
CHAPTER - I I I

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF
BROADCAST INTERVIEWS**

CHAPTER - III

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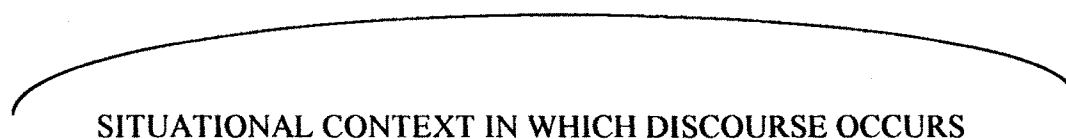
3.1 Criterion for the Study of Discourse Structure

Since this study deals with meaning in relation to speech situation, the following criterion is used:

- I) Addresser - Addressee
- II) The context of an utterance
- III) The goals of an utterance.

3.1.1 I) Addresser-Addressee (Leech and Short Model)

Language is a vehicle of communication whereby one person conveys messages to another for a range of different purposes, eg. informing, ordering, persuading, reassuring. The way the message is used to achieve such ends may, in ordinary speech situations, be called 'the rhetoric of discourse'. In a broadcast interview, the rhetoric of discourse has a rather different implication. Typically, a spoken utterance takes place in a discourse situation containing the following factors:



Addresser → Message → Addressee

(Leech and Short, 257)

The figure implies, the production and reception of a spoken message normally take place within a single context of time and space. In broadcast interviews addresser and addressee are distinct. There is usually one addresser and a large number of addressees, the vast

majority of whom the addresser has never met. A broadcast interview is a kind of discourse where the interviewee (addresser) can assume relatively little about the receiver of his message or the context in which it will be received. In a broadcast interview the interviewee is addresser and interviewer is addressee, the interviewer is the direct addressee and the listeners of Radio and viewers of TV are the implied addressees. These implied addressees are not present at the situation when and where these interviews take place. At the time the interviewer is no one else but he is the representative of the listeners of radio and viewers of TV. Although the addresser of a broadcast interview is in the dark about his listeners and viewers from many points of view, he can, of course assume that he shares with them a common fund of knowledge and experience. This background knowledge can include not just common inferences, like the fact that when people stop breathing they die, but also knowledge of certain well-known historical events, literary works, contemporary politics and day today happenings in the world. The addressee can assume knowledge which a particular person might not necessarily have and the purpose of the discourse may not be achieved. So the addresser must be aware of the limitations of the commonman's knowledge and experience. Some interviews are not the live recordings. They are already been recorded in good advance. In that case the interviewee himself becomes the part of addressee of the message.

3.1.2 II) The context of an utterance (Halliday Model)

Halliday comments on context in Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social Semiotic Perspective as follows :

There is a text and there is other text that accompanies it : text that is 'with', namely the con-text. This notion of what is 'with the text,' however goes beyond what is said and written : it includes other non-verbal goings-on-the total environment in which a text

unfolds. So it serves to make a bridge between the text and the situation in which texts actually occur In real life contexts precede texts.

(1989: 05)

3.1.2.1 The three features of the context of situation

According to Halliday there are three features of the context of situation:

1. **The field of discourse** refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place : what is that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component?
2. **The tenor of discourse** refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their status and roles : what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent, temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved?
3. **The mode of discourse** refers to what part of the language is playing, what it is that participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation : the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (it is spoken or written or some combination of the two) and also the rhetorical mode, that is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive expository, didactic and the like.

3.1.2.2 Halliday has summarized Firth's description of context of situation as follows :

Firth's headings were as follows :

- the participants in the situation : what Firth referred to as persons and personalities, corresponding more or less to what sociologists would regard as the statuses and roles of the participants;
- the action of the participants; what they are doing, including both their verbal action and their non verbal action;
- other relevant features of the situation : the surrounding objects and events, in so far as they have some bearing on what is going on;
- the effects of the verbal action; what changes were brought about by what the participants in the situation had to say.

III) The goals of an utterance (Deborah Schiffrin Model)

Deborah Schiffrin in his book Discourse Markers (1987) comments on the analysis of Broadcast Interviews (41-47). While analysing Sociolinguistic Broadcast Interviews he has commented on the goals of interviews and says that the interviews provide variety in mode of conversational exchange, containing question/answer pairs, story rounds, arguments, clarifications, directions and so on. It also includes various modes of monologic discourse, e.g., narratives, explanations, descriptions and range of speech acts, e.g., requests, challenges, boasts. Anna - Brita Stenstrom in her work An Introduction to Spoken Interaction (London: Longman, 1994) analysed interviews as these are the part of spoken interaction (169-181). She says that the interviews are always carried out for a particular purpose and in a special setting. According to her the main goal behind organizing an interview is to acquire information from the interviewee by using the form of question and answer. Jonathan Potter and Margaret Weatherell in their work Discourse and Social Psychology : Beyond Attitudes and Behaviour (1987) comment on the general theory of speech acts (17). According to them a speaker utters a sentence

with a specific meaning - it has a certain sense and may refer to specific events, persons or objects and the utterance may lead us to promise, order, state and so on. In the present study the stress is given on Deborah Schiffrin model.

