

**THE USE OF GRICE'S COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE
IN CHINESE TV TALK SHOWS**

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ABSTRACT

This research uses the approach of discourse analysis (DA) to look at how a Chinese host in the TV talk show “Yang Lan One on One” interviews her guests who are native Mandarin speakers and native English speakers. The research focuses on two frameworks, one is Grice’s Cooperative Principle (Grice, 1975) and the other is the repair strategies suggested by Cho and Larke (2010). The research attempts to examine if there are similarities and differences in the way the Chinese TV host observes Grice’s four maxims i.e. *the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner* in her interviews of seven guests who come from three main backgrounds: actress, politician and athlete. These guests are also paired in terms of their native language i.e. one is from Mandarin background and one from English background as a way of ensuring some reliability. Cho and Larke (2010) framework is applied in the effort to understand how the interviewer (host) performs her repair strategies when the interviewees (guest) flout or violate Grice’s Cooperative Principle.

Three research questions are posed and the results are discussed. Data is downloaded from a public website and then manually transcribed verbatim. Non-English data are translated and precision is verified with the supervisor who is bilingual in the two languages. Six episodes of these interviews are compiled – three in Mandarin and three in English. Findings suggest that the Chinese host applies Grice’s cooperative principles all the time in her interviews and she often uses confirmation as a way of understanding and to check her guest’s message. However, she may adjust herself in the way she interviews the politicians. The findings of this research can enable foreign language learners of English in China to improve their communicative skills by observing Grice’s Cooperative Principles adequately and precisely during conversations in order to avoid misunderstandings.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana (DA) untuk melihat bagaimana hos wanita berbangsa China yang menjadi pengacara sebuah ‘talk show’ “ Yang Lan One on One” menemubual tetamu beliau yang merupakan penutur asli bahasa Mandarin dan penutur asli Bahasa Inggeris. Kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada dua kerangka teori, satu adalah Koperasi Prinsip Grice ini (Grice, 1975) dan yang lain adalah strategi pembaikan yang dicadangkan oleh Cho dan Larke (2010). Kajian ini cuba memeriksa, jika terdapat, persamaan dan perbezaan dalam cara tuan rumah TV Cina, atan hos, menggunakan maksim Grice iaitu 1) maksim kualiti, 2) maksim kuantiti, 3) maksim yang relevan dan, 4) maksim cara dalam wawancara beliau. Tujuh tetamu yang ber latar belakang seperti pelakon, ahli politik dan atlet di pilih dari segi bahasa ibunda mereka ia itu tiga dari bahasa Mandarin dan tiga dari Bahasa Inggeris. Ini adalah untuk memastikan kebolehpercayaan data. Rangka kerja Cho dan Larke (2010) digunakan dalam usaha untuk memahami bagaimana penemuduga (tuan rumah) melakukan strategi pembaikan ketika ditemubual (tetamu) melanggar atau melanggar Koperasi Prinsip Grice ini.

Tiga soalan penyelidikan ditimbulkan dan keputusan dibincangkan. Data dimuat turun dari laman web awam dan kemudian secara manual disalin kata demi kata. Data bukan-Bahasa Inggeris diterjemahkan dan ketepatan disahkan dengan penyelia yang fasih kedua-dua bahasa. Enam episod temubual ini telah disusun - tiga dalam bahasa Mandarin dan tiga dalam bahasa Inggeris. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa tuan rumah Cina terpakai prinsip koperasi Grice sepanjang masa dalam wawancara beliau dan beliau sering menggunakan pengesahan sebagai satu cara persefahaman dan untuk memeriksa mesej tetamu anaknya. Walau bagaimanapun, beliau boleh menyesuaikan

dirinya dengan cara yang dia temu bual ahli politik. Hasil kajian ini dapat membolehkan pelajar. Bahasa Inggeris di Negara Cina meningkatkan kemahiran komunikasi mereka dengan menggunakan Prinsip Koperasi Grice yang secukupnya dan tepat semasa berbual untuk mengelakkan salah faham.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

English is an international language. It is used by a majority of the people in the world. The United States of America, Great Britain, Canada and Australia are native English speaking countries and Asian countries are just beginning to develop the use of English in their daily routines, including the media. This phenomenon is also happening in countries like Korea and Japan where English is being used as the second language of instruction in secondary and tertiary education. In China, for example, English has become a compulsory course for students from middle school onwards, and this is in accordance with the China English Teaching Syllabus since 1992 (the Ministry of Education in China).

As technology advances so too has the development of universal and international communication where English serves as a medium of communication in education, medicine, media, and so on, especially after World War II (Sinauer, 1967). Consequently, English language learners try to adopt some sources of learning such as videos or audios which can help them to acquire the use of English.

In the United States of America, American-TV talk shows, such as “The Oprah Winfrey Show”, “Larry King Live”, and “Piers Morgan Tonight” are well watched by Americans. People watch these programmes for reasons ranging from gossip, information to knowledge, viewers in China pay more attention to TV talk shows broadcasted in Mandarin for similar reasons. Mostly, TV talk shows also serve as

entertainment. However, since 1996, the broadcasting of a Chinese TV talk show called “Tell it like it is” has become a popular programme that is watched by viewers in China. In this programme, the interviewer (host) only uses the Chinese language (Mandarin) – as a medium to communicate with the interviewees (guests). This implies that the viewers watch these shows because they already have the knowledge of the language to understand what is going on in the TV talk shows.

In recent years, Chinese TV talk shows are beginning to expand and they also employ interviewers (hosts) who are now bilingual, i.e. hosts who are proficient in Mandarin and English. This allows the host to interview guests who are non-native Chinese speakers. In this manner, it appears that English, as a global language, is fast becoming the ‘living tool’ of communication for programme hosts in China. Such shows can attract more viewers because there are also foreigners in China, and learners in China are also beginning to become exposed to the language. These shows provide the viewers an additional usage to learn how English is used as a tool of communication. To illustrate, the Chinese TV talk show called “Yang Lan One on One” is created under such a need whereby English language learners in China who are of Chinese-speaking background can access a programme that is conducted in English for the benefit of learning the language.

In this study, “Yang Lan One on One” serves as the context for data collection, which on analysis, can help to illustrate how the English language is used by the Chinese-speaking host especially when interviewing guests in English. It is hoped that the findings of this study can enable learners or linguists to understand how English is used by a bilingual Chinese host in her job as an interviewer. From these findings, education or practitioners can then further improve their teaching approach

and materials for learners of the English language in China so as to improve their communication skills in English.

1.2 Background to the Study

Communication is an important asset to all human beings. This is because meanings, messages, ideology and all kinds of knowledge can be transmitted through a proper and efficient communicative approach. In today's world, the English language has become more important than before. It is not only the language of knowledge and information, it also seems to be the main language of the mass media such as Newspapers, Radio, Google, Hotmail, Facebook, What's App and so on. In other words, it is a persuasive language because it is well understood by most people in the world.

Communication is not always smooth as there are various differences among speakers. Specifically, Finch (2000) points out the purpose of Grice's Cooperative Principle, which is observed to conversations so as to reduce misunderstanding when people are in the process of communication. Grice's four maxims are identified for the objective of improving understanding and enhancing communication (Bernsen et al., 1996). This study illustrates that Grice's (1975) four maxims are observed by the interviewer (host) during the Chinese TV talk show. It also highlight whether the flouting or violation of the four Maxims in the Cooperative Principle as suggested by Grice (1975) exist in the interviewees' (guests) utterances when they answer the questions. If so, how does the interviewer (host) deal with the problem in the Chinese TV talk show.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

People communicate for the purpose of conveying their meanings and intentions but as we are aware, misunderstandings occur due to various reasons. Most of us are seldom aware of what causes such misunderstandings and if so, the Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle can be observed in order to maintain the conversation harmoniously and smoothly.

This study which focuses on communication strategies looks at a Chinese TV talk show interviewer (host) to see if she employs Grice's (1975) maxims in her interviews. The study also attempts to see if the Chinese TV talk show, interviewees (guests) flout or violate Grice's (1975) four maxims during the interviews. In other words, it attempts to see how the bilingual Chinese host overcomes this.

1.4 Aim of the Study

Specifically, this study aims to examine if Grice's Cooperative Principle is observed by a bilingual TV talk show host who uses Mandarin and English in her interviews. If so, how or when is Grice's maxim observed? This study also aims to compare and contrast the similarities and differences of one Chinese TV talk show "Yang Lan One on One" host in the way she interviews her guests in Mandarin and English. The four maxims of Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) are observed in order to see if the interviewees (guests) flout and violate *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner* during Yang Lan (interviewer) interviews with her interviewees (guests).

This study also hopes to make a comparison by looking at the similarities and differences of the interviewer's (host) in interviewing skills conducted in Mandarin and English. Specifically, the four maxims i.e. *the maxim of quantity*, *the maxim of quality*, *the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner* are given focus, when she interviews the interviewees (guests). Six TV talk shows (three in Mandarin and three in English) that are interviewed by the same interviewer (host) are selected for the study (see Chapter 3). Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) is then observed as the tool to analyze the data before they are compared. The selection criteria of the TV talk show is based on similar backgrounds i.e. interviews of two actresses, two athletes and three politicians (one episode has two guests). This is to ensure some form of regularity and validity for data collection and analysis.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study reveal that different speech styles needed to be observed when native speakers of Mandarin communicate with foreigners or native speakers of English. Nevertheless, it is good to note that the bilingual interviewer (host) is able to observe the maxims contained in Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle while conducting her interviews. This study reveals that the native speaker of Mandarin remains true to her profession as an interviewer (host) by not creating any misunderstanding with her interviewees (guests). The findings thus illustrate that it is important for one who wants to remain professional to consistently observe Grice's (1975) four maxims so as to minimize misunderstanding and miscommunication.

Simultaneously, the findings can also enable language learners who are native speakers of Mandarin in China to learn how to use the English language appropriately in their communication skills, thereby breaking away from the ideology that when the learners speak English, they need to talk like the native speakers. The presentation of the interviewer (host) in the Chinese TV talk show suggests that she acts professionally and she adheres to Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975). However to achieve this level of competency, non-native learners of English need to learn more about another's culture whilst also improve their proficiency in the language. Additionally, this study can also provide new knowledge about how communication can be facilitated in media languages and linguistics, and when there are flouting and violation of certain maxims, there are also repair strategies to overcome them.

1.6 Research Questions

With the above aim in mind, this study thus hopes to answer the following research questions:

1. How does the bilingual interviewer (host) observe the four Maxims, i.e. *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of manner* of the Cooperative Principle suggested by Grice (1975) in a Chinese TV Talk Show?
2. Do interviewees (guests) in the Chinese TV Talk show flout or violate the four Maxims in the Cooperative Principle as suggested by Grice (1975)? If so, how does the interviewer (host) use the repair strategies to overcome this?

1.7 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to looking at only one bilingual host of a Chinese TV talk show interviewing four guests who are native speakers of Mandarin and three guests who are native speakers of English. The small samples are not adequate to support statistics for comprehensive results or findings, hence, the findings cannot be generalized.

Owing to the three occupations of the interviewees (guests), there are two actresses, two athletes and three politicians, it is hereby acknowledged that their three occupations are not representative of all careers. Moreover, each interviewee (guest) also has his/her own speech style and different reactions to being interviewed in particular contexts. Thus, it is possible that there will be individual differences in their responses when being interviewed. In that regard, the findings of this research cannot be generalized. However, the finding will be of benefit to foreign language learners of English as they can develop a sense of communicating in English as they observe how the Chinese host maneuvers the interview in order to get information from her guests.

This study adopts a qualitative research design with a naturalistic perspective. Data collection is based on the words and utterances translated from six segments of a Chinese TV talk show called “Yang Lan One on One”. Data is analyzed by using discourse analysis which focuses on Grice’s (1975) four maxims as the model in order to interpret the larger meaning of the utterances. It is also noted that like each research which is generated from the individual’s research experience, knowledge and worldview, some portions of the analysis may contain the author’s subjectivity

1.8 Scope of the Study

In this study, the approach of discourse analysis is used to analyze the data. The field of Discourse Analysis involves looking at Grice's maxims which is observed by the interviewer (host) during her interviews with her interviewees (guests). In particular, Grice's Cooperative Principle is used as a framework to categorize and analyze data. In that regard, the scope of this study is restricted to Discourse Analysis (DA) and data is restricted to only 6 episodes (7 interviewees) of the talk show which were downloaded from *www. YouTube.com*.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Prior to proceeding with the study, it is necessary to define some of the key concepts that emerge in this study.

1.9.1 TV Talk Show

Talk shows are available nearly every hour during weekdays, and most are broadcast live, although recorded segments are sometimes inserted. Most talk shows on unaffiliated television stations are broadcast in midmorning or during the afternoon.

(Hyde, 2009, p.196)

In this regard, TV talk show refers to most available talk show unaffiliated television stations and broadcast for viewers. The Chinese TV talk show called "Yang Lan One on One" is downloaded from YouTube, and transcribed for this study.

1.9.2 Cooperative Principle

In this study, the Cooperative Principle and its four maxims by Grice's (1975) are used to analyze data.

Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

For example:

A: Where is Peter?

B: He is in the garden, I'm sure.

(Dinh, 2010, p.198)

According to Grice's Cooperative Principle and its four maxims, speaker B answers speaker A's question clearly, directly, truthfully and sufficiently. Thus, the utterance by B observed the Grice's four maxims, i.e. *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of manner.*

1.9.3 Flouting a maxim

According to Thomas (1995, p.65), when someone flouts a maxim, the speaker wants the hearer to find out the conversational implicature. It means that a listener should infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances.

For example:

Lelia: Whoa! Has your boss gone crazy?

Mary: Let's go get some coffee.

(Yule, 1996, p.43)

The above example shows that Mary flouts the maxim of relevance to create a hidden meaning behind her answer. It is obvious that Mary's reply to Lelia's question is intentionally made to be unrelated. It is possible that Mary's boss is within the vicinity area, and that Lelia is also able to understand why Mary does not answer the question directly.

1.9.4 Violating a maxim

Someone is liable to mislead or to provide insufficient, ambiguous, or irrelevant information. According to Grice (1975), a violation occurs when a speaker deliberately causes misunderstanding to the listener in order to achieve other objectives.

For example:

Teacher: Why didn't you do your homework?

Student: May I go and get some water? I'm so thirsty.

(Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011, p.123)

In the above example, the student's answer is unrelated to the teacher's question. The main reason is that the student wants to evade the interrogation and punishment of the teacher, and the student is trying to change the topic. Thus, the student violates the maxim of relevance.

1.9.5 *Repair strategies in communication*

Repair strategies are observed when someone in a conversation does not understand another's message. The person uses repair strategies to rectify the misunderstanding in the conversation. Often, this is done in order to request for further information. Hull (2001) also proposes that repair strategies are behaviors which are observed by participants so as to facilitate communication when it breaks down. Because someone is hard of hearing or does not understand what the other person is talking about, or out of tandem with the previous statement said by the participant, repair strategies become indispensable tactics in communication.

In this study, the results of the research on "*Repair Strategies Usage of Primary Elementary ESL Students: Implications for ESL Teachers*" written by Cho and Larke (2010) is observed as a foundation. It is then combined with the views by Schegloff et al. (1977), Egbert (1988), Liebscher and Dailey-o' Cain (2003) as a set of repair strategies which could be used to analyze the second research question.

1.10 Summary

This chapter has briefly explains the components of the research. It makes clear to the readers the background of the study, statement of the problem, aims of the study, significance of the study, the three research questions, limitation of the study, scope of the study and also some definitions of terms, thereby realizing the importance of English and some aspects of communication skills. In particular,

this research report mainly aims to look at how the four maxims listed in Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle are observed by the interviewer (host) in a Chinese TV talk show, and how she uses repair strategies to overcome her interviewees (guests) who flout or violate the maxims of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, all related theories and researches characterized by well-known linguists are organized into four major sections. It begins by looking into Grice's Cooperative Principle, as well as its four maxims. Following that, it provides some definitions of 'flouting' and 'violation' of Grice's (1975) four maxims. In addition, the theoretical notions of repair strategies are also illustrated. This chapter further looks at previous studies for the purpose of clarifying Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle which is employed by interlocutors.

