

Adjacency Pairs in English and Arabic Television Political Interviews

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the use of adjacency pairs in English and Arabic television political interviews. Therefore, two interviews are chosen, one in each language. The first interview is taken from an English program named "HARDtalk" broadcasted in 2019 by BBC English in which the interviewee is UK former prime minister "Sir John Major". The second is taken from an Arabic program called "Bella Qeyood" (Without limitations) broadcasted in 2019 by BBC Arabic in which the interviewee is Iraq former prime minister "Haider Al-Idabi". The study aims to answer the following questions: (1) What are the types of adjacency pairs used in the political interviews of both languages? (2) Which type of adjacency pairs is dominantly used in the political interviews of both languages? (3) Which of the sequences participants use when violating the immediate answers of second pairs? (4) How do English and Arabic differ in their use and distribution to adjacency pairs in political interviews. The data then analyzed via an eclectic model. The results show that that the structure of political interviews has a clear influence on the use of adjacency pairs in the two languages under preview. Both languages characterize similar types of adjacency pair, even with similar dominance of certain types. Arabic differs from English in showing its resistance to the influence of political interviews construction in the area of maintaining an amount of agreement or intimacy among participants or the tendency to provide more preferred responses.

Key words: *Adjacency pairs, television interviews, politics, HARDtalk, and Bella Qeyood, BBC.*

الأزواج المتجاورة في المقابلات السياسية التلفزيونية الإنجليزية والعربية

الخلاصة

يهدف هذا البحث الى دراسه الأزواج المتجاورة في المقابلات السياسية التلفزيونية باللغتين الانجليزية و العربية ولهذا الغرض اختيرت مقابلتين احدهما باللغة الانجليزية والاخرى باللغة العربية. المقابلة الاولى اخذت من برنامج "هارد توك" الذي بثته قناة البي بي سي في عام ٢٠١٩ الناطقه باللغة الانجليزية حيث استضافت رئيس الوزراء البريطاني السابق جون ميكر. والمقابلة الثانية اخذت من برنامج "بلا قيود" الذي بثته قناة البي بي سي في عام ٢٠١٩ الناطقة باللغة العربية حيث استضافت رئيس الوزراء العراق السابق حيدر العبادي. تهدف الدراسة الى الاجابة عن الاسئلة التالية: (١) ما هي انواع الأزواج المتجاورة المستخدمة في المقابلات السياسية المختارة في كلتا اللغتين؟ (٢) اي نوع من الأزواج المتجاورة يستخدم بشكل سائد في المقابلات السياسية في كلتا اللغتين؟ (٣) اي من التسلسلات التي يستخدمها المشاركون عند انتهاك الاجابات الفورية للأزواج المتجاورة؟ (٤) كيف تختلف اللغتان الانجليزية والعربية في استخدامهما وتوزيعهما للأزواج المتجاورة في المقابلات السياسية؟ وبعد تحليل البيانات عبر نموذج انتقائي اظهرت النتائج ان تركيبة المقابلات السياسي لها تأثير واضح على استخدام الأزواج المتجاورة في اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية. وبشكل عام تستوظف كلتا اللغتين انواع متشابهة من الأزواج المتجاورة. ومع ذلك تكشف النتائج اختلاف اللغة العربية عن اللغة الانجليزية في اظهار مقاومتها لتأثير تركيب المقابلات السياسي على استخدام الأزواج المتجاورة للحفاظ على قدر من الاتفاق او العلاقة الودية بين المشاركين او الميل لتقديم ردود اكثر تفضيلا للمحاور او المشاهدين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأزواج المتجاورة، مقابلات تلفزيونية، مقابلات سياسية، هارد توك، بلاقيود، بي بي سي

1 Introduction

Communication is the way in which humans transfer their messages, facts and news easily through the spoken mode of their language which is supposed to be understood by their community members. Thus, oral communication or conversation is the most vital form of communication in society. People use conversation to get along with each other or to, organize some sort of action, or to pass on real information. Therefore, it can be observed in many different situations and one of such situations is television interviews.

Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson in [1] describe the conversation as a method for the utilization of language socially, of getting things done with words all in all with various people. conversation has its own unique shape and arrangements and it is organized in a sequence in order to make communication meaningful and understandable. Conversation analysis studies the conversational structure utilized by individuals when conducting a conversation. The primary concentration for a conversation analyst is to capture the structures of such conversations.