Discourse Analysis of Text - I

A) Addresser - Addressee

In the interview, generally speaking, the interviewee is Addresser and the interviewer and the audience who listen to the programme are the addressees. The interviewer is a direct addressee whereas the audience is indirect/implicit addressee. We can also say that in case of broadcast interview the people who take actual part in interview are addresser and audience is addressee. The relationship of the addresser - addressee changes time to time. From line 001 to 015 the message is directly addressed to the audience. Here the audience is direct addressee and not implied one. Line 016 is addressed to interviewee. In line 018 the interviewer (Henceforth DV) uses pronoun 'We'. The plural pronoun is meant for DV+ audience of the morning show. DV purposely uses 'We' because he wants to make the audience the part of the interview. In line 023 DV calls Srinivasan (Henceforth SN) as Mr. Secretary. Because DV wants to convey/SN that he has been invited there because he is the Secretary. SN uses collective pronoun 'We' in line 025 for himself and the people involved in the health organisation. SN uses 'you know' in lines 031, 055, 057, 140 and 'you see' in lines 077, 140, 157, 'dekhie' in line 070 as appeal. SN says in line 034 'Our diseases'. The term means that the diseases of all the Indians and not only the persons involved in the interview. In line 45 DV switches the code. He asks the question in Hindi. As the interview is meant for Indians and as Hindi is the National Language of India he asks the question in Hindi. SN answers the question in Hindi. But this sort of Code Switching makes the effect of interview uninteresting to people who do not follow Hindi. Some may advocate the code switching by saying that the main purpose of the

interview is to inform the people about what steps are taken by the Government to eradicate the diseases from India and the purpose is not violated by the code switching. In line 070 SN uses 'we' for himself and DV. The meaning of 'We' in line 070 is different from the meaning of 'We' in line 073. 'You' in lines 083, 085 is meant for DV and audience. The Third Person takes active part in the interview only once and that too in Hindi code. His first sentence is addressed to DV (line 103). If any one is doctor amongst the audience then the sentences like 'The doctor has to be the leader of public health'; are addressed to him directly. In line 136 DV calls the interviewer as Mr. Srinivasan. In previous contexts he has used Mr Secretary. In order to make the question more emphatic DV uses the terms like 'one other question' (line 136) 'this will be my last question' (line 156). DV uses 'us' in line 177 for himself and the audience of the morning show.

B) The context of an utterance

Sri R Srinivasan, the Union Health Secretary of India, has been interviewed. In a developing country like India Public Health is a very important issue. Many people suffer from various sorts of diseases. There are ~~the~~ diseases like cancer, leprosy, ~~malaria~~, tuberculosis, cholera etc. The Government of India has undertaken the various projects to overcome these diseases. The Secretary of Union Health has been invited to inform the people regarding projects and making the people aware of their health. DV who is interviewer makes the context of the text clear at the very beginning of the interview. First 12 lines of the text are the context of the text.

I) The field of discourse : The Union Health Secretary is interviewed; he is informing the audience and the interviewer about the programmes undertaken by the government to eradicate the diseases, he is also making the audience aware of their own health telling much more regarding 'Health For All'.

II) The tenor of discourse : The participants involved in the interview are Deepak Vohra a well known journalist is interviewing the Union Health Secretary, the audience of the mass media are the implicit participants of the text. The limited members of the society are addressing to 'collective' society using the formula of interview. Authority to the audience; audience unseen and unknown but relationship institutionalized.

III) The mode of discourse : It is spoken, mainly informative and organized in the form of questions and answers, some times persuasive also, performative, public act (mass media : radio), dialogue.

C) The goals of an Utterance

The basic goal behind the broadcasting of interviews of the renowned persons is information, education and persuasion. The goal of line 001 to 015 is information. The goal of line 016 is thanking a person for cooperation. Line 017 is a response to thanks. DV congratulates SN in line 019. In lines 073 to 078 information has been provided by SN at the same time he makes the audience aware of the new steps taken by the government. In line 088 we come across a sentence - Everybody must take care of his health - which is an instruction/advice. The sentence like - It is a philosophy that you can take care of your health - is statement having the goal instruction. The goal behind the utterances like Uhm, Yeah are the positive responses to the message. It is the agreement of the addressee to addresser. The sentence - Now we've the best doctors in the world (125) - is the assumption of the speaker. From line 137 to 153 the addressee is made aware of the duplicate medicines and is a sort of warning to the addressee. The sentence - And my own personal feeling is I hope that the people would be encouraged to take care of their own health - indicates the expectations of the speaker. DV appreciates the presence of SN by saying - We appreciate your presence. The basic goal of this interview is Health Education.

Discourse Analysis of Text-II

A) Addresser - Addressee

Broadly speaking, in the text PKS Madhavan (hence forth PK) a social worker is addresser because he is the interviewee. Shashi Mehta (hence forth SM) who is the interviewer and the listeners of the radio programme are the addressee. The first ten lines of the text which are uttered by SM, the addresser is SM and the addressee audience of the media. SM uses pronoun 'he' instead of using proper noun of PK in order to arouse the curiosity in the minds of the listeners. Lines 011 and 012 are addressed to PK and he is requested to tell the audience about the voluntary organization AWARE which PK has set up. PK is informing the addressee about the programmes he has undertaken and at the same time he invites the addressee to join his AWARE. The text is about tribal people. The addressees don't know how brutally the tribal people are treated and the addresser who has studied tribal life very closely tries to give the audience details regarding their life. He has studied how the government programmes are useless for tribals, seen how women are yoked instead of oxen. PK uses 'we' in the text for himself and for the people who are involved in AWARE. The tribals might have enjoyed this programme on mass media much more but there might be few who have radio sets and if at all they have, they should understand, be able to understand what is being told. English language in which the programme is organised, perhaps created a distance. Though the text is about tribal people, it is useless for them and there exists a communication gap.

B) The context of an utterance

PKS Madhavan, who is born a wealthy land lord, received good education, placed in a well paid cosy career as a member of the planning commission but who later on became a social worker, a liberator of the tribals, by establishing a voluntary organization named AWARE. He is interviewed by Shashi Mehta. SM tells us about PK who is to be

interviewed and adds - But he soon realised that the fruits of planning and development did not really reach the needy. He was disillusioned. His restless soul drawn to the solitude of the Himalayas. But even the life of 'sanyasi' there disillusioned him. So he decided to go back to Andhra Pradesh to write a book on tribals. But what he saw there shocked him. He saw woman is yoked in the place of an ox. This is the context of the text.

