

## Turn Taking in the Iraqi Political TV Interviews

### Abstract

The aim of this study is how turn taking is organization and administration in the Iraqi political TV interview and seeks why

participants violating turn taking system in these interviews. Therefore, two episodes are chosen from the Iraqi political TV interview (With Mulla Talal). The data then analyzed by using Schegloff's (2007) framework.

The finding of this investigation shows that during the interviews, the most frequently used turn-taking technique is the speaker-selection technique, in which the current speaker (IR) chooses the next speakers by either presenting their title and name or only by gazing at them. The self-selection technique was employed, but with restrictions. Furthermore, there are multiple occurrences of interruption and overlaps, with interruptions being especially noticeable in these interviews. In this specific type of interview, it is crucial to emphasize that overlaps commonly occur in unplanned discussions or debates due to the absence of a fixed agenda.

**Keywords:** *Institutional interaction, Conversational analysis, Political TV interview, Turn-taking.*

### Turn Taking in the Iraqi Political TV Interviews: A Conversation Analysis

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### تبادل الأدوار في المقابلات التلفزيونية السياسية العراقية: تحليل حوار

#### الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على كيفية تنظيم وإدارة تبادل الأدوار في المقابلات التلفزيونية السياسية العراقية، ومعرفة أسباب مخالفة المشاركين لنظام تبادل الأدوار في هذه المقابلات. لذلك تم اختيار حلقتين من البرنامج التلفزيوني السياسي العراقي (مع ملا طلال). ثم تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام نموذج شيجلوف (٢٠٠٧).

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تظهر نتائج هذا التحقيق أنه خلال المقابلات، فإن أسلوب أخذ الأدوار الأكثر استخدامًا هو أسلوب اختيار المتحدث، حيث يختار المتحدث الحالي (المقدم) المتحدثين التاليين إما عن طريق تقديم ألقابهم وأسمائهم أو فقط من خلال التحديق فيهم. تم استخدام تقنية الاختيار الذاتي، ولكن مع قيود. علاوة على ذلك، هناك تكرارات متعددة للمقاطعة والتدخلات، حيث تكون الانقطاعات ملحوظة بشكل خاص في هذه المقابلات. في هذا النوع المحدد من المقابلات، من المهم التأكيد على أن التدخلات شائعة. تحدث في مناقشات أو مناظرات غير مخطط لها بسبب عدم وجود أجندة ثابتة.

*الكلمات المفتاحية: التفاعل المؤسسي، تحليل المحادثة، البرامج التلفزيونية السياسية، تبادل الأدوار*

### 1.Introduction

According to Edmondson (1981), conversation is defined as a period of communication between at least two individuals, occurring in a systemic setting where no particular rules or traditions are in effect (p.6). Institutional conversation on the other hand, occurs inside institutional settings such as courtroom, classroom, and workplace meetings and interaction in broadcast interviews and debates, police interviews. Institutional interactions are characterized by their different forms and restricted variations of original systems of normal talk which is more complex. Schegloff(1999) explained that speech exchange systems are formed by adapting regular conversational practices and systems with their own functional needs and legal constraints. Institutional talk has certain stages, for instance, noticeable beginning and end. In addition, turns in institutional talk are pre-allocated(Haugh,2012,p.254).

Drew and Heritage (1992) assert that the primary aspect of institutional communication is the practice of turn-taking. This means that all interactions within institutions follow a turn-taking structure, and various forms of institutional interaction employ the same turn-taking organization, similar to everyday conversations. Some include very accurate and structured changes in conversational turn-taking systems. These specialized turn-taking systems are highly significant in the study of institutional or formal interaction due to their

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important role in altering the parties' options for action and evaluating the interpretation of all aspects of the activities they organize (p.115-6).

Turn-taking procedures employed in official settings are now widely acknowledged to be a deliberate modification of those used in everyday speech. Several scholars have extensively examined the turn-taking system. However, these studies mostly focused on discussions and press interviews. Accordingly the main goal of this study is to examine the organization and management of the system of taking turns in the Iraqi political TV interviews.