Adjacency pairs are one of these structures that are found in the structure of conversation. They constantly consist of the first part and the second part, formed by different participants in conversations [2:77]. Adjacency pairs are a unit of two utterances made by two speakers who are in conversation where a first speaker sets the first utterance and a second speaker responds it. Adjacency pairs are found in all languages over the world and vary in use and types among each, based on the cultural values held by their community members.

This study focuses on analysing types, preference organization, and attached sequences of adjacency pairs in television interviews between the interviewers and their guests in English and Arabic. Both interviews are political and broadcasted by BBC. In English, the interview is between Stephen Sackur and his guest John Major, the former UK prime minister. The second interview is between Rasha Qondeel and her guest Haider Al-Ibadi, the former Iraq prime minister.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Conversational Analysis and Turn Taking

Conversation is an outstanding phase in people's life. Without it, people will find it difficult to come a long with each other. As a result, there will be no interaction between people. Socially, human beings use conversation to express their thoughts and get their needs done. Thus, humans' existence cannot be separated from conversation on the grounds that humans need language to talk with others.

As Partridge [3: 107] explicates that "conversation is the main way in which people come together, exchange information, negotiate, and maintain social relations." It implies that conversational interplay is an exercise of people's experience where two or more human beings talk to transfer their ideas or information to construct a social interaction. Conversation is an activity in which two or more persons speak with each other only for the reason of socializing with others.

Fairclough [4:9] maintains that "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, thus, is composed of two or more participants who take turns in their communication and only one can speak per turn. Otherwise, the communication would not be easily conducted.

Similarly, Sacks characterizes a conversation as a string of at least two turns; conversation may be a sequence of utterances between two participants [5]. One reason of making a conversation is to relate individuals to each other, exchanging thoughts, or harming others. Conversation is usually preceded in an organized order. An utterance delivered by a certain speaker must be reacted by another utterance from another speaker (the recipient). Subsequently, a legitimate conversational organization or structure will be created.

Based on all concepts have talked about earlier, it can be seen that conversation is one of the foremost essential things in people's life. It is one of the important ways for individuals to communicate with other individuals. Considering that individuals are social human creatures who cannot live without other individuals, it seems impossible to kill discussion in people's life.

In line with Sacks, Shcegloff, and Jefferson, turns in conversations are assets which are systematically circulated a number of the participants. Considering that a person speaks at a time in verbal exchange, turns are accompanied by little gaps or overlap as feasible among participants. [6: 49].

However, the distribution of turn-taking between community members in conversation isn't random [5:53]. The contribution of each contributor is seen as a part of co-ordinated socio-cultural norms which determine who talks, how and whilst to say something in conversation and the time it takes to finish the turn [7:318]. Capell [8: 180] assures that conversation is organized in sequences, a sequence refers to a unit that is composed of two or more and adjacent functionally related turns. A turn is time at some stage in which a single participant speaks within a typical, orderly arrangement wherein members speak with minimal overlap and gap among them.

. It means that there are تبادل الادوار In Arabic, Turn-taking is dealt with under the rubric of certain guidelines or policies for accomplishing a conversation. The participants need to abide with such regulations when communicating with each other [9]. Furthermore, In Arabic the concepts 'conversation' and 'argumentation' are used in similar context [10]. Arabs suggest some principles for argumentation. For instance, participants should not speak at the same time. cited in [9], who فن الجدل This is put explicitly by Ibin-'Aqeel, in his book "the art of arguing" states that:

”وليتناول الكلام مناوبة لا مناهبة ، بحيث ينصت المعارض للمستدل حتى يفرغ من تقريره للدليل ثم المستدل للمعارض حتى يُقرر اعتراضه ، ولا يقطع أحد منها على الآخر كلامه وإن فهم مقصوده من بعضه (“

[A conversation should take the form of regular turn-takings, not a form of interruptions. The second speaker should listen to the first speaker and give him the required time to say what he wants to prove'. Then the first speaker should listen to the first speaker until he state his objection. And none of them interrupts the words of the other, even if he may understand the other's intention by some of what is said]

In her analysis of Arabic spontaneous speech , Hafez in [11] finds that the turn taking system in Arabic is much similar to that of English. She regards such features to be universals of turn taking for several reasons. First, she finds conversation in Arabic is an activity that takes at least two parties who communicate a certain social action. In such activity, speakers' turns recurs. Mostly, one party speaks per time. Secondly, she mentions that Arabic conversations can be discontinuous due to the silence that may occur between turns or within a single turn. Thirdly, she notes that whenever violations arise in Arabic conversation, repairs are used to cope with

them. Thus, from such finding, it can be assumed that turn taking systems share the basic characteristics in both English and Arabic.