The subtitle will discuss the following:

1. The rationality of Grice's Cooperative Principle in communication
2. Some definitions of flouting and violating Grice's four maxims in conversation
3. Overview of repair strategy in conversation
4. Studies on Grice's maxims and repair strategies used in the media

2.2 The rationality of Grice's Cooperative Principle in communication

From Renkema's (1993) point of view, the words of a speaker often express more than the literal meaning of the words uttered. As a result, philosophers are concerned about the relationship between direct speech act and indirect speech acts (Austin, 1962 & Searle, 1969). Speech act is to be interpreted as language seems like an action, i.e. to open the window. Austin (1962) provides examples of four sentences (*I do; I name this ship Elizabeth; I give and bequeath my watch to my brother; I bet*

you sixpence it will rain tomorrow), and he says that it refers to particular person who says these words. It actually constitutes a certain act under the specific circumstances, that is to say, speech can do something. Searle (1969) combines three elements into the theory of speech act, i.e. *the felicity conditions of direct speech acts; the context of the utterance; and principles of conversational cooperation* to support a chain of inference. Later, Grice (1975) expands his viewpoints based on the above philosophers by indicating that there is a differentiation between ‘saying’ and ‘meaning’. It means that the speakers know how to cause the implicit meanings of utterances, and that they can also assume that their specific intended meaning. The objective of Grice’s (1975) Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice’s (1975), which is to find a strategy behind the process about differentiation.

The Cooperative Principle and its four maxims are formulated by Herbert P. Grice (1975). This notion of communication is often used to describe how participants in a verbal communication derive implicatures (Renkema, 1993). As a notion, the Cooperative Principle is often discussed by a majority of textbooks in the field of discourse analysis, and the theoretical notion is regularly cited in academic papers as a notion of meaning in conversation. Grice (1975) provides the definition of the Cooperative Principle, which is “*Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.*” (Grice, 1975, p.45).

Grice (1975) recommends that the process, which is an accepted way of speaking, and that when interlocutors hear utterances, they can distill the information that would be require, be true, be relevant, and be brief.

Leech (1983, p.161) suggests that '*Grice himself, and others who have invoked the Cooperative Principle, have understandably reflected the logician's traditional concern with truth*'.

Example:

(1) *A: Say, there's a good movie playing tonight.*

B: Actually, I have to study.

(Renkema, 1993, p.1)

In the above example (1), A expresses the meaning of a good movie playing tonight; the situation is that of an invitation to B, and B responds briefly to refuse this invitation with an excuse, which is "I have to study". Actually, B's statement could be, "Oh, that's great" or "Sorry, I didn't know that film" directly. Grice (1975) identifies the utterances above as 'Conversational implicature', which is needed to interpret an indirect speech act. And Grice (1975) also points out that the Cooperative Principle and its four maxims is a good way to explain the implicative meaning of utterances made by some speakers. There is the extra meaning not embodied in the literal utterances, and the listeners should use their own knowledge and combine the three elements (see Chapter 2) proposed by Searle (1969) in order to understand the potential meaning, to know why and how the speakers intentionally flout one of Grice's (1975) four maxims by Cooperative Principle.

The Conversational implicature has been created in such condition, such that the information is not to be informative and relevant, but the hearer understands the implication. Shippey (1993) proposes that the reason why conversational implicature has been created, as in giving too little information or that some

information are related to the topic, is to listeners enable to then understand the meanings.

This means that the information is ‘*not what has been implied (implication), but what is to be implied (implicature)*’ (Shippey, 1993, p.111). Shippey (1993) also says that “*Conversational implicature is in the nature of such things that they may be used tactically, and being in a sense unsaid are almost impossible to counter verbally.*” (Shippey, 1993, p.111)

Nonetheless, Grice (1975) wants to stress that ‘Conversational implicature’ is not a logical implication, which is ‘if-then’ relationship expressed by the formula ‘A-B’ (Renkema, 1993). For example, if the rain is heavy (A), then someone cannot go outside any more (B). Renkema (1993) points out that Grice’s (1975) Cooperative Principle can be tracked in language use, i.e. sometimes, the speakers can express information to omission and hearers have to do the extra work to conjecture and confirm their meanings. Thus, it has become the hearer’s job to find out the reality of meanings.

Grice (1975), however, states that there are four maxims which participants conventionally use in their verbal communication. He lists the four maxims, i.e. *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of manner.*

I. Maxim of quantity

- 1) Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).*
- 2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

The statement presents is only valid for language use, which is to be informative. When speakers communicate with others, the speakers have to provide the information as informative, but not more informative than is required. However, with regard to the maxims of quantity, Renkema (1993) indicates some additional comments, that is how can it be determined which information is required? In other words, speakers or hearers cannot measure which message is informative, if there is an overabundance of information. Nevertheless, Clark et al. (1996) suggest that to give a little too much information does not reveal perfect execution, but it is hardly a violation of the maxim. This shows some discrepancy between researchers.

Example:

- (2) **A:** *Excuse me, where is the police station?*
- B:** *Actually, there are three police stations in our city, but the nearest police station is over there. (Pointing that direction which is opposite of the road)*
- C:** *It's over there, opposite of the road.*

In the example (2), A as an interrogator poses the first utterance in the form of a question that is “*where is the police station*”. This would allow the people responding to give A the correct direction of the police station. B and C respond

with “*over there*”, and B points out the direction accurately. In contrast to C, B has excess comments on the police station which are stated as “*actually, there are three police stations in our city*”, this information is seen as being more informative than required, because, the interrogative is only “*where*” rather than “*how many*”. Obviously, C’s statement is more proper and informative as required. In this case, the interrogator wants the B and C to provide the information as much as they can. B’s reaction, however, has reached an overabundance of information. Nonetheless, the interrogator still figures out which of the information is for him/her.

Another author, Finegan (2008) indicates that the violation, with regard to the maxim of quantity, which gives too much information can be represented by those who are as “*never shutting*” and “*always telling everyone their life story*”, even though such information was never related.

II. Maxim of quality

This maxim states that one should make a contribution that is true.

- 1) *Do not say what you believe to be false.*
- 2) *Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.*

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

This statement says that the information that is provided by speakers must be true, if the interlocutors are lying during the conversation, the wrong information can lead to a lack of adequate evidence as received by listeners. Colston (2007) states that each of the ways in which Grice’s four maxims should be intentionally flouted, always emerges in a state of affairs as – “*a more precise description of the second necessary condition for verbal irony comprehension than pragmatic insincerity*”

(Colston, 2007, p.126). For instance, saying “I’m so lucky” when the speaker is in the trouble, suggests that the speaker said something that is false, and without a doubt, the speaker has flouted the maxim of quality. Colston (2007) also suggests that flouting the maxim of quality is synonymous with being ‘pragmatically insincere’. In other words, listeners should find out the implied meaning of the conversation in order to fully comprehend the message. An example is provided.

Example:

(3) *A: What will you do if you lose your wallet?*

B: I will eat my shoes.

In the example (3), B’s reaction flouts the maxim of quality, because it does not conform to the actual situation. The reason for this is because shoes are not eaten by normal people. B follows Grice’s Cooperative Principle in general, but the conversational implicature derived from “*I won’t lose my wallet*”, an evident element in this speech is the irony. B’s answer is not difficult to see that as it is like a metaphor and a rhetorical answer which usually appear in conversations as a way of making an emphasis. Hence, interlocutors should have to try to gain a better understanding by becoming more aware of pragmatics.

Another condition for the violation of the maxim of quality has been proposed by Finegan (2008) who says that if someone invites you to his/her house, and you as a visitor of the house may be forced to say “How nice the painting is!” this is called the social convention of politeness, where despite your aesthetic judgment; you adhere to being polite by addressing the owner’s appreciation of act.

III. Maxim of relevance

The maxim of relevance refers to ‘relevance’ and it requires information to only mention what is relevant in a conversation: ‘*Be relevant*’.

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

Relevance is very much dependent on the circumstances of communication (Renkema, 1993), since in communication, we begin to concentrate on the information which looks relevant to us (Hatim & Mason, 1990). Sperber & Wilson (1986) comment that relevance includes the need to communicate by claiming an individual’s attention. Hence, to communicate is to imply that the information communicated is relevant to the context.

Finegan (2008) elaborates further by saying that when the speaker organizes his/her utterances in such a way, he/she is always relevant to the ongoing context. But, such situations like the one where someone produces apparently irrelevant information towards the topic is thus flouting the maxim of relevance. An example is provided.

Example:

(4) *A: I am out of petrol.*

B: There is a garage round the corner.

(Renkema, 1993, p.10)

In this example, B’s reaction is that “*there is a garage round the corner*”, and this suggests that the garage is open and sells gasoline. In this context, B has answered

A's question and it is also related to the question. Hence, A can deduce that the information B provides is relevant to the context. B is adhering to the maxim of relevance. However, in accordance with the conversational implicatures, B's response does not actually answer A's utterance directly. In this context, A needs to spend a little time to infer B's reaction.

Example:

(5) **A:** *How's the weather outside?*

B: *There's a great movie on HBO Thursday night.*

(Finegan, 2008, p.288)

In this example, it is obvious that B's utterance seems unrelated to what A has expressed. This is because, A is talking about the weather, he/she wants to know about the weather. B, however, is talking about the great movie on HBO. In this situation, two different topics are being discussed. B violates the maxim of relevance.

Renkema (1993) proposes an additional comment in looking at the maxim of relevance. He says that no matter how unclear, it can be determined whether a contribution to a conversation is relevant or not. This means can be achieved by looking at the prior knowledge of the listener or by looking at the immediate utterance. For example, in the context above, B could be answering someone's question or B could be responding to what A had asked earlier. Nonetheless, B is violating the maxim of relevance.

IV. *Maxim of manner*

This maxim suggests that when you speak, the information should be perspicuous:

- 1) *Avoid obscurity of expression.*
- 2) *Avoid ambiguity.*
- 3) *Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).*
- 4) *Be orderly.*

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

To some extent, ambiguity or obscurity in a message is present in every communication. That is to say, to some, ambiguous messages can be interpreted or expressed as having more than one meaning. This can lead to a misunderstanding during the whole conversation, and listeners get the wrong information, or sometimes, even offended (Devito, 2005). According to the maxim of manner, when you communicate with others, you should avoid obscurity and ambiguity. The content should be brief and orderly. An example is provided to illustrate.

Example

- (6) *“A birthday cake should have icing; use unbleached flour and sugar in the cake; bake it for one hour; preheat the oven to 325 degrees; and beat in three fresh eggs.”*

(Finegan, 2008, p.309)

In this example, a recipe for a cake is provided, but it is odd for the simple reason that Native-English speakers frequently follow the chronological order of events in expressing something, such as in baking cake (Finegan, 2008). Meanwhile,

Finegan (2008) also says that orderliness is not only dictated by the order of events, such as the example (6) shown. It expresses that the birthday cake should have icing first, and then it tell us the materials for making the cake, then it is followed respectively using time, the degrees, and so on. Obviously, the expression is not orderly. Also in American English, there is a rule that more general details normally precede more specific details in a description. From the example (6), the above recipe violates the maxim of manner.

In conclusion, it can be said that the spirit of cooperation during the whole conversation is that, when we communicate with other participants, we ought to be cooperative and collaborative to help make the conversation a pleasure or a meaningful experience for all communication participants (Murray, 2009).

2.3 Some definitions of flouting and violating Grice's four maxims in conversation

Grice (1989) makes a distinction or differences between flouting a maxim and violating a maxim. Grice (1989) says that if someone flouts a maxim, he/she has intentionally and blatantly failed to fulfill the maxim and to observe the maxim for communicative purpose (Grice, 1989, p.30). Unlike the violation of the maxims, which occurs to cause misunderstanding on the part of the hearer, the flouting of maxims takes place when speakers stop deliberately to employ the maxims to persuade their participants to infer the hidden meaning (Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011). In other words, the interlocutors apply implicature (Levinson, 1983). In contrast, the violation of maxims, which is liable to mislead or to provide improper information, i.e. ambiguous, insufficient, or irrelevant information, can lead to an effect of the communication negatively. The following description and instances

illustrate the differences between flouting of maxims and violation of maxims.

2.3.1 Flouting of Maxims

When flouting a maxim, the speaker wants the listener to seek the conversational implicature, therefore, the meaning of the utterances by speakers are not showed directly, that is, the speakers intentionally fail to observe a maxim the purpose to effective communication (Thomas, 1995, p.65). Maxims also can be flouted for many reasons, for instance, to create humour, irony or to avoid an uncomfortable situation (Emma, 2005).

For example

(7) *Ali: Where are you, Majid?*

Majid: I'm in my clothes.

(Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011, p.123)

It is obvious that Ali's question just ask for Majid's location as is shown in example (7). However, Majid tells the truth because it is the general knowledge that people are always in clothes except savage people. Here, Majid flouts the maxim of quantity, the reason is that information is insufficient for Ali. It is meant to create a sense of humour and it is not the answer that Ali wants. Thus, Ali has to continue the conversation to find out the answer.

For example

(8) **Susan:** *Hey Edie.*

Edie: *Wow! Good Lord, you look so pretty. I hardly recognize you.*

(Emma, 2005, p.15)

In this example taken from ‘*Desperate housewives*’, Edie flouts the maxim of quality when she talks to Susan. The utterance ‘I hardly recognize you’ because the implicature meaning is ‘most days you look so awful’, even though what she tells a lie. Actually, in soap opera ‘*Desperate housewives*’, the character of Susan always looks nice. But in this example, the scriptwriters make the character of Edie looks cruel and envious through this utterance.

For example

(9) **Bob:** *What were you and Anna talking about? You were looking at me all the time!*

Mary: *Oh, well... why don't we go get something to drink?*

(Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011, p.124)

In this example above, Bob wants to know the content of the exchange between Anna and Mary, because he feels that many eyes are watching him attentively, Mary answers the question with a suggestion to get something to drink, so as to evade the question and to avoid hurting Bob's feeling. The truth is that both Anna and Mary think that Bob is one who stole the money. Here, Mary flouts the maxim of relevance.

For example

(10) *A: I hear you went to the opera last night, how was the lead singer?*

B: The singer produced a series of sounds corresponding closely to the score of an aria from 'Rigoletto'.

(Levinson, 1983, p.via)

In the context of this conversation, that is, A wants to express the lead singer wasn't very good, however, the utterance from B is unnecessary prolix. As a listener A, should to double-check the meaning of B's utterance. Therefore, B flouts the maxim of manner obviously.

2.3.2 Violation of Maxims

It is normal to note that when people communicate with others, they sometimes violate the maxims of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle in their conversations. It is true that not all speakers are completely truthful or efficient (Finegan, 2008). But, according to Dinh (2010), a violation of Grice's maxims can mislead other participants to misinterpret the message, to cause misunderstandings as well as provide ambiguous, obscure, insufficient or irrelevant information. A violation does not lead to implicatures in conversation.

For example

(11) *A: Where is Ann?*

B: She is in the library or classroom. I am not sure.

B's utterance exactly violates the maxim of quantity. There are two options provided: one is library, another is classroom. A cannot get the answer directly, and there is the implication that B does not know where Ann is.

For example

(12) **Mother:** *Did you study all day long?*

Son (*who has been playing all day long*): *Yes, I've been studying till
now!*

(Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011, p.122)

In this example (12), the boy violates the maxim of quality, because the information is not true. He lies to his mother, in order to avoid some unpleasant consequences, such as punishment.