## 2. The Research Questions

Based on what mentioned above, the current study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. How do politicians take their turns in the Iraqi Political TV Interviews and how turn taking is organized and maintained in the Iraqi political TV interview?
2. What types of deviation and violation that may occur in the Iraqi Political TV Interviews, and what do participants achieve by violating turn taking system?

## 3.The Aim and objectives of the study

The study aims at investigating the turn taking in the Iraqi political TV interviews. To fulfill this aim the following objective are stated:

1. How turn taking is organization and administration in the Iraqi political TV interview?
2. Why participants violating turn taking system in these interviews?

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### 4. Significances of the study

1. This study contributes to the field of linguistics, particularly conversation analysis. It serves as a valuable resource for future studies in conversation analysis.
2. This research emphasizes the need for TV shows managers to enhance their media skills by engaging in thorough preparation and dedicating themselves to it. This includes adequately planning the episodes and providing training to the individuals who are responsible for conducting effective interviews.
3. This study helps in identifying points of strength and weaknesses in the management of the Iraqi political TV interviews.

### 5. Literature Review

#### 5.1. Political interviews

Political interviews distinguish themselves from panel conversations, and other debates through the notable combination of participants, topic, and form of contact. The interviewer should possess the qualifications and expertise of a professional journalist. Interviewees are those who hold public office, such as presidents, or possess expertise in a particular field. They are chosen for interviews because their actions or opinions are of significant interest and relevance to the news. (Clayman, 2004, p.32).

A convergence of interests between journalists and politicians is the foundation for the expansion and establishment of political interviews in both the journalistic and broadcast media. Politicians rely on journalists to obtain the "oxygen of publicity," as famously described by Margret Thatcher. Conversely, journalists depend on politicians for their livelihood. This implies the existence of an implicit and nonverbal agreement between the two parties (Clayman and Heritage, 2002a, p. 29).

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### 5.2. Interaction in TV interviews

In recent decades, TV interviews have become more popular. Television interview has evolved into one of the most popular and well-developed methods for political communication globally because of this interview contract (Elliott and Bull, 1996,p.49). Politicians participate in virtually daily TV interviews, particularly during the run-up to elections. It follows that politicians are keen to take advantage of this environment in order to reach and entice people. Participating in a TV interview is a risky enterprise, even though it may help politicians achieve electoral success. Politicians have complete control over both the content and methodology of more conventional political platforms, such as public speeches or political advertising. However, there is a third party, the interviewers, who exert considerable power during the TV interview. Interviewers establish the subjects, give the questions, choose who will speak, and assess when a question has been adequately addressed in their institutional capacity as conversation managers (Ekström, 2001,p.568).

### 5.3. Iraqi political TV interviews

Iraqi Political interaction is an example of the everyday communication because it is the process of people interacting with each other in order to make decisions about issues affecting their country. It is a process that involves negotiation, compromise, and consensus-building.

After 2003 many political parties, movements and groups appeared and entered the political scene in Iraq. What, in its turn, made political interaction more heated and controversial. So, many TV programs are created to deal with the Iraqi political situation. Some programs are based on multiple parties interviews to discuss and negotiate the different political views.

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Iraqi Political TV interviews is a form of political interaction. It is a one-on-one conversation between a journalist and a politician. The purpose of the interview is to give politicians chance to talk about their policies and their plans for the future. The interviewer is usually ask politicians about their background, their political beliefs, and their views on current issues. The interview may be broadcasted live or recorded for later broadcast. Iraqi Political TV interviews can be a valuable source of information about the political landscape in Iraq. They can also be a way for politicians to connect with voters and to get their message out(Radhi & Elteif, 2022,p.208-9).

### 5.4.Turn-taking

Social interaction is regarded as a structured activity with a predetermined structure. This arrangement is crucial and develops our understanding of interaction. Thus, when people speak, they do so in turns, with each person having the right to speak once. The “turn taking system” is the mechanism that arranges speech during an interaction.