One of the beneficial mechanisms in turn-taking organization is that particular turns have particular response related to them. As an instance, questions that require answers, greetings, thanking and acknowledgment, invites and reputation or refusal, and so on and so forth. This mechanism is called adjacency pairs [12: 299].

2.2. Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pairs are the fundamental structural units in conversation analysis. Adjacency pair, then, is considered as one of the most critical studies in spoken language due to its essential role in organizing conversations. Tsui in [13] defines adjacency pairs as a class of sequences of turns in which an utterance created by one participant will normally get a response by his interlocutor(s). To say, adjacency pair is the most essential part of conversational structure, consisting of two main features: first pair parts and second pair.

Adjacency pairs are deeply inter-related with the turn-taking system as strategies for selecting a next speaker particularly if an address term is being used or content material of the first utterance of the pair is used as well [14: 303].

Fasold & Connor in [15: 182] define adjacency pairs as "a two-part sequence in which the first part sets up a strong expectation that a particular second part will be provided." Such expectations determine the interpretation of the second of the pair. This is to mention, if there is silence after a question, it will be interpreted as a reply. The two components of an adjacency pair assist interlocutors in organizing their conversations because they bring about expectations for what is going to show up next.

According to Kasper and Blum-Kulka in [16], Arabic has numerous adjacency pairs such as greeting, compliment, or other initiating utterance requires a formulaic response that contains a lexical item (usually a verb) derived from the triconsonantal root of the most important lexical item in the initiating utterance. For example, the word "mabruuk" in Arabic which means (congratulations) has the adjacency response "alia ybaarikfiik".

In her analysis of conversational structure of Arabic telephone conversations, Saadah in [17] finds that adjacency sequences [pairs] are signs of intimacy between Arabs. She adds that the structure of such pairs [particularly, those are related to greetings or farewells] have cultural and religious roots which resulted in conventional responses.

2.3 Characteristics of adjacency pairs

Levinson in [14: 303-4] mentions some characteristics of adjacency pairs proposed by Schegloff & Sacks in [18]. According to them, "adjacency pairs" are sequences of two utterances that are:

- (i) adjacent
- (ii) produced by different speakers
- (iii) ordered as a first part and a second part
- (iv) typed, so that a particular first part requires a particular second (or range of second parts) - e.g. offers require."

Levinson [14] adds that there is a general rule that govern the use of adjacency pairs:

“Having produced a first part of some pair, current speaker must stop speaking, and next speaker must produce at that point a second part to the same pair”

For Finegan in [12: 297], three important characteristics seem to govern adjacency pairs: contiguity, order, and matching. First, the two parts of adjacency pairs are contiguous; if a speaker makes a statement pre-answering a raised question, it will appear bizarre of him to do it, which may make a kind of frustration on the part of the other contributor(s), as shown below:

(1) A: where's the milk i bought this morning?

B: They said at the radio the weather could clear up by moon. It's on the counter.

Second, the two parts of each adjacency pairs have an arranged sequence, for example, answering a cannot precede its question, acceptance or refusal won't precede an invitation. Third, , the two parts are matched in the sense each part of a pair has its corresponding part [in for or in meaning or in both].

2.4 Types of Adjacency Pairs

Levinson [14:303] defines adjacency pairs by referring to their types in languages as those kinds of paired utterances of which question-answer, greeting-greeting, offer-acceptance, apology-minimization, etc

On this regard, Coulthard in [5] points out that there is a category of first pair parts which includes questions, greetings, challenges, offers, requests, complaints, invitations, announcements. Mey in [19:243] states that the type of each adjacency pair has a common illocutionary intention; pairs can thus be 'greeting-greeting', 'order-(verbal) compliance', 'request (e.g., for information)-providing the requested item (e.g. information) and so on.

Furthermore, Yule in [2] who notes that some adjacency pairs parts are reciprocal like (greeting-greeting) as in (2) whereas some other pairs are not reciprocal like (question-answer), as in (3) and (4). Furthermore, he also adds other types of pairs, namely, responses, thankings, and goodbyes.

(2) Interviewer: ... John Major joins me now, welcome

The guest: Good morning.

(3) Interviewer: Do you think those words apply to this race?

The guest: I think they were intended to apply to this race

(4)

المقدم: ... هل تسعى لإسقاط الحكومة؟

الضيف: ... قطعاً لا نسعى لإسقاط الحكومة ولنحل محلها.