For example

(13) **A:** *I do think Mrs. Jenkins is an old windbag, don't you?*

B: *Huh, lovely weather for March, isn't it?*

(Hamid & Benija, 2009, p.11)

According to A's question, B's utterance produces an apparently irrelevant answer. B may implicate that "I think so." or "I don't think so" as reply, but B talks about the weather. B violates the maxim of relevance in this conversation.

For example

(14) *A: Did you enjoy the party last night?*

B: There was plenty of oriental food on the table, lots of flowers all over the place, people hanging around chatting with each other...

(Parvaneh & Nikan, 2011, p.123)

Actually, A just asks a very simple question, but B has protracted description of what was going on in the party at last night. There have two interpretations to be taken from B's description: 1. B's feeling very good, because he had a good time during last night that he is too excited to begin the conversation without any idea about A's question. 2. B had such a terrible time but does not know how to complain about it. Thus, from this example, the utterance from B is not only ambiguous but also verbose. B violates the maxim of manner and the maxim of quantity at the same time.

2.4 Overview of repair strategy in conversation

Repair strategies can deal with the problems or troubles in speaking, hearing, and understanding in a conversation (Schegloff et al., 1977). Repair strategies are also defined as tactics used by speakers in a conversation in order to avoid a breakdown in the communication (Murray, 2009). They are seen as typical behaviors implemented by speakers in order to review the communication before it breaks down at some point of the process. This is applied for communication purposes where the participant is hard of hearing or because the other participant does not understand what was being said earlier or when another participant is saying something that is out of tandem with the previous statement made by the speaker

(Hull, 2001).

Schegloff et al., (1977) identify 5 types of repair strategies, i.e. *unspecified*, *interrogatives*, *(partial) repeat*, *partial repeat plus question word*, and *understanding check* when interlocutors encounter the breakdowns in communication. Another researcher, Egbert (1998) points out an additional type of repair strategy called *request for repetition*. This is focused in her research on college German learners. Liebscher and Dailey-o' Cain (2003) then upgrade the other type of repair strategies based on Egbert (1998), they develop repair strategies such as *request for definition*, *translation*, or *explanation*. This study combines Schegloff et al. (1977), Egbert (1998) and Liebscher and Dailey-o' Cain's (2003) strategies which are also seen as, new categories in Cho and Larke (2010), i.e. *correction*, and *nonverbal strategies*. Cho and Larke (2010) borrow the categories of Schegloff et al., (1977); Egbert (1998); Liebscher and Dailey-o' Cain (2003) to conclude 9 types of repair strategies. The following table shows the repair strategies which are adopted for this study.

Table 2.1 Five types of repair strategies by Schegloff et al. (1977)

Number	Type
1	Unspecified
2	Interrogatives
3	(partial) repeat
4	Partial repeat plus question word
5	Understanding check

Table 2.2 Type of repair strategies by Egbert (1998)

Number	Type
1	Request for repetition

Table 2.3 Type of repair strategies by Liebscher and Dailey-o' Cain (2003)

Number	Type
1	Request for definition, translation, or explanation

Table 2.4 Nine types of repair strategies by Cho and Larke (2010)

Number	Type
1	Unspecified
2	Interrogatives
3	(partial) repeat
4	Partial repeat plus question word
5	Understanding check
6	Request for repetition
7	Request for definition, translation, or explanation
8	Correction
9	Nonverbal strategies

The following section explains further.

1. Unspecified

Such utterances *'huh?'* *'pardon?'* *'I'm sorry...'* *'what?'* etc. by speakers, this repair strategies usually yield a repetition of the trouble source, which the repair initiator could not hear or understand the meaning of the conversation.

2. Interrogatives

This type of repair strategies with a single question word, such as '*who*' '*where*' '*when*' by speakers. It specifies trouble source of previous utterance.

3. (Partial) repeat

In (partial) repeat, some of the trouble source turn is used again in the repair strategy by speakers.

4. Partial repeat plus question word

This type of repair strategies includes repetition of the trouble source turn with a question word, i.e. 'Met whom?'

5. Understanding check

The speakers always provide an alternation for understanding the trouble source, for example, plus '*you mean...?*' to check the meaning of prior turn.

6. Requests for repetition

This type is similar to the unspecified repair strategy, it also yield a repetition of the trouble source as responses.

7. Requests for definition, translation or explanation

This type targets what is needed to be repaired, and it is specific to the classroom of language learners.

8. Correction

Correction is related to linguistic errors and comprehension of the trouble utterances.

9. Nonverbal strategies

Nonverbal repair strategies include speakers' gesture, posture, gaze, silence, facial expression, and bodily movement.

(Adapted from Cho & Larke, 2010, p.2-8)

Certainly, repair strategies are investigated by some researchers so as to help EFL students learn English better. Ghaleb (2013) with the research on "*Strategies of Repair in EFL Learner's Oral Discourse*" to teach EFL learners in the non-English speaking communities to overcome communication breakdowns. It also examines two repair strategies used by students which are 'self-initiated' and 'repetition'. Zahra and Afrooz (2013) also investigate the repair strategies employed by Iranian female and male (EFL learners). The results are based on genders which reveal that single-classes used more repair strategies than mix-classes. Thus, it can be seen that, repair strategies are more important to EFL students, and can help them to achieve good communication skills.

On another hand, repair strategies also exist in non-speaking students with development disabilities. For instance, Baris and Dilek (2010) point out the communication repair behaviors used by non-speaking students, which reveal that 'repetition', 'no response', 'addition', and 'recast' are most frequent used as communication breakdown strategies by the students with disabilities. Tova (2002)

examines the different levels of speech intelligibility between the students with hearing impairments and normal students. The researcher finds that the repair strategy of ‘repetition’ is used more frequently than others.

2.5 Studies on Grice’s maxims and repair strategies used in the media

TV talk shows belong to the mass media and they are characterized by a certain level of formality. Ilie (2001) talks about TV talk shows, saying that they can be seen as deviations from institutional norms and conversational norms to different levels. It combines TV as entertainment with talk that is spontaneous and purposeful. In addition, the specific circumstances of TV talk show are that all interviewees (guests) have to answer the questions asked by the interviewer (host).

A successful interviewer (host) of TV talk shows has the ability to control the whole conversation. He/she not only decides on the topic of the interview, but also observes the reality and ethics of the information disseminated (Betten et al., 2005). Occasionally, some interviewees (guests) may deviate from the “Cooperation” unintentionally. For instance, the answer given in response to the interview may not be as informative as is required; not true, or lacks adequate evidence, may not be relevant, is not orderly or is too brief, or ambiguous. Doing so, these guests flout or violate the Cooperative Principle and its four maxims (Grice, 1975). Due to this, some interviewers (hosts) may therefore need to use certain repair strategies to make the interview more effective and valid, as well as to build a good relationship with the interviewees (guests).

Dinh (2010) investigates how native-speakers of Vietnamese observe Grice's maxims. The research focuses on the varied Vietnamese television channels and naturally occurring conversation. The results show that Grice's maxims were fulfilled in many instances, and this implies that understanding different ways of speaking in different cultures is an important element in cross-cultural communication and in foreign language teaching and learning implications.

Sumayya et al. (2012) in their research on "*Analysis of Pakistani Political Personality's Conversation*" propose on how to analyze spoken language by following Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle and its four maxims. Their study adopts the interaction program of "Prime Minister Online" broadcast by PTV News, to examine how multi-linguals play upon words so as to give them meanings of their own. The study also reveals that sometimes surface meanings cannot be understood, and 'circumstantial meanings' play an important role in the conversation to indicate that speakers are not observing the four maxims, and hearers need to look for some other meanings that can be implied in the utterances.

As a popular media programme, these TV talk shows attract lots of audiences. In the interesting research of "*The Application of Cooperative Principle in the Conversations of Chinese and English TV Talk Shows*" Liu (2011) illustrates that the interaction communication in the TV talk show always follow Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle. At the same time, Liu (2011) also identifies that Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle cannot be separated from the linguistic context and non-linguistic context. The significance of the research is to help a majority of people to better understand English and Mandarin/Chinese language use, and to improve their (language learners) own pragmatic competence and communication

skills when they communicate with others. Liu (2011) also points out the hosting style is the most important essential factor in determining whether the TV talk show can be successful or not.

Not only are these researches on TV talk shows, but research has also been conducted on movies and dramas. These researches use the Cooperative Principle and its four maxims (Grice, 1975) to analyze the conversation. Parvaneh and Nikan (2011) analyze the extent to which the maxim of quantity is flouted and violated by the two main characters (Barry & Tim) of the famous American movie "*Dinner for Schmucks*". Emma (2005) also shows the scripts of one drama show "*Desperate Housewives*" and the sitcom "*That 70's show*" which observe the four maxims. The authors conclude that the mass media is inseparable from Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle and its four maxims in our daily life, and sometimes, the speakers flout the four maxims mainly to create humorous situations (Emma, 2005).

In looking at human communication, scholars have looked at communication strategies observed by the mass media (Ghaleb & Ali, 2012). Studying native-English speakers who are represented that seven completed episodes in "*Dr. Phil TV show*". Ghaleb and Ali (2012) find out the interviewer (host) and his interviewees (guests) used a series of communication strategies or devices to achieve their aims. Nonetheless, the study only looks at the pragmatic functions of repetition in TV discourse, this focuses on native speakers of English.

2.6 Summary

In this chapter, the frameworks of well-known philosophers, such as Austin (1962), Grice (1975), Renkema (1993) and so on have been discussed. It also provides a deeper discussion of Grice's Cooperative Principle by discussing the four maxims which are also illustrated with examples. Similarly, repair strategies are based on Cho and Larke (2010) also discussed and illustrated detailed. This is then followed by previous studies. The next chapter looks at the methodology employed.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the methodology of the research. It provides an explanation of the research design of the study, the information about the video clips and the participants involved. It also looks at Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) and its four maxims i.e. *the maxim of quantity*, *the maxim of quality*, *the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner*. Repair Strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) which are both used as frameworks. This chapter also explains how data is collected, transcribed, coded and then analyzed.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative research design, because it seeks to understand how a bilingual Chinese-English interviewer of a TV talk show in China communicates with her interviewees (guests) who are native Mandarin and native English speakers. Data is natural-occurring and spontaneous because of the nature of the TV talk show. Hence, data can be considered as authentic as it also reflects everyday life. The approach applied is considered as a part of Discourse Analysis since data is transcribed verbatim, but with some instances indicating non-verbal gestures.

3.3 The profile of the host in Yang Lan and TV talk show

The popular Chinese TV talk show called "Yang Lan One on One", which is

selected as the source of data collection in this research. This programme has been aired in China since 2001 and the host of Yang Lan has been one of China's fifty most successful business leaders (Mo, 2009). She is also the CEO of Sun Cultural Media Foundations (Sina Finance, 2001). As a host of the TV talk show, the deep impression viewers have of Yang Lan is that of a lady with the ability to use English in her communication skills well. Yang Lan learned her first experience as a host on the stage when hosting programmes in English, and when she worked as a host in CCTV in 1990 (Mo, 2009). Yang Lan began her occupation as the host for another famous talk show "*Zheng Da TV show*" in 1990, and was only 21 years old when she graduated from the Beijing Foreign Studies University. She was also the winner of the first Golden Microphone host in China in 1994 (Mo, 2009). In 2001, she was appointed as one of the image ambassadors of Beijing in the 2008 Olympic bid in January (Mo, 2009)

After some time of hosting "Yang Lan One on One", Yang Lan (host) seems to have become more skillful and competent in talking as she conducts her bilingual interviews with different guests (Native English and Non-native English speakers). This happened after she studied abroad for two years in the United States of America and acquired a Master's degree from the School of the International & Public Affairs at the Columbia University (Mo, 2009). "Yang Lan One on One" is one of the earliest high-end TV talk shows so far (Mo, 2009). Yang Lan had interviews conducted of more than 550 "heavy weight" interviewees (guests) and the general principle references are linked to political, economic, cultural, social and other fields. The programme has attracted a larger number of viewers in China.

The selection of data is to ensure that there is the element of usefulness as seen in the TV talk show serving as a popular programme in China. For the purpose of data validity, the transcribed interviewing sections and the translated conversations of the transcriptions will be further verified with the supervisor who can understand both English and Mandarin. There is no need to acquire consent for using the talk show as it is an open domain.

3.4 Population and Participants

Although the TV talk show consists of many episodes, this study is only focus on six episodes. Each episode encompasses four parts; there is an opening section, a closing section, a body monologue section and an interaction section. For the purpose of this study, only the interaction section is selected for analysis because it is contain the interviewing process more prominently. Each of this section is about twenty to thirty minutes in length. In the Mandarin episodes, all the Chinese interviews are translated into English. Parts of the transcription are recorded from the video clips are provided in Appendix I.

Participants:

The table below illustrates the participants and the duration of the interview.

Table 3.1: Participants and Duration of the interview

Chinese TV Talk show “Yang Lan One on One” (aired by Dragon TV in Shanghai of China)	
<u>Actresses</u>	Oscar-winning actress Nicole Mary Kidman Duration: 22:36mins (2006)

	The actress winner of The Hong Kong Film Awards Zhou Xun Duration: 23:01mins (2006)
<u>Athletes</u>	Swimming champion of Olympics Michael Fred Phelps II Duration: 20:29mins (2008)
	Badminton champion of Olympics Lin Dan Duration: 46:00mins (2010)
<u>Politicians</u>	The secretary of state of the United States of America Hillary Clinton Duration: 43:32mins (2011)
	The chairman of Chinese Kuomintang Lian Zhan The Vice president of Chinese Kuomintang Jiang Bingkun Duration: 23:08mins (2005)

Nicole Mary Kidman:

Nicole Mary Kidman is an Australian actress, singer and film producer. She began to film career in 1983, and starred in various Australian film and television productions. Her performance in the musical "Moulin Rouge" (2001) earned her second Golden Globe Award and first Academy Award for Best Actress. (www.wikipedia.org)

Zhou Xun:

Zhou Xun gained international recognition for her roles in Lou Ye's "Suzhou River" (2000), she earned the Best Actress Award for the former at the 15th Paris Film Festival. Zhou Xun entered the Hong Kong film industry in 2005, starring in Peter Chan's musical film "Perhaps Love". She won the "Best Actress" award at the Hong Kong Film Awards. (www.wikipedia.org)

Michael Fred Phelps II:

He is an American swimmer and the most decorated Olympian, with a total of 22 medals. Phelps also holds the all-time records for Olympic gold medals (18, double the second highest record holders). Phelps won eight gold medals at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, and he took the record for the most first-place finishes at any single Olympic Games. (www.wikipedia.org)

Lin Dan:

Lin Dan is a professional badminton player from China. He is a two-time Olympic champion, five-time world champion, and five-time All England champion. Widely considered to be the greatest badminton player of all time, by the age of 28 Lin had completed the "Super Grand Slam", having won all nine major titles in world badminton. (www.wikipedia.org)

Hillary Clinton:

She is the first lady appointed as the secretary of state of the United States of America, and Hillary is the 67th Secretary of State, serving under President Barack Obama. Hillary is viewed as a "smart power" and as the strategy for asserting U.S. (www.wikipedia.org)

Lian Zhan:

In 1993 he was appointed the Premier of the Republic of China. He held forums to discuss erasing the KMT's (Kuomintang) image as a corrupt institution and promised to give up property seized by the KMT after the Japanese exodus. The KMT has returned some properties to the government and it considers the matter to be closed. (www.wikipedia.org)

Jiang Bingkun:

He received his Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo in 1971. He is a politician in the Republic of China in Taiwan. He is also the vice-chairman of the KMT (Kuomintang), and the chairman of the SEF (Straits Exchange Foundation) from 2008 to 2012. (www. wikipedia.org)

All the proposed materials downloaded involve naturally-occurring conversations between the interviewer (host) and her interviewees (guests). By naturally occurring, it is meant spontaneous conversation. Three kinds of occupation are selected, and all are representative but limitative (see Chapter 1). For instance, the actresses can represent the entertainment circle, the athletes stand for the sports field, and the politicians are delegates of the politics. It is also noted that the interviews of the Olympics athletes from “Yang Lan One on One” is a new viewing point after the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008. Even though, some episodes are different in terms of years, they are conducted in more or less the same way by the interviewer (host). For example, the politicians Hillary Clinton, Lian Zhan and Jiang Bingkun are all politicians hence when interviewed, the host tends to focus on similar areas such as current situation in the politician’s country, economics and so on.