In their 1974 study, Sacks et al. define a turn as a distinct element within a succession of utterances that has the capacity to be organized into a sequence. Turn displays exhibit prominent structural characteristics that mirror their sequential arrangement. Typically, they comprise three parts: one explaining the connection between a turn and its previous one, another emphasizing the content of the turn, and a third explaining the connection between the turns and their subsequent ones. (p. 722)

Similarly, Duncan (1972), points out turn-taking relies on specific cues or signs that participants use to indicate when it's their turn to take, give up, or hold the floor. Consequently, this method views the use of specific cues as influencing turn-taking. According to him, there are particular cues that speakers use to indicate their "state with regard to speaking turn" (p. 285). These are considered to be turn-

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exchange systems. The systems include turn yielding, turn holding, and turn claiming.

Moreover, in institutional settings, turn-taking is not the same as in casual discourse. There are certain limitations that impact not only the distribution of turns but also other aspects of the interaction, like subject control, turn varieties (Drew and Heritage 1992.p.1).

Interviews use a unique turn-taking procedure. Both interviewers and interviewees limit their interactions to asking questions and providing answers. This restriction determines the shape and sequence of the utterances, which follow a pattern as interviewers ask questions and interviewees respond to them.

### 5.4.1 Speaker selection

If the turn-so-far is so constructed as to involve the use of a 'current speaker selects next' technique, then the party so selected has the right and is obliged to take next turn to speak; no others have such rights or obligations, and transfer occurs at that place (Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson 1974: 704).

### 5.4.2. Self-selection

Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) find explicit normative principles or practices that participants explicitly adhere to when shifting between speakers. **Rule 1a** states that in the absence of the 'current speaker chooses next' technique, participants may or may not maintain self-selection for the next speakership, unless a different speaker self-selects.

### 5.4.3. Interruption

Interrupting someone during a discussion is a violation of the turn-taking mechanism, which states that only one person should talk at a time in order to create a complete TCU (turn construction unit). Interruption is when a subsequent

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speaker initiates speech before the current speaker has completed their turn (Beattie, 1981). Scholars regard interruption as a significant interference in the current speaker's rights, disrupting the smooth progression of conversation (Li et al., 2005,p.234).

### 5.4.4.Overlap

Jefferson (1986) has expressed some cases in which the next speaker does not wait for a possible completion but starts speaking before a possible completion. This is called overlapping talk, which is regarded as an interactional phenomenon in which speakers speak together. Overlap can occur when an interlocutor completes past a possible completion (Liddicoat,2007,pp.82–83).

### 5.4.5.Repair

Repair in talk-in interaction is a distinct form of organization and it is the subject of a different domain in conversation analysis. This pertains to difficulties in hearing or comprehending the conversation that took place before.

During conversation, participants often encounter difficulties in speaking, listening, or comprehending the conversation. Speakers can make faults in grammar, word meaning, pronunciation, etc., without acknowledging them. They may attempt to fix speech that seems flawless.

Schegloff demonstrates three types of repair: self-repair, which occurs when someone corrects an error in their own speech, and self-initiation of repair. When a person other than the current speaker takes action to resolve an issue, it is referred to as "other-initiation of repair." If they successfully resolve the problem, it is known as "other repair" (Schegloff 2007, p. 100).



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### 6.Data

The data for this research are two episodes of the Iraqi political program with Mulla Talal, taken from YouTube, presented by Ahmed Mulla Talal, who is interested in conducting interviews with political figures and activists in the public sphere to provide commentary on the events that shape the Iraqi political scene and is shown on the Iraqi U TV channel.