I) The field of discourse : PKS Madhavan who has set a voluntary organization entitled Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment (AWARE) for the upliftment of the tribals has been interviewed by Shashi Mehta. He is informing the people how the tribals are oppressed and squeezed by the landlords and money lenders. He also tells them the way of improving their condition by establishing an organization for their benefit. He is also persuading the affected to join his organization.

II) The tenor of discourse : The participants are involved in the interview. Shashi Mehta is interviewing the social reformer PKS Madhavan and the audience of the mass media are the implicit participants of the text. The limited members of the society are addressing to 'collective' society using the formula of interview, Authority to the audience, audience unseen and unknown but relationship institutionalized.

III) The mode of discourse : It is spoken, mainly informative and persuasive and organized in the form of questions and answers, performative public act, dialogue.

C) The goals of an utterance

The basic goal behind this interview is to inform the audience about AWARE which is a voluntary organization set up by the interviewee. In the lines 013 and 014 PK informs the audience about the purpose of his going to Andhra Pradesh - It was his interest in writing a book on tribals. In order to tell the audience how the tribals are neglected PK says - I discovered the people are not part of planning, not part of implementation, not part of

evaluation (line 020,021). The use of ,not, boosts the text for informing the audience how the tribals are marginalized. Lines 033-035 are like these - So only two percent reached people. So this is the fate of our planning and implementation. Then what will happen to our country? - here we find that the addresser supplies more and more information to addressee regarding their state of affairs. He shows that he is much worried about the fate of the tribals along with the fate of the nation. In lines 35 and 36 PK asks questions continuously. This makes the text quite interesting because by asking the questions the attention of the addressees is concentrated and it motivates them to listen further. Instead of providing the bare information he involves the audience through interactive technique to fulfil the goal of creating awareness towards awakening. In lines 036 and 037 PK says - So people's participation is a fundamental necessity for any development - the statement sounds philosophical. However it has the strong base of personal experience. This is shown in the sentences like - People thrown stone at me. In one village they want to shoot at me with the arrows. - (Lines 041,042). Such rendering of personal experiences help creating confidence in the minds of the addressees so that they listen to his speech with sincerity. In lines 072 and 073 one notices repetitions such as - Always in favour of poor. Our constitution our legislations always in favour of poor. In order to make the point more emphatic the addresser uses repetition as a device. In the sentences like - But people goes to a landlord and take money for six and forty percent interest. My institution is the why people are not able to utilise it (lines 086-088) the purpose of the addresser is not clear. His own English expression is rather funny. However, the people listening to him may note the motive behind his persuasion of their using his institute instead of using the resources of money lenders. In lines 094 to 102 he talks on the purpose of a voluntary organization and in lines 105 to 110 he talks about his future plans to the addressee. In lines 131 to 140 PK informs the addressee about how the tribals are literally yoked in place of oxen. The sentences -I I do not say pride but I feel so happy so content in my life

perhaps I would have never achieved anything more than this.- (lines 151 and 152) indicates the addresser's satisfaction for his work. PK in lines 163-165 supports his arguments by giving example of Swami Vivekananda's philosophy. PK in lines 197-200 welcomes the people to his voluntary organization for the participation. It is also a sort of persuasion. PK broadly speaking, by informing the addressee about his AWARE he persuades these addressee to join AWARE. He gives long form of AWARE in 205 i.e. Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment which is an explanation. In lines 219 to 225 PK talks about his dreams. These are the intentions which addresser has in his minds. His dream is 'gram swaraj'. Here the addressee wants to follow in the path of Mahatma Gandhi. SM at the end of the text wishes good luck and thanks PK.

Discourse Analysis of Text-III

A) Addresser - Addressee

The addresser of lines from 001 to 008 of the text is Hamantkumar (hence forth HK), the interviewer and addressed directly to the audience. Lines 009 and 010 of the text are addressed to Jamuna (henceforth JM), the interviewee. From line 011 of the text the addresser is JM and addressee are HK and the audience of the programme. In the lines 011 to 016 JM uses 'we', a collective pronoun for herself and for the cine artists; though she is an MP when she is interviewed she thinks that she is the representative of cine artists. The addresser of the message is a film artist being an M.P. But the message is conveyed much about her cine profession than her role of MP. HK uses in line 026 'we' on the part of himself and the audience. As JM is a Hindi film actress there is code switching. In lines 042 to 043 we come across - ap to bahut purani kalakar hai - here 'ap' (आप) is used to show respect to the addressee and in the context 'purani' does not mean old but it means senior. In line 050 JM uses 'we' instead of I. The line 067 contains an incomplete sentence yet the addressee gets the context of the text and this happens due

to background knowledge of the person whom the interviewer is interviewing. In lines 075 and 076 JM says - I have married to uh my husband is a Professor of Zoology at Usmania University. I got uh one son and daughter. - Her husband and her family members might be listening to the programme. In this situation the addressee becomes the part of the text. Some listeners of the programme might have seen the films of JM (addresser). They have already met addressee but in the different role. Here the addresser is telling about her own life to addressee. Some fans of Jamuna may be listening to the programme and for them it is a good chance to listen to their favourite heroine. There might be some listeners who do not belong to Congress I party and these persons may not like the interview. The text is an interview of a famous film actress turning to politics so we can categorise it as a film-political discourse or as a political discourse of a film star. Here a female has been interviewed by a male. The addresser of the text is a public figure and the interview is a sort of a public speech. As the addresser is a Hindi speaker the later part of the interview is organized in Hindi.

B) The context of an utterance

Mrs Jamuna is a Congress I member of the Parliament. Long before she faced the people, she was facing the life of a studio. She is a famous personality of Andhra. But she is known beyond Andhra as well. She is introduced to audience as 'Gauri' of Milan. The lines from 001 to 008 are the context of the text. HK who is interviewer makes the context of the text clear at the very beginning of the interview. His introduction gives a feeling that she is an actress first and an MP next.

