

TITLE PAGE
A LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION TALK SHOW
A CASE STUDY OF NTA KADUNA

BY

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**BEING A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MODERN
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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my beloved father Alhaji Maikano Gori. May your gentle soul rest in peace, and to Abdulrahman Bala wunti, may Almighty Allah guide and protect you always. Ameen

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to make a linguistic analysis of television talk show, a case study of NTA Kaduna with the aim of describing the nature of its dialogue, providing an assessment of it, and exposing the peculiarities therein. It brings to the fore features that have otherwise not been observed in talk show. The usual assumption by discourse analysts is that language used in institutionalized or formal settings is structured and follow the tenets of discourse analysis. As a result, there is a disparity in language use in spontaneous and institutionalized settings. Chapter one focuses on the background to the study. It also presents a brief insight into the case study. It also examines the research problem, aim, scope and limitation as well as the significance of the study. Chapter two looks at literature review, conceptualization of television talk show, history of breakfast talk show and format of breakfast talk show. Chapter three is the data presentation and analysis of the study. Chapter four takes us to a pragmatic insight which forms the basis for arrival at our conclusion. This study observes that language use within the talk show is not fashioned in the usual manner of language use in institutionalized settings. It

recommends that language use in other institutionalized settings should be analyzed as well for their flexibility as it pertains to spontaneity and also of the use of other theoretical genres of Linguistics for the analysis of dialogue as discourse should be considered.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Television is an important medium of communication in the 21st century (Obono and Madu, 2012). It is used for several reasons including information, education, entertainment and persuasion. Unlike other media structures, television has the advantage of utilizing vision for mass communication (Obono and Madu, 2012). This is because it provides the avenue for programming which remains a key instrument for attracting audience and determining the viability of a station and for changing a society (Obono and Madu, 2012).

Television technology is developing rapidly and impacting on diverse strata of the population. It is a socializing agent as information transmitted can easily affect people's (audience) worldview, perception and behavior. It exposes people to opinions that challenge their traditional ethos (Mary, 2010). Television has thus, become a major source of information acquisition, companionship and a relaxation tool as it provides millions with free leisure strategies and opportunities. The advent of television technology has further accelerated the establishment of television stations and programmers in both the developed and less developed countries.

The Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) is one of those television stations established to professionally disseminate information about the sociopolitical and economic development of the Nigerian state and indeed beyond. NTA is owned by the Federal Government. It has the widest reach with stations in all states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory (Folarin, 2005). It is from this angle that NTA Kaduna operates a breakfast talk show which is equally a phone-in-talk show. The NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show is believed to be playing a very important role in engaging the public in constructive debate on various issues such as politics, health, economics, and peace building among others. Such a programme with topical issues affecting the society requires an examination of its operations. It is against this background that this study seeks to examine NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show while focusing on its achievements, prospects and challenges.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Television talk shows are unique as they are not like daily news journalism which pursues facts and balances statements against each other, seeking a clear record of events. A talk show can consist of invited guest insisting on their facts and positions and arguing about the truth. Or it can consist of the presenter encouraging random callers to express themselves on what they have heard on the

programme, or on a particular issue; often talk shows are a mixture of both formats (Brian, 2010).

Unlike other television talk shows, breakfast talk shows are programmes mostly carried out in the morning between 4:00 and 10:00am (Bruce, 2003). Breakfast talk shows express different opinions and in most cases they might be in consonance especially when the goal is to address a problem in the society.

But it is the impact of the programme on the listeners that matters most, not the guests or the personality of the presenter. What is important is how the listeners are affected by what they hear through quality presentation of both the programme and issues. If viewers are engaged and become interested and even excited by what they hear and see, it becomes a measure of success for the programme.

Like other talk shows in the third world, NTA Kaduna breakfast talk shows operates with success while facing a complex and frantic exercise in a network of technical challenges coupled with logic and intellectual presentation of issues and unpredictable human emotions which motivate guests and callers. In between these, the breakfast talk show has to be presented to an audience in an easily understood way and in a short space of time. The study therefore seeks to unearth the achievements, prospects and challenges of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show within the context of the following questions:

- i. How is NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show being operational and administered?
- ii. What is the media content of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show?
- iii. To what extent does NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show provide quality and accessible programme to people of Kaduna state?

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of the study is to examine the operational function of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show by focusing on its achievements, prospects, and challenges. A specific objective of the study includes:

- i. To examine how NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show is being operated and administered.
- ii. To examine the media content of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show,
- iii. To examine the extent NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show provides quality and accessible programme to people of Kaduna state,

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Many studies have been conducted on television and or breakfast talk show, but not much has been written on NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show. Earlier studies focused on the choice of language used in talk shows. These studies analyzed the verbal and non-verbal features of language and the additional meanings they give to the verbal features. Yet, others focused their attention on the function and analysis of the different contributions of participants and the techniques of monitoring a talk show. This study assumed a different dimension.

In its own dynamics, this study provides a paradigmatic shift of attention; it focuses on NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show by providing an impact assessment. To this end, the study will serve both descriptive and prescriptive ends as it will bring to the limelight the operational achievements, prospects and challenges of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show. This way, the study will have a practical effect on the producer and editors of the programme.

In essence however, the study would contribute in forming a body of literature on breakfast television talk shows in Nigeria. It will provide insights to any person and indeed students of languages; theatre arts, mass communication and even sociology who wish to understand the contextual dynamics and operations of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show and its impact on social development in Kaduna state.

