

**AN ANALYSIS REPAIR ON UTTERANCES IN THE CONVERSATION
OF *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT**



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ABSTRACT

The research paper analyzes repair on the conversation in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The study aims at (1) identifying the types of repair in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and (2) describing the function of repair in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research.

The object of the study is repair analysis found on the conversation in the movie entitled *The Magic of Belle Isle*. The data of this research are the dialogues which contain repair in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. The data source of this research is the script *The Magic of Belle Isle*. The method used by the writer in collecting data are observation and documentation with step: watching, writing, noting, selecting and coding. In analyzing the data, the writer identifies the types of repair by Brian Paltridge and describes the function of repair by the pragmatic context.

The results of the study show that all the types of repair, there are: self repair and other repair. There are some kinds of the function of the types of repair in repair analysis on the conversation; to ask, to clarified, to replaced, to suggest, to assert, to explain and to convince.

keyword: *repair, conversation, pragmatics*

A. Introduction

Repair is a correction of what has been said by the speaker about the previous statement they said during the conversation. Repair is a broader concept than simply the correction of errors in talk by replacing an incorrect form with a correct one, although such corrections are a part of repair (Jefferson, 1987; Schegloff *et al.*, 1997). According to Sidnell (2013: 229) The domain of repair was first defined by Schegloff, Jefferson and Sacks (1997) as the set of practices whereby a co-interrupts the on going course of action to attend possible trouble in speaking, hearing or understanding the talk. According to Schegloff (2007b: xiv) in Sidnell (2013: 229) repair is used to ensure “that the interaction does not freeze in its place when trouble arises, that intersubjectivity is maintained or restored, and that the turn and sequence and activity can progress to possible completion”. In this research, the writer will analyze the types of repair in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie.

There are two types of repairs found in this movie. Paltridge (2000: 93) stated that there are two types of repair, self-repair and other-repair. According to Paltridge (2000: 95) Self repairs are repairs done by speaker about what has been said before. Paltridge (2000: 95) stated other repairs are repairs done by another speaker as interlocutor. For example:

1. Self Repair

- a. A: I'm going to the movies... **I mean the opera.**

From the example above, can be explain that example (1) the speaker correcting the utterance what has been said before, with she/he said “I mean the opere”. In the conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has self repair.

- b. A: I'm heading off to Sue's-- **I mean Mary's house tonight.**

From the example above, can be explain that example (2) the speaker correcting the utterance what has been said before, with she/he said “I mean Mary’s house tonight”. In the conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has self-repair.

2. Other Repair

- a. Example of other repair (the other person might repair what we have said (other repair):

A: I'm going to that restaurant we went to last week. You know the Italian one Ratalui?

B: **You mean Ratatui**, don't you?

A: Yeah. That's right Ratatui.

On the other hand, example (2) the correcting utterance that is another speaker as interlocutor. The speaker A say "Ratatui", and the other speaker B repair with the utterance "You mean Ratatui?". In the conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has other repair.

- b. A: I need more storage space on my computer, so I need to get a new umm....

B: **A hard drive?**

A: Yeah, that's right, a hard drive.

From the example above, can be explain that example (2) the correcting utterance that is another speaker as interlocutor (speaker B). The speaker A say "a new umm..." and the other speaker B repair with the utterance "A hard drive?". In the conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has other repair.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify the types of repair found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript and (2) to describe the function of repair found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. The analysis of repair will focus on the types and the function of itself.

There are some previous study related to the research the first previous study is taken from Lestari (STAIN, 2013). His research entitled *The Analysis of Conversational Implicature on The Movie Script of "Despicable Me"*. The objectives of this research are to explain the types and the context of situation of each utterance contains conversational implicature used in "Despicable Me" movie script. The writer analysis four cooperative principles which are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner and the most of violated on the movie "Despicable Me" conversations. The second previous study was written by Pamungkas (UDN, 2012) entitled *Conversation Analysis of The Interview Between Oprah Winfrey and The Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg*. Based on the research finding, it was

founded that there were 8 adjacency pairs that consisted of 1 pair of question – answer, 2 pairs of assessment – agreement, 2 opinions provide – comment, and 3 opinions provide – clarification. 3 topics were found in the conversation, all topics were initiated by the Oprah Winfrey and Mark Zuckerberg only follows. Beside the adjacency pairs, there are 8 preference organizations in the data. The researcher wanted to describe the types of preference organization into two parts: those are preferred response and dispreferred response. The researcher only found 8 preferred responses and there was no dispreferred response founded in the data. Preference organization was founded in the data and consists of: Question - Answer 1 pair, Assessment - Agreement 2, Opinion Provide – Comment 2, Opinion Provide –Clarification 3 pairs. 18 turns were taken by speakers in the conversation, and each speaker took 9 turns. There are similarities between the previous study and this research. First, the study is about conversation. And the second, the study is about movie as the subject. But the result of the study is different because the object and subject are different where the writer describes the types of repair.

