

A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS ON THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN ELLEN DEGENERES AND HILLARY CLINTON

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ABSTRAK

This research aims to find out the aspects of conversational interactions in the interview, to analyze how those aspects of conversational interactions realized in the interview and to explain why those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in the interview. This research investigates the aspects of conversational interactions of conversation analysis based on Brian Paltridge's perspective. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The main data of the research are the utterances which is a script between the interviewer (Ellen Degeneres) and the interviewees (Hillary Clinton). The source of data is video of the interview between Ellen Degeneres and Hillary Clinton which downloaded from Youtube website with the duration 19:11 minutes. The data are analyzed based on the theory of Conversation Analysis that proposed by Paltridge. The results of this research are, the interviewer (Ellen Degeneres) used all of the aspects of conversational interactions in giving and responding the questions to interviewees. On the other hand, the interviewees (Hillary Clinton) used Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Feedback and Repair. But Opening and Closing Conversation are not used by the interviewees throughout the conversation. So, five of seven aspects of conversational interactions in conversation are applied. Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in the conversation with different realization. Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in this conversation because it is the standard in conversation and the interviewer and interviewees applied the aspects of conversational interactions in order to seek the information from the interviewees, to give the clarification of the issues and to make a good communication in that conversation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pend Conversations are the deal form of communication in some respects, since they allow people with different views on a topic to learn from each other. According to Fairclough, he said that a speech is an oral presentation by one person directed at a group. For a successful conversation, includes

mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know.

This day, there are so many people discusses about conversation, which is known as Conversation Analysis. Conversation analysis takes apart in conversation discourse. Conversation analysis originated in the early 1960 by Schegloff & Jeferson and originally comes from the field of Sociology.

The ways in doing conversation shows the people how conversation can interpret each other. Seedhouse (2005:166) says that conversation analysis in conversation can interpret each other, action and develop shared understanding of the progress of the interaction. Schiffrin (1994: 232) stated that Conversation Analysis is like interactional sociolinguistics in its concern with the problem of social order, and how language both creates and is created by social context.

Paltridge (2010:107) states that conversation analysis has the sequences and structure. Those sequences are opening conversation, turn taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization, feedback, repair, and closing conversation. The researcher tries to find out the sequences are used in the interview. Then analyzes the structure of the conversation illustrated in the interview between Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres based on the data taken by the researcher. Interview means a conversation in which one person (the interviewer) elicits information from another person (the subject of interviewee). In doing interview the interviewer must prepare the best question to find out the main point of the topic. The interviewer needs to demonstrate the skill is go beyond asking simple questions. The interviewee is the subject of the questions to be answered.

Within this study, the researcher would like to help people understand what people want to make particular language choices and what people mean with some theory of discourse. This is what discourse is able to help people explain the relationship between what people say and what people mean. The discourse structure of conversation is general less easy to predict than in many other genres. For example, conversations tend to be more open-ended and involved more shift in topic than is the case with some other genres.

The researcher employs the conversation between Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres as the data of the analysis because the researcher thinks that there are some interesting topics which contain in this data, some of the reasons are that the topic becomes a trending topic in the world when Hillary Clinton who is basically, definitely running for President in the next US elections – has finally spoken out about Monica Lewinsky, 16 years after the sex (or no-sex) scandal which hit the White House. At the time, Hillary said nothing about it, remaining steely cool on the issue, mentioning it the tiniest bit in her book *Living History*. However, now her new memoir *Hard Choices* is out, she's spoken publicly about Monica for the first time. Besides that, Ellen and Hillary talk about the election in this episode. This topic is interesting to analyze, because The United States of America and Indonesia have a lot of difference when it comes to political system especially in the election system. In the other hand, there are a lot of conversations aspects in this talk show, so the researcher is encouraging to analyze the Ellen Talkshow as the primary data.

Conversation analysis has aspects of conversational interactions in conversation. Paltridge (2012: 93) states that a particular interest of conversation analysis is the sequence and structure of spoken discourse. Aspects of conversational interactions that have been examined from this perspective include conversational openings and closings, turn taking, sequences of related utterances (adjacency pairs), preferences for particular combinations of utterances (preference organization), feedback and conversational repair. Based on the theory, the researcher would like to analyze those aspects of conversational interactions between Ellen Degeneres and Hillary Clinton in Ellen Talkshow.