More significantly, the study is expected to provoke more future studies on breakfast television talk shows among students and scholars of film, culture, language and literature.

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study specifically focused on the NTA Kaduna Breakfast Talk show: achievements, prospects and challenges. Moreover, other areas and issues relevant to the study would be covered in order to crystallize them in their proper dimension.

However, the study is confronted with a number of limitations which have tended to affect the organization of the study. Theoretically, not much has been written on NTA Kaduna breakfast television talk show. This made the researchers to rely much on the interview method. A study like this requires resources to carryout multiple interviews, focus and group discussions; but not much resource was at the disposal of the researchers. It is equally pertinent to note that a study like this requires time but was not at the disposal of the researchers.

1.5 METHODS AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In substantiating this study, the qualitative approach was employed because it provides the avenue to collect and interpret data meaningfully in ways that reflect contextual reality. In the light of this, the interview method (as a primary

method) and the documentary method were used as techniques in the collection of data.

However, a total of sixty (60) interviewees were interviewed in Kaduna metropolis. Twenty (20) were staff of NTA Kaduna who provided useful information about the operational achievements, prospects and challenges of the breakfast talk show. The remaining forty (40) were drawn out of the audience; some were students, civil servants, police officers and housewives. With regards to the sampling method, the study relied on the random sampling mode given the commonality of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show among the populace of Kaduna.

Moreover, the documentary method employed by the investigator, provided the avenue through which secondary data were collected from textbooks, newspapers, magazines, Journals and the internet. The content method served as the method of analysis in this study.

However, the theory that guides the study is the "social learning theory". This theory as propounded by Albert Bandura (1960) argues that, learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through observation of behavior; learning also occurs through the observation of reward, and punishments, a process known as vicarious reinforcement. The theory expands on traditional behavioral theories, in which behavior is governed solely by

reinforcements, roles of various internal processes in the learning individual. Within this context, Bandura (1960) posits that, learning processes occur in interpersonal contexts.

The theory of social learning is thus, relevant in creating social change through the media. Entertainment-education in the form of breakfast talk shows or soap opera can help viewers learn socially desired behaviours in a positive way from models portrayed in these programmes. The breakfast talk show format allows the creators to incorporate elements that can bring a desired response which can bring forth new ways of thinking and behaving. In the preceding ways, the social learning theory is relevant in understanding NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show.

1.6 NTA KADUNA BREAKFAST TALK SHOW: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show holds within the official complex of NTA Kaduna, a subsidiary of NTA Abuja. NTA Kaduna is a government owned TV channel that provides broadcast and network TV stations and services in Kaduna North, Kaduna Nigeria (Folarin, 2005).

Television broadcasting has since 1954 grown by leaps and bound throughout the Nigerian Federation. Barely a year after the establishment of Western Nigerian Television (WNTV), in the preceding year, Eastern Nigerian Television (ENTV)

now NTA Enugu was established. In 1962, the Northern regional government joined inter-alia in the formation of Radio Kaduna Television (RKTV) from which the F.R.C.N and NTA Kaduna evolved (Hakeem, 2009).

NTA Kaduna was excised from the defunct Broadcasting Corporation of Nigeria (BCNN) which was established by decree No. 21 of 31st March 1962; the decree took effect from April 1st 1976 (Hakeem, 2009). NTA Kaduna is currently located at No. 7 Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna State of Nigeria (Hakeem, 2009).

1.7 DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

- i. NTA Kaduna: Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) Kaduna is a zonal branch of the NTA Abuja situated at No. 7 Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna, Nigeria. It is a government owned channel that provides broadcast and network TV stations and services (Folarin, 2005).
- ii. Breakfast Talk Show: Breakfast talk shows equally known as morning shows or breakfast television shows, is a type of information television program, which broadcasts live in the morning. It is typically scheduled between 6:00 and 10:00am or as early as 4:00am (Brian, 2010). Often hosted by a small team of hosts, it typically targets a combined demography of people getting ready for work and school, and stay at home adults and parents (Brian, 2010)

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter is divided into two parts. The first part deals with review of relevant literature containing the conceptualization of television talk shows, conceptualization of breakfast talk shows, history of breakfast talk shows, and format of breakfast talk shows the second part of the chapter deals with reviewing literature related to our study that is a review of the work of Sinclair and Coulthard (1975), its modification by Disdere Burton (1981) and Michael Stubbs (1983) the literature related to talk shows/interviews in general. The work of Stanton (1996) will be reviewed these.

2.1 TELEVISION TALK SHOW

A talk show or chart show is a television programming genre in which one person or group of people discuss various topics put forth by a talk show host (Roll and Ross, 2005). Usually, guests consist of a group of people who have great experience in relation to whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest discusses their work or area of expertise with a host or co-hosts. A call-in-show takes live phone calls from callers listening at home, in their cars, etc. (Roll and Ross, 2005). Sometimes, guests are already seated but are often introduced and enter from back stage. (TayBarne, Steve Allen,

Opray Winfrey, Kris Aquino, Ellen Degeneres, Howard Stern, Rush Limbaugh and Mosunmola Abudu have hosted notable talk shows in the United States and in many case, the shows have made their hosts famous (Rolt and Ross, 2005).

