Address Terms in Television Interviews

Dr. Miranda Mohamed Khamis EL-Zouka

Associate Professor - English Department

Faculty of Arts

Damanhour University

1-Introduction

Television interviews are watched by a large number of viewers all over the world. Therefore, they are important tools in shaping public opinion. One way this is done is by paying close attention to the address terms used by interviewers and interviewees. They are quite indicative of the stance of both of them towards each other. This study is an attempt to study address terms used in television interviews.

2-Aims and Methodology of the Study

The present study examines the use of address terms in television interviews by both interviewers and interviewees using the conversation analysis technique. It investigates the conversational functions and positions of these address terms within the interactional organization of these interviews. The focus is on the use of first names, last names, any titles or institutional roles attached to them, and other possible combinations of these address terms found in the analysed data. The study also provides tables that indicate frequency counts of the address terms used in the recorded television interviews.

To carry out this study, a number of television programmes are tape-recorded. These are *Larry King Live*, *Talk Asia*, *State of the Union*, and *GPS* from CNN, and *Hard Talk*, *Peschardt's People* from BBC World. There are also some extracts from BBC World taken from *BBC World News* when announcers carry out short conversations with their correspondents in different countries all over the world. The recorded programmes

cover various political, social, and economic issues. The total number of recorded hours is twelve.

3-Theoretical Background

One fixed purpose of television interviews is to discuss different issues and make people aware of them. They are carried out in a specific setting, and conducted in the form of question and answer. The interviewer and interviewee(s) have fixed roles because it is already known beforehand that the interviewer asks questions through which topics are introduced, discussed, and clarified, and the interviewee provides the answers (Stenstrom, 1994: 69,71,75,78).

In the course of an on-going conversation, and not only within the opening and closing sequences, address terms are used by both interviewers and interviewees. In terms of issues of power and solidarity, the address terms used reflect the social relationship between the addressor and addressee who must be addressed in a situationally appropriate manner (Nevala 2004:126). In choosing the most appropriate address term, Allerton (1996:622) indicates that the speaker's social and psychological position is important, especially when the social distance between the speaker and the addressee is big.

The use of address terms is an area where power and solidarity are clearly reflected. In 1960, Brown and Gillman carried out a well known study about address terms in European languages, especially the tu/vous distinction in French. They define social relations in terms of power and solidarity and indicate that power is self-explanatory, while solidarity is concerned with the social

distance between people, how much experience and social characteristics they share, and the extent to which they are prepared to share intimacies. Therefore, address terms indicating power manifest the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

Address terms manifest politeness. Thus, they can be dealt with in terms of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory (2004: 322-28). They distinguish between positive and negative politeness. The former is directed towards the positive face of the listener and his positive self-image, and this shows that both the speaker and the listener have the same desire, opinion, and belief. In the latter, the speaker respects the negative face of the listener as the former does not interfere in the latter's freedom of action, and at the same time the former expresses his opinion through apologies for interfering, hedges, and other softening mechanisms. Address terms reflect both positive and negative politeness. When the speaker wishes to indicate his/her close relationship with the addressee, positive politeness formulae can be used, for example, first names. Thus, positive politeness is solidarity-oriented because it manifests common attitudes and values, as indicated by Holmes (1992: 297). It also expresses high solidarity and minimizes difference between speakers. It indicates that they are both of equal or nearly equal rank. However, when the speaker wants to indicate a distant or formal relationship with the hearer, negative politeness formulae can be used such as last names, titles, or titles followed by last names. So, negative politeness indicates respect between speakers, and it also shows social distance between them. Hence, it emphasizes status difference and

a formal relationship between speakers. Moreover, it shows that one of the speakers has more power than the other (Holmes, 1992: 297).

The use of address terms can be studied in relation to Bell's (1984) audience design theory which is based on the assumption that people respond to other people. The speaker designs his/her style of speaking or writing linguistically, including address terms, according to the addressee. Bell mentions that there is a relationship between linguistic and exralinguistic variations, which include interspeaker (social) and intraspeaker (stylistic) variations. The interspeaker variations include class and age of participants in a given interaction, and the intraspeaker variations include topics such as topics of a given conversation. Both interspeaker and intraspeaker variations are interrelated in that variation in style is based on variation in the social dimension.