This research focuses on the aspects of conversational interactions used in the interview between Ellen Degeneres and Hillary Clinton, the researcher using the theory of conversation analysis proposed by Paltridge (2012). All of those aspects are analyzed in this research. The goals of the research are to find out what aspects of conversational interactions of conversation, to analyze how those aspects of conversational interactions are realized, and to explain why those aspects of conversational interactions in the conversation are realized in the interview between Ellen Degeneres and Hillary Clinton.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive method as a research type. Qualitative method is a study, in which the researcher does not set out test hypothesis, but rather to observe what is present with their focus, and consequently the data are free to vary during the observation.

Isaac & Michael (1987:91) states that descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situation or events. By using the qualitative descriptive method, this study is intended to find the aspects of conversational interactions in the conversation between Presenter Ellen Degeneres and Hillary Clinton. The utterances of the interviewees during the conversation with the interviewer are transcribed and analyzed in order to classify the utterances as their functions.

2.1 Data

The data are taken from the utterances of the participants involved in the talk show. The contexts of the data are taken from the dialogues between Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres. While, the video which downloaded from <https://youtu.be/s4XVmjfNno4> which English subtitle which is published on February 6, 2020 and the duration is 19:11 minute.

2.2 Participants

There are two the participants in this conversation, they are the interviewer (Elen Degeneres) and the interviewee (Hillary Clinton). In this research, the participants are as the subject.

2.3 Instruments

To collect the data in this research, there are some instruments that used by the researcher. First, the

researcher downloaded the video from Youtube <https://youtu.be/s4XVmjfNno4>. Second, the researcher listening and transcribing the data interview into a written form. Third, the researcher read all of the utterances of the conversation carefully, Fourth, the researcher selected all the transcript based on the conversation aspects of conversational interactions, and the last find the conversation aspects of conversational interactions of the utterances.

2.4 Data Analysis

The conversation between Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres in Ellen Talkshow analyzed by some steps of qualitative content analysis according to Patton (2002). First, preparing the data. Qualitative content analysis can be used to analyze various types of data, but generally the data need to be transformed into written text before analysis can start. So, the video of the conversation Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres in Ellen Talkshow will transform into written text (interview transcription). Second, defining the unit of analysis. The utterances of the interviewer and interviewees which contains aspects of conversational interactions are identified based on the theory of Conversation Analysis that proposed by Paltridge which consist of Opening Conversation, Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Feedback, Repair and Closing Conversation. Third, developing Categories and coding scheme. The utterances which have been identified then coded into specified classification of aspects of conversational interactions. For instance; Opening Conversation was coded OP, Adjacency Pairs was coded AP, Preference Organization was coded PO, Turn Taking was coded TT, Feedback was coded F, Repair was coded R, and Closing Conversation was coded CC. Fourth, coding all texts. All the aspects of conversational interactions in the conversation were coded. The data are numbered, written in Italic, the data are given the difference between the interviewer and interviewee by giving the IR and IE codes, data and descriptive quotations are displayed in the conversation. Fifth, drawing conclusion from the coded data. After coding all the texts, the conclusions were drawn to answer the research questions. To answer the research problems, the researcher combined the answers in the form of paragraphs.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this research, the researcher found that seven aspects of conversational interactions are realized in the conversation with different characteristics. The results of this research are, it is found that host (Ellen) employed the aspects of conversational interactions in giving and responding the questions to guest. Opening Conversation, Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Feedback, Repair and Closing Conversation are used. Thus, the interviewer (Ellen) used all of the aspects of conversational interactions aspect throughout the conversation. While, the interviewees

(Hillary) used Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Feedback and Repair. However, Opening and Closing Conversation are not used by guest throughout the conversation. Therefore, five of seven aspects of conversational interactions in conversation are used.

