

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

This research is about repair sequence in a Caught in Providence Season 3 Episode 1. When producing a repair, the speakers use four types of repair. They are self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, other-initiated self-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. The result shows that self-initiated self-repair appears ten times and becomes the most used by the speakers when repairing their mistake. Then followed by self-initiated other-repair that occurs three times, other-initiated self-repair two times, and other-initiated other-repair also two times.

When producing a repair, the speakers create four sequences of repair: same turn as trouble source, turn transition, third turn of conversation, and next turn. The most frequently used sequence is same turn as trouble source which appears nine times. It correlates with the finding of the most used type of repair which claims self-initiated self-repair as the most frequent type of repair that is used in the conversations. Same turn as trouble source usually appears when the speaker does a repair in the same turn where the trouble source exists. Therefore, the speaker will do self-initiated self-repair to fix the mistake. For the other sequences, next turn occurs five times, third turn of conversation two times, and turn transition only one time.

The speakers produce four functions of repair. They are replacement, modification, abandonment, and reorganizing. Abandonment is the most function of repair that can be found in this research. It appears seven times. This function is mostly used by the defendant. The reason is

because the defendant tends to make a mistake when the defendant is trying to defend him/herself. Therefore, the defendant abandons the original utterance and creates more trustworthy reason or argument. The second position is replacement which occurs six times. Both modification and reorganizing appear two times which makes them in third place.

#### **4.2 Limitation**

The limitation of this research is mainly come from the object of research. This research uses courtroom as the object of research. Courtroom has conversations that is usually performed by two people, the judge and the defendant. Thus, the conversations in courtroom are most likely to produce certain type, sequence, and function of repair. As a result, the researcher found that there are not many varieties of repair sequence that can be found in the courtroom. The reason is because the one who usually does a repair in the courtroom is the defendant. The defendant often makes a mistake when the defendant wants to defend him/herself. Hence, the defendant mostly uses self-initiated self-repair to fix the error. The position of speakers also affects the repair activity since the judge has higher position than the defendant. Therefore, it prevents other type of repair excepts self-initiated self-repair to appear in the conversations.

#### **4.3 Suggestion**

For further study, the researcher truly suggests to future researchers to be more focus on certain orientation of repair, self-initiated or other-initiation. It will lead to depth- investigation of a certain type of repair. In addition, future researchers can also select another object to be analyzed. It may be in form of daily talk with more casual setting such as interaction in family dinner, friend sharing, partnership, etc. Those settings of talk provide more natural conversation.