A speaker can use different forms of address terms when addressing his/her addressee such as the addressee's first name, last name, institutional role followed by last name, or any other possible combinations. Using first names indicates equality, familiarity, and intimacy between speakers (Wardhaugh, 1998: 264-66). First names are used if there is high solidarity between the speaker and the addressee, and the latter has less power than the former. Last names are used if there is low solidarity between the speaker and the addressee, and the latter has more power than the former (Hudson, 1996: 124). Using the addressee's last name, or institutional role followed by last name, can be divided into those based on status-marked situations and those based on the identity of the

addressee. The former are used because of the formal requirements of the settings. These include terms such as "your highness" or "your honour" (Ervin-Tripp, 1986: 220). The latter include institutional roles, such as "doctor" and "professor", that can be used in addition to last names, as in "Dr. Robert" and "Professor Jackson". They can also be used alone to denote a morally high status in society, and that the addressee is better than the speaker (Chaika, 1989: 67; Ervin-Tripp, 1986: 220-22). Therefore, institutional roles show the occupation or the rank of the addressee and indicate inequality and unfamiliarity between speakers. Finally, when the speaker is in doubt as how to address the hearer, address terms are avoided, as in the case of "Good afternoon" instead of "Good afternoon, Ann".

There are social factors that govern the choice of address terms such as the occasion, the social rank or status of the hearer, sex, age, family relationship, race, occupational hierarchy, intimacy between speakers, and social class (Trudgill, 1983: 102; Wardhaugh, 1998: 267).

The analysis of address terms in the recorded programmes is based on the conversation analysis technique. To do this, the issue of turn-taking has to be briefly discussed. In any conversation, there is only one speaker talking at a time, and the next speaker's turn occurs with the minimal time gap, and minimal overlap. The end of a speaker's turn is called "transition relevance place" (TRP), and it is also the end of a turn construction unit (TCU). TRP is defined by Mathews (1997: 383) as *"Any point in a speaker's turn, e.g. the end of a sentence, seen as a natural point at which another participant in a*

conversation might start speaking or 'take the floor', instead." As for TCUs, Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1978: 12) mention that:

> *There are various unit types with which a speaker may set out to construct a turn. Unit types of English include sentential, clausal, phrasal, and lexical constructions…The first possible completion of a first unit constitutes an initial transition relevance place. Transfer of speakership is coordinated by reference to such transition relevance place, which any unit type instance will reach.*

Thus, TCUs are determined by different linguistic syntactic surface structures such as sentences, clauses, phrases. They are also identified by prosodic features such as intonation patterns. A TCU may be accompanied by a nod, a question, or a smile (Have, 1999: 112; Schegloff: 1996: 111-12). The end of a TCU is the point at which a speaker may change; i.e. it is a TRP (Grundy, 2000: 187, Levinson, 1995: 297).

There are different ways through which turn-taking is maintained in daily conversations. The current speaker may select the next speaker, a speaker may self-select, or the current speaker can continue speaking (Have, 1999: 4). In television interviews, the interviewer asks a given question, and the interviewee, in turn, knows automatically that it is his turn to answer and participate in the on-going interview. This way helps in controlling the floor, and in operating properly. They require TCUs to operate upon. It must be indicated that adding address terms to TCUs in television interviews does not change the meaning of an utterance, and does not do any recipiency work; i.e. address terms attract the attention of the hearer

because the interviewee knows that it is his turn to answer the interviewer's question.

4-Results and Discussion

4.1- Number of Address Terms in the Analysed Episodes

The total number of address terms used in the recorded episodes is 144 in pre-TCUs, mid-TCUs, and post-TCUs, as shown in table (1).

Table (1) The number of address terms in each kind of TCU

Address Terms in Pre-TCUs	Address Terms in Mid-TCUs	Address Terms in Post-TCUs	Total
84 (58.3%)	44 (30.5%)	16 (11.2%)	144 (100%)

Table (2) clarifies the number of address terms used by interviewers and interviewees in pre-TCUs, mid-TCUs, and post-TCUs.

