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# **CHAPTER - I V**

## **CONCLUSIONS**

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### CONCLUSIONS

Discourse analysis as technique has helped to interpret the meaning of text which is not only limited to the text but also the product of the context in which they are used. The aim of discourse analyst is to relate the meaning of an utterance to its context and to the purposes and motives of the speaker. Once we are able to find out the purpose and motive behind an utterance, we are able to sketch the character of the utterer. These days discourse analysis is considered to be an important technique in educational field to understand the meaning of the language use in different contexts namely, cognitive context, socio-cultural context, etc.. In linguistics it is observed that language use cannot properly be accounted for in terms of isolated sentences alone. Discourse studies have been proved useful in the area of memory and comprehension. van Dijk (1980) in his article 'Discourse studies and Education' (11) has distinguished different areas of research in the field of education. They are :

1. Various processes of dialect/pedagogical interaction : teaching monologues and dialogues, speech interaction between students, etc. in the class room;
2. Uses of textual materials in the educational interaction : textbooks, stories and other reading material;
3. Teaching intuitive or more explicit knowledge, understanding, insight, conscious use of textual communicative forms;
4. Teaching systematic analysis and theory formation about 3 (and sometimes also about 1 and 2).

Having in mind the significant role of discourse analysis in the field of education, and to understand the language more effectively an attempt is made in this dissertation to analyse the Broadcast interviews. Depended on the study of ten texts here are the significant observations :

1. The interviews of the texts are held under artificial conditions - sitting in the studio, address the audience who are not present. This kind of discourse gives way to the speakers' emphazizing of their own opinion to the extent, sometimes, to bore the audience.
2. Code-switching is a common factor. Interpolating Hindi words/phrases /sentences amidst conversation with the understanding that everyone who listens to the discourse knows Hindi (which may not be true).
3. Interviews of this sort normally take place between two persons. But in some of the interviews, the third person was also present taking active part.
4. The interviewees are male as well as female. At the same time the interviewers are also male and female. There is a text where a female is interviewed by a female, a female is interviewed by a male but we don't get any text in the collected data where a male is interviewed by a female.
5. As the interviews are organized in English the texts are interesting only for those people who know English, for others the broadcasting of these interviews are a bore those people may switch off their radio and television sets.
6. Though the interviews are organized in a formal manner the addressers have tried through their message to create informal relationship between themselves and addressees. The relationship between addressers and addressees are institutionalized.
7. Some of the interviews may have recorded earlier and later on broadcasted. In this case the addresser himself becomes the addressee as he himself is a part of the audience.

8. The persons interviewed are from various fields - the political figures, cine artists, social workers, scientists, tennis player and renowned writer - have been interviewed by eminent interviewers.
9. TV interviews are more communicative than radio interviews because the addresser gets the chance to express his thoughts through facial gestures and body language; where as in case of radio interviews sound is the only medium.
10. The goals behind the broadcasting these interviews are information, inspiration /motivation, persuasion and education.

On the whole what we notice from these interviews is that the word 'communicate' which means to share news, information, feelings etc. by means of a set of rules, has been fully and literally explored. However, the signals, the set of values by general agreement, are encoded through electronic media (transmission). It is being done very effectively and properly. But the reception and decoding signals as messages, remain outside the interviews' boundary. Language is distinctively human. And the system of communication is the involvement of participants. Therefore, the study of discourse structures is only a means to the process of communication and not about the end of it. Because it is the addresser of this communication system who is supposed to have selected the appropriate signals and encoded the message as signals, and put the signals into a channel. The absent addressee of this communication system is supposed to have decoded them after receiving it and identifying the signal and interpreted it. The specimen speakers are all the time aware of the fact that they are being recorded for the purposes of broadcasting through mass media and this is likely to make the responses artificial to certain extent. The corpus data used in the present study are samples of scripted speech.