3.5 Transcription of Data

In this regard, data is acquired through a data base which allowed the talk show to be downloaded from YouTube. Each video clip (see Table 3.1) is watched, a transcription of the conversation or interviews conducted by the interviewer (host) is then processed.

Six video clips of the interviews are selected to reflect the aim of the study. They are then divided into two parts. Three episodes are conducted or interviewed in English and three episodes are in Chinese/Mandarin. All the conversations are manually transcribed (verbatim) following the orthographic characters with instances of nonverbal communication including facial expressions, hand movements being indicated in round brackets (). The symbols include overlaps and stops are existence in the transcription reference to the theoretical framework by Coates & Pichler (2011), see Appendix II. The six video clips consisted of approximately 130 minutes transcription. The next segment illustrates the transcription applied:

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

Turns	Speakers	Utterances
7	Y:	<i>But you couldn't be at school at 16... it was also young.../</i>
8	N:	<i>//Oh... I'm.../ Yes, but I had to the bargain with my parents, was that I continue join in my... uh...my studies by correspondence, so I quit going to school, but I didn't quit studying.</i>
9	Y:	<i>That's acting a kind of free in force for you as teenager?</i>

Key symbols adopted from Coates & Pichler (2011)

//yeah... Double slashes provide an alternative method of marking overlap.
A: papers and | stuff/ Brackets around portions of utterances indicate the start of
B: |yes/ overlap.

Y = Interviewer (host)
Other initials (N, Z, P, L, H, L, J) are interviewees (guests)

3.6 Data Collection

The data collection process of this research begins after approval from the post graduate office of FBL, UM. It takes around three to four weeks to view and select the video clips for transcription. Transcribing the English episodes and translating the Mandarin episodes is relatively difficult, because, of the English pronunciation differences made by native speakers of English as well as the cross-cultural dissimilarity in translation. Further, translating had to be provided for the Chinese data transcribed, and the translation is further verified by the supervisor.

Only portions of the data are presented in the study as they are used to illustrate the four maxims and the repair strategies used. This study is based on the following steps as listed below to collect data:

Step 1: First of all, to watch a majority of the video clips (English and Chinese interviews) of the Chinese TV talk show “Yang Lan One on One” downloaded from YouTube via the Internet. The interviewees (guests) also had to be collected for typical representativeness of the two groups- native speakers of Mandarin and native speakers of English.

Step 2: Secondly, after the selection of the target, the researcher transcribes and translates all the materials with Microsoft Word. Transcription of data is in accordance with the framework of Coates & Pichler (2011), i.e. orthographically done with nonverbal communications.

Step 3: Thirdly, in order to validate the data is and to more reliability, all transcriptions are further verified by the supervisor. Parts of the transcriptions are provided.

3.7 Theoretical Construct

According to the research questions, there are two theoretical constructs used in this study. One is Grice's (1975) maxims of the Cooperative Principle. This is observed to detect how the interviewer (host) progresses with the interviews. Another is the Repair Strategies and its types used by Cho and Larke (2010). This study is aimed to illustrate how the Chinese TV talk show observes Grice's (1975) four maxims of Cooperative Principle and what kinds of repair strategies are used to overcome the flouting or violation of these four maxims by Grice (1975).

This study follows Grice's Cooperative Principle in conversation. Grice points that communication is that another interlocutor's psychology is affected by speaker deliberately. Grice (1975) distinguishes between 'Linguistic meaning' and 'utterance meaning'. In fact that a speaker's means in utterance are different from the sentence itself means, that is to say, a speaker can express more information than the means of sentences. Grice (1989) says that 'Linguistic meaning' could be reduced to speaker's meaning, because language is medium for communication of thoughts, but not vehicle of thought itself.

Grice (1975) also carries Conversational Implicature is distinct from what speaker says and from what the means by speaker's utterance, he implies that is not one is saying, but that one is meaning. The extra meaning not included in the literal

utterances, Grice examples some words, such as ‘believes’, ‘looks’, even the ambiguous word ‘or’, i.e. ‘*The banana looks yellow*’ is to imply that the banana might not actually be yellow, as Grice’s points out, what carries such implications is distinction between saying and meaning.

Therefore, a speaker can express one thing to mean something or more to be cooperative, the utterances should be true, be informative, be relevant, be appropriate, and the listener relies on this presumption to know what the speaker says and means.

3.7.1 Grice’s four Maxims

- I. Maxims of quantity: Make your contribution as is required, and no more information or less than is required.
- II. Maxims of quality: Do not say what you believe to be false or to be lack adequate evidence.
- III. Maxims of relevance: Be relevant.
- IV. Maxims of manner: Avoid obscurity and ambiguity; and the information must be brief and orderly.

(Grice, 1975, p.45)

3.7.2 Repair Strategies and its types

9 types of the repair strategies cited from Cho & Larke (2010) are listed below.

Table 3.2 The Types of Repair Strategies

Types	Keywords
Unspecified	'huh' 'what'
Interrogatives	'who' 'where' 'when'
(Partial) repeat	Repeat the utterances
Partial repeat plus question word	Repeat with a question word
Understanding check	Plus the meaning of utterances
Request for repetition	Just like 'Unspecified'
Request for definition, translation or explanation	Ask the definition, translation or explanation
Correction	Related to linguistic errors and comprehension
Nonverbal strategies	Use the gesture, posture, eye contact, etc.

Adapted from Cho & Larke (2010)

However, in this study, only 3 types of repair strategies will be categorized as they emerged in the data analysis as (see Chapter 4):

- a. Understanding check
- b. Request for explanation
- c. (Partial) repeat

It is said that people who are likely to use repair strategies in an interactive communication, have certain general characteristics, such as having lower levels of education or language skills. Even though, all types of repair strategies are adapted from ESL students, the reason is that as a bilingual host of Chinese TV talk show, the education background of Yang Lan is also a student who learnt English as a second language before (Mo, 2009). And through this study, it will help language learners and linguists to deal with problems or breakdowns in speaking, hearing, or understanding of the communication.

Since these strategies are used by the respective speakers to make them better understand, this study also adapts the term. Thus, when the Chinese TV Talk show host is interviewing her interviewees and they either 'flout' or 'violate' Grice's maxims, the strategy she applies in getting the interviewees (hosts) to provide the information she seeks are termed as repair strategies.

3.8 Data Analysis

In order to answer the research questions sufficiently and adequately, data is analyzed via the two theoretical notions mentioned above.

The first research question looks at how the interviewer (host) manipulates the interview and how she observes the four maxims of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle.

This study also focuses on repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) and its various types (see Table 3.2). Data is analyzed based on this framework and the definitions of ‘flouting’ and ‘violation’ (see Chapter 1) in order to observe the answer for the last research question. First, this research aims to distinguish ‘flouting’ and ‘violation’ of four maxims (Grice, 1975) by interviewees (guests). The framework of repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) is then used to discuss the data analysis by the interviewer (host). The following examples are provided to show how ‘flouting’, ‘violation’ and ‘repair strategies’ are applied.

The following conversation is flouted the maxim of relevance by interviewee (guest).

For example:

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Lian Zhan (L) and Jiang

Bingkun (J)

Turns	Speakers	Utterances
592	Y:	我发现在这个连战主席的演讲, 包括您刚才, 都用到了一个词, 叫“一念之间”啊, 好像这个事情很玄乎, 而且...呵呵呵...还有很大的这个风险性, 怎么样来评估这个风险? (I found the speech of President of Lian Zhan, includes your interview just now, all use one phrase called ‘a flash of thought’, it heard that unreliable, and...eh-heh-heh...it exists a big risk, how to assess this risk?)
593	J:	当然我想最后, 你看我们出发之前和出发之后的转变, 你就晓得还是民意还是最重要。(Of course, you can see that the changing between we visit before and after at the end, you can know that the most important is the will of the people.)

From this example, as an interviewer (host), Y wants to know how to assess the risk for the development of relationship between Taiwan and Mainland, when some politicians from mainland of China were interviewed step by step in turn 592.

However, J does not answer the question directly and irrelevantly in turn 593. According to the sensitive political issue between Taiwan and Mainland, he says that the will of the people is the most important. The hidden meaning of his answer is that the risk depends on the will of the people. If all the people accept the cooperative relationship between Taiwan and Mainland, it will help to construct the architecture of the development of peace between Mainland and Taiwan. Hence, J flouts the maxim of relevance, he avoids answering.

The following conversation is violated the maxim of quantity by interviewee (guest).

For example:

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Hillary Clinton (H)

Turns	Speakers	Utterances
540	Y:	<i>Does she resemble you in the ways that she does things?</i>
541	H:	<i>I think she is a good combination of both her father and me. She has a... uh...very wonderful... you know...personality, and she is a hard worker, and she is a good friend and a caring person. So I'm... I'm just... you know...very happy to be her mother. [eh-heh-heh...]</i>

From this example, Yang Lan (Y) and Hillary Clinton (H) are talking about the daughter of the interviewee (guest). Y asks the question in turn 540, “Does she resemble you in the ways that she does things?”, the answer should be ‘Yes’ or ‘No’. H, however, the information what she answers is more informative than is required in turn 541. In this situation, H violates the maxim of quantity.

The following conversation shows one type of repair strategies ‘Understanding check’ as used by interviewer (host).

For example:

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

Turns	Speakers	Utterances
24	Y:	<i>Whether you were prepared or not? Uh...in truth of tabloid... uh...all of the sudden surrounded you, and for some years, uh...those tabloids portrayed you as...you know...someone's girlfriend and someone's wife who wanted to have a short cut in this Hollywood career, uh... and also, you know the portrayed you as a girl with ambition. Was that kind of pressure to you? Did you care?</i>
25	N:	<i>I was then I don't aware that to be honest, I was set falling in love and I want kind of baby, that was someone to be a wife, and wanna to be a mother. eh-heh-heh... and everything else, was you know... I got to work, I got to work, but it wasn't really a driving for set that time of my life all, because I wanna... uh...I don't know as my very early age, I want to have a child, so...that was part of meeting what I thought was my life of partner and...</i>
26	Y:	<i>So you didn't really care?</i>

From this example, Y asks N the question in turn 24. N answers the question but the information N gives is less informative than is required in turn 25. Thus, Y observes the 'Understand check' as repair strategies in order to confirm N's answer in turn 26.

All discussions and analyses are illustrated by using examples and explanations. As mentioned, all the Chinese interviews transcribed are provided with an English translation, and the Chinese data is provided in the examples.

3.9 Summary

In general, this chapter has outlined of the methodology of the study. It includes an introduction, the qualitative research design, the background of the interviewer (host) of the Chinese TV talk show "Yang Lan One on One", justification for selecting

these episodes, how transcription was done and how the two theoretical frameworks which are Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) and the Repair Strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) would be used in the data analysis. A comprehensive summing-up and summary are also done. These are very important portions in the methodology as it makes the research simple, clear and easy to understand analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the findings of the study are indicated and all results are presented according to the research questions (see Chapter 1). One of the findings concentrated on how Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle and its four maxims which are observed by the interviewer (host) in two languages: Mandarin for native-Chinese speaking guests and English for native-English speaking guests. The other findings focus on the use of the repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) implemented by the interviewer (host) when interviewing native-Chinese speakers (guests) and native-English speakers (guests) who simultaneously flouting and violation of the four maxims (Grice's 1975). The Chinese TV talk show "Yang Lan One on One" is used as a source of data collection. In this chapter, data presents Grice's maxims which are applied by Yang Lan (Y), and data is also highlight in the repair strategies applied by Yang Lan (host) during the interviews conducted in Mandarin/Chinese and English examples are presented in order to help readers to understand the discussion better, as well as to enrich and support the explanations.

4.2 Data Analysis and Findings

Data Analysis is divided into three parts with sub-headings for clarity. First, some representative examples are extracted from the transcription of the video clips (data). It has been mentioned in chapter three that although the TV talk show episodes can consist of four parts, only the interactional section is given focus as it is the section

which can reveal how does Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) is observed by the host/interviewer. The examples provide include interviews conducted in Mandarin/Chinese and English. The framework of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle which focuses on the four maxims is then used to explain the use of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle and how the four maxims of Quantity, Quality, Relevance and Manner are observed by the interviewer (host) – Yang Lan (Y). The repair strategies are pointed out by Cho and Larke (2010) which are used by the interviewer (host) in her interviews when interviewees (guests) flout or violate Grice's (1975) maxims are also discussed.

Even though, the 6 interaction sections totalled to around 130 minutes, most of them are conversations. The researcher chooses a few examples to explain the Cooperative Principle (Grice, 1975) because others are not relevant. There is limitation to data collection (see Chapter 1), the researcher is also only able to find 3 types repair strategies emerge in all selected data. Thus, only representative data could be used to answer the research questions.

4.2.1 The use of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle by interviewer (host)

In this section, data analysis is extracted from six video clips (data): three interview episodes conducted in English and three interview episodes conducted in Chinese. This section begins by focusing on the maxims list. It begins by looking at the data which are observed the maxim of quantity first.

4.2.1.1 The Maxim of Quantity

This maxim indicates that 1. In a conversation, a speaker should make his/her contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange). 2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required (Grice, 1975). Example of this maxim is highlighted in the section below and the data are then analyzed.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

This fragment is talking about the divorce between Nicole (N) and Tom Cruise, Yang Lan (Y) then highlights the reason is that they act the same movie 'Eyes Wide Shut' by Kubrick. However, Nicole (N) denies Y's utterance.

Extract 1

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
47	Y	<i>But there was only one year before the divorce, and separation...</i>
48	N	<i>Oh, no, it's longer than that.</i>
49	Y	<i>Uh... the movie took 3 years, but when it was released was like one year. /</i>
50	N	<i> Yeah, we were together.../ Yeah, but that's the movie it was like a year and a half after which finished making it. So, it was many years before the divorce.</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

N is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In this extract 1, it can be seen that Y initiates the topic in turn 47. Y and N are talking about N's relationship regarding her divorce and her making the movie. This is seen in turn 47 and 50. In turn 47, Y presents her view to N, "*But there was only one year before the divorce, and separation...*" to start a new topic. N, however, refutes Y's utterance, saying "*Oh, no, it's longer than that.*" in turn 48. N does not explain the reason why it is longer than one year. Thus, in turn 49, Y concludes that the reason why they (Nicole Kidman and her husband, Tom Cruise) divorced after the movie had finished was longer than one year. The information is given by N is as informative as it is required and no extra. In this extract, Y explains, "*the movie took 3 years, but when it was released was like one year...*" as a way of revealing a piece of useful information to N, which incidentally is also to help the audience to calculate the years of separation for N. In turn 50, N then emphasizes by meaning, "we were together so many years before the divorce" in order to highlight that they had been together for more than one year. In this example, it can be seen that Y observes the maxim of quantity in turn 49, i.e. saying only what is necessary and no further more. Another example is provided to illustrate the same maxim.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Zhou Xun (Z)

This fragment is talking about Zhou Xun (Z) as an actress wins the first film Award, Yang Lan (Y) wants to describe more detailed about the Award by Z.

Extract 2		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
108	Y	其实之前, 嗯... 第一次得到那个电影的奖项的时候, 还是因为《苏州河》是吧?

