(العلامات التداولية في مقابلات البرامج الحوارية : دراسة تداولية).

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الخلاصة :

تمتلك العلامات التداولية وظيفة مهمة في الخطاب اذ تقوم بملئ الفواصل التي تحدث في خضم عملية التعبير عن الأفكار اثناء الكلام. هناك نوعان رئيسيان من العلامات التداولية المستخدمة في البرامج الحوارية. من خلال تحليل البيانات يتوضح لنا أن هذين النوعين يوظفا وفقا لسياق المقابلة الحوارية ولابد ان نذكر تباين واضح بينهما فيما يتعلق بكثرة الاستخدام اثناء المقابلة الحوارية. البيانات عبارة عن ثلاث خطابات من برامج حوارية مختلفة. هذه الخطب تزودنا بعدد الاستخدامات للعلامات التداولية. العلامات التداولية تتكون من فئة وظيفية من العناصر اللغوية التي لا تغير عادةً معنى الكلام المنطوق ، ولكنها ضرورية جدًا لهيكلة وترتيب الخطاب ، وتعبد الطريق أيضًا لعمليات الاستنتاجات التداولية.

الكلمات المفتاحية / التداولية ، العلامات التداولية ، البرامج الحوارية ، المقابلات الاخبارية.

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(Pragmatic Markers in Talk Show Interviews : A Pragmatic Study)

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Abstract

Pragmatic markers have an important function in the speech and they fill the gaps that occur during the process of expressing the ideas during the speech . There are two main kinds of pragmatic markers that are used in the talk shows . By analyzing the data , two kinds are functioned according to the context of the interview, it is necessary to mention that there is a sharp contrast between them as to the number of uses in talk shows . The data is about three speeches in different talk shows   events . These speeches give us a number of uses for pragmatic markers. These pragmatic markers comprise a functional class of linguistic items that do not typically change the meaning of the utterances , but they are so necessary for the structuring and ordering of discourse , also paving the way for processes of pragmatic inference.

Keywords / Pragmatics , Pragmatic Markers , Talk Shows , News Interviews.

1. Media Talk

Talk for media is really basic . By talk , media conducts its shows and messages and various types of media interactions. media is investigated within this field of search since it has an effect on individuals (Jawad and Abbas , 2020: 71)

Talk has different forms like confrontation talk shows on Tv , advice-giving broadcasts , open –line talk radio shows , interviews and political panel discussion (Hutchby ,2006:1). However , there are other forms of talk in radio or TV shows . Ellis (1982:50) distinguishes between cinema and TV , the former involves gazing in other words visuality , whereas the latter involves talking being directed to us . Therefore , audience is grabbed by sound of talk . Clayman and Heritage (2002: 12) say that broadcast interview is implemented through specifically by a particular form of talk where interviewer and interviewee follow precisely the exchanges of questions and answers . Interview is a particular kind of interaction and is used excessively in media broadcast . More broadly , the common appearance of interview that represents a compose of broadcasting talk not only in news programs but also within entertaining shows . Furthermore , modern life has more interviews which increases day after day and at the same time becomes the main core of every community to world events and lives of celebrity (Atkinson and Silverman, 1997 :304-25) .

Hutchby (2006:1-2) states the features of forms in media talk . The forms of media talk contain unscripted talk or in other words fresh talk . The second feature is that all these forms involve live talk . The last feature is these do not have only professional broadcasters , but they also have people from outside of broadcasting profession as in talk shows , the interviewer from media field ,whereas others speakers from outside .

1.2 The Key concepts in Media Talk

There are a number of important terms in media talk . these terms explicate the way the talk works . They will be explained as follows :

1. Interactivity

This term shows the interaction between the members of any show which includes conversation . Madej (2016 :5) defines interactivity as a reciprocal action the sustains dialogue and collaboration with a tangible artifact or a person . Hence , talk shows involve such a way of interaction that rises according to the members of the show . Tolson(2006:9) speaks in simple terms

that many programs have , whether on TV or radio , a greeting of some kind like good evening , hello or welcome to the show .This is a direct address to the listeners and it does not in formal programs like news .

2. Performativity

Tolson(2006 :10 -11) holds that performativity is a technical matter for broadcasters who were not used to a situation of adopting voice tone for an intimate medium because they will communicate with audience they could not see .In addition , any form of public talk is a performance , anyone who delivers a speech or a lecture will know . However , in these forms of speech the speaker has a time or a chance to change or adjust to accommodate the perceived reactions to the audience being present . When these reactions are absent , performativity becomes more of an issue or more self-conscious or reflexive . Interview is another mediated performance as a basic form of any media talk . Next sections will study this term in more detail .