2.1.1 HISTORY OF TALK SHOWS

The historical background of talk shows is umbilically connected to the United States of America given the advent of television and other communication technologies in the country.

Talk shows have been on broadcast on television since the earliest days of the television medium. Joe Franklin, an American radio and television personality, hosted the first television talk shows. The show began in 1951 on WJZ - TV (later WABC-TV) and moved to WOR-TV (Inter WWOR-TV from 1962 to 1993) (Bruce, 2003).

NBC's "The Tonight Show" is the world's longest running talk show having debuted in 1954 and still ongoing. The show underwent some minor title changes until settling on its current title in 1962, and despite a brief foray into a more news-style programme in 1957 and then reverting the same year, it has remained a talk show. Ireland's "The late show" is the second-longest running talk show in the vision history and the longest running talk show in European having debuted in 1962 (Brian,2010).

Steve Allen was the first of "The Tonight show" which began as a local New York show, being picked up by the NBC network in 1954. It in turn had evolved from his late night radio talk show in Los Angeles. Allen pioneered the format of late night network TV talk show[^], originating such talk shows staples as an opening monologue, celebrity interviews, audience participation, and comedy bits in which cameras .were taken outside the studio, popularity was cemented by second host Jack Paar, who took over after Allen had left and the show had ceased to exist (Brian, 2010).

TV news pioneer Edward R. Murrow hosted a talk show entitled "Small World" in the late 1950s and since then political TV talk shows have predominantly aired on Sunday mornings (Briggs, 2011). Syndicated daily talk shows began to gain more popularity during the mid-1970s and reached their height of popularity with the rise of the tabloid talk shows. Morning talk shows gradually replaced earlier forms of programming; there were a plethora of morning game shows during the 1960s and early to mid 1970s and some stations formerly showed a morning movie in the time slot that many talk shows now occupy .Talk shows have more recently started to appear on Internet Radio. Also, several internet blogs are in talk show format (Briggs, 2011).

2.1.2 TALK SHOWS AND SUB-GENRES

There are several major formats of talk shows (Brickman, 2013). Generally, each subgenre predominates during a specific programming block during the broadcast day. These sub-genres include the following:

Breakfast chat or early morning shows: that generally alternate between news summaries, political coverage, feature stories, celebrity interviews and musical performances

Late morning chat shows: that feature two or more hosts or a celebrity panel, and focus on entertainment and lifestyle features.

Day time Talk Shows: it involves featuring a host, a guest or a panel of guests and a live audience that interacts extensively with the host and guests. These shows may feature celebrities, political commentators or ordinary people who present unusual or controversial topics.

Lifestyle or Self-help program: it generally features a host or hosts who are medical practitioners, therapists or counselors and guests who seek intervention, describe medical or psychological problems, or offer advice

Late night Talk Shows: it features celebrity guests who talk about their work and personal lives as well as their latest films, TV shows, music recordings or other

projects they did like to promote to the public. The hosts are often comedians who open the shows with comedy monologues

Sunday Talk: or political discussion shows are a staple shows feature elected political figures and candidates for office, commentators and journalists (Brickman, 2013).

It should however, be noted that these formats are not absolute (Brocket, 2014). Syndicated "day time" shows may appear overnight in some places and some afternoon program have similar structures to late night talk shows. These formats may vary across different countries. For instance, late night talk shows are especially significant in the United States. Breakfast talk is a staple of British television. The day time talk format has become popular in Latin America as well as in the United States (Brocket, 2014). From the above review, it could be understood that the word "television talk show means a lot of things to a lot of people. It could equally be understood that breakfast talk show[^] is one among the many talk show genres.

2.2 BREAKFAST TALK SHOWS

Breakfast talk shows equally known as morning shows or breakfast television shows, is a type of information television program, which broadcasts live in the morning, typically scheduled between 6:00 and 10:00am, or if it is a local program,

as early as 4:00am (Brian,2010). Often hosted by a small team of hosts, those types of program are typically targeted at the combined demographic of people getting ready for work and school, and stay-at-home adults and parents (Brian, 2010). In the United States of America, the first and longest running national breakfast/morning show on television is "Today", which set the tone for the genre and premiered on 14th January 1952, on NBC in the United States. For the next 60 years, Today was the No. 1 morning program in the ratings for the vast majority of its run and since its start, many other television stations and networks around the world have followed NBC lead, copying that programs' successful format (Brian, 2010).

2.2.1 BREAKFAST TALK SHOWS: FORMAT AND STYLE

Breakfast talk shows are geared towards popular and demographic appeal(Lincoln,2014). The first half of a morning program is typically targeted at those preparing to commute to work with a focus on hard news segments; often featuring updates on major stories that occurred overnight or during the previous day, political news and interviews, reports on business and sport-related headlines, weather forecasts (either on national or regional basis), and traffic reports.

During the early morning hours (generally before 10:00am local time), local anchors will mention the current time, sometimes along with the current

temperature, in various sports during the news cast, while national anchors will mention current time as "XX" minutes after the hour (Lincoln,2014). Later in the program, segments will typically begin to target a dominantly female demography with a focus on "soft news", such as human interest, lifestyle and entertainment stories (Shawn, 2013). Many local or regional morning shows feature field reports highlighting local events and or businesses in addition to those evolving stories that occurred during the overnight or expected to happen in the coming day (Shawn, 2013). Morning program that air across national networks may offer a break for local stations or affiliates to air a brief news update segment during the show, which typically consists of a recap of major local news headlines, along with weather and, in some areas, traffic reports. In the United States, some morning shows also allow local affiliates to incorporate a short local forecast into a national weather segment; a list of forecast for major U.S. Cities are typically shown on affiliates which do not produce a cut in segment (Dwight,2014).