[20: 2]

Ali and Salman in [21] regard adjacency pairs in Arabic as an important mechanism or formula used to express politeness among participants in Arab communities. Such mechanism would help to establish and maintain a good and unconfusing relationship with the other members of a society. They mentioned some of these formulas used in Arabic such as greeting, complimenting, congratulating, thanking, apologizing, etc. Thus, to realize such social events, speakers may resort to use what is called “ready-made” polite forms, as in (

المقدم: حيدر العبادي رئيس الوزراء العراقي السابق اهلا بك في بلا قيود (5)

الضيف: اهلا وسهلا بكم وبمشاهدينا الكرام.

[20]:

Ferguson in [22:143] states that such expressions have a root-echo response and the response sometimes differs largely from one language and another. responses. He cites an example from " 'and وعليكم السلام ورحمة الله " 'Peace be upon you' and its response عليكم السلام Arabic, the greeting " upon you be peace and the mercy of Allah.

Moreover, [22] adds that there is a large number of adjacency pairs in Arabic such as greeting, compliment require a response that is derived from the initiating utterance (the first part). He ' 'God may keep you' seems to be الله يحفظك gives an example from Arabic where the response ' appropriate when there is no particular response. Accordingly, He finds that English, unlike Arabic, doesn't possess such a feature.

2.5. Preference Organization

The fundamental rule for adjacency pairs, as mentioned above, is that when a speaker produces a first pair part they should stop talking and allow the other speaker to produce a second pair part. However, participants have a certain amount of freedom in replying some first pair parts. For example a compliment can be followed by an 'accept' or a 'reject'. In other words, some second pair parts could be preferred to the addressee(s), as in (6), while others could be dispreferred, as in (7) [3: 99].

- (6) The interviewer: It seems to me that here We are at this very point where you are having to acknowledge that the quote-unquote bastards have one.
 The guest: As far as today is concerned there are more of them.

[23: 23]

- (7) سيكون هناك مبرر ما و لم المقدم: حتى بالحديث على داعش هناك مخاوف من عوده داعش الى الان يعني دائما
نتفرغ لمحاربة الفساد.

الضيف: لا. نحن حاربنا الفساد في وقتنا وانظروا الى التاريخ حاربناه محاربة علمية منهجية

[20]: ١٧ . [قانونية

So, the alternative second pair parts of adjacency pairs are not generally of equal status. It can be clear that the speaker in producing some second pair parts may be either preferred or dispreferred to his recipient(s). To say, a natural conversation produced by two or more people is related their conversational contribution to each other's such as question followed by answer and the respond (answer) of second part may be expected answer (preferred) or unexpected answer (dispreferred) [14: 332]. Table (1) below shows a summary of some common adjacency pairs, together with typical preferred and dispreferred second pair parts.

Table 1. Adjacency pairs, together with typical preferred and dispreferred second pair parts.

	First pair parts	Second pair parts
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		Preferred	Dispreferred
1	request	acceptance	refusal
2	offer/invite	acceptance	refusal
3	assessment	agreement	disagreement
4	question	expected answer	unexpected answer or non-answer
5	blame	denial	admission
6	Assertion	agreement	disagreement

Table 2 Common adjacency pairs and typical preferred and dispreferred second pair parts

1.6 Insertion Sequence

Levinson in [14:303] states that adjacency of such pairs actually is not too strict; it is possible to insert other utterances between the first and second parts of what's called adjacency pairs. In other words, the linear structure of adjacency pairs can be violated by embedding other pairs inside another

Renkema in [24:113] assures that the designation of "adjacency pair" is not always true. For example, the opening question and the answer to the first question are separated by another inserted question-and answer pair, as in (8).

حقيقه الوضع؟ الا (Q) المقدم: هناك قلق امريكي على المصالح والمنشآت الأمريكية في العراق. يعني ما هي (8) يضع هذا العراق في موقف حرج جدا؟

الضيف: سؤالي لهم "لماذا ادخلتمونا في هذا الصراع؟" والعراق ليس جزء من الملف النووي الايراني (QI) الامريكي وليس جزء من الصراع الايراني الامريكي!

المقدم: ما معنى هذا السؤال! كيف ادخلكم الامريكيون في هذا الصراع اذا كانت هناك هجمات تنطلق من؟ (AI) الاراضي العراقية ، البيست هذه مسؤولية الحكومة العراقية

الضيف: هذا صحيح اذا كانت هناك هجمات . انا رائيث هذه التقارير واكثرها لا تتحدث على (A) ان هجمات ارامكو انطلقت من الاراضي العراقية وانما هناك تهم انطلقت باتجاه اخر

[20: 25-26]

The topic of the insertion sequence is related to that of the main sequence in which it occurs and the question from the main sequence is retuned to and answered after the insertion. Yule in [2:77] explains an insertion sequence is one adjacency pair within another . Although the expressions used may be question-answer sequence, other forms of social actions are also accomplished within this pattern.