1) The field of discourse : A Congress I member of parliament, who is a well known actress is interviewed. She tells the audience about her own life. The interview is the close up of the interviewee. The discourse is film - political discourse.



II) The tenor of discourse : The participants involved in the interview are Hemant Kumar and a well known film star Jamuna. The audience of the mass media are the implicit participants of the text. The audience is unseen and unknown but the relationship is institutionalized. Jamuna talks to them as if she is amidst her admirers.

III) The mode of discourse : It is spoken, mainly informative and organized in the form of questions and answers. It is a public act of public figure through dialogue. It is the life history of a public figure, an uncommon individual talking to people in an informal, personal way.

C) The goals of an utterance

The main goal behind the broadcasting of this interview is to inform the people about a cine star who has been elected as an MP. It is a close up of a public personality. The people are anxious to know about the life of the public figure, they want to know more about a person ~~to~~ whom they have already seen on a screen. The text is a life history of the addresser. The interviewee is the recipient of filmfare award for best actress. This sort of information creates a sort of good impression about the addressee. In lines 050 to 060 there is the devotion to her first role as a stage artist turned to cine artist which is quite different than what she is now chosen - a representative of the people. The goal of this kind of narration is establishing rapport with the public (voters). By telling how hard was the job she did earlier, she wants to impress that the present job she accepted may, well, be a difficult one but she does not mind it. Thereby she gains the much needed sympathy of the people for her future public image.

Discourse Analysis of Text-IV

A) Addresser-Addressee

At the very beginning of his interview Deepak Vohra (henceforth DV) the interviewer, welcomes and thanks Y.S. Rajan (henceforth YS). 'Us' indicates that the interviewer is not a single person but represents a unit. In the sentence - First of all when we talk about - (line 001) 'we' is meant for interviewer, interviewee and for the audience. In line 007 we come across the question - why do we need it in India? - here 'we' is used on the part of all the citizens of India. In the line 012 of the text we come across code switching - Hindi is used to ask the question and at the end of sentence Rajan is addressed as 'saheb' in order to show respect. When the code switching takes place the speaker doesn't use a single language but in a single sentence he uses Hindi words as well as English words. Eg. lines 14-17 contain a sentence like - yeh jo sidhaant jo development hoti hai uski thirty-six crore ki cheez cheez hai aur uska jo usse benefit jo hota hai ke agriculture model ho, water modelling ho, seismic modelling ho, aur reactor ki safety ho, dam ki safty ho. In line 025 we come across a sentence where addresser says - oh no no no not - here in order to make the point sound very strong reduplication has been used by him. In line 026 we find that the addressee is talking about the person who is there i.e. Jee Saheb. In the text these are two interviewers. In lines 045 to 047 YS uses some short forms such as C dot C tac, NAL, DRDO bar, CMCL. If the addressees do not know anything about these short forms then the message is not clear for them. Because these short forms are not known to the common man. In line 055 we come across phrases like - four five years or seven eight years old - this is Indian English. The addresser uses this sort of English which can be understood by Indians. DV in line 067 says - Mr Rajan one last question - this makes the person, who is answering your questions, clear that they are at the end of the interview. In line 072 YS thanks for calling him there in the studio and showing a sort of

gratitudes towards him. Once again in lines 075 to 077 we come across code switching. Lines 078 to 081 are addressed by DV to the audience directly. In the text the addresser is informing the addressee about super computers. It is a science technology discourse and two persons are involved in the role of interviewer.

B) The context of an utterance

Y S Rajan the adviser in Department of Science and Technology is interviewed and he talks about parallel processing and super computers. The audience does not know who is being interviewed in the beginning. But at the end of the interview the interviewer tells the audience about the interviewee. The context of the text is at the end of the text. - Our guest this morning was Mr Y S Rajan the advisor in Department of Science and Technology. We've been talking to him about the exciting break through in the field of parallel processing and super computer development in India. - This is the context of the text. The context of the text generally comes before the text but here it comes after the text.

- i) **The field of discourse** : The adviser in Department of Science and Technology is interviewed and he is informing about parallel processing and super computers and their prospects in India.
- ii) **The tenor of discourse** : There are three persons directly involved in the interview. They are Deepak Vohra, Jee Saheb and Y S Rajan, the adviser in Department of Science and Technology. The audience of the mass media are the implicit participants of the text. The limited members of the society are addressing to 'collective' society. The formula which is used here is the interview.
- iii) **The mode of discourse** : It is spoken, mainly informative and organized in the form of questions and answers.

C) The goals of an utterance

The goal of the first sentence of the text is to welcome and thank. The basic goal behind the interview is information. Y.S. Rajan, the adviser in Department of Science and Technology informs the audience about super-computers. In line 008 to 011 YS talks about the necessity of the super computers in India and in the lines 012 to 021 he justifies the expenditure for the production of super computers. In line 025 there is strong negation. In lines 032-033 DV says - This parallel processing would you like to explain in simple [uh terms] - here the interviewer requests the interviewee to explain the message in simple terms. From lines 034 to 042 there is explanation. In lines 045 to 052 YS gives information regarding India's development in the field of super computers. In lines 058 to 066 YS talks about the future when there will be super computer in India. In lines 067 and 068 DV asks a question regarding what is there after super computer. The goal of line 072 is to thank. In lines 075 to 077 the goal behind the discourse is the hope for the future. At the end of the interview DV tells the audience what Y.S. Rajan is and what he was saying during the interview. The main purpose of the discourse seems to be preparing public for accepting the technological advancement which is a must for a developing nation like India. There is another purpose of removing the doubt from the mind of the public regarding the cost of the project (which is supposed to be exorbitant).