Table (2) The number of address terms used by interviewers and interviewees in pre-TCUs, mid-TCUs, and post-TCUs

Position of Address Terms	Interviewers	Interviewees	Total
Pre-TCUs	80 (95.2%)	4 (4.8%)	84 (100%)
Mid-TCUs	31 (70.4%)	13 (29.6%)	44 (100%)
Post-TCUs	8 (50%)	8 (50%)	16 (100%)

It is clear from tables (1) and (2) that the number of address terms used in pre-TCUs is 84 (58.3% of the total number of address terms used), 80 times of which are used by interviewers (95.2% of the total number of address terms used in pre-TCUs), and 4 by interviewees (4.8% of the total number of address terms used in pre-TCUs). In mid-TCUs, address terms are used 44 times (30.5% of the total number of address terms used), 31 of which are used by interviewers (70.4% of the total number of address terms used in mid-TCUs), and 13 by interviewees (29.6% of the total number of address terms used in mid-TCUs). In post-TCUs, address terms are used 16 times (11.2% of the total number of address terms used). These uses are equally divided between interviewers and interviewees (50% of the total number of address terms used in post-TCUs). Finally, it is clear from the above tables that interviewers use address terms more than interviewees to ensure recipiency and show politeness and respect to the interviewee(s). It is also clear that using address terms in pre-TCUs is the mostly used position, followed by address terms in mid-TCUs, and address terms in post-TCUs.

4.2- Address Terms in Pre-TCUs

Using address terms in pre-TCUs is usually prior to what the interviewer wants to say or ask about. They are used in this position, especially in multi-part interactions, to notify the interviewees which one of them is selected by the interviewer to be asked the next question or provide the coming comment. This is done by the interviewer to ensure recipiency. In the case of a single interviewee, using address terms does not ensure recipiency, but they make

him/her aware that what is coming is important so he/she should pay attention to what is being said or asked.

Address terms are used by interviewers in the opening sequences of interviews in pre-TCUs, as shown in the following four extracts:

(1) Larry King: <u>Nita</u>, thanks for joining us. What's (2) going on with you since all of this happened? How did you react to it?

<p align="right">(*Larry King Live,* CNN, 20/8/2010)</p>

(2) Candy Crowley: <u>General</u>, thank you for joining us. I wanna first define our terms. We're withdrawing all U.S. Combat troops….

<p align="right">(*State of the Union*, CNN, 21/8/2010)</p>

(3) Stephen Sackur: <u>Mayor Oscar Goodman</u>, welcome to Hard Talk.

Oscar Goodman: Well, this is great. I'm looking forward to that.

<p align="right">(*Hard Talk,* BBC World, 24/8/2010)</p>

(4) Stephen Sackur: <u>Andre Agassi</u>, thank you very much indeed for being on Hard Talk.

Andre Agassi: It's my pleasure.

<p align="right">(*Hard Talk*, BBC World, 26/8/2010)</p>

It can be noticed from the above extracts that interviewers use various forms of address terms. In extract (1), the address term takes the form of the first name of the interviewee. Larry King, the interviewer, addresses the

interviewee by her first name (*Nita*). In extract (2), the interviewer, Candy Crowley, addresses her interviewee, General John Myers, using his institutional role (*General*). In extract (3), Stephen Sackur, the interviewer, addresses his interviewee, Oscar Goodman, Mayor of Las Vegas, using his institutional role, followed by his first and last names (*Mayor Oscar Goodman*). In extract (4), the same interviewer addresses Andre Agassi, the tennis player using his first and last names as (*Andre Agassi*). In extracts (3) and (4), the interviewees do not use any address terms to answer the interviewer. In extract (3), Oscar Goodman says, "*Well, this is great. I'm looking forward to that*," and in extract (4), Andre Agassi answers saying, "*It's my pleasure*." So, both interviewees do not use any address terms when answering the interviewer's greetings. It is clear from all of the previous extracts that the function of address terms in the opening sequences of interviews is to greet the interviewees, and to inform the viewers of who is being interviewed.

Address terms are also used in pre-TCUs by interviewers in the closing sequences of interviews, as indicated in the next four extracts:

(5) Larry King: <u>Nita</u>, thank you for appearing with us. We appreciate it.

Nita: Thank you very much.

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 20/8/2010)

(6) Candy Crowley: <u>General Rio</u>, thank you so much or your time. Good luck there. Welcome home when you get here. We appreciate it.