From the review generally, it could be understood that breakfast television talk shows are most aired on television to allow for a specific target groups to view within a specific time. The review reveals that breakfast talk shows are basically carried out in the morning when the target audience or people are awake and preparing to carry on day .to day activities. Breakfast television talk shows are topical in nature and operation involving different areas of interests such as

politics, economy, entertainment, celebrity news among many others. On the whole, breakfast television talk shows serve as a growing medium for reaching out to the enlightened public over burning or contentious issues affecting the society as a whole. Yet, the review reveals that breakfast television talk shows could assume different styles and formats depending on organization, places, issues and logistics.

2.2.2 SINCLAIR AND COULTHARD

This model basically restricts itself to classroom interactions. But because of some modifications, it can be used for other speech event such as "talk - show". There are aspects of this model that are very important to our study. These aspects show the functions of utterances. They call them "Acts". These "Acts" listed by Sinclair are twenty two (22) in number.

Sinclair and Coulthard (1975) categorizes language into three different levels, namely:

- 1 .The non - linguistic
2. The discourse
3. The level of grammar

The non - linguistic level is further subdivided into three ranks. These ranks are course, period and topic. The three ranks of the non - linguistic level provide a structure for the discourse level.

The discourse level consists of four ranks. They are: lesson, transaction, exchange, moves and acts.

The ranks in the discourse level are arranged in a hierarchical structure. This is the highest followed by transaction and so it descends to the move and rank. The lesson consists of one or more transactions, so also the transaction level consists of one or more exchanges. The transaction level comprises "inform", "elicit "direct" transaction. In the exchange rank, it may comprise initiation response and feedback moves are optional. The moves rank consists of the focusing moves. The act rank consists of twenty two (22) acts of which the most important to us are elicitation, reply, acknowledge, market, cue, chock, starter, comment, meta-statement, react, evaluate, nominative, informative and conclusion. All these acts have their functions in analysis of the types undertaken in the present study.

The third level is that of grammar Sinclair and Coulthard identify five ranks. The ranks are sentence, clause, word and morpheme. These ranks like others in the aforementioned levels arranged in a hierarchical order.

Sinclair and Coulthard deliberately concentrate on classroom interactions which like our own program has clear-cut power relations. Just like the interviewers and the interviewees, Sinclair and Coulthard have the teacher and pupil respectively.

This makes it easier for us to adopt the model with the help of its modification by

Disdere Burton (1981). This model is significant and relevant to our study, more especially the aspect of "Acts".

2.2.3 DISDERE BURTON (1981)

Burton insists that with some little modifications, Sinclair and Coulthard's (1975) model can be used in analyzing other speech events such as our (talk - show).

Burton makes some alterations at the transaction exchange, move and act ranks. At the transaction rank, she includes preliminary, opening, challenging, reopening, focusing, framing and supporting moves. At the level of act she classifies acts in groups and introduced additional acts to the Sinclair, Coulthard (1975) acts. The acts she includes are common accusations, excuse, and preface.

The answering and feedback moves in Sinclair and Coulthard's model are substituted in Burton (1981) by supporting and challenging moves respectively. This alteration, gives the participants opportunity to politely disagree or agree with the discourse presupposition.

Burton's exchange rank is an elaboration of Sinclair and Coulthard's exchange of initiation, response and follow-up. In this exchange structure the participant is not given any opportunity to disagree with the other participants. Her exchange comprises framing challenge on issues.

Sinclair and Coulthard's (1975) model with its modification by Disdere Burton (1981) is very important.

2.2.4 MICHAEL STUBBS (1983)

Stubbs in his work on "monitoring classroom talk" considers some communication problems associated with classroom communication. That is the teacher trying to attract and hold the pupils' attention, getting them to talk adequately on a specific topic, getting them to keep quiet and so on. He argues that teachers often try to check pupil's assimilation of what has been taught, correct the pupil's use of language. For example, a teacher asks what will happen to a murderer after standing trials. Then a pupil replies that 'he has a punishment!'. The teacher corrects the pupil's language and says "He is punished".

Stubbs argued that power struggle exists in the classroom between the teacher and the pupils. It goes ahead to say that this power struggle can be checked if some Meta - communicative skills are used. Stubbs (1983:48) defines meta - communication as the "verbal monitoring of speech situation". His concept is close to Goofman's (1964) Meta - communication. Goofman (1964) in Stubbs (1983:48) sees Meta - communication as "an environment of mutual monitoring possibilities". Even though Goofman (1964) does not explicitly state eight kinds of meta-communication. They are attracting or conforming understanding,

summarizing, defining, editing, correcting and specifying topic. These according to Stubbs (1983) help in monitoring the classroom discourse.

These Meta - communicative language are in most cases used by the teacher not to pupils. He says one of the most difficult problems the teachers face is initiating the discussion. He says that various kinds of stress faces is monitory the discussion. He says that various kinds of stress the teacher undergoes have made it very important for him to monitor the classroom discourse relation that exists between the teacher and the pupils. The same relationship exists between the interviewer and the interviewee, the doctor and the patient, the judge and the defender.