Blommaert in [25:233] shows that the producer of an insertion question sequence suggests to his interlocutor " if you answer this one, I will answer yours"

(9) A: Could you show me the way to this address? (Q)

B: Well, could you tell me where are you from? (QI)

A: I live in East Lowden. (AI)

B: Well, go straight and then take left. (A)

In similar fashion, Brown and Yule [26:130] illustrate that the insertion sequences role is to delay the answer-part to first question of a pair until another answer to a different inserted question has been provided.

Levinson [14: 306] suggests that we need to replace the strict criteria of adjacency with the notion of “conditional relevance”. In other words, it is more reasonable to replace the criteria of adjacency pairs when that a first part of a pair is immediately followed by a second part to the criteria of relevance where a first part is followed by a relevant and an expectable second part .

Levinson adds:

“If such a second fails to occur, it is noticeably absent and if some other first parts occur in its place then that will be heard where possible as some preliminary to the doing of the second part, the relevance of which is not lifted until it is either directly attended to or aborted by the announced failure to provide some preliminary action. The conditional relevance makes clear is that what binds the parts of adjacency pairs together is not a formation rule of the sort that would specify that question must receive an answer if it is to count as a well _ formed discourse, but the setting up of specific expectations have to be attended”.

Coulthard [5] highlights the purpose of inserting such sequences with an existing adjacency pair is usually either because the second participant doesn't understand the first question or the first part, or he may not be willing to commit himself until knowing more about the issue being asked or because he is just maneuvering to avoid the required answer.

2.7 Side Sequence

Jefferson in [27:302] proposes that there is one kind of sequence called “side sequence” that can accountably displace or supplant or delay a second pair part. She states the structure of such sequences by saying “if a statement is made and is followed by a demonstration / assertion that a hearer did not understand, then the one who made the statement may / must provide a clarification”. In other words, the side sequence has a three-part structure and it consists of a statement, a misapprehension, and a clarification.

According to [5], the main differences between insertion sequence and side sequence is that the statement in side sequence is not a first pair part; accordingly, there would be no expectation of who to speak next because the other items are not inserted. The second difference is that in side sequence, there is a compulsory third element in the sequence that encompasses an apprehension from a speaker that he now understands and that the sequence is terminated

2.8 Chain Sequence

This sequence is proposed by Sacks [28: 264] in which participants can produce a number of question – answer pairs in sequence constituting a long chain in a single conversation. In other words, speaker who has asked a question can ask again other questions after the second speaker has responded to the first question. Sacks names such a process as the 'chaining rule' whereas it usually takes the form of QA, QA, QA, QA; where Q refers a question and A refers to its answer. This rule is exemplified in (10):

المقدم: من هي القوى الخارجية التي تحرك العراق الان طبقاً لهذا الكلام؟ (Q1) (10)

(A1) الضيف: تعرفون العراق في قلب الاحداث قاتلنا داعش وتغلبننا على داعش واليوم هناك صراع واضح بين ايران والولايات المتحدة بين ايران وبين دول خليجيه تركيا ايضا لها طموح معين

المقدم هذا كان موجود من قبل، من الجديد الان؟ هل تقول ان الوضع الحالي ايام عادل عبد (Q2) المهدي مختلف؟

الضيف: هناك متغيران او ثلاث متغيرات الاول هناك صراع امريكي ايراني حاد بعد خروج الولايات المتحدة من الاتفاق. الامر الثاني الحكومة تشكلت يمكن خارج السياق (A2) الدستور...

(Q3) هل سيكون سهلاً إسقاطها؟

(A3) الضيف: نحن نتبع الطرق الدستورية والطرق القانونية و لكن اقول هذه محاوله

(Q4) المقدم: وهل ستنتج هذه المحاولة؟

(A4) الضيف: هذا واجبنا ان نقوم به الكتل السياسية هي التي تقرر في مجلس النواب

[20: ٧-١٠]

2.9 Post-Expansion

[1] identify another sequence whereby the speaker of a first turn (the first pair part) takes an additional turn relevant to the sequence following the second turn (the second pair part). Schegloff in [29] argues that such expansions may follow all types adjacency pairs but they are more likely to occur with those that take post-expansion. Schegloff [ibid:118] identifies two main types of post-expansion sequences – minimal and non-minimal.