The writer uses Brian Paltridge’s theory as her theoretical framework. According to Sidnell (2013: 255) repair is a generic order of organization in talk-in-interaction which is used (with local variations) across linguistic and cultural communities. In analyzing the data, the writer uses theory the types or repair by Brian Paltridge. The writer analyzing the function of repair with uses pragmatic context by Geoffrey Leech. There are two types of repair, self repairs and other repairs (Paltridge 2000: 95). The function of repair with uses pragmatic context, there are: to clarified, to ask, to replaced, to suggest, to assert, to explain and to convince.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate to this study. Conversation are the ideal form of communication in some respects, since they allow people with different views on a topic to learn from each other. A speech, on the other hand, is an oral presentation by one person directed at a group. Fof a successful conversation, the partners must achieve a workable balance of contributions. A successful conversation includes mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. Fairclough (2000: 9) stated “conversation

is systematically structured, and that there is evidence of the orientation of participants to these structures in the way in which they design their own conversational turns and react to those of others”.

Conversation Analysis (CA) generally attempts to describe the orderliness, structure and sequential patterns of interaction, whether this is institutional (in the school, doctor’s surgery, courts or elsewhere) or casual conversation. Nunan (1993: 84) conversation analysts attempt to describe and explain the ways in which conversation work. Interest in the analysis of conversation by scholars working in a number of different academic disciplines is hardly surprising as conversation is probably the basic form of communication. “...conversation is clearly the prototypical kind of language use, the form in which are all first exposed to language – the matrix for language acquisition”. (Levinson 1983: 282)

According to Sidnell (2013: 1) CA is the dominant approach to the study of human social interaction across the disciplines of Sociology, Linguistics and Communication. As a method, CA is not suitable for all research questions pertaining to language use and/or social interaction, but it is well – suited to those concerned with understanding the structural underpinnings of everyday conversation as well as spontaneous naturally occurring social interaction among lay persons and/or professionals.

B. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify the types of repair and also to describe the function of repair found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. The object of study is repair utterances found on the conversation in the movie entitled *The Magic of Belle Isle*. The data used in this study are the dialogues which contain repair utterances found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. In this study, the writer uses observation and documentation as the processing of method of collecting data with the steps; watching, writing, noting, selecting and coding.

C. Data Analysis

The writer explains the data analysis of the research below:

1. Self-repaired

In this section, the researcher analyzes the types of repair in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. Self-repairs are repairs done by speaker about what has been said before. The researcher found 13 data and 6 functions of self-repair from the conversation in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie below.

a. To Ask

01/TMBI/SP9/L200

196. Finny : You write stories?
197. Monte : I used to.
198. Finny : My favorite story is about aliens from outer space.
199. Monte : Mm. Extraterrestrials have their place, and I've met a few, but you don't have to leave this planet to tell a good story.
200. Finny : How... **How do you make 'em up?**
201. Monte : Imagination. The most powerful force ever made available to humankind.

The participants of the conversations are Finny and Monte. Finny is Mrs. O'neil's daughter, Monte is one of the best western novel *The Jubal Mclaws*. The conversation takes place on Al Kaiser's house at Don's memorial. Finny told Monte that her favorite story is about aliens from the outer space. Monte's utterance purposed to give suggestion to the addressee (Finny) that she could tell a good story without leaving this planet (earth). The conversation happened in the Mr. Al Kaiser's home when Finny talks with Monte about favourite story. Finny asked to Monte with a small pause.

In the conversation of the text above the text bold utterance has self-repair. In the case, the conversation includes self-repair, because when Finny asked to Monte, she used a small pause and she can't find the right word. She said word "How.." and she is said with right word "how do you make 'em up?". The function of the repair from the conversation above can be seen from the context of situation in the dialogues, that is Finny clarifies his utterance because she is hesitant with the

utterance. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to ask for clarification about how do you make a story to Monte.

b. To Clarify

02/TMBI/SP10/L210

208. Finny : The man at Dog Dave's writes stories about cowboys in the Wild West.
209. Mrs. O'neil : He does?
210. Finny : Yeah... **not about space aliens.**
211. Mrs. O'neil : No aliens?
212. Finny : Mm-mm.. You know, you don't have to go off this planet to tell a good story. Mama, when we get home, can I work on my raft?
213. Mrs. O'neil : No, you promised you'd clean your room.