### 7.Methodology

The main data for this research are two selected episodes of an Iraqi political program shown on the Iraqi U TV channel, collected from YouTube.. Data are spoken in Arabic, said by some well-known people(e.g. politicians, independent politicians or demonstrators). The researcher watches the episodes that were downloaded from YouTube, then converts the video clips into written texts by transcribing the selected extracts. The researcher investigates the episodes thoroughly. Then choose excerpts that contain turn-taking management techniques and mechanisms. These extracts are the most representative ones that can best answer the research questions, achieve the objectives of the study, and provide a comprehensive analysis. Then choose excerpts that contain turn-taking management techniques and mechanisms through applying the analysis model Schegloff (2007). After categorizing the selected extracts, the researcher studies the management of turn taking in Iraqi political TV interviews

### 8.Model of the analysis

Schegloff's (2007) model of "Sequence Organization in Interaction" lays out the core ideas of conversation analysis theory. This model examines the terms in which social participants analyze, comprehend, and negotiate what is happening in their developing relationships on a moment-by-moment basis. It defines a web of customs that "transcend linguistic and cultural diversity" due to their enduring

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nature. The description of these practices is based on meticulous and methodical empirical evaluations of real encounters rather than abstract theoretical or methodological arguments. Schegloff focuses on how sequences are organized, such as by regular patterns in the relationships between adjacency pairs, which serve as the fundamental building blocks for sequence development. He also reveals some of the fundamental principles governing the other core organizations, such as (turn-taking organization, adjacency pairs organization, organization of repair, opening and closing sequences). The restriction of this study will be on turn taking system.

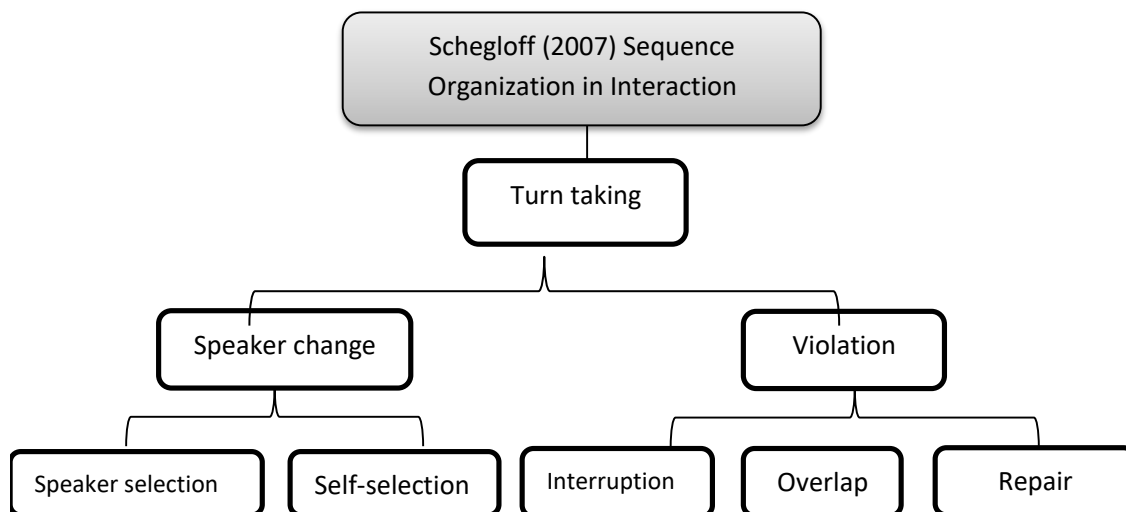


Figure: Theoretical framework of the study

## 9.Data Analysis

### 9.1.Speaker change

#### 9.1.1 Speaker selection

Mortensen (1972) asserts that one can reliably signal speaker selection through verbal signals, gaze redirection, and posture shift. To successfully interpret other cues, such as hand movements and pointing, as speaker selection acts, one must

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combine them with other signs (Petukhova and Bunt, 2009, p. 1). The following extract (3) demonstrates the process of speaker selection in an Iraqi TV interview.

### Extract (1)

#### *Episode1*

1. IR: ((ينظر الى الضيف)) دكتور (٠)  
 ((gazing at the IEE)), Dr.(X)  
 شلون تشوف هذا الجو...?  
 how do you see this atmosphere...?