He called minimal post-expansion turns as sequence-closing thirds because they are “designed to constitute a minimal expansion after the second pair part. In other words, they represent one additional turn added to the sequence that does not project any further talk, as in (11). While sequence-closing thirds project the end of the sequence, the third turn in non-minimal post-expansion projects a further turn, as in (12).

(11) المقدم: هل تسعى لإسقاط الحكومة؟

الضيف: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. قطعاً لا نسعى لإسقاط الحكومة ولنحل محلها. البلد فيه مشكله حقيقيه في الوقت الحاضر علينا اخراج العراق من الوضع الحرج الذي هو فيه وهذه مسؤوليه اعتبرها وطنيه على كل القياديين مسؤوليه على الشعب بشكل عام. اليوم كان لدينا انجازات كبيره هذه الانجازات يتم التنازل عليها واحده بعد الاخرى ووصلنا الى مرحله خطيره المقدم: طيب

[20: 2]

(12) المقدم: هل ان الاوان لحل هذه الجماعات المسلحة؟ الحشد الشعبي منطوي تحت الجيش الوطني، يفترض نظرياً، هل انت مقتنع بان هو هذا هو الواقع؟

الضيف: انا اصدرت امر ديواني في العام ٢٠١٦ على ضوء هذا الامر الديواني تم تشريع قانون في مجلس النواب تنظيم هيئه الحشد الشعبي وادعو الى تنفيذه حذافيره.... المقدم: اذن لم يطبق بالكامل نفهم.

[20: ٩]

Schegloff in [29:151] identifies five types of this practice, including other-initiated repair, topicalization, first pair part reworking, “disagreement implicated other-initiated repair”, and rejection/challenge/disagreement with the second pair part.

3. Methodology

The eclectic model (see Figure 1) developed to achieve the aims of this study consists of the following:

- 1- The types of adjacency pairs are analyzed according to Levinson [14] and Coulthard [5]
- 2- The preferred and dispreferred answers of second parts of adjacency pairs are analyzed according to Paltridge [3]
- 3- Expanded answers are analyzed as follows:
 - a- Insertion sequences according to Coulthard [5]
 - b- Side and post expansion sequences according to Jefferson [27].
 - c- Chaining sequences according to Sacks [28].