1.3 Definition of Interview

As it is mention earlier , interview is through which talk takes different forms . Historically , the term "interview" has roots in French **entre voire** (means to be in sight of) in 1514 , which refers to a meeting among high ranking persons face to face in a world where travel was hard and the only way of diplomatic communication was letters . On the contrast , the term has taken a new concept in end of nineteenth century that encounters the rise of modern journalism . Then , interview is defined as a conversation between two persons or asking questions for the purpose of acquiring information for publication . The term " interviewee has emerged in 1884 which sustained the new meaning of journalism and changed entirely the old one (Clayman and Heritage, 2002:26). Consequently , interview in talk shows take the meaning of a conversation in a spontaneous way with famous people or other kinds of people . Hilliard (2015 : 266) refers that interview is used in different programs especially in news , features, documentaries and educational programs , all these kinds take the same basic approach.

Stephenson et al (2013 : 129) describe the broadcast interview as a fundamental tool for getting on information for television and this can be illustrated by when actually radio announcer conduct celebrity interview on air . Conventionally , most hours of television schedule are filled with talk shows .

1.4 Types of Interview

There are many types of interview according to the goals of the shows . However, the study will be focused on two types presented by Stephenson et al (2013) . The types as follows :

1. **News Interviews**

   Khairi , Formation and Narrative construction in the news of the smart Abi Al-Faraj bin Al-Jawzi , Al-Qadisiyah Journal For Humanities Sciences , University of Al-Qadisiyah , for the year 2019 , Volume (22) , No.3.

   (Khairi 2019 : 320) refers that News is considered one of the most ancient forms of narration , and it is the basis for all the types of narration , so it is so important to apply this search on new sepcifically news interviews, this type of interview concentrates on gathering information concerning news event or a current issue or a person in news . Such kinds of interview are generally shorter than other types . For example , some programs take a half hour(Stephenson et al , 2013 : 266) . As a result , talk shows are not under this kind of interview .

2. Feature Interviews

Feature interviews are different from news interviews especially in time that tend to be longer . the main function of this kind is entertainment or provide deep information about an delightful issue or person.   Therefore , talk shows interviews are under this kind of interview .

1.5 Talk shows in Media

Generally speaking , talk shows are social oriented shows which deal with issues being firmly tied to the community . Timberg   (2002: 1-3) defines talk show as , " the TV talk show is a creation of twentieth-century broadcasting .It is intensely topical , and like the daily newspaper has traditionally been considered as a disposable form", and the talk shows are governed according to the rules and principles . Gregori-Signes (2000:193) presents another point that talk show is a genre which takes place in a certain social incident whose rules of communication become known to a herd that has knowledge of these rules , also there is a reference introduced by her to the talk show as a quasi-conversational.

Talk shows are sometimes called chat shows. Yet , there are differences between them . Carbaugh(1988:2) makes a clear distinguish between two terms . Interviews of chat shows are focusing on personality , while talk shows are focusing on issue. Chat shows are not concerned with serious matters , they are even not focusing on discovering or investigating issues .

Price (٢٠٠٣:53) mentions the main characteristics of talk shows as follows :

1. There is a host who is in control .

2. The show is often named after the host .

3. There is a studio audience , whose members are also asked to join.

4. There is usually a main problem or issue to be examined.

5. There are members of the public whose problems are discussed.

6. Sometimes experts are included to give their advice .

7. The show is studio-based .

8. Talk shows are usually screened during the daytime .

9. They appeal to mainly a female audience .

2.1 Pragmatic Markers

Crystal refers to the role of pragmatic markers within everyday language, "I tend to think of [pragmatic expressions such as you know] as the oil which helps us perform the complex task of spontaneous speech production and interaction smoothly and efficiently"(Crystal 1988: 48).

Pragmatic markers are used by speakers to fill the gaps in speech However , they do more than that in speech pragmatically . More specifically in interviews appear pliantly to hold different functions . Aijmer (2013: 5) points out that :

> pragmatic makers have defining property that they can be creative : they index the context by changing an existing context and make a new linguistic or social context .what the new social context is depends for example on the activity (the context entailed by the pragmatic marker is different in a debate and in a class room lesson). Speakers may thus use pragmatic markers to update the interlocutor about an upcoming shift to a different topic , a new stage in the debate or the end of the classroom lesson .

This definition of pragmatic markers gives us that they form the structure of topics in interaction , they are good indicators of meaning in context . Thus , pragmatic markers appear in the form of transition in in the discourse because hearers need to know that a new role is taken by a speaker (Ibid:7).