Rio Odian: Thank you very much.

(*State of the Union*, CNN, 21/8/2010)

(7) Stephen Sackur: <u>Congressman Barney Frank</u>, thank you very much for being on Hard Talk.

　　Barney Frank: My pleasure.

<div align="right">(Hard Talk, BBC World, 31/8/2010)</div>

(8) Evral Barnett: <u>Mr. Ken Watanabe</u>, thank you very much for joining us on Talk Asia.

　　Ken Watanabe: Thank you.

<div align="right">(Talk Asia, CNN, 22/8/2010)</div>

In extract (5), Larry King uses the first name of the interviewee, (*Nita*), and in extract (6), Candy Crowley addresses the interviewee General Rio Odian, Chief U.S. commander in Iraq, using his institutional role and first name (*General Rio*). In extract (7), Stephen Sackur addresses the interviewee using his institutional role followed by his first and last names (*Congressman Barney Frank*). Finally, in extract (8), Evral Barnett addresses her interviewee, the Japanese actor Ken Watanabe, using a title followed by his first and last names (*Mr. Ken Watanabe*). It is obvious that all the interviewees do not use any address terms when answering the interviewer's farewells.

Another use of address terms by interviewers that has become clear by analysis is that they are used in the introductory statements before the questions asked. In these introductory statements, background information about the next question to be asked is given to both the interviewee and the television viewers before asking the question itself. The coming three extracts clarify this use:

(9) Ed Henry: <u>Mr. Secretary</u>, let's end on the big picture because of what's happening after the huge economic crisis. People had been heart-hurt because of the oil

spills. Now, there's a cover story in Time Magazine "*Rethinking Home Ownership*", and it's basically saying why owing a home may not make economic sense… This is a kind of a raw new idea that's being talked about and debated throughout the country, which is home ownership isn't for everyone. What does your administration come down on that?

(State of the Union, CNN, 29/8/2010)

(10) Larry King: <u>Morris</u>, the 75000 dollars fine in this age seems small. How do you react to that? Then, I'll read a statement from Sea World, but how do you react to that fine?

(Larry King Live, CNN, 24/8/2010)

(11) Larry King: <u>Dr. Raz</u>, a question from Twitter. Is this inside the egg or is it on the shell?

(Larry King Live, CNN, 24/8/2010)

In extract (9), the issue discussed is home ownership in the age of the current economic crisis. The interviewer, Ed Henry, addresses his interviewee, Sean Donovan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development using a title followed by his institutional role (*Mr. Secretary*). The address term is used in the pre-TCU whereas in the introductory statement the interviewer gives the piece of information that nowadays the issue debated in the media is that owning a home is not for everyone. The introductory statement is followed by the main question *"What does your administration come down on that?"* In extract (10), the issue dealt with is the amount of fine the famous amusement park Sea World wants to pay to its employees, who are hurt or killed by killer whales in the

park. Larry King addresses the trainer's lawyer Morris Arkadion using his first name (*Morris*) in the introductory statement where he says that the 75000 dollars fine is not enough in this age. This is followed by the main question "*How do you react to that*?" Extract (11) is also from the same episode, but in this part the issue discussed is the large amount of eggs that were executed because of being poisoned by salmonella. In the introductory statement, Larry King addresses the interviewee, Dr. Rashimi Raz, an expert in the different kinds of toxics, using her institutional role followed by her last name (*Dr. Raz*). This is followed by an indication that the next question she is to be asked comes from a viewer who has sent the question through the Twitter website, and the main question is whether the salmonella poison is found inside the egg or on the outside shell.

There are some other uses of address terms in pre-TCUs that are peculiar to interviewers when they abandon the question/answer sequence, and the conversation takes the form of a conversational style, i.e. when the interview takes the form of statements, as clarified in extracts (12) and (13):

(12) Candy Crowley: <u>Admiral</u>, let me turn to Afghanistan, eh all of you are quite familiar with that country as well. After eight years in Afghanistan … there is a clear goal for the U.S. in Afghanistan, and there is a military strategy that is getting us there.

(State of the Union, CNN, 21/8/2010)

(13) Stephen Sackur: <u>Mr. Mayor</u>, think about the reality of it all. Las Vegas sits in the middle of a massive desert…You're running out of water in this city.