Discourse Analysis of Text - V

A) Addresser - Addressee

The addresser of the message - Today we have in our studio Mr Shekhar, newly elected AIADMK member of parliament from Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. Mr Shekhar is an advocate by profession and he's party's district secretary - is the interviewer i.e.

Jagamohan Basin (henceforth JB) and the message is directly addressed to the audience. Next, the interviewer welcomes the interviewee who is the main addresser of the text. JB uses the short form of the political party to which the interviewer i.e. MG Shekharan (henceforth MG) belongs. The long form of the party is All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kalgham. Here the addresser of the message presupposes that the audience has the sufficient political background. MG in line 009 to 029 talks about Indian politics and the role of the regional parties in the politics but he is not sure about the message e.g. you know now a days you see - (line 017), Uh so uh - (line 026), uh uhm uh - (line 029) have no meaning. The following sentences of MG indicate that he wants to convince the audience about the greatness of his party - you know that our MGR renoued leader in the time of war, war time of China he donated he's the first it was the man who donated such a huge amount just like a thing it was more than lakh, uh to our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He donated a huge amount. Nobody under that time nobody donated such amount. (lines - 033 to 037). This also indicates that the person is a beginner and acknowledges the greatness he inherits by being a member and a close associate of his party. In lines 048 to 054 MG uses 'uh' nine times it may indicate that he is not very sure of the message he is going to convey. In line 065 MG says - our Madam our Puruchita Jaylalitha - indicate that he respects his senior political leaders of his party. The addresser of the message is praising his superiors with a purpose of establishing a strong political lineage along with Jaylalitha and others. In line 071 and 072 he says - she placed uh now she's the only biggest leader from Tamil Nadu. In line 084 JB says - I can see that you have pinned photograph of Ms Jaylalitha. From this the audience of the radio comes to know that when MG has gone to give interview to the studio he has pinned the photograph of Jaylalitha and this is a true devotion to the party (chief). In order to oppose the point very strongly the addresser uses negative reduplication or retriPLICATION. In line 109 JB asks an indirect question regarding Cauvery dispute. MG comes to know from the

question that it is regarding Cauvery dispute and tells about which step their party has taken. The people who are affected by this dispute might be listening to the interview and for them the interview is very important because through it they will come to know about the steps taken by the Government. MG says - We don't worry about in opposition or ruling. We are always AIADMK led by our Puruchita Jaylalitha is fighting for the poor people - here 'we' the collective pronoun is used for himself and for all the people who belong to that party. In line 162 the interviewer thanks interviewee for his interview. The discourse is political and it is about the regional political party i.e. AIADMK. Ms Jaylalitha might be listening to the interview and she might be very happy with MG's performance. The audience who belong to AIADMK might be happy but what about the audience who belong to other political parties? For them the programme will sound like a propaganda speech. Addresser's own English is faulty. Although he is an advocate by profession, the speaker does not transform his intended message powerfully. Therefore, the ultimate result of the interview seems to be purposeless.

B) The context of an utterance

The first two sentences of the text are the context of the text. - Today we have in our studio Mr Shekhar, newly elected AIADMK member of parliament from Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. Mr Shekhar is an advocate by profession and he's a party's district secretary
- The discourse is political and a political figure has been interviewed.

I) The field of discourse - Mr Shekharan, newly elected AIADMK member of parliament has been interviewed and he is informing about the role of his political party in Indian politics. Here he is a representative of a regional party.

II) The tenor of discourse - The participants involved in the interview are Jagmohan Basin the interviewer and M G Shekharan, newly elected AIADMK member of parliament. The audience of the mass media are the implicit participants of the text.

The limited members of the society are addressing to 'mass.' The formula used for conveying the message is question and answer and it is meant for the audience which is unseen.

III) The mode of discourse - It is spoken, mainly informative and praise of someone. It is the public act of a public figure.

C) The goals of an utterance

The basic goal behind broadcasting this sort of interview is to introduce the new members of the regional parties to others. The first two sentences of the text inform the audience about the person who is going to be interviewed. Third sentence is welcome and forth sentence is thanking which is response to the earlier utterance. The addresser from line 009 admires his own political party and his leader Jaylalitha to such an extent that every utterance of the speaker shows his goal as his strong belief in his party's agenda and involving people to believe it. The goals behind addresser's utterances are more of admiration than information. At the end of the interview the interviewer gives good wishes to the interviewee which is promptly received and returned in the manner suitable to formal interviews.

Discourse Analysis of Text - VI

A) Addresser - Addressee

There are three persons involved directly in the discourse (interview) where as the audience are the implicit participants of the text who are not present at the time of interview. A is announcer of the programme and talks directly to the audience. The addresser of the five lines i.e. from line 001 to 005 is the announcer and are directly addressed to the audience. Lines 006 to 009 are addressed by the interviewer to interviewee. In the text we find that a man is interviewing a woman who was ambassador of India in many countries and at the

time of interview she is the Chairman of the Social Welfare Advisory Board, Government of Nagaland, Kohima. A woman who is highly qualified and a careerist is interviewed. In the beginning of the interview she is asked to inform the audience about her career and the experience. From the interview the addressee (audience) come to know that she is the first person from Nagaland who served in the Indian Foreign Service. This sort of information creates good impression about the addresser. She informs about the various activities she undertook. She also informs the addressee that the status of women in Nagaland is equal to that of men and equal opportunity is given to women in education and job opportunities. She also tells that the female literacy rate in Nagaland is very high. The addressee is made aware of the status of the women in India. The women who are listening to the programme especially from Naga community may be inspired by the interview because it is an interview of a woman and a single woman who can serve her state and her country. She also tells the audience about her daily routine. When the interviewer asks her a question that why an attractive lady like her is still single, she answers that she is always interested in her career. She has to do many things and there is no time for her to get married. In the text we see that interviewer is not prepared as to what should be the question he is going to ask. Therefore, we see many uh's in his speech. e.g. Uh is it uh uh correct presumption that you were the first uh person from Naga - (line 041).