Archer et al (2012:74-6) speak that pragmatic markers or " small words" play a crucial role in making our speech coherent and sustaining the relations between speakers and listeners . Pragmatic markers , sometimes , overlap with routinized speech acts like thanking that is used as a pragmatic marker to finish the conversation . Moreover , despite the fact that hesitation is not expressed in

words , it can also function as pragmatic markers such as uh , um . They do not belong to the content , rather to pragmatics because they simplify for the hearer to understand the utterance , namely , by indicating how this utterance is appropriate to this context . Carter and McCarthy (2006:201) investiage that pragmatic markers are a functional class that work outside the structures of clause which encode speaker's intentions and interpersonal meaning. Consequently , pragmatic markers are not within syntax or semantics . They build the awareness in the context in which the speech occurs.

2.2 The Features of Pragmatic Markers

Archer et al (2012:77) mention the main features of pragmatic markers on different levels as follows :

1. Phonological and lexical features

2. Syntactic features

3. Semantic features .

4. Functional features

5. Sociolinguistic and stylistic features

2.3. The Types and Functions of Pragmatic Markers

The types of pragmatic markers are not always clear-cut . However, Carter and Mccarthy(2005:208) state two types of pragmatic markers that usually appear in informal conversations . The first kind is called single words such as , anyway , cos , good , great , like , oh , well , right , so , then , wow and now . The second type of pragmatic markers is called phrasal or clausal elements such as you know , I mean , as I say , for a start and mind you .

Gonzalez(2004:134-5) observers that well appears in the context of question-answer of adjacency pair . The frame function of well shows its occurrence in internal evaluation which does not confirm what was expected . And well has a core structuring role ,so it takes place either in the first clause or utterance or between two discourse units . Then , Svartvik(1980:174) says that well has normally non-initial position . In addition to that , *well* also indicates for adding information, clarification, conclusion,   introduction of an external or internal comment (in external and internal evaluation), introduction of direct speech,   and topic change (Gonzalez,2004:136).

Archer et al (2012:74 -5) mention the functions of pragmatic markers . **Well** expresses a speaker turn and some hesitation . **You know** forms a closer association with conversation partner .

I mean , just and **you know** are part of vocabulary establishing solidarity and rapport among members of the peer group . Expressions such as **like , sort of the** function of modifying and softening of what is said . There is a group which is similar in to others like and **stuff like that** and **or something** . The function of these markers as fillers or in politeness . Comment clauses like **I think , I mean , you see , you know** that are placed parenthetically not in initial position and their functions are either textual or interpersonal , while Reichman(1985:39) refers to the function of **so** .

3. Method of Analysis

The study concentrates on finding the kinds of pragmatic markers in talk shows . By analyzing the data , we will understand how the types of pragmatic markers are used to covey a number of functions in interviews . The data will be four talk show including speeches about different issues by different interviewers .

5. Analysis of Data

The analysis will be discussed on three speeches in turn as follows:

5.1. First Talk Show

The first speech of talk show is between two famous figures , Oprah and Ellen . In this show , Oprah interviews Ellen and discusses her life and her career as an interviewer . This show shows how Ellen makes that balance between her job and her personal life.

Pragmatic Marker Types	Frequency	%
oh	6	10.3
well	11	18.10
right	3	5.1
wow	1	1.7
so	20	34.4
then	6	10.3
You know	4	6.8
I think	7	12.6
Total	58	

The table shows that single words as a kind of pragmatic markers are higher than two word words pragmatic markers . Furthermore , so is higher among others of the single word of pragmatic markers .

> **Oprah**: Would you say that coming out was the seminal
>
> moment in your life?
>
> **Ellen**: **Oh** yeah, because it stripped everything away.

The way of using **(oh)** is as response token . It is mainly used in the way of feedback to what the speaker says .

> **Ellen**: **So I** was like, "Okay, I know what that means." Until
>
> then I'd had no idea I was in a cage. I was in this beautiful
>
> setting, and I was making money and had everyone taking care
>
> of me.
>
> **Oprah**: **So** once that veil lifted, did everything change?

So is used to show as a way of filling the reason of something before asking the question .

> **Oprah:** To be able to say it out loud to the world.
>
> **Ellen:** But **then** it turned into everybody telling me to shut up. I was on
>
> your show and I was on the cover of *Time,* and there was article after
>
> article,

Then is used to complete the idea between the speakers . The situation shows that point between the speakers .

> **Oprah:** Did you notice a difference when you became vegan?
>
> **Ellen: Well** I felt better about myself, and I felt healthier living in a
>
> cruelty-free way. I haven't been sick since, I am not as tired, and I've
>
> lost weight.