#### *Episode2*

2. IR: ((ينظر الى الضيف)) اريد معلومات حتى الناس تفهمها شنو تأثير الامر الولائي...?  
 ((gazing at the guest)) I want information that people can understand, what is  
 the impact of the sovereign order...?

These extracts are taken from episodes 1 and 2, respectively. In (1), the IR selects his first speaker based on his title and name (Dr. X). In addition to the verbal signals, there is a posture shift and gaze redirecting towards the selected participant for the next speaker turn. In this case, IR selects the speaker in two steps: first, he names the speaker, and then he asks him a question. Schegloff (2007) notes that multiple TCUs can select the next speaker and determine the appropriate responses for that selected speaker (p. 4).

Contrastively, as shown in extract (2), the IR selects the next speaker in a single move, by directly posing a question. However, before asking him the question, the IR employs posture shifting and gaze redirecting to signify who is the next speaker. This technique is usually used in the middle of an interview, when the IR moves back and forth from one interlocutor to another.

### 9.1.2. Self-selection

If the current turn does not require the employment of a 'current speaker selects next' strategy, then self-selection for the next speaker may or may not be implemented. The first person to start the conversation has the right to talk, and the exchanging of turns happens at that point (Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson 1974, p. 704)

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### *Extract(2 )*

#### *Episode1*

1. IR: خلي ابلش بالمفترض ان يكونوا مستقلين النواب(.).  
Let me start with the assumed independent MP(.).  
وجهتكم وين؟...  
What is your direction?

#### *Episode2*

2. IR: استلم استلم استاذ( ) استلم  
Get it, get it, Mr.(X) get it.

In (1), the IR does not provide the names or titles of any of the participants; instead, he poses an open question to multiple participants, who are independent members of the Parliament with a simultaneous gaze at both interviewees ( i.e. IEE1 and IEE3), thereby giving them the opportunity to speak. Such a situation encourages self-selection, as the IR does not select a specific participant to answer the question. So, the IEE1 takes the role of the speaker and answers the question. self-selection, as it is stated earlier, happens when the current speaker does not choose a specific next speaker. Hence, one of the participants may self-select (NSSS) and take on the role of speaker. In (2), the IR generates the local expression "get it, get it", accompanied by hand movements, posture shifting, and gaze redirecting towards the selected speaker. This expression aims at provoking the opponent speaker and creating a fiercely contested interaction among the participants. Furthermore, people commonly use this expression in casual conversations to ask, "what is your comment?" or, how do you respond? It also serves as a clear evidence of the noticeable intervention between the SA and the Iraqi local dialect in the official discourse.

To sum up, the Iraqi TV interviews allow the strategy of one-step speaker selection by directly posing a question accompanied by employing non-verbal cues (i.e. posture shifting and gaze redirecting) as signals for selecting a next speaker. It is also possible to choose a speaker in two steps. That's the IR begins by determining the speaker by uttering his or her name and title, followed by posing her/him a question.

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It is crucial to note that Iraqi TV interviews are official settings, what necessitate the use of SA. However, there are some instances of conscious or unconscious intervention with the Iraqi local dialect in purpose of ensuring clarity and understanding for all viewers. This intervention is generated from the fact that both varieties are commonly used in the everyday interaction and on all levels.

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### 9.1.3.violation of speaker selection

#### *Extract(3)*

##### *Episode 1*

1. **IR:** مثل ما اكو اسلام سياسي دكتور (٠) عذراً قاطعتك استاذ (٠) اكو اسلام سياسي في الأجندة مالتة يتحرك على المدنيين...

Just like there is political Islam, Dr. (x), excuse me for interrupting you, Mr. (x).  
There is political Islam on the agenda, which moves specifically against civilians...

This extract shows instance of speaker selection violations produced by IR, who is the host and manager of the interview. The IR interrupts the current speaker to give the turn to another interlocutor. This is considered a violation of turn-taking, according to Sacks et al. (1974), since a speaker has the right to speak and take his turn until he finishes it (cited in Zimmerman and West, 1996, p. 107).