The participants of the conversation are Finny and Mrs. O'neil. The relation between the participants, Finny is Mrs. O'neil's daughter. The conversation takes place in the road, on the way of back home after Finny and Mrs. O'neil attended Don's memorial at Al Kaiser's house. Finny asked permission to her mother to work on her raft because she wanted to go outside of the lake in holiday. The utterance of directive utterance produced by Mrs. O'neil with purpose not to give any permission to Finny because she had to clean her room as she promised to Mrs. O'neil.

It occurred at the street when Finny went to go home with her mother (Mrs. O'neil). In the conversation of the text above the text bold utterance self-repair. In the case, the conversation includes self-repair, because Finny clarified his utterance with a different utterance. She said "the man at Dog Dave's writes stories about cowboys in the Wild West" and she replaced it with "yeah..not about space aliens" and she replaced his utterance to clarify. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to clarify his mother about the man at Dog Dave's.

c. **To Suggest**

04/TMBI/SP16/L382

374. Henry : (ring a telephone) “Hey, Uncle Monte. It's Henry. Just calling to see how that whole killing yourself thing is working out for you.
375. Monte : It's temporarily postponed.
376. Henry : Oh. Well, the summer's young.
377. Monte : An invitation has been extended for dinner. Next door. I've accepted.
378. Henry : What, the beautiful woman from the roof?
379. Monte : The very same
380. Henry : Well, that's great! You know what to do?
381. Monte : Eat?
382. Henry : **Just bring her something nice.** Pick some flowers.
383. Monte : Too conventional.

The participants of the conversation below are Monte and Henry. Monte got a called phone from Henry, while Henry is Monte's nephew. Monte give information that he is an invitation with Mrs. O'neil for dinner and he is accept that the invitation. Henry asked what Monte's to do, and Henry give opinion that Monte just bring something nice, that is pick some flowers. The utterance produced by Henry to gives his opinion that what's Monte to do in the dinner.

It happened when Monte and Henry talk by phone in the Monte's home. In the conversation, Monte talk he is invite to Mrs. Oneil's dinner. Henry ask to Monte what do Monte's to do. But, Monte answer not serious. Henry replaced his utterance, he said Monte “just bring her something nice, and pick some flower”. It contains the conversation called is self-repair. The function of repair from the conversation above can see from the context situation the dialogues, Henry replace his utterance because he is to suggest to Monte. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to suggest for Monte about what's Monte to do in dinner party.

d. To Explain

07/TMBI/SP24/L563

561. Mrs. o'neil : (ring telephone) Oh, excuse me. Jack, where are you? It started over an hour ago. All right, hang on. Hey, Flora. Hey, honey. It's Daddy for you. Yay.
562. Monte : He's not coming.
563. Mrs. o'neil : I don't know why I'm always surprised. I just... **I guess I keep hoping for the sake of the girls.**
564. Flora : Daddy's not coming.
565. Mrs. o'neil : Oh, hey, baby girl, let's go jump.
567. Flora : I don't wanna jump.

The participants of the conversation are Monte, Mrs. O'neil and Flora. The relation between participants, Flora is Mrs. O'neil daughter. The conversation takes place in Flora's birthday party. Mrs. O'neil got a called phone from father's Flora (her husband), he is said cannot coming to the party. Flora said her father not coming, and she is seen like disappointed. Mrs. O'neil is try entertain to Flora, but Flora still disappointed.

The conversation occurred between Monte, Mrs. Loop and Flora in the Flora's birthday party. In the conversation of the text above, the text bold utterance has self repair. In the conversation of the text above Mrs. O'neil to clarify his utterance, where she said "I just.." , and she clarify with "I guess I keep hoping for the sake of the girls". In the case, the conversation include self-repair, because she is to clarify and correcting the utterance. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to explain for clarification about Mrs. O'neil feeling.

e. To Replace

08/TMBI/SP28/L654

652. Willow : Carl! Carl, it's shallow. Just stand up.
653. Carl : Help me!
654. Willow : **Carl, it's shallow.** You're not drowning.

Based on the conversation above, the participants are Willow and Carl. Willow and Carl is neighbor. The conversation tells that Carl was swing play at the

edges the lake. Then, Carl fall in the lake. Carl is scream to help, but Willow makes sure to Carl that the lake it's shallow.

The conversation happened at lake between Willow and Carl. In the conversation of the text above, the text bold utterance has self repair. In the conversation Willow inform to Carl that the lake is shallow. In the conversation of the text above Willow to clarify his utterance, where she said "It's shallow" and she is replace the utterance again with "It's shallow". In the case, the conversation includes self-repair. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to replace for assertion about the lake shallow.

f. To Assert

09/TMBI/SP30/L707

702. Monte : '8 Open! Hello, Joe. Been expecting you.
703. Joe : You might want to return a phone call every once in a while, especially to someone you've known so long.
704. Monte : How's the book business, Joe?
705. Joe : Nobody reads unless they can download. Why wouldn't you want to hold a book? You've got a dog!
706. Monte : Yeah, I'm dog-sitting for the summer.
707. Joe : You seem different. **You're not, uh... yourself.**
708. Monte : Sober, you mean? Well, I've stopped before. And I'll probably start up again. But right now, I'm seeing things with a clear eye. And quite frankly, I like the view. What can I do for you, Joe?
709. Joe : I've come here today to change your life.