Well is always used in response and at the same time in a way of starting a new idea .

> **Ellen:** I was four years in, because the fifth year is when they
>
> canceled me. I think I've told you about a dream I had. I was
>
> struggling with the idea of coming out—what it would do to my

career and to me—and in this dream, I was holding a tiny finch in the palm of my hand. I could feel how much I loved this bird and that it was safe in my hand, and I was reaching in to put it back in its cage—one of these thin, bamboo, beautiful, multitiered cages—and as I was putting the bird back in, I realized that the cage was against a window and the bird could fly out. The bird realized it at the same time I did, and I became the bird. And the bird looked at me and wanted to fly out, but I looked at the bird and said, "But you're safe in here in a beautiful cage. Don't leave." And the bird just looked at me and flew out the window.

Oprah: Wow.

Wow is another response token to show the surprise .

Oprah: You're exactly like I am. I know that everything happens for a reason, so I look at everything like, "Okay, what does *that* mean, *and* "What am I supposed to be getting from *that* ?"

Ellen: Right.

Right is used to make the agreement .

Oprah: Would you say that coming out was   the seminal moment in your life?

Ellen: Oh yeah, because it stripped everything away. The whole world was talking about me. **You know**, if you're going to be honest with yourself,

You know is used in this context to form the common background between to speakers . It is always functioned in this way and sometimes is used to establish something new.

Oprah: You know, you can make yourself nuts doing that, though. But it's also the way to live, **I think**. How long have you been living this way ?

Ellen: Well**, I think** I've always been a searcher. But right before I decided to come out, I went on a spiritual retreat called "Changing the Inner Dialogue of Your Subconscious Mind." I'd never been to anything like it before, and all my friends were ……

I think is another two word pragmatic marker a filler of speech in forming a new subject as it appears in the talk show .

5.2 Second Talk Show

The second talk show includes the famous interviewer Dr. Phil , who discusses social and psychological issues in American society . The following table shows again that single -word pragmatic markers are highr than two –word pragmatic markers .

Pragmatic Marker Types	Frequency	%
Oh	5	3.9
well	22	17.3
right	12	9.4
Wow	1	0.7
So	50	39.3
Then	10	7.8
You know	8	6.2
I think	11	8.6
I mean	10	7.8
Or something	1	0.7
Total	127	

TONI: You don't have to go on the blog and read it. Every single thing I've put on that blog is true. It's true on a daily basis. I have not sat on that blog and said, "OK, now this is the night Morgan got murdered" because we're not there yet. I will get there eventually. And I haven't said Brooke snuck in with Keenan and murdered Morgan. I haven't said that yet, have I?

DR. PHIL: **Well,** you've said it today.

Well is used to indicate the new turn by the interviewer or interviewee . It also shows the beginning of a new topic . Well always comes in initial position as it appears in the data .

DR. PHIL: Well, I'm just telling you what I read.

TONI: **Oh**, no, no. I know. I understand.

Oh is one of response token which indicates as a way of back channel or as a way of reaction to the something as it is used in this context .

JIM: **Right**, we did.

TONI: You were 3 houses down.

JIM: That's when we were being accused and investigated in this, you know.

TONI: Right.

Right is used in the context of agreement between the speakers and it has other functions within the interview of talk show .

> STEVE: There was tapping against her window. So it was a really –
>
> DR. PHIL: **Wow**, at her bedroom.

Wow is also one of response token that is functioned to refer to a surprise or something unbelievable or unacceptable .

> TONI: December 2nd I found her body.
> DR. PHIL: **So** you think these stalkers ultimately trapped her in her bedroom.

So has the function of completing or building the concept of starting a point of agreement between the speakers .

> DR. PHIL: Well, **then** how would you not have someone going in and out that window the night she –
>
> TONI: They didn't go in the window.

Then is used in the context of adding another point or topic .

> DR. PHIL: I looked at all of this.
>
> STEVE: Yeah.
>
> TONI: **You know,** I didn't even read the police reports until they were given to me by the –

You know is used to form the closeness or association between the speakers .

> DR. PHIL: **I mean**, you are accusing this young girl, Brooke, of murder.
>
> TONI: Yes.
>
> DR. PHIL: You are saying that her father was involved in it.

I mean is functioned in the context of explaining something or showing the main point of topic .
TONI: She's marching.

> DR. PHIL: And then the third one looked like somebody walking around on the sidewalk **or something**. And you called the police on 50 different occasions.

Or something is used to indicate a point that may be similar or different .