B) The context of an utterance

At the beginning of the interview the announcer gives the context of the text. The listeners of the radio programme are informed to whom they are going to meet through the medium of interview. Miss N N Haralu was ambassador of India in many countries and is currently the Chairman of the Social Welfare Advisory Board of Government of

Nagaland at Kohima. The announcer hopes that the interview may inspire her sisters across the land.

I) The field of discourse - A highly qualified woman, who was ambassador of India in many countries and now who has turned to social service has been interviewed. She talks about her experience as an ambassador in various countries, about her own social service and about her daily routine.

II) The tenor of discourse - A limited group of society is addressing to the collective group of society through mass media and the main participant in the discourse is a highly educated Indian woman who was an ambassador of India in various countries and now turned to social service. The implicit participants of the text are audience.

III) The mode of discourse - The mode of discourse is spoken. It is a spoken interview of a renowned person and question and answer form has been used.

C) The goals of an utterance

The goal of the message from line 001 to 005 is to introduce the person who is going to be interviewed, may stir enthusiasm in the listeners of the same status of subordination rising to independent status. Listeners are told what she was and what she is now. Uhm, Uhm, and Ah ha (lines 011,012) are the positive responses to the earlier utterances. Yeah (line 016) is the agreement of the listener to speaker. In line 038 we come across - I see I see - which is the positive agreement of the listener to speaker. At the end of the interview interviewer says - So I had no time to... (laughs) - her laughter makes the sentence complete because it indicates - So I had no time to get married. The main goal behind the interview is to inform the people about a woman who was an ambassador and who has taken herself now to the Social Welfare and this provides a sort of inspirations to the Indian women.

Discourse Analysis of Text - VII

A) Addresser - Addressee

Professor Savitri Laxmanan, Congress I member of parliament of that time is interviewed. She is representing Mukundapuram of Kerala in Lok Sabha. This is a political discourse and in it the addresser (interviewee) is addressing the addressee i.e. interviewer and the audience of the mass media. The basic relationship between the interviewee (addresser) and addressee in the text is multifaceted. The personality of the addresser is multidimensional. When she talks as a member of parliament she addresses her message to the people from her constituency, when she talks as a teacher she addresses to her students and her colleagues, when she speaks as a family member she addresses to her husband and her family members. Hemant Kumar (henceforth HK) who is interviewer conveys his message in the beginning of the interview to the audience from line 001 to 009. Line 010 and 011 are addressed to Savitri Laxmanan (henceforth SL) who is interviewed. From the text it is very clear that the addresser is very proud of the region from where she has come. In line 047 SL says - I want to do a lot for my people - here "my people" refers to her people of her constituency. Her statement in line 056 - It was so nice in my college with my students and my colleagues - indicate her love towards her students and colleagues. The addresser wants to convey the message to the addressee that after being an MP also there is no change in her personality so she says - I want to say I'm the old Savitri Laxmanan - (line 075), - And I'm sure they'll consider me as their old Savitri Laxmanan - The addresser tells about her career as a playwright and that she is the winner of many awards. The addresser has a multidimensional personality because she plays many roles as she acts in her own drama, which has been broadcasted on All India Radio Trichur. The addresser gives her opinions about the higher education. Though the interview is a political discourse it is not the propaganda of the political party to which

the addresser belongs but throws light on the personality of the political leader and on the opinions and thoughts of the person regarding the higher education. The addresser of the message is a female and here we find that a woman has been interviewed by a man.

B) The context of an utterance

Lines from 001 to 009 are the context of the text. HK the interviewer informs the audience about the interviewee, Professor Savitri Laxmanan, Congress I member of parliament. She is basically a teacher by profession and wants to be so. She is Professor and Head, Department of Malyalam at the St. Joseph's College at Eranjilakuda in Mukundapuram. In the interview we get the very real experience which is personal/autobiographical of a leader of the people.

I) The field of discourse - Professor Savitri Laxman, a Congress I member of parliament is interviewed by Hemant Kumar. The interviewee informs the audience about her constituency, her profession, her domestic life and makes her opinions available regarding higher education in India.

II) The tenor of discourse - The participants involved in the discourse are HK the interviewer, SL the interviewee and the implicit participants are the audience of the mass media (the listeners of All India Radio). We see that a limited number of people are addressing the mass. The technique they used for transforming the message is interview. The relationship between the addresser and the addressee is not fixed as the audience is unseen but it is institutionalized.

III) The mode of discourse - It is spoken mainly based on the goals such as information, motivation and inspiration. It is a public act which is also performative one.

C) The goals of an utterance

The goal behind broadcasting of this sort of interview is to bring an important personality of the public figure. At the beginning HK (interviewer) introduces the interviewee (SL) to the audience. SL informs the audience about the geographical conditions of her constituency and how her constituency is historically significant. She explains the name of her constituency. 'Mukundapuram puram means town, Town of Mukunda' (line 043). Her message - I want to do a lot for my people - expresses her wish to do something for people from her constituency. It is a wish, a promise to help the people who have elected her. In lines 056 and 057 we come across the message like this - .. I lost my students. This is the only grief I've now. I lost the good field of teaching. - This shows the grief of the addresser. The addresser wants to tell the people of her constituency that she is trying to do good things for them and she has accepted her constituency as her institution. She says in lines 066 and 067 --- 'I take my constituency as my institution to which I am so fond of. I think uhm Mukundapuram constituency is my St Joseph College.' The addresser wants to tell the people that there is no change in her own role of teacher though she is elected as an MP. SL informs the audience about her career as a playwright and she also tells them that she has been the awardee of Kerala Sangeet Natak Academy, and her play is broadcasted on All India Radio Trichur. The goal behind this sort of discourse is to inform the audience more about the public life of a person. In line 105 we get an utterance "Haan", it is the positive response to the earlier utterance. The addresser expresses her opinions regarding higher education in lines 110, 111, 113 to 115, 117 to 122. Later she talks about the significance of the medium of language in education. SL informs that she has started learning Hindi. She says in line 149 - 'And I too learn uh thoda thoda Hindi from her.-' HK at the interview thanks SL and SL thanks him in return.