		<i>(Actually, uh... you first time to win the Film Award because of 'Suzhou River', right?)</i>
109	Z	对。(Yeah.)
110	Y	因为在巴黎电影节获过一个最佳女主角的奖，那时候是刚刚出道不久，还没有真正成大名的时候。 <i>(Because, you won the best actress Award in the Paris Film Festival, and you started your career at that time, you were not very famous yet.)</i>
111	Z	因为是英文，然后呢，我的那个发音，就是说周迅那个发音就在外国人来讲，很难发出来，就是说我的时候，根本就听不懂。对，对，我就还在那儿待着呢，然后那个，就我的那个翻译说，“Hey, it's you, it's you.” 当时拿那个奖杯，心情有一种莫名其妙的失落感。 <i>(Because of English, and then, the pronunciation of my name, I mean the pronunciation of 'Zhou Xun' is difficult to pronounce for foreigners, so, when they read my name, I cannot understand it completely. Yeah, yeah, I was still staying there, afterwards, my translator said, "Hey, it's you, it's you." when I got this award, I felt a kind of unfathomable sense of loss.)</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

Z is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

Using Mandarin as the medium of interview in extract 2, the topic of discussion begins at turn 108 where both Y and Z are talking about the first time Z won the film award. Y provides the information with “*you first time to win the Film Award because of 'Suzhou River' ...*” as a statement in turn 108. The information is no more or no less informative. Z then responds by saying “*Yeah.*” in turn 109, so as to admit that the message from Y’s utterance is correct. Y then reveals another set of information saying “*you won the best actress award in the Paris Film Festival, you started your career at that time, and you were not very famous yet*” in turn 110. The interviewer (host) Y has provided information to the necessary background of Z. Here, it can be seen that Y observes the maxim of quantity (Grice, 1975). In turn 111, Z makes a

statement about some detailed information on the mentioned Award. Note that in turn 109, Z responds minimally with, “*Yeah*”. In turn 111, Z responds with an elaborate short story when Y focuses on ‘won the best actress award in the Paris Film Festival’.

4.2.1.2 The Maxim of Quality

The maxim of quality: Do not say what you believe to be false, and provide information which is lacking adequate evidence (Grice, 1975).

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

Next fragment is talking about Nicole (N) couldn’t at school at 16 years old, but she does not quit studying.

Extract 3			
Turn	Speaker	Utterance	
7	Y	<i>But you couldn't at school at 16... young.../</i>	<i> it was also</i>
8	N	<i>//Oh... I'm.../ Yes, but I had to the bargain with my parents, was that I continue join in my... uh...my studies by correspondence, so I quit going to school, but I didn't quit studying.</i>	

Key: Y is the interviewer

N is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 3, Y confirms N’s status when she was 16 years old by saying, in turn 7, “*But you couldn’t at school at 16... it was also young*” as if to suggest that she empathizes with N for making such a sacrifice. N as an actress, has

chosen to sacrifice her studies for acting (something probably seen as glamorous). This is raised indirectly by Y to indicate to N that she (N) has stopped school at 16 years old, which is also a tender age. The information as provided by Y in turn 7 is true as it is verified by N in turn 8, “yes...”. However, as if Y’s information is also an allegation, N then proceeds to give a lengthy explanation as if to justify her stopping school at 16. In the subsequent turn, N reflects on how she make the choice by ‘bargaining’ with her parents and she elaborates further by saying that she continued ‘school’ through correspondence as has been mentioned in turn 8. This is N’s way of justifying that she had pursued her education. The maxim of quality (Grice, 1975) is observed by Y very well in turn 7. It is meant to draw N into a conversation, and here Y provides the truth and N reacted to it positively.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Michael Phelps (P)

Another example where Yang Lan (Y), observes the maxim of quality is seen in the next example provided. It is an interview, Y had with a native speaker of English. They are talking about the first Olympics as experienced by Michael Phelps (P).

Extract 4		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
256	Y	<i>Your first Olympics was... at Sydney in year 2000, when you were only 15, although you finish got fifth, but what was the experience like to you as the first time in Olympics?</i>
257	P	<i>My first time... it was my first time out of my country, my first national team trip, the biggest swimming in my life, the first international competition, you know, just 15 years old. Walking in the pool that way, you know, 18000 screaming Australians... screaming Australians,</i>

it was almost like the floor, the pool like shaking, like rumbling, because is so loud, I was probably not really prepared, is not prepared should been for that, but it was the experience, something that I... I know a lot about myself from this, and you know, after getting fifth, I was disappointed. Uh... so, 6 months later, I was breaking my first world record, I got strength, because I did something... I wanted to do it in Sydney.

Key: Y is the interviewer

P is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 4 above, Y is asking P about his experience as a first timer in Olympics. In turn 256, Y first provides the information about P's first Olympics experience at Sydney in 2000. At that time, P was only 15, and got the fifth place in that Olympics competition. After having the background, Y then proceeds to question "*what was the experience like to you as the first time in Olympics?*" to continue the conversation. In turn 257, according to Y's question, P describes his experiences and feelings of being a first timer to the Olympics. Here at turn 256, it is not difficult to see that Y observes the maxim of quality (Grice, 1975) where she provides information which is not false and not any less with adequate evidence. Note that P responds to it as closely to the question as possible by describing his first experience of Olympics. P also verifies the "15 years old in first time at Sydney" in turn 257, and he elaborates a simple statement offered by Y.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Hillary Clinton (H)

The following example is talking about the political issues in the United States of America when Hillary Clinton (H) as a secretary of state. They are discussing about the achievable target of both governments (Chinese and America) in H's term.

Extract 5

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
532	Y	<i>You certainly have your hands full with all sorts of challenges and problems around the world, from Iraq to Gaza Strip, from nuclear proliferation to climate change, and then, of course, the economic crisis. How would you set an achievable target for your term, as secretary of state?</i>
533	H	<i>Well...it's true that we have come into office at a time of so many problems, you mentioned a few of the most well-known. I don't know that we can pick and choose. It's one of the reasons why I have advocated the appointment of special envoys, because I think we need, as they say, all hands on deck. Everyone has to work hard together to try to untangle some of these problems, to look for solutions where possible. So, I...I don't have the luxury of saying, "I will only work on this." I have to be very conscious of everything going on in the world. But I did choose to come, for my first trip to Asia, because I want to send a clear message that the United States is both a trans-Pacific, as well as a trans-Atlantic power, and that much of what we see as the potential... uh...for positive growth and uh...good relations in the 21st century... uh...will come with Asian countries like China.</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

H is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 5, it can be seen in turn 532 that Y is trying to build up the conversation by making references to some well-known problems which the world is aware of. This includes issues, such as Iraq and Gaza Strip issues, nuclear proliferation and climate change problems, and the economic crisis (the current 2011-2012). Y starts her move by proclaiming that H (Hillary, who was also the state secretary of America) has her hands full with all sorts of challenges and problems. Admitting what Y says as 'true' in turn 533, H then made the utterance by saying, "it's true that we have come into office at a

time of so many problems, you mentioned a few of the most well-known.” In turn 532, Y follows up by asking a question geared at H’s setting an achievable goal for her term as secretary of the United States of America, when elected in 2011. H responds to the ‘many problem’ by sharing her opinion in saying that she cannot pick and choose such problems, and that she has to be very familiar with everything going on in the entire world (her position as secretary of state requires that). In turn 532, it can be seen that Y observes the maxim of quality which is going for further information about the current ‘going on’ of Hillary Clinton and this strategy used by Y is verified as true based on H’s response.

**Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Lian Zhan (L) and
Jiang Bingkun (J)**

The following fragment is discussing the speech presented by Lian Zhan (L) in Beijing University.

Extract 6		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
557	Y	您这次在北大演讲之后呢，您的夫人呢也在台上给了您一个吻，我不知道这样的情况，过去是不是很少见？ <i>(Your wife kisses you when you finished your speech in Beijing University; I wonder whether this condition was uncommon before?)</i>
558	L	过去也常见。 <i>(It was very common before.)</i>
559	Y	呵呵... 也有... 她对您这一次的演讲，是怎样评价的，在私下里？ <i>(eh-heh-heh...always appear... What is comments towards this speech in your wife’s opinion?)</i>
560	L	她很鼓励我，嗯... <i>(She encourages me, uh...)</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

*L is the interviewee
For a full transcription refer to Appendix I*

In extract 6, the speakers are talking about a kiss given by L's wife after he finished his speech in Beijing University. This is seen in turns 557 to 560. In turn 557, Y initially provides the true information which is that L's wife kisses L when he finished his speech. Y, the interviewer (host) then asks whether this demonstration of 'love' with a kiss is commonly expressed by the couple before. In answer to Y's question, L verifies that this condition commonly appears in his daily life, it means that the thing about kiss is true. When Y proceeds to ask what his wife's opinion of his speech is, L also chooses to apply in minimal responses as seen in turn 560, "*she encourages me, uh...*". As a matter of course, in turn 557, Y observes the maxim of quality (Grice, 1975) and the evidence is supported by the response given by L.

4.2.1.3 The Maxim of Relevance

The maxim of relevance states that the utterances should be relevant (Grice, 1975). The following examples shows that the maxim of relevance is observed by Y (host).

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

This fragment is showing Nicole's (N) first time on red carpet to attend Oscars with Tom, Yang Lan (Y) as a host to recall the memory between N and Tom.

Extract 7

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
13	Y	<i>Do you still remember the first time you... you are on that red carpet to attend Oscars?</i>
14	N	<i>Oh... (2 seconds) yeah, when I...(2 seconds)</i>
15	Y	<i>Was that intimidating in the certain way to you?</i>
16	N	<i>Yeah, only I was there with my... /uh... /</i>
17	Y	<i>/Tom/</i>
18	N	<i>//My husband to be at that time, so...</i>
19	Y	<i>With all the attention from the world.</i>
20	N	<i>I wanna to be that for him, uh... and he want me there for him. [eh-heh-heh...] so, that... /I feel slightly.../ was slightly uncomfortable.</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

N is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 7, the main topic of discussion focuses on Nicole Kidman (N) attending the Oscar Award in 1990. In turns 13, Y asks the question “*Do you still remember the first time you attend to the Oscars*”, which is to ask N to reflect her past. Nicole, who is still thinking about it for about two seconds then responds in turn 14, “*Oh... (2 seconds) yeah, when I ... (2 seconds)*” as her response. In this extract, perhaps N wants to express more to describe the scene in her first time attending to the Oscars. N continues with the question in turn 15, “*Was that intimidating in the certain way to you?*” as a way of reminding N to recall the incident. When Y continues to thrust the question to N, it can be seen that Y is trying to get N to talk about her behavior (a gossip which viewers would be interested to know) at that time, and N then responds dutifully in turn 16.

Meanwhile, in turn 16, N also mentions about Tom Cruise (N's ex-husband), who is also a well-known Hollywood star. We can tell that N has her first experience of attending the Oscars with Tom Cruise from Y's question in turn 13, when the interviewer (host) Y continues the conversation, "Tom" as response in turn 17. The interviewer (host) intends to mention Tom so as to attract the eyes and attention of the audiences. In this respect, it is clear that Y is observing the maxim of relevance in the conversation.

In turn 18, N mentions Tom, and looks back upon her past memory about the first time attending the Oscars with Tom. Here, N begins to talk about the memory with Tom and there is a feeling of slight discomfort in turn 20. This conversation achieves the purpose of the interview, and the example given shows that the interviewer Y (host) observes the maxim of relevance in Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle to help the interview become more effective and efficient to suit her (Y) own need.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Zhou Xun (Z)

In this extract, Yang Lan (Y) wants to know the reason why Zhou Xun (Z) has the sense of loss (feel disappointed) after she won the Pairs Film Festival Award.

Extract 8		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
112	Y	为什么呢? 得奖还有失落感? (<i>Why? Won the award with sense of loss?</i>)
113	Z	那时候会明白, 哦, 就是得奖很开心, 对, 但是得奖

		还是要一样地去工作啊，去... (I understood at that time, oh, to win the award to happiness, yeah, but you still have to work whatever get the award or not, have to...)
114	Y	呵呵，你打算不工作啊？(eh-heh-heh... you don't plan to work?)
115	Z	不是不工作，就是说没有什么改变。(It's not to say that I don't want to work; it means that my life is nothing to change.)
116	Y	这次获奖的意义会更大一些吗？(Is there a greater significance of this Award?)
117	Z	因为我这么多年了嘛，嗯...也是自己没有上过学校，我的老师就是每个剧组的导演，对我来讲，这是一个比上过学校的演员更深的的一个肯定。(Because I worked so many years, uh... also I didn't learn the knowledge from Film Academy, my teacher is the directors from every performers and production teams, as far as I'm concerned, it was deeper approval than actors by learning from Film Academy.)

Key: Y is the interviewer

Z is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 8, Y starts to discuss the awards with Z in turns 112 to 117. First of all, Y asks the question about why Z has a sense of loss (feel disappointed) after she won the award in turn 112. Z gives the answer “to get the award to happiness, but you still have to work...” in turn 113 to illustrate the most important point is “you still have to work”. Therefore, Y’s utterance is the basis of “work”, where she says “you don’t plan to work?” in turn 114, so as to keep the conversation moving. Turn 114 shows the relevance to the topic of Award by Y.

In turn 116, it seems like there is a change to a new topic to express the meaningfulness of the award by Z. However, it also revolves around the same

topic, “*Is there a greater significance of this Award?*” which is focused on the meaning of the Paris Film Festival Award to Z. The purpose of this question is for Y to maintain the topic of award. This also allows Y to find a new breakthrough point to enrich the conversation. Perhaps Y wants the unexpected answers to be expressed by her interviewee (guest), Z.

In this extract, Y observes the maxim of relevance by Grice’s (1975) Cooperative Principle. All utterances in extract 8 stay on the same topic.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Michael Phelps (P)

In this segment, Yang Lan (Y) asks Phelps (P), what time does P realize that he was born for swimming, and to set up his career goal as a professional swimmer.

Extract 9		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
252	Y	<i>What approach you to realize that you were made for swimming? Or set up your kind of career goal as being a professional swimmer, since when?</i>
253	P	<i>I always wonder in a child I would say is probably... really... I guess on my first world record in 2001...</i>
254	Y	<i>That later?</i>
255	P	<i>I mean... I figure that... I think that point something special can happen, you know, I already gone in Olympics; but, after that...this is something special...</i>

*Key: Y is the interviewer
P is the interviewee
For a full transcription refer to Appendix I*

In extract 9, turn 252 shows that, Y wants to know what approach is made by P to realize that he (P) was made for swimming and when P developed his career goal as a professional swimmer. There are two questions provided by Y; but P responds to only one question, i.e. when he has the target to become a swimming athlete in turn 253. Y continues “*that later?*” in turn 254. The utterance made by Y shows that it has relevance to the year 2001 as is verified by P’s answer in turn 253. Here, Y observes the maxim of relevance (Grice, 1975) to handle the interview in this extract.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Lin Dan (L)

In this fragment, the topic revolves around two rivals in Lin Dan’s career life, one is Lee Chong Wei, another is Taufik. And Yang Lan (Y) and L are talking more detailed of Taufik from turn 317 to 322.

Extract 10		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
315	Y	如果我想让你来描述一下，你的两位比较长期的对手，一位是李宗伟，一位是陶菲克，给我形容一下你眼中这两位对手是什么样的对手？(If I want you to describe your two long-term rivals, one is Lee Chong Wei, another one is Taufik, How to describe two rivals in your eyes?)
316	L	我觉得首先这两位都是目前，可以说是羽毛球男单里面最顶尖的，就是每个国家的代表性人物。(I think... first of all, they both are top in Men’s Singles of badminton, and are representatives in their country.)
317	Y	他其实成名的时候你才刚刚起步。(Actually, when he became famous, you just started your career.)
318	L	对。(Yeah.)
319	Y	那个时候，也有某种仰视的感觉吗？(Did you have the feeling of worship at that time?)