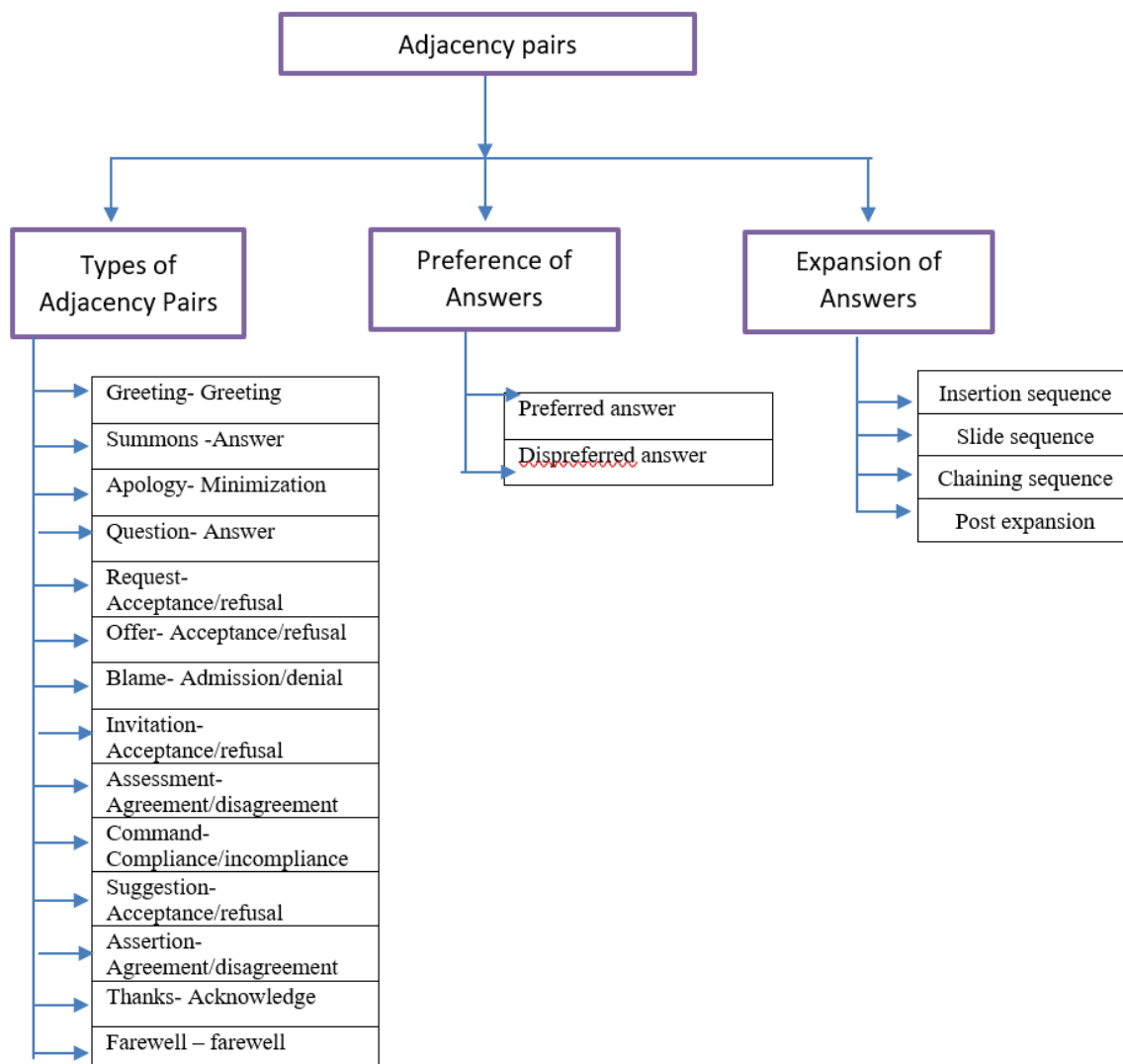


Figure 1. The eclectic model

4. Results of Analysis

4.1 The Formulation of Adjacency Pairs

After analyzing the two interviews using the adopted model, the distribution table that shows kinds of pattern of adjacency pairs can be seen as follow:

Table 2. The distribution of the types of adjacency pairs in English and Arabic interviews

No .	Types of adjacency pairs	Frequency of occurrence in			
		English	%	Arabic	%
1	Greeting- Greeting	1	4 %	1	4 %
2	Summons -Answer	0	0 %	0	0 %
3	Apology- Minimization	0	0 %	0	0 %
4	Question- Answer	13	48 %	14	48%
5	Request- Acceptance/refusal	0	0 %	0	0 %
6	Offer- Acceptance/refusal	0	0 %	0	0 %
7	Blame- Admission/denial	0	0 %	1	4 %
8	Invitation- Acceptance/refusal	1	4 %	0	0 %
9	Assessment- Agreement/disagreement	5	18 %	6	20 %
10	Command- Compliance/incompliance	0	0 %	0	0 %
11	Suggestion- Acceptance/refusal	0	0 %	0	0 %
12	Assertion- Agreement/disagreement	6	22 %	6	20 %
13	Thanks- Acknowledge	1	4 %	1	4 %
14	Farewell – farewell	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total		27	100 %	29	100 %

4. 2 Preference Organization

Table (3) shows the distribution of preference organization of second parts of adjacency pairs in English and Arabic interviews

Table 3. The distribution of preference organization of second parts of the adjacency pairs in English and Arabic

No .	Types of adjacency pairs	Frequency of occurrence of preferred second pairs in				Frequency of occurrence of dispreferred second pairs in			
		English	%	Arabic	%	English	%	Arabic	%
1	Question- expected answer/ non expected answer	6	50	10	66	7	54	4	34
2	Request- Acceptance/refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Offer- Acceptance/refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Blame- Admission/denial	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
5	Invitation- Acceptance/refusal	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
6	Assessment- Agreement/disagreement	4	34	1	7	1	8	5	42
7	Assertion - Agreement/disagreement	2	16	4	27	4	30	2	16
Total		12	48	15	55	13	52	12	45

4. 3 Sequences

Table (5) below shows the distribution of sequences embedded adjacency pairs in both English and Arabic interviews:

Table 5. Type of sequences embedded within the adjacency pairs in English and Arabic.

No.	Types of sequence	Frequency of occurrence in			
		English	%	Arabic	%
1	Insertion sequence	0	0	1	7
2	Slide sequence	0	0	0	0
3	Chaining sequence	4	100	6	43
4	Post expansion	0	0	7	50
Total		4	100	14	100

5 Discussion

The data shows that both English and Arabic make use of adjacency pairs in constructing the political interviews. The total number of adjacency pairs in the English interview is 27 and 29 in the Arabic interview. The dominant type of adjacency pairs in the two languages is the question-answer pair, which is typical in political interviews; the frequency of occurrence of question – answer pair in English is 13 with a rate of 48 % and 14 in Arabic with a rate of 48 %. The second dominate adjacency pair in both languages is assertion – agreement / disagreement where the frequency of occurrence in English is 6 with a rate of 22 % and 6 in Arabic with a rate of 20 %.