2.2.5 NICKY STATION (1996)

Station views interview as "any planned and controlled conversation between two (or more) people with a purpose for at least one of the participants, and during which both speak and listen from time to time" (1996:64). She says that an interview normally consists of questions and responses, even though the main aim is to engage in conversation rather than introduction Stanton insists that a well framed question will make the interviewees feel at ease without being hurt. She enumerates nine types of questions and the instances or situations that warrant their

use. Due to the constraint of time and space, we will briefly talk on three types only. They are: Cost ended or Direct question. This type of questions gives very little room to the respondent in giving a feedback. That is there is often a single answer. This type of question is often used in the opening part of an interview to make the interviewee feel at ease. For example, when interviewing someone that just came into town, you can start by asking: How was your journey? The response may be: hectic, boring, wonderful, adventurous and so on.

The second type of question is the Bipolar or yes/no questions. In this type of question, the response is limited to Yes or No for example, did you sleep last night? The response will be either yes or no this type of question is used when the interviewer intends to limit the response beyond the limit imposed by direct question. This type of question is very effective in eliciting definite information.

The third type of question is the leading / standard revealing question. It is asked in a way that it is plain what the interviewer expects from the interviewee. That is the interviewer leads the interviewee to a specific response. In this type of question, the interviewer wants to make a point, but he wants the interviewee to say it. For example, do you think the weather is terribly cold? This kind of question is also very powerful.

Stanton (1996) says that the main purpose of most interviews is eliciting or exchanging information. She categorizes interview information into six. They are statement of description, which expects the interviewee to supply information pertaining to something he has observed or experienced. Statement of factual knowledge; here the interviewee is expected to pass on an explanation information he knows about something. For example a specialist in a particular field. Statement of behaviors; here the interviewee is expected to talk about his past, present and future. Statement of attitude and belief these are evaluations of the interviews on particular issues. Statement of feelings reveals the physical and emotional level of the interviewee. The last of the sixth type of the interview information is the statement of Stubs (1983) provides the context in which his meta-communicative language can be used. These contexts are:

- 1) Attracting or showing attention: - According to stubs (1983), this is a comment or remark made by the teacher to the pupils to attract or hold their attention.
- 2) Controlling amount of speech: - here the teacher decides when the pupils speak and when they should not speak. He tries to set limits for them.
- 3) Checking or confirming understanding: - Teachers from time to time try to see if they understand their students i.e. if they are on the "same wave length" with students.

- 4) Summarizing: - The teacher ask the pupils to summarize all that has been taught.
- 5) Defining: - the teacher may define certain terms which he feels the pupils are not too conversant with.
- 6) Editing: - The teacher makes comment or gives judgment to what a pupil has said.
- 7) Correcting:- The teacher tries to correct the pupils on the something which he said that is wrong. He gives/tells the pupil(s) the correct version.
- 8) Specifying topic:- The teacher makes a demarcation on what to be said. That is he gives a scope to what will be said.

These are meta-communication utterances which Stubbs argues are very helpful in monitoring classroom discourse. An important thing to note about Stubb' Meta communication is that it can be extended to other speech events as "talk-shows". This is so because of the clear-cut power value which conveys long standing beliefs that are highly treasured by the interview.

Television interviews have survived as an information gaining tool despite the criticism about its reliability, because most of these information are converted non-verbally. Stanton (1996:30) says "non-verbal communication is anything other than

words that communicates a message. The way we stand, talk, shrug our shoulders, the clothes we wear, the car we drive, or the office we occupy all communicate ideals to others". Stanton feels non-verbal communication interviews. She says "it's not what he says but the way he says it" (1996:30).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DATA ANALYSIS

Chapter three comprises of method of data analysis, quantitative analysis, and qualitative analysis.

3.1 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Conversation Analysis

Conversation Analysis (CA) is an outcome of an ethno-methodological tradition. Ethno-methodology is a sociological perspective, founded by the American Sociologist, Harold Garfinkel in the early 1960s to explain and understand meaning systems and procedures between people and how they make sense of their social world. CA was developed collaboratively by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson to study ordinary conversation in order to discover if organizational details could be formally described. The idea is that conversations are orderly, not only for observing analysts, but in the first place for participating members (Schegloff & Sacks, 1973: 290; Sacks, 1984a: 22). The field of Conversation Analysis is primarily concerned with finding the organization of social action in discursive practices in everyday interaction. The first analysis came from detailed inspection of tape recordings and transcriptions made from such recordings:

I started to work with tape-recorded conversations. Such materials had a single virtue that I could replay them. I could study it again and again, and also, consequentially, because others could look at what I had studied and make of it

what they could, if, for example they wanted to disagree with me (Sacks et al, 1974, P. 715).

The primary concern of Conversation Analysis is sequential organization, or the ways in which speakers organize their talk turn by turn (Neuliep, 1996). Unlike the deductive approach of Discourse Analysis CA aims to reveal through inductive study, the structures of naturally occurring interaction on the basis of detailed transcripts of audio or video-recordings. CA moves away from single utterance as a focus of attention, characteristic of Speech Act Theory, and explores the sequential organization of interaction and its basis in the turn-taking system. (Bryan, 2000).