- 320 L 其实也蛮好笑，我记得我刚去八一队的时候，没有多久，有一次我们住楼上，大队住楼下，有一次下午去找大队员去玩啊，聊天什么的，然后他说，你赶紧过来看，这个印度尼西亚，这个小孩叫陶菲克。他确实当时才 17 岁，非常的，就看起来很小，就没有比我们大多少。他当时在全英的公开赛，和当时的丹麦的金童皮特·盖德决赛，打了三局，输了，就惜败。大队员叫我看他，这是 17 岁的陶菲克，别人都叫他天才，我一看，我说好像，我跟他差距好像还有点大，我那时候还只是八一队的一个才开始慢慢上升的一个小队员。(Actually it was very funny, I remembered when I entered in Bayi team, not a long time, we lived in upstairs, the leader lived downstairs, one afternoon, I found the leader to play, to chat, and then, he said, 'you come here to see, that Indonesian, that child called Taufik.' Actually he was only 17 years old at that time, he was very... looked like very much younger, and he was no more elder than us. He competed with the Golden boy Peter Gade from Denmark in the finals of Great Britain Open Competition at that time, he competed in three innings, he lost it, it was a pity. The leader asked me to attend to him, which was Taufik, 17 years old, others called him genius, and I looked at him, and said that... it seems like... big gap from me to him, I was just only a little team member in Bayi team who began to go up slowly.)
- 321 Y 你才十五吧那个时候? (You were only 15 years old at that time?)
- 322 L 十五岁，他已经开始在全英决赛，和这个顶尖的运动员交手，所以我觉得这个差距有点大。(15 years old, he began to compete with the finals of Great Britain Open Competition, to fight with the top athletes, so I think there is a big gap.)

Key: Y is the interviewer

L is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 10, the question posed by Y, “How to describe the two rivals (Lee Chong Wei and Taufik) in your eyes?” in turn 315, is a normal question that interviewer (host) would ask in the TV talk shows. Therefore, the responses given by L “they both are top in Men’s Singles of badminton, and are

representatives in their country” in turn 316 also answers Y’s question appropriately. Hence, Y continues with the topic, and seeks out one of the athletes for discussion in turn 317, “*Actually, when he (Taufik) became famous, you just started your career.*” This utterance of relevance to the topic is simultaneously answered by L in turn 318, “*Yeah*”. The maxim of relevance by Grice’s (1975) is thus observed in this context.

In turn 319, which also involves the topic on Taufik, a question is raised again “*Did you have the feeling of worship at that time?*” Y expects some specific assessments by L, and Y reminds him to answer the question by latching the key word ‘worship’. However, L does not answer the question, L just tells a short story to describe how he notice to an athlete called Taufik, and this is seen in turn 320. According to the answers, some key words ‘17 years old’ are mentioned two times in turn 320. Here L emphasizes that Taufik was only 17 years old when he competed in the finals of Great Britain Open Competition with the ‘Golden boy’ Peter Gade, from Denmark. In turn 321, Y asks “*You were only 15 years old at that time?*” in order to link the relevance of the topic to the answer given by L.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Hillary Clinton (H)

This fragment is talking about the personal things by Hillary (H), they are chatting each other for birthday of H’s daughter.

Extract 11

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
534	Y	<i>And so you are going back today, right?</i>

535	H	<i>Yes, we have to go back today.</i>
536	Y	<i>And just in time to celebrate your daughter's 29th birthday.</i>
537	H	<i>Uh...It's true. Uh...she will be 29 on Friday. And I am very much looking forward to seeing her for a birthday dinner.</i>
538	Y	<i>So what kind of path do you like to see her take? I know she has been studying health policy and management at Columbia.</i>
539	H	<i>That's right, I think... uh...she is someone who charts her own path, and I am very... uh...impressed and delighted at the choices that she has made. I just, like most mothers, want her to be happy and have a good... good life. And that is really all I wish for her.</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

H is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 11, the question “*you are going back today, right?*” by Y in turn 534, shows the purpose of the conversation which is to chat about some personal things on H’s daughter. In turn 536, Y speaks about the reason why H needs to go back to the United States of America, which is for celebrating her daughter’s 29th birthday. H responds to Y by saying “*It’s true. Uh...she will be 29 on Friday*” in turn 537, Y then asks the question immediately “*what kind of path do you like to see her take?*”. This also provides the question that is related to her daughter in turn 538. Thus, the maxim of relevance (Grice, 1975) is observed by the interviewer (host) in this extract when she interviews H. The instance is seen in turn 536 and turn 538.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Lian Zhan (L) and

Jiang Bingkun (J)

This fragment is still discussing the speech of Lian Zhan (L) in Beijing University, but Yang Lan (Y) concentrates on Jiang Bingkun's (J) comments to Lian Zhan.

Extract 12

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
564	Y	有人说啊，连战先生这一次的表现呢，突破了他过去以往的这个形象的模式呵，表现出非常亲和和有魅力，还甚至幽默的这一面啊，人看上去也比平时要年轻几岁，您觉得是什么样造成了这种人的精神面貌的不同？(Someone said that the performance by Mr. Lian Zhan, is breaking his past image of the style, he is showing the most intimate and charming, even the aspect of humor, and he looks younger than usual. Do you know what caused the differences in the mental outlook?)
565	J	其实他平常就是这个样子。平常在台湾，你看他任何场合的演讲，那个内容都是相当精彩，而且完全不看稿子。嗯...他平常都是我们交给他稿子之后，一个晚上看完，第二天完全背出来，嗯...这个我们做不到。这个是他的特异的一个...一个...一个天分啊。那另外一个方面，他的个性是很敦厚的，所以他待人就是这样的客客气气，也没有官架，这种威权那种官架。那么只是他当然不会作秀，在台湾选举就要靠...靠作秀，他不喜欢作秀。但是真正你让他在所有的人当中堪称为政治家的，有学养，有历练，有内容的，恐怕只有他一位。(Actually, he is usual like this. Usually in Taiwan, the content is pretty wonderful whatever you can see in any occasions of speech given without manuscript. Uh...we gave him the manuscript a common practice, he read it the whole night and recited it the next day, uh...we cannot do it. This is an...an...an excellent natural gift he has. And then, the other aspect is that his personal character is very honest and sincere, he is extremely polite to others without any superior airs of an official like authoritarian and official stand. He just couldn't do the show off, elections in Taiwan depend on...depend on the show, he doesn't like to show. But if it lets you choose only one politician who is educated,

		<i>experienced, and contented, I am afraid the only one is he.)</i>
566	Y	<i>那您觉得他这次有没有超常发挥? 呵呵... (Do you think he has fulfilled with excellence? eh-heh-heh...)</i>
567	J	<i>嗯...他是平常心, 我相信是平常心。不过这一次他特别有准备, 跟过去我们替他做准备不一样, 他自己来准备的。 (Uh...he is the normal heart; I believe that is the normal heart. But, he is a specially ready for this time, it is different from before when we prepared for him, he did all the preparation himself.)</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

J is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 12, Y questions J about the speech of Mr. Lian Zhan (the chairman of Chinese Kuomintang), the detailed information such as breaking his past image of the style. The reference is made to the recent speech which shows the most intimate, charming and humor as part of Mr. Lian Zhan. This can be seen in turn 564. The question “*Do you think what cause the differences of mental outlook?*” is asked immediately in turn 564. In turn 565, J describes the image of Mr. Lian Zhan, it includes his personality, excellence, kindness, and so on. Obviously, Y asks the question that is also related to the speech of Mr. Lian Zhan, who is given an excellent speech, in turn 566. This extract shows Y observes the maxim of relevance (Grice, 1975) clearly in turn 566.

4.2.1.4 The Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner: the information should be avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity, be brief and orderly (Grice, 1975). The extracts are provided to show the interviewer (host) observes the maxim of manner.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Zhou Xun (Z)

The description of the role of ‘Xiuhe’ is illustrated below. Zhou Xun acted this role in the famous drama ‘*Ju Zi Hong Le*’ in 2002.

Extract 13

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
154	Z	因为当演员其实是,有些时候是要去破坏自己的。对,因为你不破坏自己,你要是特别坚持,特别主观的话,就是你永远演的就是自己。对,秀禾其实某种程度上,跟我的性格有一点那个背离,因为她很听话... (Because as an actress, actually is... sometimes, you had to destroy yourself. Well... because if you don't want to destroy yourself, especially to persist, to subject, you always play yourself. Well... actually Xiuhe was deviated from my characteristic, because she was very obedient...)
155	Y	很压抑... (Very oppressive...)
156	Z	对,很压抑,然后可能是那个时候,我觉得是在破坏破坏破坏,就是说她一直要那个进来进来进来,就是我是这样的。呵呵... (Yeah, very oppressive, perhaps in that time, I supposed it was destroying... it was like she wanted to come in...I am like that.... eh-heh-heh...)
157	Y	呵呵... (eh-heh-heh...)

Key: Y is the interviewer

Z is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 13, they are discussing about the role of ‘Xiuhe’ in turn 154. Z is describing the role which deviates from her personal characteristic, the reason for being very obedient. In turn 155, Y, as a listener, gives the feedback “*Very oppressive...*” to conclude the personality of ‘Xiuhe’. It is brief, but also to avoid unnecessary prolongation. The maxim of manner (Grice, 1975) is observed in turn 155 by Y. At the same time, in turn 156, Z’s response is to

agree with Y's conclusion.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Michael Phelps (P)

In this segment, Yang Lan (Y) and Phelps (P) are talking about gold medals. As the interviewer (host), Y wants to know what thing is beyond winning gold medals for P.

Extract 14

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
258	Y	<i>What is beyond winning gold medals? I mean at Athens for example, you could have one ... maybe could have won more medals, if you didn't insist in competing with Ian Thorpe in the free-style.</i>
259	P	<i>I... the one thing I love... I love racing the best, I love racing the best people in the world, and you know, in the term free-style, in the best persons or the fastest persons in that event, and I want to race them, I never race them in free-style event, never, something I want to do...</i>
260	Y	<i>So that's something beyond the gold medals.</i>
261	P	<i>It's this... it's this me... want to race the best.</i>
262	Y	<i>Uh... That's the well spirit of the Olympics I guess.</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

P is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In the extract 14, the question about “*What is beyond winning gold medals?*” is posed by Y in turn 258. The question concentrates on the thing that is asked, which appears to say that racing is more important than being champions. However, Y makes the reference about the example of the Olympics at Athens in turn 258, Y then asks about competing with Ian Thorpe in terms of free-style. The goal of this conversation is to know why Phelps insisted on competing with Ian Thorpe in Athens' Olympic Games, when P lost the gold

medal to Ian Thorpe. From this question, it can be seen that the structure is orderly. The maxim of manner (Grice, 1975) is observed by Y in turn 258.

In the same extract, the responses given by P, “...*I never race them in free-style event, never something I want to do...*” in turn 259, is given in relation to the question of why he wants to compete with Ian Thorpe, even though he lost the gold medal. Nonetheless, P does not indicate directly which things are beyond the gold medals. Hence, after the response in turn 259, Y concludes “*So that’s something beyond the gold medals*” to confirm the issue in turn 260. Here, Y applies the maxim of manner.

Although P wants to express something in relation to his desire to race the best in turn 261, Y responds, “Uh... *That’s the well spirit of the Olympics...*” as a way to end this conversation, it as seen in turn 262. Obviously, the interviewer (host) observes the maxim of manner (Grice, 1975) in turn 262.

All in all, six episodes are drawn from different interviewees (guests), involving the native-English speakers and native-Chinese speakers to be used as illustrations. In all these extracts/episodes, it is not difficult to see that Yang Lan (Y) (host) observes the maxim of relevance in Grice’s (1975) Cooperative Principle frequently in her interview. However, her application depends on the particularity of the TV talk show, i.e. who the interviewees are Yang Lan has shown in the extracts provided. It can thus be seen that, the maxim of relevance is particularly important throughout the whole conversation. Nonetheless, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, and the maxim of manner also are implemented where necessary and required.

4.2.2 The Repair Strategies observed by interviewer (host) when the interviewee (guest) flouts or violates Grice's (1975) four Maxims

According to the whole data collection, it is found that the interviewees (guests) either flout or violate the four maxims (Grice, 1975) sometimes during the interview. Hull (2001) points out that repair strategies are behaviors often implemented by the respective speakers so as to repair the conversation when it breaks down. The main function of the repair strategies is to reduce misunderstandings in communication (Murray, 2009). This section begins by focusing on the data which are observed to be repair strategies used by the interviewer (host) when the interviewees (guests) flout or violate the four maxims. The types of repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) identified have been discussed in chapter 2 and chapter 3. The three types of repair strategies detected in this study are:

- a) Understanding check
- b) Request for explanation
- c) (partial) repeat

4.2.2.1 Understanding check

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

This fragment is talking about Nicole Kidman's (N) personal life, it includes her Hollywood career, and some pressure on N when she married with Tom Cruise.

Extract 15

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
24	Y	<i>Whether you were prepared or not? Uh...in truth of tabloid... uh...all of the sudden surrounded you, and for some years, uh...those tabloids portrayed you as...you know...someone's girlfriend and someone's wife who wanted to have a short cut in this Hollywood career, uh... and also, you know they portrayed you as a girl with ambition. Was there a kind of pressure on you? Did you care?</i>
25	N	<i>I was then, I wasn't aware that, to be honest, I was set falling in love and I wanted a baby, that was to be someone, to be a wife, and wanna to be a mother. eh-heh-heh... and I everything else, was you know... I got to work, I got to work, but it wasn't really a driving force that time of my life of all, because I wanna... uh...I don't know, at my very early age, I wanted to have a child, so...that was part of meeting what I thought was my life partner and...</i>
26	Y	<i>So you didn't really care?</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

N is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 15, Y questions three aspects of N's life, which are "whether you were prepared or not?", "Was that a kind of pressure on you?" and "Did you care?". These can be seen in turn 24. However, in turn 25, N begins to talk about how she yearns for a baby, and how she wants to be someone's wife and to be a mother. Looking at N's responses, it is clear that she does not answer the three aspects of the question by Y directly. The information N gives is less informative than is required, however, her utterance shows that N has no ambition to go to Hollywood, she just wants to have a child and starts a family with Tom Cruise. The hidden meaning here is that N does not care about anything at all, and also has no pressure, N is very much in love with Tom as shown in turn 25. It is obvious that N flouts the maxim of quantity

(Grice, 1975), thus, in turn 26, Y reacts by asking, “*So you didn’t really care?*” in order to confirm N’s answer. This shows that Y is trying to use the one type of repair strategies called “understanding check” to realize the hidden meaning behind the N’s utterances aptly.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Hillary Clinton (H)

This fragment shows that the economic issue that whether China should further invest into American treasury bonds. As the interviewee (host), Hillary (H) confirms that the Chinese government and the central bank are making a very smart decision by investing in American treasury bonds.

