; and other-initiated, other-repair*. The most preferred category of repairing pattern used by the participants both in a news interview and a casual conversation on TV is '*self-initiated, self repair in the same turn*': 92.31% by the participants in the news interview and 86% by the participants in the casual conversation. It can be assumed that the participants both in those conversational settings have a good self-monitoring. It is because most of the participants resolve the problems in speaking by themselves in order to maintain the communication run smoothly. This is in line with Schegloff (Sidnell, 2003) who says that a repair has a function as 'self-righting' mechanism.

In addition, the participants both in the news interview and the casual conversation mostly produce repairs because they realize they have made a mistake. This kind of reason mostly occurs in 'self-initiated, self-repair' both in the same and third turn where the problems in speaking are resolved by the same speaker of the trouble source. It can be assumed that the repairs produced by the participants both in a news interview and a casual conversation are aimed to maintain the smooth flow of communication by handling any problems in speaking, hearing and understanding in the interaction.

Differences of repairing patterns between the news interview and the casual conversation on TV can be seen in terms of the total number of repairing patterns, the occurrences of the most preferred category, the use of the second and the least preferred categories of repairing patterns.

These facts can be interpreted that the different circumstances of both conversational settings may influence their organization of repair. In a news interview, the participants are restricted to answer the interviewer's questions. Normally, the participants have a long turn to explain or to comment toward the topic discussed. This may lead to the occurrences of more repairs because they produce more utterances. In a casual conversation, on the other hand, the participants usually do not talk in a long turn. They tend to speak around a sentence. This may lead to the occurrences of fewer repairs because the participants produce fewer utterances. These facts probably the reason why there are more repairing patterns in a news interview

than in a casual conversation: 117 in the news interview and 100 in the casual conversation.

Furthermore, in a news interview, the participants seldom to repair the problematic utterances produced by their interlocutors. It is because the speaker involved mostly repairs the problems in speaking by himself. That is probably the fact why 'self-initiated, other-repair' is the least occurrence in a news interview (0.85%). In a casual conversation, by contrast, the participants are more neutral or tend not to oppose their interlocutor's statements. This is probably the fact that 'other-initiated, other-repair' is the least preferred category of repairing pattern (1%). It is probably because the discussion topic in a casual conversation is simpler than in a news interview. The participants usually just share their experiences toward the topic discussed.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

This present study investigates the repairing patterns both in a news interview and a casual conversation in television programs. It is suggested to investigate the repairing patterns in a daily conversation for further research. It can be a learning process in a classroom, a dialogue in a workshop or a dialogue in information call. In addition, it can be suggested to investigate one of the repairing patterns in detail to discover how exactly the participants in a certain conversational setting resolve the problems in speaking, hearing and understanding.