(Hard Talk, **BBC, World, 24/8/2010)**

The previous two extracts take the form of statements but their function is to ask questions to which answers are required from the interviewees. In extract (12), Candy Crowley, discusses with the interviewee, Admiral Richard Myers, Chief Commander of the U.S. troops in Iraq, the issue of the American strategy in Afghanistan, and the goal of the American troops there. She addresses the interviewee using his institutional role (*Admiral*). In extract (13), the interviewer, Stephen Sackur, interviews Oscar Goodman, Mayor of Las Vegas, and discusses lack of water in Las Vegas. The interviewer addresses the interviewee using a title followed by his institutional role (*Mr. Mayor*).

Address terms are also used by interviewers in pre-TCUs in the questions asked to the interviewees, as shown in the following four extracts:

(14) Larry King: <u>Peter</u>, are we demonizing Muslims there, do you think?

(Larry King Live, **CNN, 19/8/2010)**

(15) Larry King: <u>Congressman Addison</u>, is there in your mind a compromise acceptable?

(Larry King Live, **CNN, 19/8/2010)**

(16) Larry King: <u>Mr. Jackson</u>, do you think it is coming anyway? Do you think you're gonna lose this fight?

(Larry King Live, **CNN, (22/8/2010)**

(17) Larry King: <u>Bishop Jackson</u>, why is marriage a religious issue? Why shouldn't marriage take place in a church … Why is the state involved in marriage?

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 22/8/2010)

It can be noticed that different forms of address forms are used in the previous group of extracts. In extract (14), Larry King interviews Peter king, a Republican Congressman, and asks him if Muslims are demonized because of the 9/11 attacks, and thus there is a strong disagreement regarding their building of an Islamic center and a mosque near ground zero where the attacks took place. It is known that this congressman is against the idea. The interviewer addresses him using his first name (*Peter*). In extract (15) from the same episode, the interviewee is Congressman Keith Addison who supports building the center and the mosque. Larry King addresses him using his institutional role followed by his last name (*Congressman Addison*). In extracts (16) and (17), the problem discussed is the opposition of same sex marriage. In the former, Larry King asks Bishop Harry Jackson if he thinks that same sex marriage is going to happen and the fight against it will be lost. The interviewee is addressed using a title followed by his last name (*Mr. Jackson*). In the latter, he is addressed using his institutional role followed by his last name (*Bishop Jackson*).

In the analysed episodes, address terms are rarely used by interviewees in pre-TCUs. They use address terms only in the answers they provide to the questions they are asked, as shown in extract (18):

(18) Larry King: Are trainers in Sea World safe?

Patrick Sineck: <u>Larry</u>, yes, I was at Sea World for 35 years, not Rick O'Barry. Rick O'Barry was around the world making money out of this, so called 'animals' protection'.

<div align="right">

(***Larry King Live***, CNN, 24/8/2010)

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In extract (18), Patrick Sineck, the interviewee, answers Larry King's question about the safety of trainers against being hurt or killed by wild and killer whales and other animals in amusement parks like Sea World. Patrick Sineck, who supports animals' amusement parks, answers saying, "*yes*." He adds that he used to work in Sea World for thirty five years, while the other interviewee Rick O'Barry, who opposes such amusement parks, was making money out of his advocacy concerning the animals' protection issue. In his answer, Patrick Sineck uses the interviewer's first name (*Larry*).

4.3 Address Terms in Mid-TCUs

Address terms are used by interviewers in mid-TCUs in the closing sequences of interviews, as shown in extracts (19) and (20):

 (19) Ed Henry: Thank you, <u>Mr. Secretary</u> for joining us. Good luck in New Orleans. We hope you'll come back.

Sean Donovan: Thank you.

<div align="right">

(***State of the Union***, CNN, 29/8/2010)

</div>

(20) **Ed Henry: I appreciate it, <u>Governor Chris</u>, and thank you for joining us today from Florida. We hope you'll come back soon.**

Charlie Chris: Thank you.

