ABSTRACT

SALSA FADILAH. 1185030178. *A Conversation Analysis of Repair on James Charles YouTube Video (2022)*. **Undergraduate Thesis, English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Advisors: 1. Tenny Sudjatnika, M.Ag. 2. Toneng Listiani, M.Hum.**

Keywords: *Conversation Analysis, Pragmatic, Repair*

Conversation analysis examines how people use talk to act. Conversations can lead to misunderstandings. Incorrect information must be repeated or corrected. Repair is the term for this occurrence. The study aims to determine the types of repair using Liddicoat's (2007) theory and pattern of repair by using Zhang's (1998) theory in conversation between James Charles and his guests. Since the findings were presented as a narrative or textual description, the research approach employed was qualitative descriptive. The research was based on the transcripts of conversations in eight videos on James Charles YouTube Channel. This research reveals that 47 repairs uttered by James Charles and his guests which fall into three categories: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. Self-initiated self-repair occurs the most frequently in conversation. It appears 41 times. The inaccuracy exists only in the mind of the speaker. James and his guests often recognize their mistakes. Other-initiated other-repair appears four. Self-initiated other-repair only appears twice. None of the other-initiated self-repair is found in any of the eight videos. In order to deliver effective repair completions, there are four different patterns that are applied. Replacement is the pattern of repair that occurs the most. It appears 15 times. The participants' long, confusing speeches during filming support this conclusion. Replacement pattern logically delivered the speech's message. Abandonment appears 13 times and modification appears 12 times. Reorganization only appears 7 times. In both replacement and self-initiated self-repair structures, the source of the error is the one who corrects it. Even though the uploaded video has been edited, speaking errors still occur. The initiator and repairer can be the speaker or the listener.

ABSTRAK

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Analisis percakapan meneliti bagaimana orang berbicara untuk bertindak. Percakapan dapat menyebabkan kesalahpahaman. Informasi yang salah harus diulang atau diperbaiki. Perbaikan adalah istilah untuk ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis perbaikan menggunakan teori Liddicoat (2007) dan pola perbaikan menggunakan teori Zhang (1998) dalam percakapan antara James Charles dan tamunya. Karena temuan disajikan sebagai deskripsi naratif atau tekstual, pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada transkrip percakapan dalam delapan video di saluran YouTube James Charles. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada 47 perbaikan yang dilakukan oleh James Charles dan tamu-tamunya terbagi dalam tiga kategori: self-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, dan other-initiated other-repair. Self-initiated self-repair paling sering terjadi dalam percakapan. Muncul 41 kali. Ketidakakuratan hanya ada di pikiran pembicara. James dan tamunya sering menyadari kesalahan mereka. Other-initiated other-repair muncul empat kali. Self-initiated other-repair hanya muncul dua kali. Tak satu pun other-initiated self-repair ditemukan di salah satu dari delapan video. Untuk memberikan penyelesaian perbaikan yang efektif, ada empat pola berbeda yang diterapkan. Replacement merupakan pola perbaikan yang paling banyak terjadi. Itu muncul 15 kali. Pembicaraan yang panjang dan membingungkan selama proses shooting mendukung kesimpulan ini. Replacement secara logis menyampaikan pesan dari pembicara. Abandonment muncul 13 kali dan modification muncul 12 kali. Reorganization hanya muncul 7 kali. Baik dalam replacement dan self-initiated self-repair, sumber dari kesalahan adalah orang yang memperbaikinya. Meskipun video yang diunggah telah diedit, kesalahan berbicara masih terjadi. Initiator dan yang melakukan perbaikan dapat dari pembicara atau pendengar.