CA builds on the view of ethno-methodologists that members of a society use common-sense knowledge which is based on a background of common understanding' (Garfinkel, 1967:49) to interpret events and behaviours encountered in everyday social setting and thereby to organize their interaction on an ongoing basis. It adopts an empirical approach to the study of interaction in real-life, everyday social activities. The focus is on the individual nature of the situations studied, their uniqueness being attributable to the role played by the actors in determining how events unfold. CA attempts through extensive field study of naturally occurring interaction to learn about such activities from within

and eschews the establishment of general theories, which detach interaction from the context in which it occurs.

Experimental and other laboratory-generated data favoured by social psychological research are rejected. Reliance on field notes as a record of observation, characteristic of ethnographic research is questioned due to inadequacies of memory. Thus transcribed recordings of face to face and telephone interactions constitute the basis for analysis because they permit ongoing review of the data in the light of other research questions and a means of comparison (Byran 2000). Thus CA is a useful analytical tool for television talk shows where there are face-to-face interactions

which are useful for the observation of how the talks break into “turns” – which are sometimes reciprocally agreed to and at other times hotly contested among participants.

Example 1

- 1) A: What did you receive out of Nigeria? (laughter)
- 2) B: What’s the progress?

3) C: The gladdening thing in all these is the fact that the issue of leadership is now an idea....

4) D: Youth and leadership. Erm... there is a number of programme... erm either just started some have been running in different ways and in the faith foundation the work you've been doing on entrepreneurship erm...

“Leadership” from “Patito’s Gang”

Participants in example 5 above display a hot contest for the floor. 4 eventually had access to the floor.

One of the first studies that employed CA examined turn-taking in conversations (Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff, 1974). The moment in a conversation when a transition from one speaker to another is possible was called a transition relevance place (TRP). TRP's were seen as operating in all conversations and were utilized by participants as potential end of a turn. TRP's prevented chaos. Thus turn-taking is context free (e.g. turn taking occurs in all interactions) and also context sensitive to a variety of particular conversational happenings.

There are several ways that a TRP is typically accomplished (Sacks et al., 1974). A speaker can select the next speaker and either verbally or non-verbally conveys this transition prior to the TRP. In the absence of this choice, the TRP is an opportunity for any listener to take a turn through self-selection. This can be a problem when

one speaker is a quick starter and another is slower to begin a turn. Also at the TRP, if there is no pre-selection and no one self-selects, then the speaker can continue. A pause of half a second or more at these TRP's could suggest avoidance of participation, misspeaking, confusion, surprise, anger, etc. The implications of these maneuvers are significant. As conversational turn-taking is interactionally managed, what one participant does affect what the others may acceptably do. For example, when the current speaker selects the next speaker, this often effectively rules out other listeners from self-selecting. As Nofsinger, (1991) notes:

Many of the conversational tendencies and orientations that we commonly attribute to participants' personalities or interpersonal relationships derive (at least in part) from the turn system. For example, other participants may listen to us not because they are interested or because we are fascinating, but because they have to. (P. 89).

According to Levinson, (1983: 298) the techniques for selecting next speakers can be elaborate, they include straightforward devices as – a question (offer, or request etc) an address term; a tagged assertion plus an address feature and the various hearing and understanding checks (Who? You did what? Pardon? You mean tomorrow? etc.). This selects prior speaker as next.

Example 2

1. Host: Just moving forward from who.. who ...erm a leader is and how we define a leader(.) I will like for us to focus on efforts that are being made to create in a way of models of leadership and I know that FEP has been doing em... fantastic job. I have seen some of erm... newsletters and talks (.) Perhaps, you can bring us up to book on some of the works you have been doing erm... in Benson Idahosa University, a project that you are running (.3) you were in Abuja not long ago and all of that. What what's the goal and how are you walking at it? And how is it coming along?

2. Participant: Ah... thank you very much (.) Theirs is bound(sic) line in what we are trying to say as a matter of fact(.) how is it going? Et cetera. I think many of us so many so many times try to focus on what is the wrong kind of leadership and what is the right kind of leadership...

The host (the current speaker) in Turn 1 above, combines about three strategies to select the next speaker. The strategies are gaze, request and question. It was the participant whom the question, gaze and request referred to that took the turn as no name was mentioned by the host.

The quantitative and qualitative method of analysis was adopted for this study. Using the frequency count and simple percentage, the strategy that had the

highest percentage was identified and the implication was also discussed. The qualitative analysis was carried out with the intention of examining selection of next speakers and the pragmatic effects of the turn distribution strategies on the discourse, hosts, participants and even the viewers of Nigerian TV talk shows. Based on Sack, Schegloff and Jefferson's turn-taking model, the allocation of turns in the current study is defined by a set of rules as follows:

1. If the current speaker chooses to use a Current Speaker Selects Next (CSSN) technique, then the chosen party has the right and is obliged to take the next turn to speak while the other interlocutors are quiet. An example of CSSN technique is as follows:

Example 3

Host: I just want to..., I want to get another view, because if we start the discussion now it won't end. Dr. Leke Pitan, I..., I..., I want to... if you would like to add anything to

that.

Participant1: Haa... yes, haa... apart from those who eeh (.) who have the Person (sic) he has just described are those they say have learning difficulties that is the terminology we use now but beyond that we also have those who are visually impaired...