(*State of the Union*, CNN, 29/8/2010)

In extract (19), the interviewer, Ed Henry, interviews Sean Donovan, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. In the closing sequence, the interviewer addresses him using a title followed by his institutional role (*Mr. Secretary*). In extract (20), from another part of the same episode, the interviewee is Charlie Chris, an independent candidate from Florida for the U.S. Senate. In the closing sequence of the interview, Ed Henry addresses him using his institutional role followed by his last name (*Governor Chris*).

Address terms are also used by interviewers in mid-TCUs in parenthetical statements, where extra information is added, as shown in extract (21) below:

(21) **Larry King: Should we put, if they ask you, <u>governor</u>, your opinion, would you ask them to seek another location?**

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 19/8/2010)

In the abovementioned extract, the issue discussed is that Muslims in the United States want to build an Islamic center and a mosque near ground zero where the 9/11 attacks took place, and their wish is met by lots of oppositions by both the public and the American authorities. Larry King asks the governor of New York if he can suggest to the Muslims to build the center and the

mosque in another place. The interviewer addresses the interviewee using his institutional role (*governor*), and he uses it in the middle of the parenthetical statement "*if they ask you, governor, your opinion.*"

One final use of address terms by interviewers in mid-TCUs is when the question/answer form is abandoned, and the interview takes a conversational form, as illustrated in extract (22):

(22) Stephen Sackur: If I may say so, <u>Mayor</u>, you've been very polite about some of the people that you consorted with, and indeed, represented as well. They were involved in systematic corruption, and illegal activities, you know.

Oscar Goodman: As a defense let me put it this way....

(*Hard Talk*, BBC World, 24/8/2010)

In extract (22), Stephen Sackur interviews Oscar Goodman, Governor of Las Vegas. The interviewer tells Oscar Goodman that he is talking politely about some of the important people in Las Vegas whom he represented as a lawyer when he first came to the city although there are rumours that they were involved in systematic corruption, and illegal activities. Those people are now part of the fabric of Las Vegas. Oscar Goodman begins to respond to what he is being accused of and defends himself. The interviewer addresses the interviewee using a title followed by his institutional role (*Mr. Mayor*) after the utterance "*If I may say so*" that occurs at the beginning of his turn. It is clear in the extract that the interviewer

abandons the question/answer form, and a conversational form is adopted.

There are some uses of address terms in mid-TCUs that are peculiar to interviewees. The first of these uses is to indicate agreement, as clarified in extract (23):

(23) Larry king: …antigays can be in San Francisco or anywhere else. We have to accept that because that's what we are as Americans. We're tolerant in all aspects, including religious freedom.

Peter King: We absolutely are, <u>Larry</u>, and again there are many extracts out there that you can sight. But we're not talking about the issue of what we're allowed to do, and not allowed to do. That is legally we don't have to prove our religious tolerance….

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 19/8/2010)

Extract (23) is from the same episode as extract (21). The interviewee in the extract is the Republican Congressman Peter King. The interviewer says that Americans are tolerant in all respects of life including religion. The interviewee agrees with him and says, "*We absolutely are, Larry, and again there are many extracts out there that you can sight.*" The interviewee addresses the interviewer using his first name (*Larry*), which he places in the middle of his first utterance in the extract.

Another use of address terms in mid-TCUs by interviewees is to answer the questions they are asked, as demonstrated in extract (24):

(24) Larry King: Dr. Raz, what is salmonella?

Dr. Raz: Salmonella, <u>Larry</u>, is one of the most common causes of food poisoning. It's a bacteria. It very commonly contaminates things like raw poultry, raw eggs, raw meat…

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 24/8/2010)

In the above extract, the problem discussed is the large number of eggs that have been executed because of being poisoned by salmonella. The interviewer asks the interviewee, Dr. Rashimi Raz, "*What is salmonella*?" The interviewee answers that it is a bacteria that commonly contaminates raw food. She addresses the interviewer using his first name (*Larry*), which she places in the middle of her utterance, "*Salmonella, Larry, is…poisoning.*"

A final use of address terms by interviewees in mid-TCUs is in resolving interruptions. These are defined by Coates (1993:109) as "*Violations of the turn taking rules of conversation. Next speaker begins to speak while the current speaker is still speaking, at a point which could not be defined as the last word…The interrupter prevents the speaker from finishing his turn, at the same time giving a turn for himself.*" This use is illustrated in extract (25):

(25) **David Paterson:** That [

      Larry King: [All right

      David Paterson: [That

      Larry King: I'm sorry, go ahead.