Discourse Analysis of Text - VIII

1) Addresser - Addressee

Ramnathan Krishnan India's greatest tennis player has been interviewed by one of the leading journalists of India, Deepak Vohra. Broadly speaking, Ramanathan Krishnan (henceforth RK) is addresser and Deepak Vohra who is interviewer and the audience of the mass media are the addressee of the message. - A legend in his lifetime known as the greatest gentleman tennis player of the world certainly India's greatest tennis player and right now he is with us in our studio Mr Ramnathan Krishnan. - The sentence is about the addresser and addressed by interviewer to the audience. Next the interviewer welcomes the interviewee. In the interview RK tells the audience how he was involved in tennis, who coached him in the earlier days and his experience as a tennis player. He comments on the facilities provided to the players. He also tells the audience about his tennis career as an amateur player. The addressees know that the addresser is the father of Ramesh Krishnan who is playing tennis and representing Indian team in Davis cup tournament which is going on in India at the time when he is being interviewed. If this is not known by the addressees then they will find the message difficult to understand. If only the addressees are interested in tennis they will listen to the interview and in that case they will like it. In lines from 126 to 135 we come across code-switching - Hindi is used instead of English. RK narrates the instances of the crucial games of his career. C= The third person who is representing one of the addressees requests the interviewer to send his message to the mehman (guest i.e. RK). This is the reaction of the addressees towards the message sent to them. This is a discourse regarding a tennis player and it gives the close up of the personality who represented India in this field at many stages. In order to make the audience closely acquainted with the life of a tennis player this sort of interview is held and

broadcasted. People who are interested in sports in general or tennis in particular, are the beneficiaries of such interviews.

B) The context of an utterance

The very first sentence of the text is the context of the text. Rannathan Krishnan, one of the greatest tennis players of India has been interviewed and he is telling about his experiences as a tennis player.

I) The field of discourse - A well known tennis player is informing the audience about his experience and about his play. It is the close up of a personality of a tennis player.

II) The tenor of discourse - The participants involved in the interview are -
 i) Interviewer - Deepak Vohra one of the famous journalists, ii) Interviewee - Ramesh Krishnan, India's greatest tennis player, iii) C=The Third Person; one of the representative of addressees, iv) The implicit participants of the discourse are the audience who listen to the programme of the broadcast interviews.

III) The mode of discourse - Spoken; the interview formula has been used that is of asking the questions and answering them.

C) The goals of an utterance

The main goal behind the broadcasting of this sort of interview is to inform the audience about the life of a successful tennis player. It also motivates the other tennis players of the country. The audience share the experience of their hero which he received in the past. It persuades the listeners to do good for nation. It inspires the fans of the greatest tennis player of India ever produced. It makes the listeners proud of the country of which they are the inhabitants. It also helps them to remove some of the misunderstandings they have about selection of the players.

Discourse Analysis of Text - IX

A) Addresser - Addressee

The interviewer i.e. Amina Bose (henceforth AB) addresses from line 001 to line 023 to the audience of the mass media. Lines from 024 to 027 and from 029 to 036 are addressed to the interviewee. The long introduction to the text is by AB. Mahasveta Devi (henceforth MD) is interviewed and she is the addresser of the message from line 037. MD gives her opinions about the political situations and the significance of the literary works. She is of the opinion that literary works are more powerful than the political revolutions. This may not be liked by the political personalities if they are listening to the radio programme. (ll 037 to 042). MD gives the account of her 'Shantiniketan' days. She is thankful for her childhood days and she expresses it in (ll 055-056). AB asks MD about the phrase 'my people'. MD explains that 'my people' is not used just like queens and kings used to use. But she says that suffering of bounded labourers makes her use the expression 'my people'. AB once again addresses her message directly to the audience and that is from line 102 to line 106. There is code switching in line 114. MD says - jidhar hai wohi unke liye unaka ranakshetra hai. - The codeswitching is in Hindi as it is the National Language. The basic motive behind this sort of interview is to make the audience know more about a famous writer. According to the principle of interview the interviewee is the addresser. The interviewer and the audience are the addressee. The audience may consist of the adivasis for whom MD worked; it may consist of writers whom MD has advised, it may consist of readers of her books, it may consist of the people who were with her at 'Shantiniketan'. The relationship in between each addressee and addresser vary according to their social conditions and what they do. The interviewer is a woman and the interviewer is also a woman means a woman is interviewing a woman. In the text there are 159 lines out of which 84 lines are uttered by interviewer and 85 lines are uttered by

the interviewee. It is clear that the interviewer i.e. AB talks more than necessary. The basic principle of the interview is to make the interviewee talk more. Here we find that AB has not maintained the code of the interview very strictly. At the beginning of the interview when the interviewee is introduced and things are told about her the audience gets some +ve impressions about her because she has stayed at 'Shantiniketan' when Tagore was alive. The addressees are impressed by the information that the interviewee has won many awards for her writing and for her service to humanity.

B) The context of an utterance

The text has got a long context. It runs through 23 lines of the text. MD who is born in Dhaka, started her career in 'Vishwabharati' and 'Shantiniketan' and did her M.A. in English literature. She is a social activist, a journalist and a vibrant creative writer. In the text we see that a renowned woman has been interviewed and the focus is on her opinions regarding the function of literary books, writers, the people of the country and Hindi, the National Language.