Host: that like the blind (sic)

Participant 1: no we don't use that terminology] Inclusive Education from "Inside Out"

2. If the current speaker does not use the CSSN technique, self-selection is instituted. In this study, self-selection is illustrated when the host wants to solicit ideas from participants without referring to anyone in particular; thus the floor is taken by the first speaker to take the floor or in case they are more than one, the one who succeeds probably through a louder or a more forceful voice gets the turn.

One example of this technique follows:

Example 4

Host: Are you saying... Wait. Are you saying... because if I should go by what you have

just said {many overlapping statements}

Participant3: (Female) what is obtainable in the world... he doesn't know all the women in the world, he doesn't know me and I don't know him okay...

Host: if... if what you have said is the truth(.) what it would mean is that majority of

women based on what..., the, the perception in the society today are thinkers and not feelers but I don't think that is true.

Participant 1: Neither do I say that, we have a lot of women in the world today that are feelers but am saying that it's not, when we are talking what we are trying to say is about the fact that hem, hem Glory was saying something Tony was trying to discount it but I

am trying to say what Glory was saying is really true, she, she's not saying something outside of who she is.....

Self-selection could also occur after a current speaker chosen through a CSSN technique has presented his or her ideas; the third party who thinks he has a related idea may take the turn. This technique is illustrated below:

Example 5

Host: Alright... what I'm trying to lay... because... you know... emphasis on is that, you said, it is not a poor or rich people's problem but some people argued that

for example people live in FACE ME I FACE YOU but they get urban slum how is going to plant tree in a house of about forty people you know? How do we, how do we make this workable thing in an environment with the challenges of our environment?

Mr. D: I think they need to know what it means by conservation of planting trees; that is a first challenge. Telling somebody who is trying to look for food to plant trees is very challenging and that is what

Mr. A: I also feel that we have been looking at global role or we've been looking international role and we've been looking national role, there is what we call community or neighborhood would want to look at the need for such facilities around their homes even, if they live in FACE ME I FACE YOU, there are open gate opportunities in some situations which you can improve and call that place and the issue of ... generated in a hoodlum around the community provide you with something and also change the mentality that children need to be born in a place where they don't see trees for years until they attain twelve years and they are taking to a small forest they don't believe that they are still in the world. It's not

3. If no participant self-selected after a pause, the current speaker continues with his contribution.

This technique is referred to in this study, as CSC. An example is illustrated below:

Example 6

Participant2: hem... they are obsolete. They sort of the number of this gang who is used to being part of the decision making process to bring in (laughter)

Participant2: I was talking about hem could it be that hem have we've it has not got leadership in that other specialists you know hem due to be ah I'm being very careful with the choice of word and you know the medical doctor all time seems to be driver, the pilot and every other specialist is subsumed under his control. So when the decision now comes in choosing the right equipment, obviously, it depends on the way the manager, in quote sees it rather than getting the specialist at the day and say listen let get this down... "Radiology and Healthcare" in Patito's Gang

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The episodes selected from our samples are stated below:

From "Patito's Gang" (PG):

"Declaration of State of Emergency in Kaduna State." – PG1

“Radiology and its Role in Healthcare Maintenance.” - PG2

“Physical Challenges” - PG3

“Abuja.” - PG4 Kaduna

From “New Dawn, with Funmi Iyanda” (ND):

“Global Warming” –ND1

“Fan’s mails” –ND2

“Change a life.” –ND3

“Wole Soyinka” –ND4

And from “Inside Out” (IO) we have:

“How safe are we?” –IO1

“Inclusive Education.” –IO2

“Show us our place.”- IO3

“No romance without Finance.” –IO4

3.2 Quantitative Analysis

Table 1. Frequency of turn distribution strategies in "PG"

Turn distribution strategies	PG1	%	PG2	%	PG3	%	PG4	%	Overall PG1-PG4	%
CSSN	48	25	19	12.33	15	12.09	14	10.52	96	15.9
NSSS	119	61.97	93	60.38	94	75.80	84	63.15	390	64.6
CSC	25	13.02	42	27.27	15	12.09	35	26.31	117	19.4
Total	192	99.9	154	99.98	124	99.98	133	99.98	603	99.9

Keys:

CSSN- Current Speaker Selects Next

NSSS- Next Speaker Self-selects

CSC- Current Speaker Continues

Table 2. Frequency of turn distribution strategies in "ND"

Turn distribution strategies	ND1	%	ND2	%	ND3	%	ND4	%	Overall ND1-ND4	%
CSSN	23	33.82	20	13.24	26	32.09	28	44.44	97	26.7
NSSS	31	45.58	105	69.53	36	44.44	15	23.80	187	51.5
CSC	14	20.58	26	17.21	19	23.45	20	31.74	79	21.7
Total	68	99.98	151	99.98	81	99.98	63	99.98	363	99.9

Table 3. Frequency of turn distribution strategies in "IO"

Turn distribution strategies	IO1	%	IO2	%	IO3	%	IO4	%	Overall IO1-IO4	%
CSSN	8	22.8	12	23.07	10	35.7	15	23.43	45	25.1
NSSS	23	65.7	20	38.46	12	42.85	48	75	103	57.5
CSC	4	11.42	20	38.46	06	21.42	1	1.56	31	17.3
Total	35	99.92	52	99.99	28	99.97	64	99.99	179	99.9

Table 1 summarises the frequency of the three turn distribution strategies in Patito's Gang. The result shows that there were 48 instances of CSSN in PG1, 19 in PG2, 15 in PG3 and 14 in PG4. From the four episodes, CSSN = 15.9%, NSSS = 64.6% and CSC = 19.4%. Total percentage of turn distribution strategies = 99.9%. It is therefore obvious that NSSS was the most dominant strategy adopted in this show; it has the highest percentage out of the three turn distribution strategies identified in each show. PG1 had the highest number of occurrence because of the nature of the topic at that time. It was a controversial topic; one that touched every Nigerian. Thus every participant sought an opportunity to participate

in the talk. The high rate of NSSS in PG also suggests high involvement of the participants in all the episodes.