      David Paterson: No, <u>Larry</u>, I'm waiting for you.

      Larry King: All right, what about the emotions of those folks? We're legally, eh, of course, you may be

completely correct. People have the right to build. How about the emotions of those folks?

(***Larry King Live***, CNN, 19/8/2010)

In the above extract, the topic dealt with is that Muslims in the United States want to build an Islamic center near ground zero where the 9/11 attacks took place, and their wish is met by lots of oppositions by both the public and the American authorities. Both speakers begin talking at the same time. The interviewee is first interrupted by Larry King who says, "*All right,*" and he wants to take the turn. Then, another interruption takes place when the interviewee interrupts again saying, "*That*", but he does not finish what he wants to say because another interruption occurs and the interviewer says, "*I'm sorry, go ahead.*" The interviewer says, "*No, Larry, I'm waiting for you*" to resolve the interruption, and make the interviewer take the turn. In the extract, the address term used is the interviewee's first name (*Larry*), which is placed in the middle of the utterance "*No, Larry, I'm waiting for you.*"

There is only one common use between interviewers and interviewees of address terms in mid-TCUs, which is to indicate disagreements. The following two extracts illustrate this use by interviewers and interviewees, respectively:

(26) Ed Heny: But, <u>governor</u>, the figures are frightening. Your Republican opponent in this senate race is not buying that explanation…How do you respond to that?

Charlie Chris: The statistics that you just talked about the unemployment rate would have been higher than they are without the government's help.

(*State of the Union*, CNN, 29/8/2010)

(27) Larry King: As governor of New York, you can't stop it legally. You can certainly put the pressure of your office on them or suggest it.

David Paterson: I'd never do that, <u>Larry</u>. I'm not putting the pressure on anyone. I just wanna have a dialogue.

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 19/8/2010)

In extract (26), the interviewer, Ed Henry, in this part of the episode interviews Charlie Chris, an independent candidate from Florida for the U.S. Senate. The issue dealt with in the extract is the high unemployment rate. Charlie Chris says that the rate indicated by the statistics would have been higher without the government's help in this respect. Ed Henry disagrees with that and says that the figures are frightening, and that the interviewee's Republican opponent does not accept that explanation. The interviewer addresses Charlie Chris using his institutional role (*governor*). He first indicates his disagreement using the discourse marker "*but*" followed by the interviewee's address term, which takes the form of the addressee's institutional role (*governor*). Extract (27) is about the American Muslims' desire to build an Islamic center and a mosque near the place where the 9/11 attacks took place. Larry King asks David Paterson, the Governor of New York, if he can put the pressure of his office, and force Muslims to think of

another location to build the center. David Paterson responds saying that he would never do that, and that he would never pressure anyone as he just wants to have a dialogue. David Paterson addresses the interviewee using his first name (*Larry*) after indicating his disagreement explicitly saying, "*I'd never do that.*"

4.4 Address Terms in Post-TCUs

Address terms in post-TCUs are used after the speaker says what he wants to say. They are used to say something about the addressed person (Lerner, 2003:185). Address terms are used by interviewers in post-TCUs in the questions asked to their interviewees, as clarified in the following extract:

(28) Larry King: Another question from Twitter, there is a full range of organic eggs, are those safe, <u>David</u>?

(*Larry King Live*, CNN, 24/8/2010)

In extract (28), the interviewer is Larry King and the interviewee is David Kenly, an author of a number of books about healthy food. The problem they discuss is the large number of eggs that have been poisoned by salmonella and were executed by the American health authorities. In the extract, Larry King informs the interviewee that the next question he is going to ask has been sent through the website "Twitter". The question is "*There is a full range of organic eggs, are those safe, David?*" The interviewer addresses the interviewee using his first name (*David*) in the post-TCU position.

Address terms are used by both interviewers and interviewees in the closing sequences of the interviews. The

next two extracts illustrate this use by both interviewers and interviewees, respectively:

(29) Larry King: It's always good having you. Thank you<u>,</u> <u>governor</u>.

    David Paterson: Thank you, <u>Larry</u>.