##### *Episode 2*

2. **IR:** ((ينظر للضيف الاول)) ببش طعنت بعد؟  
((gazing at the IEE1))What did you object to?

**IEE2:** (٠) يعود و(٠) يصير رئيس والاثنين يصيرون عضوين...  
(X) WILL RETURN, AND(X) WILL BECOME PRESIDENT AND THE TWO OF THEM WILL BECOME MEMBERS...

In this extract, there is a speaker selection's violation. In TV interviews, one of the **IR** major responsibilities is managing conversation, controlling and distributing turns. So here speaker selection violation is done by one of the interlocutors. The **IR** gazes at the **IEE1** to choose him as a next speaker turn. However, upon hearing the question, the **IEE2** starts commenting and takes the turn.

## 9.2.Violation of turn taking

### 9.2.1.Interruption

In natural interactions, the speaker's speech is weak at each possible completion point. For example, at the end of a structure unit (sentence, clause, or phrase), the

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next speaker may have the opportunity to enter this spot if the current speaker does not hold the floor. This strategy is always called an interruption. In TV interviews, interruptions may occur when an IR interrupts an IEE, or vice versa. There are two types of interruptions: the first type is cooperative, primarily used to demonstrate agreement, offer assistance, or provide clarification. On the other hand and according to Li et al. (2005), the second type of interruption is intrusive, aimed at expressing disagreement, requesting floor time, altering the topic, or tangentializing (summarization)( p. 235). Interruption occurs in most, if not all, conversations, particularly when we talk about political interaction in a multi-party conversation. Let us take a look at this extract.

### *Extract(4)*

#### *Episode 1*

1. **IEE1:** ... ومضينا الى انشاء تحالفات مع قوى سياسيه اخرى طبعاً جزء منها مشارك جزء ما مشارك واغلب

اللي ذكرتهم بالتقرير احنا جلسنا معهم

.... And we proceeded to form alliances with other political forces, of course, some of them participated, some did not, and most of those mentioned in the report, and we sat with them

**IR:** تحالفات تخص انتخابات مجالس المحافظات ؟

Alliances regarding the governorate council elections?

This extract shows that, the IR initiates an instance of interruption by posing a further question to clarify the purpose of these alliances in relation to the elections of the provincial councils. The IR uses this cooperative type of interruption to get more clarification. However, this is seen as a violation of turn-taking system, since it cuts the flow of the current speaker turn who has the right to complete his turn, regardless of whether it involves one or more TCUs (Schegloff, 2007, p. 4).

### *Extract(5)*

#### *Episode 2*

2. **IEE1:** ... الطريقة الي كاعد نشغل بيها لحد الان ما طبقته الدستور

...the way we have been working so far, we have not implemented the constitution.

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IR: لا انت هم اشتغلت بيه سياسة مو دستور وقانون, اشتغلت بيه سياسة بسبب الخصومة الشخصية ...

No, you have been working in politics, not the constitution and law. You have been working in politics because of your personal dispute ...

The IR typically uses cooperative interruptions to gather more information, clarify points, or assist the speaker in completing their turn. In this instance, the IR's interruption is an intrusive one, which appears to be a disagreement and a direct accusation against the IEE1. This action goes against the principle of turn-taking, which states that only one speaker may speak at a time and he must finish his turn. In other words, it is a disagreement type of interruption, as Li et al.( 2005) state that disagreement is one kind of intrusive interruption. The interrupter may appear dissatisfied with what the current speaker said.

### 9.2.2.Overlap

Overlap occurs in most, if not all, conversations, particularly in multi-party political discussions. It occurs when more than one participant speaks at the same time (Schegloff, 2000, p. 7). That's to say, it begins just when an IR does not choose the next speaker or when two self-selected participants talk simultaneously. It also occurs when a current speaker reaches a possible completion point but chooses to continue. This decision may prompt the other speaker to self-select, leading to an overlap. Liddicat (2007) suggests resolving this issue by requiring the next speaker to refrain from speaking until the current speaker completes their speech (p. 87). The following extract illustrates a cooperative overlap.