Table 1. Elements of Conversation Analysis

No	Aspects of Conversational Interactions	Σ
1.	AP	8
2.	PO	3
3.	TT	66
4.	F	15
5.	R	14
6.	OC	1
7.	CC	1

3.1 Adjacency Pairs

This part discussed about the adjacency pairs found in the data. The researcher analyzed the data by using the theory of adjacency pairs according to Paltridge to categorize the data as generally. The results can be seen as follow:

Table 2. Percentage of Adjacency Pairs

No.	Kinds of Adjacency Pairs	Σ	%
1.	G - G	1	12.5
2.	Ass - Ag	3	37.5
3.	Q - A	1	12.5
4.	B - D	3	37.5
	Total	8	100

It showed that the kinds of adjacency pairs are occurred in conversation between interviewer and interviewees. could be seen that there were pairs of conversation occurred in the data. It result that combinations of Greeting – Greeting 12.5%, Assessment – Agreement 37.5%, Question – Answer 12.5 %, and Blame – Denial 37.5% from all pairs.

3.2 Turn Taking

In conversation, there is a situation when a speaker takes the chance to speak that is turn. Turn-taking gives a chance for speakers to do conversation smoothly, so there will not be a dominant speaker in the conversation. First speaker utters something which is then followed by another speaker. It may make a simultaneous conversation. In this part, the researcher would discuss about the turn taking occurred in the conversation. The result of the analysis is provided in the table below:

From table 3 below, it can be seen that the turn appeared most often is E had 34 turns (51.5%), H had 32 turns (48.4 %). The total turns in the conversation were 66 turns. From the table above, it can be seen that E as the interviewer and H as the interviewees.

Table 3. Percentage of Turn Taking

No.	Speakers	Turn Taking	%
1.	E	34	51.5
2.	H	32	48.4
	Total	66	100

3.2.1 The turns changed by giving nomination

The turn change when the first speaker finished giving a question or opinion to other speakers giving a clues or direction then wishes that other speaker would like to answer or giving response to the first speaker and the other speaker took his turn by providing answers the first speaker's or host question

or opinion. In excerpt below, is the example of how the turn changed from one speaker or host (E) to the other speaker or the interviewees (H);

Turn 35-36;

E : Do you have somebody you're leaning towards right now? *Will you even say?*

H : No. I am saying the same thing to everybody. Please look at the candidates. And clearly, you'll like somebody better than others. And then analyze that person's positions, and their message, and can that person win? Because remember, it's not the popular vote. It's the electoral college. Because I got 3 million more votes but lost by 70,000 or so in the electoral college. And so you've got to be very clear minded about who can win. But it's not enough just to win. You want somebody who, as you rightly said, is going to try to get us back on track. You know, we have so much to be proud of in our country. We have so many wonderful people and great things that are going on. But we need to get back into what I call the future business. We need to be investing in our future. That means dealing with climate change. That means dealing with health care. It means making the economy work for everybody. And these things are not easy to do. You need somebody who knows how to govern. And I just want everybody to pay attention. Because as you say, we really should have the biggest turnout ever in this next election.

From the excerpt above, E ended her turn by asking with saying, —Will you even say? E hoped that H would like to give the response about E" s question. So, H started her turn by answering E" s question. In this excerpt, E used the turn changed by giving nomination that indicated by giving the question to H. Therefore, turns by giving nomination is used by the interviewer Ellen.

3.3 Preference Organization

Preference organization is a pair which gives freedom in responding the first pair part, whether it is preferred or dispreferred. Preference organization not only become one of the important things when the speaker wants to agree or disagree what are the speaker opinions, but also makes both of the speakers can organize what will they say if accept or refusal a question.

Table 4. Preference Organization

No.	Preference	Σ
1.	Preferred Response	1
2.	Dispreferred Response	2
	Total	3

According to the table above, it can be seen that there are preferred and dispreferred response in Preference Organization. Preferred response which explains how guest give a positive reaction or direct answer to the interviewer.