Based on the conversation above, the participants are Joe and Monte. Joe and Monte is friend. The conversation tells that Joe invite Monte to makes business together. The setting of this is in Monte's house. Joe assures to Monte that he will be to change Monte's life. The conversation occured between Monte and Joe, when Joe talk about difference in the Monte's self.

In the conversation of the text above, the text bold has self repair. This conversation includes self-repair, because Joe to clarify the utterance, where he said "You're not," and he clarified the utterance with "uh...yourself". The function of

repair from the conversation above can see from the context of situation in the dialogue, that is Joe to clarify the utterance. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to assert for clarification about the change of Monte's life.

2. Other-Repair

Other repair are repairs done by another speaker as interlocutor. The researcher found 12 data and 3 functions of self-repair from the conversation in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie below.

a. To Ask

014/TMBI/SP2/L26

24. Monte : Does it have indoor plumbing?
25. Henry : It's a nice place. Dog Dave wanted to sell it, but I convinced him to wait a couple months.
26. Monte : **Dog Dave?**
27. Henry : Yeah, he used to have four dogs. There's only one left, but the name stuck. Anyway, he said you could stay here for the summer.

Based on the conversation above, the participants are Monte and Henry. Monte and Henry is uncle and nephew. The conversation tells that Henry accompanies Monte to stay in Dog Dave's house. The setting of this is in front of the house where Monte and Henry had already arrived from the city. Henry makes sure that Monte will happy life there. This conversation occurred between Monte and Henry, when they talk about a new house. Henry talks to Monte that it's a nice place. But, Monte do not like with the new house. Henry talks to Monte that this place (new house) belongs to Dog Dave.

In this conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has other repair. This conversation includes other-repaired, because Monte repairs the utterance by saying "Dog Dave?". Monte repairs by stressing the name Dog Dave, because he was still containing about the owner of the house. The function of repair from the conversation above can be seen from the context of situation in the dialogues, that is Monte ask to Henry to convince him. So, the function of repair

from the conversation above is to ask for convincing about the place wants Monte's lived.

b. To Convince

020/TMBI/SP29/L678

675. Mrs. o'neil : Lovely day, Mr. Wildhorn.
676. Monte : Yes, ma'am. It's shaping up to be a considerably lovely day.
678. Mrs. o'neil : **More Tony?**
679. Monte : Yes, ma'am.

Based on the conversation above, the participants are Mrs. O'neil and Monte. The setting is in front of postcard's Mrs. O'neil. Monte gives a new story about Tony an elephant to Mrs. O'neil for Flora. Mrs. O'neil accepts the story and says that Flora will happy because that.

This conversation happened between Mrs. O'neil and Monte when Monte give a book story about Tony an elephant. Mrs. O'neil replay with a question "more Tony?" with the aim to convince. Based on the context of situation from the dialogues, this conversation includes other-repair and the aim to convince. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to convince for clarification what's more Tony of the name an elephant.

c. To Require

025/TMBI/SP37/L862

855. Mrs. o'neil : Oh, good morning, girls. To what do I owe this lovely intrusion?
856. Finny : Here. This is for you.
857. Mrs. o'neil : Oh, wow! My goodness. Where...?
858. Finny : I found it on the island.
859. Mrs. o'neil : oh...
860. Flora : Eat the sandwich.
861. Mrs. o'neil : I haven't seen this since—
862. Flora : **Eat the sandwich.**

In this conversation occurred between Flora and Mrs. O'neil in the home. In the conversation of the text above, the bold text utterance has other repair. Flora talk to Mrs. O'neil for replace the utterance, where she said "Eat the sandwich", and she replaced with same a utterance "eat the sandwich". This conversation includes self-repair, because she is replace the utterance with aim to require. Flora repair by stressing the word that's mean to require "Eat the sandwich", because she was still containing about the order of Mrs. o'neil to eat the food. So, the function of repair from the conversation above is to require for eat the food to Mrs. O'neil (mother's Folra, Finny and Willow).

D. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion above, the types of repair and the function of repair are appropriate to the theory of repair anlaysis by Brian Paltridge. Moreover, the writer also can describe the function of repair on the conversation in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The element function of repair is the context situation of the dialogues. The functions of the types repair are, replace, clarify, ask, require, replay, explain, and convince.

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