                (*Larry King Live*, CNN, 19/8/2010)

(30) Larry King: Thanks, <u>Laura.</u>

    Laura Schlessinger: Thanks.

                (*Larry King Live*, CNN, 22/8/2010)

In extract **(29)**, Larry King interviews David Paterson, the Governor of New York. In the closing sequence, Larry King addresses him as (*governor*) and it is placed at the end of the sequence "*Thank you, Governor*." So, he uses Paterson's institutional role. The interviewee, in turn addresses him using his first name (*Larry*) at the end of the closing sequence. In extract **(30)**, the interviewer addresses the interviewee, Dr. Laura Schlessinger, using her first name (*Laura*) at the end of the closing sequence "*Thanks*." It can be noticed that the interviewee does not use any address term at all. She only says, "*Thanks*."

5- Conclusion

The study demonstrates that address terms are used by interviewers more than interviewees. Moreover, using address terms in pre-TCUs is the mostly used position, followed by address terms in mid-TCUs, and address terms in post-TCUs. Concerning the conversational functions of address terms when used by interviewers in pre-TCUs, the study reveals that they are used in the

opening and closing sequences in interviews, introductory statements before the questions asked, when the question/answer form is abandoned and the interview takes a conversational form, and questions. The address terms used by interviewers take the forms of first names, institutional roles, institutional roles followed by first and last names, first and last names, institutional roles followed by first names, titles followed by first and last names, titles followed by institutional roles, institutional roles followed by last names, and titles followed by last names. Address terms in pre-TCUs are also used by interviewees to answer the questions asked. Interviewees only use first names when they address the interviewers. There are no common uses between interviewers and interviewees.

In mid-TCUs, address terms have different conversational functions. They are used by interviewers in the closing sequences, parenthetical statements, and when the interview takes a conversational form instead of the question/answer one. The forms interviewers use are titles followed by institutional roles, institutional roles followed by last names, and institutional roles. Address terms are also used by interviewees to indicate agreement, answer the questions asked, and resolve interruptions. Interviewees only use first names to address interviewers. In addition, there is only one common use between interviewers and interviewees which is to indicate disagreement. The forms used are institutional roles by the former and first names by the latter.

In post-TCUs, address terms have various conversational functions. They are used by interviewers in

the main questions they ask, and they use first names. Address terms are used by both interviewers and interviewees in the closing sequences of interviews, and they take the form of institutional roles by the former, and first names by the latter. There are no uses that are peculiar to interviewees.

It is clear from the study that in two-party interaction, address terms neither add new information nor ensure recipiency. This is clear in programmes like *Hard Talk, Talk Asia, State of the Union*, and *Peschardt's People*. However, in multi-party interactions, address terms are important because when the interviewer uses them, the interviewees can know which one of them is being selected to be asked the next question, or provide a comment. Therefore, address terms are used to ensure recipiency. This is clear in programmes like *Larry King Live* and *GPS*, where there is more than one interviewee.

The address terms used are quite revealing of the nature of the relationship between the interviewer and the interviewee. The interviewees in all of the recorded programmes, including important figures, use the first name of the interviewers to address them. This is done to show friendliness, solidarity, and an intimate relationship, and to minimize the social distance between them. Thus, address terms are clear indicators of solidarity on the part of interviewees, although when they are important people, they usually have more power and a higher occupational status.

Interviewers use more formal address terms, such as first and last names and titles followed by last names, when the interviewee is an important figure in the society.

This is done to show politeness and respect. However, using these forms of address terms does not indicate more power or a higher occupational rank because in this case, both the interviewers and interviewees have equal power because of their highly prestigious status in their field of specialization. On the other hand, when the interviewees are common people, the interviewers address them using their first names to indicate solidarity, friendliness, high solidarity between speakers, and intimacy to make them more at ease in the on-going interview, so they can answer all the questions they are asked accurately. In addition, it is well-known that interviewers can have power, generally, because they control the course of the interview as they select the topics discussed and the questions asked.

From the above discussion, it is clear that power is an important factor in choosing the address terms used in television interviews by both interviewers and interviewees.

Transcription Conventions

- … Unimportant speech

- [Interruption

- The numbers between brackets indicate the number of repetitions of the previous lexical item

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