#### *Extract(6)*

##### *Episode 1*

1.IEE2:... الحراك الحقيقي يصير يسجلون بقائمة وحده ادارة الانتخابات ماكنه انتخابية واحد

.... The real movement will be to register on one list, one electoral administration...

IEE1: صحيح  
Correct



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Overlap occurs when the IEE1 talks simultaneously with the IEE2 to show a kind of agreement with the IEE2's talk, so it is unproblematic overlap as it does not aim to get the turn.

### *Extract(7)*

#### *Episode2*

- 2.IR: هبة للدولة هبة للدستور هبة للمحكمة الاتحادية هبة لمجلس النواب تخلصنا من جدل ٤ سنين  
state deference, constitution deference, deference for the Federal Court, deference for the Council of Representatives. We got rid of a 4-year-long argument ...
- IEE2: لقد من جمدت السلطة التشريعية بقت لها هبة...  
BUT WHEN YOU HAVE FROZEN THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY, WAS THERE ANY DEFERENCE FOR IT?

In this instance, the IR comments on the previous turn, but the IEE2 overlaps him before reaching a possible completion point to show disagreement with what he is saying.

### 9.2.3.Repair

During conversations, speakers may run into issues that only can be resolved through repair. Repair is a broad term that refers to issues with speech. It is "a mechanism of conversation; a set of practices designed for dealing with the sorts of difficulties that emerge in talk" (Liddicoat, 2007, p. 171).

#### a. self-repair

#### **Extract(8) Episode 1**

- 1.IEE2: ... انتم ما عندكم الاموال حقيقه ولا شارع مقتنع بيكم ونسبه المشاركة المتدينة المتدينة...  
...you don't really have money, or a convinced street, and the a (**religious**) **low-level** of participation rate...
- 2.IEE1: ... العمل السياسي عمل علمني انه احكي بنصف الممكن حتى الممكن من يجيني كله افرح بيه  
The political work has (**work**) (**taught**) me to speak of half of what is possible, so that when the possible all comes to me, I rejoice in it.

In this extract, the IEE2 and IEE1 commit errors in pronouncing some words that are very close to each other in pronunciation and writing. However, The IEEs directly correct their mistakes by repairing and producing the correct words

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themselves. This type of repair is referred to as a self-repair since the IEEs themselves rectify the errors in their utterances and correct them.

### b. Other- repair

#### Extract(9) Episode 2

1. IEE1: شلون قبل خالد المشهداني يكوم يصعد مكان رئيس السن

How could Khalid Al-Mushadani be appointed in place of the eldest MP?

IR:

خالد خالد الدراجي

Khalid, Khalid Al Daraji

IEE1

خالد الدراجي يصعد مكان رئيس السن ويتصل....

Khalid Al- Daraji was appointed in place of the eldest MP and he called ...

In (1), the IEE1 talks about an important issue. So, while explaining the situation in detail, he makes an error in producing the full name of the President of the Age. The IR interrupts him and tries to draw his attention to the error by producing the first name twice before adding the family name. It is an instance of other-repair that helped the IEE1 to realize the error and correct his utterance.

## 10.Results and Discussions

Episodes	Speaker Selection	%	Self selection	%	Violation speakers	%	Interruptio n	%	Overlap	%	Repair	%	Total
1	7	11%	1	1 %	2	3 %	26	41 %	26	41 %	2	3%	64
2	14	17%	2	2 %	5	6 %	45	55 %	12	15 %	4	5%	82
Total	21	14%	3	2 %	7	5 %	71	49 %	38	26 %	6	4%	146