3.3.1 Preference Organization

Turn 35-36;

E : *Do you have somebody you're leaning towards right now? Will you even say?*

H : *No. I am saying the same thing to everybody. Please look at the candidates. And clearly, you'll like somebody better than others. And then analyze that person's positions, and their message, and can that person win? Because remember, it's not the popular vote. It's the electoral college. Because I got 3million more votes but lost by 70,000 or so in the electoral college. And so you've got to be very clear minded about who can win. But it's not enough just to win. You want somebody who, as you rightly said, is going to try to get us back on track. You know, we have so much to be proud of in our country. We have so many wonderful people and great things that are going on. But we need to get back into what I call the future business. We need to be investing in our future. That means dealing with climate change. That means dealing with health care. It means making the economy work for everybody. And these things are not easy to do. You need somebody who knows how to govern. And I just want everybody to pay attention. Because as you say, we really should have the biggest turnout ever in this next election.*

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that Ellen as the interviewer gave an assessment “Do you have somebody you're leaning towards right now? Will you even say?”, while Hillary responded it with disagreement expression by saying No. I am saying the same thing to everybody. Hillary used dispreferred response by disagreeing the assessment. Therefore, Assessment – Disagreement is realized in this excerpt.

3.4 Feedback

Feedback is the ways of the speakers provide each other with feedback; that is, the ways in which listeners show they are attending to what is being said. This can be done for example by the use of response tokens such as “mmm” and “yeah”, and “OK” by paraphrasing what the other person has just said or through body position and the use of eye contact. Feedback found in some excerpts in this conversation, such as in Excerpt 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, and 29 throughout the conversation.

Excerpt 13;

E: *Yeah, yeah.* Because I would like to do the show in the White House.

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that E and H expressed or responded the question and statement by using Feedback expression. It indicated by the words Yeah, OK, Hmm. It means that there are three expressions that they used. The words Yeah and Hmm expressed by E and H, while OK is expressed by H.

3.5 Repair

3.5.1 Self Repair

The way of the speaker’s correct things she or he has said, and check what she or he has understood in a conversation. For example:

Excerpt 27;

E : And like you said, this is just people doing what's right and what's-- I mean, Mitt Romney is a

Republican. The fact that he is standing and saying, no, this is not right, is a very important thing.

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that E and H expressed or make a statement by using Repair especially Self Repair expression. It indicated by the words I Mean. It means that the interviewees realized that the words was still incorrect, thus the interviewees repaired the words by themselves. Therefore, Self-Repair is used by the interviewer and guest.

3.6 Opening Conversation

The opening conversation delivers for starting the conversation between two or more people in chatting. In opening of the conversation there are greeting, such as hello, hai, good morning, good afternoon.

Excerpt 1;

E : Hi, Hillary.

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that E opened the program by using Opening Conversation expression. It indicated by the word —Hi, Hillary—. —Hi is one of the expressions of opening conversation. Therefore, opening conversation is used by the speaker.

3.7 Closing Conversation

Closing conversation is both speakers mutually negotiate the end of the conversation. In this conversation, it was only one person used the expression of opening and closing conversation named Ellen (E) as the interviewer of the conversation. Here is the excerpt and the explanation:

Excerpt 64;

E : Thank you for putting me in your book of gutsy women. This is Hillary's book with Chelsea. They wrote it, called The Book of Gutsy Women. And it's a fantastic book. And you have been on the forefront fighting for women's rights since you were a young girl, since you were in college. *I thank you for everything that you do, everything that you have done for women. As you say, human rights are women's rights, women's rights are human rights. Thank you for that.*

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that E closed the program by using Closing Conversation expression. It indicated by the utterances “I thank you for everything that you do”. Therefore, closing conversation is used by the interviewer.

4. DISCUSSION

Conversation is the unique phenomena in social life. For people without conversation they are not able to share their feeling and their opinion. The results of the previous research conducted by Tang (2011) discussed on Self-Repair Devices in Classroom Monologue Discourse. Mandarin Chinese conversation was employed as the data of this research. The researcher developed a theory from Chui (1996) who worked at the same interest, i.e. repair in classroom discourse. The objective of the research was

to identify the aim of each repair initiation and analyze the function of their corresponding repair mechanism. In order to answer the research question. The result of this investigation showed that the repair devices that the speakers adopt to repair their speech were including replacement, correction, restructuring, addition, specification, elaboration, exemplification, rewording, and reordering.