Extract 16		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
528	Y	<i>Do you think that China should further invest into American treasury bonds? Because there is a debate here, uh...with unclear future, we should stop buying more.</i>
529	H	<i>I certainly do think that the Chinese government and the central bank here in China are making a very smart decision by continuing to invest in treasury bonds for two reasons. Uh...first, because it's a good investment. It's a safe investment. Uh...even despite the economic challenges sweeping over the world, uh...the United States has a well-deserved financial stability reputation. And secondly, because our economies are so intertwined. The Chinese know that, in order to start exporting again to its biggest market, namely, the United States, the United States has to take some very drastic measures with this stimulus package, which means we have to incur more debt. Uh...It would not be in China's interest if we were unable to get our economy moving again. So, by continuing to support American treasury instruments, uh...the Chinese are recognizing our interconnection. We are truly going to rise or fall together. We are in the same boat. And, thankfully, we are rowing in the same direction, toward landfall.</i>
530	Y	<i>Okay, so have to keep rowing.</i>

531	H	Yes.
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Key: Y is the interviewer

H is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 16, the two speakers (Y and H) are conversing about whether China should further invest into American treasury bonds or not, as can be seen in turn 528. However, in turn 529, H responds with a lot of words to elaborate on her answer. By right, H should have given the minimal response “*Yes, I think so.*” or “*No, I don’t think so.*” directly. In H’s utterance, she emphasizes “smart decision” is a good investment and a safe investment, H also says that China and America are in the “same boat”, that is, the implicature is to continue to the further invest into American treasury bonds, and to benefit with China. The maxim of quantity (Grice, 1975) is seen to be flouted by the interviewee (guest), H. In turn 530, Y then says briefly “*Okay, so have to keep rowing*” as a way to confirm with H. In this situation, Y uses the “understanding check” repair strategy to check with the correct meaning to H. In response, H answers “*Yes*” as verification.

4.2.2.2 Request for explanation

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Zhou Xun (Z)

This fragment is between Yang Lan (Y) and Zhou Xun (Z), They are talking about “betray”. However, at the beginning of the conversation, Y asks Z if someone does bull her when she was in the anonymity period.

Extract 17

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
172	Y	当你还是在籍籍无名的时候，有没有被，感觉到被人欺负了？(When you were in the anonymity of time, did you have the feeling of being bullied by others?)
173	Z	比如说我很... 很不喜欢的一个状况是背叛，不是说那个爱情上的背叛，或者是友情上的。(For example I am... I don't like such condition as to be betrayed, it's not to say that it is love or friendship.)
174	Y	是什么样的背叛呢？(What kind of betrayal then?)
175	Z	承诺没有啊，对，就是那个说好了，就是说好了去做这个事嘛。因为我是很相信人的一个人。(There is no promise, well, it means that, if one says to do the things, then you have to do. Because I'm a person who believes others absolutely.)

Key: Y is the interviewer

Z is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 17, the question is initiated by Y in turn 172. Y is asking Z about the feeling of being bullied by others, in turn 173, Z responds that she does not like being betrayed by lovers or friends. The hidden meaning here is that Z has experienced some problem such as betrayal. Z does not answer directly but her utterance instead is an example. Otherwise, Z also flouts the maxim of quantity (Grice, 1975). Y, as a bilingual host, understands her meaning, and she uses repair strategy “request for explanation”, in order to find out more information about the ‘betrayal’ mentioned by Z. This helped the audience to understand the interview better.

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Lin Dan (L)

This fragment is talking about Lin Dan (L) was expelled before, Y then wants to L explain the reasons to audience in the interview.

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
436	Y	那时候具体为了什么样的事情被开除? 开除是个很严重的惩罚. (What specific thing led you to be expelled at that time? To be expelled is a very serious punishment.)
437	L	非常严重, 非常严重。让我去参加亚洲锦标赛, 在缅甸的仰光, 不但输了, 而且当时中国代表团都比较讲究精神面貌, 球输了, 精神面貌也不好, 就是比较... (Very serious, very serious. I joined the Asian Championship in Yangon Burma, not only the competition was lost, but my the mental outlook was also not good, because, the Chinese delegation paid more attention to the mental outlook, it was difficult for me...)
438	Y	怎么了呢? (What happened?)
439	L	比如说在比赛场上, 根本就看不出是一个年轻的运动员的那种冲劲。遇到困难以后, 就是当自己今天打的不好, 对手打的又很好, 就稀里哗啦, 就马上就输下来了。 (For example in the field, it was hard to see the kind of momentum from a younger athlete would perform. If I met trouble, and was not playing well, or my rival played too well, then I would feel as if I had already lost the battle.)

Key: Y is the interviewer

L is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 18, Y and L are talking about the specific thing which led L to be expelled from his team at that time. This is seen in turn 436. Y wants to know what the thing that caused L to be expelled was. In turn 437, L just says that it is very serious. Here the information is less informative than is required. Thus,

L violates the maxim of quantity (Grice, 1975). In turn 438, the key word “*What happened?*” is initiated by Y to show that she is using repair strategy of “request for explanation”. Y is trying to get more information about L. In turn 439, L gives some examples to enrich his answers.

4.2.2.3 (Partial) repeat

Segment of Interview between Yang Lan (Y) and Nicole Kidman (N)

This fragment is talking about the person who is the first to call Nicole (N) when she is winning the Award.

Extract 19		
Turn	Speaker	Utterance
67	Y	<i>Was it true that he was the first person to call you to congratulate to you after you winning the ...?</i>
68	N	<i>No, I called him.</i>
69	Y	<i>You called him?</i>
70	N	<i>Uh...</i>

Key: Y is the interviewer

N is the interviewee

For a full transcription refer to Appendix I

In extract 19, Yang Lan (Y) wants to confirm with N whether Tom was the first person to call N, when she won the Award. Y forwards the question to N, but N’s utterance indicates that Tom was not the first person to call her. The extra information is given that N called Tom first because she wanted to share the happiness with him. Here, N flouts the maxim of quantity (Grice, 1975), and the extra information which N wants to focus on, and Y surprises about

this news from N, then uses repair strategy “(partial) repeat” to confirm with N in turn 69.

4.2.3 Similarities and differences between Mandarin interviews and English interviews

From the data analysis, it is found that the interviewer (host) Yang Lan observes the four maxims (Grice, 1975) frequently, especially, the maxim of relevance between the Mandarin interviews and English interviews. The communication skills of Yang Lan are good examples for language learners to apply.

However, all the Mandarin and English interviews in the data extracted from ‘Yang Lan One on One’ indicate that Y (host) uses “understanding check” (Cho & Larke, 2010) in the repair strategies more frequently than other repair strategies of request for explanation, (partial) repeat.

4.3 Summary

In this chapter, three sections of data analysis are provided. The analysis shows that, as an interview host, Yang Lan (Y), a bilingual Chinese female host, always observing the four maxims of Grice Cooperative Principle (1975) to conduct her interviews in English and Chinese talk shows. Of these, the maxim of relevance is observed most frequently. Other maxims are sometimes observed in the conversation in order to make the interview smoothly, effectively and efficiently, but not as often as the maxim of relevance. For the repair strategies, proposed by

Cho and Larke (2010) it is focused that ‘understanding check’ is used more frequently.

Chapter five will focus on answering the research questions, limitations, significance of the study, and recommendation for further studies.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the whole research report and to recommend some aspects for further study on discourse analysis in the mass media, especially Chinese TV talk shows. This chapter is divided into two parts:

- a) Summary
- b) Recommendation

The first section reiterates the main objective of this study, statement of the problem, significance, scope of this study and methodology implemented to accomplish the data analysis. A summary of the findings are explained.

The second section mentions the limitations of this research and recommendations for further study on Chinese TV talk shows. The contents concentrate on “limitation of samples”, “limitation in occupation of interviews” and “limitation of data analysis”. All limitations are described in detail. Via the proposed limitations, future study should become more authoritative and abundant.

5.2 Summary

In China, Mandarin/Chinese is the basic language used in the daily life of the citizens. Despite this, misunderstandings still occur and yet most of us are seldom aware what generates such misunderstandings and if so, what repair strategies can

be used to offset the situation. This study focuses on the communication strategies of a Chinese TV talk show, the interviewer (host) is able to illustrate to how does a bilingual Chinese host observes Grice's (1975) four maxims in her interviews and what repair strategy occurs when Grice's maxims is flouted or violated by the interviewees (guests). For instance, the four maxims of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle are observed in order to see if the interviewees (guests) flout or violate *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner* during her interviews with guests, and how the interviewer (host) resolves these problems. Observing these four maxims can demonstrate that the host is professional and acts within her means. She does not go overboard and this sets the position of the host as one who is reliable, trustworthy and straightforward.

The field of this study involves linguistics and the mass media, two frameworks are used as the basis in this research. One is Grice's Cooperative Principle and its four maxims (Grice, 1975), i.e. *the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner*. Another is the repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010). According to the above theoretical notions, data are extracted from an archive webpage, transcribed verbatim and then analyzed.

This study uses a qualitative research design. Data is natural occurring and spontaneous, which is adapted from the Chinese TV talk show "Yang Lan One on One". This research only focuses on six episodes, consisting of guests who are well-known such as Nicole Mary Kidman (Oscar-winning actress), Zhou Xun (Actress winner of The Hong Kong Film Awards), Michael Fred Phelps II (Swimming champion of Olympics), Lin Dan (Badminton champion of Olympics), Hillary Clinton (The secretary of state in the United States of America), Lian Zhan

(The chairman of Chinese Kuomintang) and Jiang Bingkun (Vice president of Chinese Kuomintang). Three kinds of occupations are collected, i.e. actresses, athletes and politicians, and all are representative but limitative.

Each interview section is manually transcribed or translated verbatim. The symbols include overlaps and stops which exist in the transcription and reference is made to the transcription notation provided by Coates & Pichler (2011). In this regard, the six video clips consist of approximately 130 minutes transcription. Parts of the transcription recorded from the video clips are provided in Appendix I.

In this research, the three objectives are showed in Chapter 1 and the three research questions are provided. The study aims specifically to examine if Grice's Cooperative Principle is observed by a bilingual Chinese TV talk show host who interviews in Mandarin and English. This study also aims to investigate the various repair strategies which are used by the interviewer (host) when the interviewee (guest) flouts or violates the four maxims (Grice, 1975). Additionally, this study also aims to compare and contrast the similarities and differences of Grice's (1975) four maxims as observed by the interviewer in Mandarin and English. These aims enable the researcher to establish the topic of investigation for the whole study, and to ensure how the research questions should be investigated.

The first research question "How does the bilingual interviewer (host) observe the four Maxims, i.e. *the maxim of quantity*, *the maxim of quality*, *the maxim of relevance* and *the maxim of manner* of Cooperative Principle characterized by Grice (1975) in a Chinese TV Talk Show?" looks at whether or not the interviewer (host) observes the four maxims of Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle in her TV talk

show ‘Yang Lan One on One’, and how she observes them. The first findings set of addresses that. As an interview host, Yang Lan always observes the four maxims of Grice Cooperative Principle (1975) to conduct her Mandarin and English interviews. However, the maxim of relevance is used most and frequently.

The second research question, “Do interviewees (guests) in the Chinese TV Talk Show flout or violate the four Maxims in Cooperative Principle as suggested by Grice (1975)? If so, how does the interviewer (host) use the repair strategy to overcome this?” concentrates on the repair strategies (Cho & Larke, 2010) and its types. Certainly, all the interviewees (guests) flout or violate the Grice’s four maxims (1975) during the interview at some point. The findings reveal that three repair strategies ‘understanding check’, ‘request for explanation’, and ‘(partial) repeat’ listed by Cho and Larke (2010) are used in Yang Lan’s (host) interviews. Yang Lan also uses “understanding check” (Cho & Larke, 2010) in the repair strategies more frequently. All explanations are provided in chapter 4.

As mentioned, the similarities and differences between Mandarin and English interviews will also be discussed. Yang Lan (host) interviews native-Mandarin speakers (guests) or native-English speakers (guests) by observing the four maxims (Grice, 1975) to conduct her TV talk show. She uses Grice’s (1975) Cooperative Principle to control the talk show ‘Yang Lan One on One’ with different interviewees (hosts) in order to make the whole interview flow smoothly. Findings show that Yang Lan employs similar communication strategies to deal with the interviewees. Thus, there is no difference in how the bilingual Chinese TV talk show host conducts her interviews.

5.3 Recommendations

The conclusions of this study advise three recommendations. With the current research, the first limitation is regard to the samples, which is based on only six samples from the famous Chinese TV talk show “Yang Lan One on One” to discourse analysis. The small samples are not adequate to support statistics for comprehensive results or findings, hence, the findings cannot be generalized. The further study should be selected more samples, so as to discourse analysis comprehensively.

The second recommendation regards the limitation in occupation of interviewees. This research investigates the similarities and differences between the Mandarin and English interviews when interviewer (host) observes four maxims (Grice, 1975) in Cooperative Principle. Owing to the three occupations of the interviewees (guests), there are two actresses, two athletes and two politicians; it is hereby acknowledged their three occupations are not representative of all careers.

Moreover, each interviewee (guest) also has their own speech styles and different reactions in particular contexts. Thus, it is possible that not all people react in the same way. Perhaps, different interviewers from different occupations tend to the different repair strategies when interviewees (guests) flout or violate the four maxims, hence, the findings of this research cannot be generalized. For further study, it should be related to diversity of interviewees’ occupations, such as merchants, writers, directors, hosts, and so on.

The last but not the least is the third recommendation which points towards data analysis. It is recommended that all data use discourse analysis which focus on Grice's (1975) four maxims as the model in order to interpret the larger meaning of the utterances. Even repair strategies are also used in the analysis. It is also noted that since each research is generated from the individual's research experience, knowledge and worldview, some portions of the analysis may contain the author's subjectivity. From this point, further research should try to reduce the subjectivity of authors, and make the study more objective.

This research has showed that the current situation in Chinese TV talk shows can alternate between Mandarin/Chinese and English. It focuses on the communication skills of Grice's four maxims and repair strategies. From the results of this study, the interviewer (host) is seen to possess the ability to conduct two languages (Mandarin and English) in her interviews. At the same time, "Yang Lan One on One" is a good source to help English language learners to improve their own communication skills, to reduce the misunderstanding when they are in conversation. The researcher hopes this field of research can be enriched in the future by other researchers.

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APPENDIX I

PARTS OF TRANSCRIPTION

Oscar-winning actress

Nicole Mary Kidman (N)

Interview with Yan Lan One on One (Y)

Dragon TV of China

Duration: 22:36mins

- 1 Y: Being a shy and sometimes... self...self-conscious teenager, uh...how sure were you that you really wanted to be an actress, because you turn down the modeling contract from Paris, and the age 14... [eh-heh-heh...]
- 2 N: God... you know my history. [eh-heh-heh...]
- 3 Y: So, what were through your minds at that time?
- 4 N: Well, at that particular time I want to be a lawyer...
- 5 Y: Oh... really?
- 6 N: Both of my parents are academics, so there is a lot of emphasis on getting your degree and education as a woman, and... uh... so, that was a way, that was stirring me, also at that particular time, in Australia that wasn't really a film industrial be can support a whole career, so wasn't something it was say a little girl, oh, I can't be an actress as work on my life.
- 7 Y: But you couldn't at school at 16... [it was also young.../
- 8 N: //Oh...|I'm.../ Yes, but I had to the bargain with my parents, was that I continue join in my... uh...my studies by correspondence, so I quit going to school, but I didn't quit studying.
- 9 Y: That's acting a kind of free in force for you as teenager?
- 10 N: No, I think it was an exploration, it was something like I got to go, and explore I suppose the things will going on my head, and I was observed these wonderful characters, and I think that's extremely education in self. Uh...study in this player to understand human psychology.
- 11 Y: What was your anticipation of Hollywood at that time?
- 12 N: I knew, I've become a very well-known in my country in Australia. And that's a lot of... uh...pressure I suppose only to...to go to America, and see...you know...give me a job, eh-heh-heh... uh...so a lot of... was expectation, I had film called 'Dead Calm' which was the film I did Australia, it was a big... a big film for me. And that was really broad me to states, and that was Tom saw it, and that's why he request me to coming the 'Days of Thunder'.
- 13 Y: Do you still remember the first time you... you are on that red carpet to attend Oscars?
- 14 N: Oh...(2 seconds) yeah, when I...(2 seconds)
- 15 Y: Was that intimidating in the certain way to you?
- 16 N: Yeah, only I was there with my... |uh... /
- 17 Y: |Tom/
- 18 N: //My husband to be at that time, so...
- 19 Y: With all the attention from the world.
- 20 N: I wanna to be that for him, uh... and he wants me there for him. [eh-heh-heh...] so, that... |I feel slightly.../ was slightly uncomfortable.
- 21 Y: [eh-heh-heh...]
|Would you feel.../
- 22 N: Because you said go I'm not here on my own.
- 23 N: It's I'm here as some a partner and for you, so just want stand background and not attract attention, so I was quiet. eh-heh-heh...