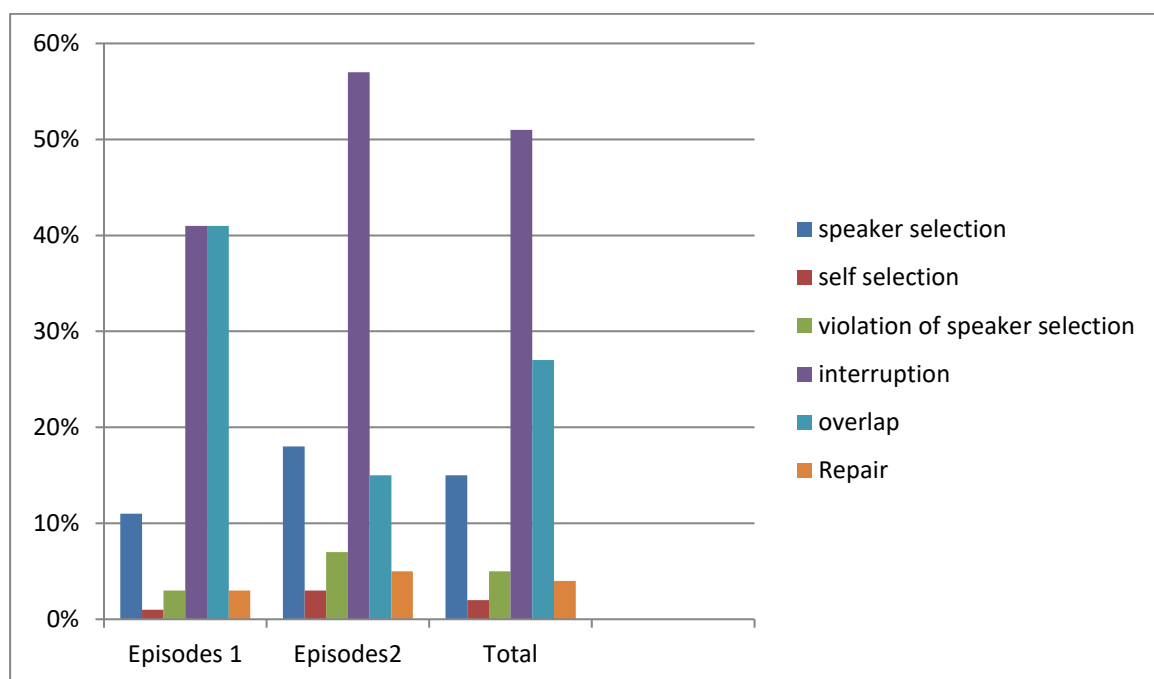
The most commonly employed turn-taking strategy is the speaker change strategy with a total rate as their number in the two episodes (14%). The self-selection techniques occurred (3) times. And violation of turn taking rules. Its number in the two episodes is (7) times. When the process of speaker selection, which is a right and a responsibility in the hands of the **IR** does not always move

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smoothly then violations occur such as self-selection takes place when one participant takes the lead and starts commenting on the **IR**'s question which is addressed to another participant or **IR** interrupts the current speaker in order to ask second participant a question. There were (71) interruption in the two episodes. It is used by the mostly **IRs** and sometimes by the **IEEs**, but most of the interruptions are done by the **IRs**, who has power and control over the interview. Interruptions are most dominant in this interview. The number of overlaps in the two episodes was (38)times Most overlap here occur by **IRs** and rarely by **IEEs**.

The analysis also shows that repair occurs (6) times in two episodes. It occurs when there is a problem with pronunciation, errors in word meaning, grammatical structure or mishearing a speech

Violations or deviations occur when participants want to hold the floor, gain more time to express their ideas, or show disagreement with a current speaker.



**Figure turn taking Results**

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### 11.CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the analysis:

1. In interviews, turn-taking system is the main strategy. Interviewers confine themselves to posing questions, whereas interviewees confine themselves to providing answers. This constraint determines the structure of the participants' conversation and the sequence in which they speak, following a specific pattern. IR: Questions IEE: answers.
2. IR is the only person who has the power to control over and manage all the proceedings of an interview, for instance, selecting participants and assigning them speaking turns, distribution and duration of turns,.
3. Turn-taking system is sometimes violated by some participants, especially in the episodes that have some heated debates.

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