Comparing to the research conducted by the researcher, the aspects of conversational interactions are found in conversation, where in this case the researcher used the interview between Hillary Clinton and Ellen Degeneres as the subject and analyzed the aspects of conversational interactions used by the participants and the results are those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in this conversation, while focuses on identify the aim of each repair initiation and analyze the function of their corresponding repair mechanism including replacement, correction, restructuring, addition, specification, elaboration, exemplification, rewording, and reordering.

In this research, in expressing the utterances, Ellen employed the aspects of conversational interactions in giving and responding the question to Hillary. There are seven aspects of conversational interactions in conversation according to Paltridge (2012), however, Ellen Degeneres used all of the aspects of conversation. Firstly, she used Opening Conversation to welcome the interviewees as the interviewee. It means that Ellen Degeneres used this aspect of conversational interactions once throughout the conversation. Secondly, Ellen Degeneres employed Adjacency Pairs in giving and responding the questions to the interviewees including Requesting, Question and Blame. It occurred six times Ellen Degeneres used those types in the conversation. It used by the interviewer because he would like to seek the information and ask the current issues to the interviewees. Thirdly, Turn Taking, Ellen Degeneres had thirty-four turns throughout the conversation. The interviewer used Turn Taking aspect in giving opinion and asking the questions to the interviewees. Turn Taking defined into 2 ways: the turns changed by giving nomination and the turns changed without nomination. Fourthly, Ellen Degeneres employed Preference Organization in giving and responding the interviewees. However, it occurred three times in the conversation. Fifthly, Ellen Degeneres employed Feedback, this is the ways in which listeners show they are attending to what is being said such as, “mmm”, “yeah”, “OK”. It occurred seven times in the conversation. Sixthly, repair occurred throughout the conversation. Ellen Degeneres used Self Repair six times, she realized that the words was still incorrect, thus she repaired the word by herself. In closing the interview or the conversation, Ellen Degeneres used once of Closing Conversation aspect. The interviewer used this aspect because he would like to end the conversation. Therefore, Ellen Degeneres used all of

the aspects of conversational interactions in conversation. HC (Hillary Clinton) used five aspects in conversation. Firstly, Hillary Clinton used Adjacency Pairs in giving and responding the questions including Requesting, Question and Blame. It occurred seven times Hillary Clinton used those types in the conversation. Secondly, Turn Taking, Hillary Clinton had thirty-two turns throughout the conversation. Thirdly, Hillary Clinton employed Preference Organization in giving and responding the interviewer and interviewee. However, it occurred twice in the conversation. Fourthly, Feedback is used and it occurred eight times. It indicated by the word *hmm* or *yeah*. Fifthly, Repair occurred three times throughout the conversation. Specifically, it is Self-Repair type. It means that Hillary Clinton realized to change the sentence into the correct word by herself. However, Opening and Closing Conversation are not used by her throughout the conversation. Those aspects did not use by the Hillary Clinton because those aspects only used by the interviewer of the program to open and close the conversation. Therefore, Hillary Clinton used five of seven aspects of conversational interactions in conversation. Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in the conversation with different realization. Feedback and Repair are not used by the interviewer, while Opening and Closing Conversation were not used by the interviewees.

Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in this conversation because that is the standard in conversation and the interviewer and interviewees applied the aspects of conversational interactions in order to seek the information from the interviewees, to give the clarification of the issues and to make a good communication in that conversation. It could be concluded that aspects of conversational interactions are realized by the realized by the interviewer and guest.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on findings of this research, the researcher can conclude that the interviewer (Ellen Degeneres) used all of the aspects of conversational interactions in giving and responding the questions to interviewees. While, the interviewees (Hillary Clinton) used Adjacency Pairs, Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Feedback, and Repair. Therefore, five of seven aspects of conversational interactions in conversation are used. Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in the conversation with different characteristics. Opening and Closing Conversation are not used by the interviewees. It did not used by the interviewees because those aspects are used by the interviewer of the program in order to open and close the program. Those aspects of conversational interactions are realized in this conversation because that is the standard in conversation and the interviewer and the interviewees applied those aspects of conversational

interactions in order to seek the information from the interviewees, to give the clarification of the issues and to make a good communication in that conversation. It could be concluded that aspects of conversational interactions are realized by the interviewer and the interviewees.

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