- 24 Y: Whether you were prepared or not? Uh...in truth of tabloid... uh...all of the sudden surrounded you, and for some years, uh...those tabloids portrayed you as...you know...someone's girlfriend and someone's wife who wanted to have a short cut in this Hollywood career, uh... and also, you know the portrayed you as a girl with ambition. Was that kind of pressure to you? Did you care?
- 25 N: I was then, I wasn't aware that, to be honest, I was set falling in love and I wanted a baby, that was to be someone, to be a wife, and wanna to be a mother. eh-heh-heh... and I everything else, was you know... I got to work, I got to work, but it wasn't really a driving for set that time of my life all, because I wanna... uh...I don't know, at my very early age, I wanted to have a child, so...that was part of meeting what I thought was my life partner and...
- 26 Y: So you didn't really care?
- 27 N: I'm...I wanna to have a creative expression, but I knew I can find that it's through writing, and when I was a time, oh, gosh... will be great, have a great role I loaded going, but I got to leave through him as well, because I was some set watching him do major some work, and work with ... you know, the great directors of the world. So I was rounded, and I was very satisfied.
- 28 Y: Do you think that for certain time beauty was kind of your down side of the career? You know... people always want... you know...Nicole to come to play this very sexy, beautiful woman, but not some substantial roles.
- 29 N: I'm going never analysis them to be honest. No, I wasn't something but I focus you know... I just tell other, I had other things that were important to me. So, I never really thought about... all right, I 'Batman' because it's convenient, you know... I did some because we had a promise to each other that was never be separate for two weeks...more than two weeks, so I miss a past a lot of great roles, for the settle my marriage. You know... that was fine, that was what... that was my choice.
- 30 Y: But at the same time, you have...you had this owning in side own heart to play some more substantial roles, right?
- 31 N: I wanna to do work that... that would make me proud, not ashamed, but if I got the chance to do that work, I didn't know I mean I was period time when I was... you know, I just said of this is what my destiny, this is obviously what I've chosen now, and this is what can to be.
- 32 Y: But you had extruded performance in the movie 'To Die For'.
- 33 N: Because, that was at a time when Tom was having break, and because move the family to Toronto, and was only would be 7 weeks show, eh-heh-heh... and that's why I did, and I love to the script, I thought the script... but at the same time, if... if it being a long photography and being a wrong time, I wouldn't done it, you know... it's quite strange things, and... but we moved... uh... our daughter and Tom, and all of these, we've moved to Toronto, we've there for 7 weeks, and I said to got this secretive film we thought, who knows how is turn out, we've heard the studio there wasn't very good...
- 34 Y: [Why?] [Why you...]
- 35 N: [and...] I don't know... [There was...]...There was a testing and never done it... people don't like it, and so... I just thought, oh, well... that was... you know, I'd hope to would be good, but let it go.
- 36 N: I even remember when I got expectant that Cannes film, that's well, oh, I can't go, because they are bull it, they are bull it. So, eh-heh-heh... and they said, "No, they like the film, you should come, you should come. What I thought when relock termly, and we won't making believe and people will...eh-heh-heh... that they reaction with good and suddenly... uh...it was sudden of while, people in graced, in graced role, and I was offered a lot of other opportunities.

37 Y: Do you have mixed feelings towards Kubrick's 'Eyes Wide Shut'?

38 N: No...

39 Y: Because it was like a movie a faith, and betrayal and suspicion, uh...in a relationship, uh...

40 N: Oh, no...no... that was one of the shining moment of I think, my life, I don't know with Tom as well. And we got to work with Stanley, we got to being a strange set of Kubrick's barble, //for a [long period time...]

41 Y: // Yeah... [A long strange movie]

42 N: It was strange, wonderful, I mean I'm... I really think it's... uh... quite profound, so... no...no... I mean, life has got many tool statins, you know... so I don't... I don't think it called happen what would be, what should be in meaning creatively, when you devote to something, when you devote to, you'll know what you're doing.

43 Y: But, did he kind of noticed certain crises or certain problems in your relationship is try to explore that?

44 N: No...

45 Y: // ...in certain way? No? eh-heh-heh...

46 N: I wasn't crisis; I think that's the media kind of try to find reasons for things. No, no... we were very very happy, and very souled.

47 Y: But there was only one year before the divorce, and separation...

48 N: Oh, no, it's longer than that.

49 Y: Uh... the movie took 3 years, |but when it was released was like one year. /

50 N: |Yeah, we were together.../ Yeah, but that's the movie it was like a year and a half after which finished making it. So, it was many years before the divorce.

51 Y: So that time, you still... you didn't feel anything wrong with the relationship?

52 N: No...

53 Y: Not at all?

54 N: No.

55 Y: Was that the blow to you that you decided to separate from each other?

56 N: I mean I think you always to the people that you love and when you have children together, and... and you protect your family, whether it's still exists, whether it's... I'm... whether a family that now it was divorce, though you always...you always... I think that's own private.

57 Y: But, it seems to be very hard time for you, because you had the divorce, and you were not recovered from injuring, that you suffered from 'Moulin Rouge', and you had the miscarriage, what became the rescue in power? What could you through that time?

58 N: I have no idea, eh-heh-heh... my children. I think when you have children; you have a reason to be in the world.

59 Y: Uh... how about acting?

60 N: No, // I [don't want...] [eh-heh-heh...]

61 Y: // No? [Acting is...] nothing to do with it? [eh-heh-heh...]

62 N: I'd love to say that it did, but it's not.

63 Y: you were said that you marriage with Tom Cruise defined you more strongly than your career in those years, why did you say that, in what way did he influence you?

64 N: Uh...I was 22 when I met him, and I married him...

65 Y: //you grew up in your marriage.

66 N: ...as we were together 11 years, so I grow.

67 Y: Was it true that he was the first person to call you to congratulate to you after you winning the ...?

68 N: No, I called him.
69 Y: You called him?
70 N: Uh...
71 Y: After the Oscars...
72 N: Uh... when he with our son in New Zealand, so I called Tom and Connor, and Bella I with together, uh... so we called.
73 Y: Okay.
74 N: Because our son Connor was too young to come to the Oscars, he was still a baby, [eh-heh-heh...]
75 Y: [eh-heh-heh...]
76 N: Uh... I actually never regret about the decision which I had meet my audiences, because some... uh...you know, I just... I just thought will be to warming for him, but now I wish he will be sitting there, so...
77 Y: Did you mean something special for you to call Tom to tell him the news yourself?
78 N: Uh... I ...you know that's too personal. [eh-heh-heh...]
79 Y: Uh... I am sorry. [eh-heh-heh...]
80 Y: I happen to interview Anthony Minghella few months ago, and we are talking about this logic between one kiss and few years of waiting, did you find this convincing... to you?
81 N: Wow, to me?
82 Y: Yeah.
83 N: eh-heh-heh... I mean I have that I suppose I'm deeply romantic, some like... uh...believing, waiting, patients, and... uh...you know, good things were waiting for.
84 N: And in way which you can... uh...has some existing in your head, and can take on a hold a different life and meaning in your... in your mind, a little that's actually reality or fantasy, who knows, but... but I think it's definitely people who know what was waiting for.
85 Y: Uh... that was in your post marital years...
86 N: Yes...
87 Y: In the suffering you the failed of marriage, at that time, did you still believe in, you know, true love someone lifelong so made things like that and every girl wants to believe...
88 N: Yeah... yeah...that was something I did not give up, did I think that I was going to be... I would find that again, uh... I think, I hoped...
89 N: ...deep down I hoped, but I certainly wasn't ready, I mean, for me, I don't... you know, I think that you have to the carefully share your life, with your carefully give your heart to, so you want step carefully into things...
90 Y: Step carefully...
91 N: Yeah...
92 Y: But once you... you get into the new relationship, you still throw yourself into without reservation, is that true?
93 N: Uh...
94 Y: Or you will more cautious...
95 N: No, I will probably more so...

The actress winner of The Hong Kong Film Awards
Zhou Xun (Z)
Interview with Yan Lan One on One (Y)
Dragon TV of China
Duration: 23:01mins

- 168 Y: 一般小时候乖的都叛逆都特别厉害... (Generally speaking, when you were well-behaved in your childhood, you rebelled very strong...)
- 169 Z: 对... (Yeah...)
- 170 Y: 你被人欺负过吗? (Did you bullied by others?)
- 171 Z: 不算是欺负吧。(It didn't bully.)
- 172 Y: 当你还是在籍籍无名的时候, 有没有被, 感觉到被人欺负了? (When you were in the anonymity of time, did you have the feeling of being bullied by others?)
- 173 Z: 比如说我很... 很不喜欢的一个状况是背叛, 不是说那个爱情上的背叛, 或者是友情上的。(For example I am... I don't like such condition as to be betray, it's not to say that it is love or friendship.)
- 174 Y: 是什么样的背叛呢? (What's the kind of betrayal then?)
- 175 Z: 承诺没有啊, 对, 就是那个说好了, 就是说好了去做这个事嘛。因为我是很相信人的一个人。(There is no promise, well, it means that, if one says to do the things, then you have to do. Because I'm a person who is believe others absolutely.)
- 176 Y: 但我看到也说, 你也有过打长途电话回去, 然后就是一个劲地叫爸爸, 却什么都不说的时候。(But I heard that, you have been called back with long distance, and said nothing but called daddy, daddy...)
- 177 Z: 对, 对... (Yeah, yeah...)
- 178 Y: 这也是你独特的表达方式吗? (Is this your particular way of expression?)
- 179 Z: 可能是这么多年来的一个感觉, 对, 那天就是这样了, 就打电话。对, 那天我记得, 我一直在叫爸爸, 爸爸... 然后就哭, 爸爸问, 怎么了? 没事, 没事... (Maybe it was a feeling from so many years, well, that is, I called. Yeah, I remembered that day, I called daddy, daddy... all the time, and cried, my father asked, what happened? I said nothing, nothing...)
- 180 Y: 你觉得你最要强的时候是什么时候? (What time did you think you want to be the strongest?)
- 181 Z: 就是说, 不允许自己是那个不强的, 我不知道该怎么说, 就是说一定是立在那儿的。对, 然后最脆弱的就是面对情感。(That is to say, I don't allow myself to be weak; I don't know how to say, it means that I must stand in there. Well, and then the most vulnerable is the face of emotion.)
- 182 Y: 在这个爱情方面, 我觉得, 你倒是有一种那个曾国藩的精神, 叫屡败屡战的那种。呵呵...好像每一次我觉得你都非常地投入哈...(On the aspect of love, I think, you have such a spirit like Zeng Guofan, which is called repeatedly fought and repeatedly defeated. eh-heh-heh... I think you are throwing yourself into love, as if every time...)
- 183 Z: 我觉得其实也不是败的问题, 对, 就是因为...嗯...分开了, 这个没有败或者是胜, 就是在一起, 在一起就是一个过程。(I think this is not the problem of failure, well, it's because... uh...to separate, there is neither failure nor victory, just a process of were together.)

The secretary of state in United States of America
Hillary Rodham Clinton (H)
Interview with Yan Lan One on One (Y)
Dragon TV of China
Duration: 43:32mins

- 524 Y: Uh...you quoted Chinese story 'tong zhou gong ji', which means, "We are in the same boat" to tackle economic crisis.
- 525 H: Yes.
- 526 Y: Yet at the same time, the "Buy American" rhetoric triggered another round of fear of protectionism. How would the U.S. government reconcile the international responsibility with the demand of domestic constituencies?
- 527 H: Well, President Obama was very quick to act, and to make clear that we are not going to engage in protectionism. And, with respect to the provision that was in the stimulus package, it... uh...must be compliant with our international agreements. Uh...we know that a round of protectionism is not in America's interests. Uh...it's important that we work with countries like China, and others, uh... to establish a framework for renewed economic growth and prosperity. Uh...we also have work to do at home. Not only do we have to stimulate our economy, but we have to be working to enhance our manufacturing base, work on our automobile industry. So we have a lot of internal decision-making that is important to our economic future. And I think China does, too. Mean China is stimulating your economy at the central government level, you are looking to deal with problems like, you know...migrant workers who no longer have jobs. So, we each have our own internal domestic challenges. But we cannot solve those at the expense of generating global growth again, which will benefit both of our people.
- 528 Y: Do you think that China should further invest into American treasury bonds? Because there is a debate here, uh...with unclear future, we should stop buying more.
- 529 H: I certainly do think that the Chinese government and the central bank here in China is making a very smart decision by continuing to invest in treasury bonds for two reasons. Uh...first, because it's a good investment. It's a safe investment. Uh...even despite the economic challenges sweeping over the world, uh...the United States has a well-deserved financial stability reputation. And secondly, because our economies are so intertwined. The Chinese know that, in order to start exporting again to its biggest market, namely, the United States, the United States has to take some very drastic measures with this stimulus package, which means we have to incur more debt. Uh...It would not be in China's interest if we were unable to get our economy moving again. So, by continuing to support American treasury instruments, uh...the Chinese are recognizing our interconnection. We are truly going to rise or fall together. We are in the same boat. And, thankfully, we are rowing in the same direction, toward landfall.
- 530 Y: Okay, so have to keep rowing.
- 531 H: Yes.
- 532 Y: You certainly have your hands full with all sorts of challenges and problems around the world, from Iraq to Gaza Strip, from nuclear proliferation to climate change, and then, of course, the economic crisis. How would you set an achievable target for your term, as secretary of state?
- 533 H: Well...it's true that we have come into office at a time of so many problems, you mentioned a few of the most well-known. I don't know that we can pick and choose. It's one of the reasons why I have advocated the appointment of special

envoys, because I think we need, as they say, all hands on deck. Everyone has to work hard together to try to untangle some of these problems, to look for solutions where possible. So, I...I don't have the luxury of saying, "I will only work on this." I have to be very conscious of everything going on in the world. But I did choose to come, for my first trip to Asia, because I want to send a clear message that the United States is both a trans-Pacific, as well as a trans-Atlantic power, and that much of what we see as the potential... uh...for positive growth and uh...good relations in the 21st century... uh...will come with Asian countries like China.

534 Y: And so you are going back today, right?

535 H: Yes, we have to go back today.

536 Y: And just in time to celebrate your daughter's 29th birthday.

537 H: Uh...It's true. Uh...she will be 29 on Friday. And I am very much looking forward to seeing her for a birthday dinner.

538 Y: So what kind of path do you like to see her take? I know she has been studying health policy and management at Columbia.

539 H: That's right, I think... uh...she is someone who charts her own path, and I am very... uh...impressed and delighted at the choices that she has made. I just, like most mothers, want her to be happy and have a good... good life. And that is really all I wish for her.

540 Y: Does she resemble you in the ways that she does things?

541 H: I think she is a good combination of both her father and me. She has a... uh...very wonderful... you know...personality, and she is a hard worker, and she is a good friend and a caring person. So I'm... I'm just... you know...very happy to be her mother. [eh-heh-heh...]

542 Y: [eh-heh-heh...]

APPENDIX II

Reference to 'Language and Gender' –A Reader, 2nd Edition by Jennifer Coates & Pichler (2011)

A: What are you talking [about?]	Brackets around portions of utterances indicated that the portions bracketed overlap one another.
B: [we are] talking ...	
// yeah...	Double slashes provide an alternative method of marking overlap.
A: papers and stuff/	Brackets around portions of utterances indicate the start of overlap.
B: yes/	
eh-heh-heh...	This symbol marks laughter syllables.
h	Exhalation (e.g. laugh or sigh), single token marks one pulse.