The third prominent adjacency pair is assessment – agreement / disagreement which it occurs 5 times in English with a rate of 18% and 6 times in Arabic with a rate of 20%. The least dominate adjacency pairs in both languages are greeting- greeting and thanking- acknowledgement, whereby the frequency of occurrence is 1 with a rate of 4% in each. Furthermore, invitation – acceptance / refusal is found only in English with a frequency of 1 and rate of 4%, and blame – admission / denial occurs in Arabic only with a frequency of 1 and rate of 4%.

The organization of the second pair components vary in their preferences in English and Arabic political interviews. The English interview contains 12 preferred second pairs and 13 dispreferred pairs, with a rate of 48% and 52% respectively. In the Arabic interview, the number of preferred second pair is 15 and that of dispreferred ones is 12, with a rate of 55 % and 45 % respectively. In the most dominate adjacency pairs (question – answer), the number of preferred second part is 6 times in English and 10 times in Arabic, whereas the number of dispreferred second part is 7 times in English and 4 times in Arabic. The organization discrepancy shows that the Arabic political interviewee, unlike that of English, tends to use more preferable answer to the interviewer. This may due to the tendency of Arabic to use adjacency pairs to maintain an amount of agreement among interlocutors as politeness formulas.

In the area of embedded sequences within or after adjacency pairs. The English interview includes the least number of sequences (4 times) while the Arabic one, on the other hand, marks a higher number than that of English (14 times). English and Arabic have different employment concerning the use of sequences that are embedded within and after adjacency pairs. Both of insertion sequence and post expansion sequence appear only in Arabic; their frequency is 1 and 7, and their rate is 7 % and 50%, respectively. Chaining sequence is the only sequence that appear in the English interview; it occurs 4 times. Arabic, on the other hand, uses chaining sequences 6 times with a rate of 43% of the total sequences employed by the participants in the Arabic interview.

In the data under investigation, both of English and Arabic do not employ any side sequence. This may due to the way in which the interviews are pre- structured to ensure the clarity of first

pairs parts. In similar vein, English displays zero insertion sequences while Arabic displays only 1 insertion sequence. This lack of insertion sequence in political interviews indicates the high degree of formality setting and the relationship between the participants. Furthermore, English records 4 chaining sequences and Arabic records 6 ones. This similarity in chaining questions after the ones presented get responded may due to the style of political interviews genre where it focuses on pre-planned questions to direct the stream of communication toward getting as clear images as of the public raised issues.

In using post expansion sequences, Arabic shows a clear superiority over English; Arabic has 7 post expansion sequences, but English has none. This indicates the flexibility of Arabic in enabling its participants to express their evolution to the responses which have been made to their questions in the first place.

6 Conclusions

This study investigates the distribution of adjacency pairs studied in both English and Arabic in terms of their types, preference organization of second pair responses, and degree of expansions that second parts may get. The study shows that both languages make a great use of adjacency pairs in constructing the structure of political interviews in each. Concerning the types used in each, English and Arabic employ the following adjacency pairs in the interviews under study question-answer, assessment- agreement/ disagreement, assertion- agreement/ disagreement, greeting – greeting, and thanking-acknowledgement, invitation –admission/ refusal, and blame – admission / denial. Furthermore, the total number of adjacency pairs used in each interview is very close regarding the period of time lasted in each interview. Such finding shows that the structure of the political interviews is similar to large extent.

The most dominant adjacency pairs in both English and Arabic interviews are question – answer, assertion - agreement/ disagreement, assertion- agreement/ disagreement, respectively. The least dominant adjacency pairs in English are greeting- greeting, thanking-acknowledgement, and invitation- acceptance / refusal. On the other hand, the least dominant adjacency pairs in Arabic are greeting- greeting, thanking-acknowledgement, and blame – admission/ denial. It, thus, can be concluded that the political interviews in both languages have similar tendency of occurrence for the dominant adjacency pairs.

To conclude, that the structure of political interviews has a clear influence on the use of adjacency pairs in the two languages under preview. Both languages characterize similar types of adjacency pair, even with similar dominance of certain types. Arabic differs from English in showing its resistance to the influence of political interviews construction in the area of maintaining an amount of agreement or intimacy among participants or the tendency to provide more preferred responses. The second aspect in which Arabic differs is in empowering the participants culturally with the freedom to evaluate the second pair parts by employing minimal or non-minimal post-expansion sequences.

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