I) The field of discourse - A renowned writer who got 'Padmashri' award, 'Amrita Puraskar', Jagataruni Medal, Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Puraskar, Bhuvan Mohini Medal is interviewed and she is requested to express her opinions regarding books, writers etc.

II) The tenor of discourse - The participants involved in the interview are two women directly and the audience of mass media (i.e. TV) indirectly. The women are addressing to 'collective' society.

III) The mode of discourse - The mode of discourse is spoken mainly informative, persuasive, motivative and it is a public act.

C) The goals of an utterance

The main goal behind the broadcasting of this sort of interview is to make the audience know about a woman who has achieved a lot in her life through her hard work. The main goal behind the text is informative. In the lines from 001 to 023 audience are told about the life of Mahasveta Devi. She is a social activist, a journalist and a vibrant creative writer. She is a reporter. She has to her credit forty two novels, sixteen books of collected short stories. All these provide the audience information of the addresser (interviewee). The sentence - ... only literary writing could bring some changes (l. 040) is the opinion of addressee. MD is thankful to 'Shantiniketan' because it taught her a great love of nature, love for humanity in general (ll. 055-056). MD uses the phrase 'my people' which indicates her love towards the downtrodden. She says that the suffering bounded labourers are 'my people' (ll. 064-065). She says in line 68 - You see my India consists of such people - here my India indicates her love towards the nation. The addresser advises in lines 096 to 100. She says - "Not only the writers but the citizens of India that we have received so much from society therefore we are bound them to give back in what ever way we can. And what you are saying as a writer it is one of your duties that you consider is to get back as much as you can. - In the lines from 112 to 117 MD advises the audience as well as she gives the philosophy of life she says - "wherever one is he must consider it as his or her battlefield jo jidhar hai wohi unaka ranakshetra hai. One must think of oneself as a soldier -" She continues - "you see our India is a very poor mother. She has so many children. The advanced amongst them should not be totally oblivious of the misery of her poorer children. Everyone should try to do what ever one can" Here she advises the audience to help the poor and needy people of India. The phrase our India is inclusive of the listeners of the TV programme. In order to make her point clear the addresser gives the example of 'Karmisuren' at the end of the interview.

This is exemplification. This interview can motivate the audience to help the needy one and thereby strengthen the nation.

Discourse Analysis of Text - X

A) Addresser - Addressee

The interviewer of the text is Deepak Vohra and Amritrao Shinde (henceforth AS), Director General of All India Radio is interviewed. Lines from 001 to 007 are addressed to the audience by the interviewer directly and lines from 008 to 012 are addressed to the interviewee who is the general addresser of the text. Then there is a long speech of AS which is full of information. He informs the audience of TV about the programmes which he undertook for social broadcasting. He informs about the projects like 'Nisarg Sampada' and the response of the radio listeners to the programme. Here the addresser is addressing to TV audience about the Radio audience. In order to involve the listeners of the programme in his mission the addresser uses the sentences like -Let's try and do it. Let us see how we get this one. - (ll. 062-063). There is code switching in lines 068-070. AS gives the long form of Date in line 071. He defines it as drug alcohol tobacco education. AS informs about how the broadcasting programmes are made communicative, informative and acceptable to large audience. In lines from 081 to 090 the addresser narrates his personal experience regarding smoking. According to addresser radio can play very important role because the reach of radio is very high in interior areas especially. (l. 095). The addresser informs the addressee that it was found that every drug addict or alcoholic person has graduated while in the habit of smoking (ll. 103-104). The addresser talks about the success of his mission and says to addressee - And the impact was so tremendous that there are a number of people who wrote to us that they have given up smoking. In lines 120 to 123 AS informs audience about post broadcast research. There is again code-switching in lines 128 to 149. There is no pure code switching. There is

mixture of two languages such as - Aur uske baad listener se communication. Two way communication technique wohi tarika hoga (ll. 140-141). And in the lines from 131 to 149 the addresser is telling about the future plans of his. In lines from 166 to 170 the addresser tells the audience about how radio can be and is used for family welfare and family planning. Once again there is code switching in the lines from 194 to 206. The text is about one mass media's (radio's) techniques of social broadcasting and broadcasted by other mass media i.e. TV. One mass media is used to inform about the other mass media.

B) The context of an utterance

Shri Amritrao Shinde Director General of All India Radio has been interviewed by one of the leading journalists named Deepak Vohra. The interviewee is telling about the spectacular unprecedented experiment in terms of socially integrated, social broadcasting that have been carried out by All India Radio for the first time in the world. The context of this text we find in the beginning of the text as well as at the end of the text.

I) The field of discourse : Director General of All India Radio is interviewed; and he is informing the TV audience about the programmes undertaken by AIR and the response to it by the listeners of radio. The interviewee is talking about the social broadcasting that has been carried out by AIR for the first time in the world.

II) The tenor of discourse : The participants involved in the interview are Deepak Vohra a well known journalist is interviewing Director General of AIR. The audience of TV are the implicit participants of the text. In the text there are limited persons actually involved that is only two and they are addressing to the collective society i.e. mass by using the formula of interview. The audience of the TV programme is unseen and unknown but the relationship between the persons involved in the text is institutionalized.

III) The mode of discourse : It is spoken, mainly informative and organized in the form of questions and answers. It is a performative public act and in the form of dialogue.

C) The goals of an utterance

Just like other broadcast interviews we have studied the main goal of this broadcast interview. It is also information. The participants by using interview format of asking the questions and answering them inform the audience of TV about the projects undertaken by Radio and how the listeners of the radio programmes have responded to these projects by showing their positive and tremendous response. The goal of the interview is to make the people aware of the social broadcasting that has been carried out by All India Radio for the first time in the world. It informs the audience about how listeners are made the participants of DATE, Nisarg Sampada, Manushya ka vikas etc., the programmes which are meant for family welfare and family planning. It is social awareness. The addresser wants to generate the scientific temper in the minds of the audience.