> DR. PHIL: OK. Well, we have one of the blog followers on Polycom, Andrea. You've been listening. What did you want to say?

ANDREA: I just want to say that **I think** her allegations of them are delusional. A lot of stuff that she took down from different social network sites that were Morgan's, there were references to the "Suicide Virgins."

I think is used to indicate how the speaker expresses their ideas in the way of speaking . And , one of the most important function of pragmatic markers is to fill the speech or to signal the point of the topic directly or indirectly .

5.3 Third Speech Talk Show

The speech of talk show is about an interview between two persons discussing an issue about Apple company .

Pragmatic Marker Types	Frequency	%
oh	3	1.6
well	14	7.6
right	18	9.8
Like	8	4.3
so	30	16.3
then	17	9.2
You know	19	10.3
I think	34	18.5
I mean	11	6.0
Or something	1	0.5
You see	3	1.6
Sort of	25	13.6
Total	183	

GRUBER: Like, where is the — where can you guys improve? Where do? you have the most opportunity for improvement

JACKSON: **Oh** man, that's like the interview question…

Oh is used to reflect the reaction of something surprising .

JACKSON: [Laughs[.

GRUBER: … And it came out to, **like**, I don't know. 87 years. And he goes "There you go. You saved a life

Like is used to complete the speech of a specific context .

JACKSON: Yes! Always about the bullpen, **right؟**

GRUBER: Yep

Right is functioned in context of a agreement or finish the speech .

GRUBER: One of the other announcements you guys had this week was that in a partnership with the WWF, which — when I see it, I still think of the pro wrestling—

JACKSON: [Laughs.] **Well**, they would not like to hear that

Well is used to declare that a news topic will be mentioned . It always appear in initial position .

GRUBER: **So** we met, briefly, a few weeks ago when I was on campus for the

Mac Pro thing, and the first words out of your mouth were......

So has a function of referring back to something mentioned earlier .

JACKSON: Yeah. Right now, the video covers our final assembly facilities. So those — that's why you'll see in the video, an emphasis on, sort of, material coming in, which is what happens at those facilities. A lot of material and parts come in, and **then** they're assembled, and a product goes out the door

JACKSON: You sound like an environmental and energy expert to me, John. I mean, it's not surprising **you see it**, because you're also used to the thinking in [Silicon] Valley, and it's not only in the Valley,

You see is a way of expressing how to understand the topic or to invite the speaker to be attentive **.**

JACKSON: You sound like an environmental and energy expert to me, John**. I mean,** it's not surprising you see it, because you're also used to the thinking in [Silicon] Valley, and it's not only in the Valley, but this idea that we need to apply the same level of innovation to the environment and our work

JACKSON: Yeah, **you know,** we… from the EPA perspective, there wasn't a ton of places where EPA and Apple intersected. EPA is a regulatory agency, and there are regulations that definitely effect the technology sector, but regulations, in many cases — not all cases — are meant to set the floor.

You know is used to make the association stronger with listener .

JACKSON**: I think** companies are moving in that direction. What we always knew at EPA, and what's really clear to me here is a business needs certainty, and has to make decisions based on where policy is going, where it thinks the world is going**…**

I think is another way of filling the speech in the way of expressing the idea.

GRUBER: And part of what makes it difficult for Apple in particular, is that Apple has very high standards. It's what the company is known for in consumers' minds. Part of the brand, is that their stuff is very nice. It is nice in terms of — it just looks nice, it feels nice.

And sometimes, I think in the past, some of the reason that some of these substances and materials that were used that are not environmentally-friendly were used, it was because such-and-such thing makes the glass shinier, **or something** like that. And so it's, for Apple, it's not — you can't just get rid of it, you have to get rid of it and still keep the standards for the devices and the quality of the materials as high as possible

Or something is mentioned to explain other examples in the topic .

GRUBER: And if you can just have those trays that were used to deliver the Touch ID sensors in the morning go back out be the same tray that's being used to deliver the Touch ID sensors in the afternoon, it's **sort of** like recycling without actually having to go through all the process

Sort of is used to soften and modify the speech . It is also another way of expressing hedges .

6. Conclusion

The study shows that single word is used more than other types of pragmatic markers like two word or phrasal pragmatic markers . They are paramount to reviving the speech by indicating the points of a topic . Generally , speakers in talk shows use them for different purposes subconsciously and properly in the context . Through the data , the use of single word is much preferable than phrasal because they have varied functions that help the speakers to amend and modify their speech . As a result , they are really the fillers of speech to shed light on the ideas and to moderate the complexity of any speech . Furthermore , the speakers use them to avoid the sense of pause that occurs during the interview .

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