Table 2 reports the turn distribution strategies in ND. CSSN = 26.7%; NSSS =51.5% and CSC=21.7%. Total percentage of turn distribution strategies = 99.9%.

The percentage of NSSS in ND2 is the highest of the four.

This suggests that participants enjoyed more access to the floor in this episode than in the others. The entire results indicate that there were fewer instances of NSSS in ND than in PG. The decrease in the number of NSSS demonstrates that turns were not evenly distributed in ND and that participants were restricted to taking the floor only when the host selected them. CSSN follows closely with 26.7%. This indicates that while the host had the upper hand, the participants still found a way to be involved in the discussion.

In Table 3, the numbers of the turn distribution strategies identified are quite lower than what we have in the first two tables. This is mainly due to the duration of the show. IO was a 30 minutes show; so there was no room for many turns. The frequency of occurrence of NSSS is also higher by 57.5% than that of CSSN and CSC. This demonstrates the liberal nature of the host and her desire for interaction. The nature of the topics also called for a higher level of participation from the interlocutors.

Looking closely at the tables above, NSSS had the highest percentage in IO1, while CSSN and NSSS share the same percentage in IO2. This indicates that IO1 was more interactive than IO2. The similarity in CSSN and NSSS in IO2 is a reflection of the topic; “Inclusive Education” (IO2) was not as controversial as “How safe are We?” (IO1). IO2 was also an enlightenment programme meant to sensitize the viewers to include the physically challenged in normal education. IO4 had the highest percentage of NSSS. The topic of this episode (“No Romance without Finance”) called for more audience participation. The nature of the topic always determines the rate of occurrence of turn distributions therefore, we can safely conclude that the frequency of turn distribution is similar in the three (3) shows, even though the quantity is different. Out of the three turn distribution strategies, NSSS was the most selected.

3.3 Qualitative Analysis

3.3.1 Current-Speaker-Selects Next (CSSN) CSSN occurred mostly at the beginning of the shows, especially where the hosts introduced the guests, through direct questioning, gaze and gestures. Instances of these occurrences are presented below one after the other:

Excerpt 1-PG3

1. TH: We are back. This is Patito's gang. Today, a really important subject matter; we are looking at physical challenges. Handicaps that many of our citizens are challenged by they can be handicaps in term of visual impairment, in terms of hearing, in terms of the ability to speak, or they can be physical handicaps in terms of well bone structure and all of that. Many, many of our citizens have to live with these challenges. In many parts of the world a special attention paid. In fact, public politics requires a response to these handicaps to allow these people more complete lives. But here we've not even started. Today, we're going to look at physical challenges and how people are coping with them, what can be done to make their lives fuller.

And I've got the gang with me and they are going to put their heart to this matter that really does touch the heart. And I've got from my left:

2. PP1: Michael Aderounmu,

3. PP2: Reuben Abati,

4. PP3: Njide Kanedike,

5. PP4: Cordelia Chinwoke

From the excerpt above, the host employed CSSN so that the participants could introduce themselves to the viewers. This was accomplished through gaze; the host

gazed at each participant and without having to say anything and the next speaker takes his turn. Only on very rare occasions as we have in the excerpt below did the host as the current speaker selected the next speaker at the beginning of the conversation in PG.

There were also a lot of instances of CSSN through gaze and gestures in ND and IO. ND being an interview format had a lot of instances of CSSN. Oftentimes, the host called the next speaker by name and gazed at him/her to signal that it was his turn to take the floor as shown in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 2-ND1

56. TH: Mr. Adeleke what do you make of this. I didn't know that there was such a possibility

57. PP1: I know that people do have different beliefs, I know some people who worship rivers, there is Olokun, there's Yemoja but these are traditional beliefs. In those days, people who lived very close to that place believe that the beach have a kind of spirit because it is cool and it has its own aura, because of the comfort; you may have something towards it and it is also a way of appreciating God and people

think there should be something special there. I am not saying there are not all such things don't happen but what we are saying is that climatic conditions do change and the changes have been affected in last fifty years...

In this excerpt, TH turns to gaze at Mr. Adeleke indicating that he should take the floor. She also engaged in pointing at the next speaker:

Excerpt 3-ND1

TH: Otherwise nature will find a way anyway o.k. who's next? {Points to the next person}

S. A: eh... sir, I just want to make a contribution in this part of, of the world, in Nigeria

most especially, you see people are after money, now if you tell them to create a portion at the back of their house to plant trees and something there, they will look at it, what they will, what will that one give me. Will that one Or if I should go there and construct two chalets there what will that one give me? It's an individual thing that we should eh eh imbibe into ourselves money is not about everything you see, you said I, I for example you said if I live in a face me I face you. You want me to plant, what about? What will the landlord say? And if I suggest that to the landlord will the landlord will tell me that I prefer to build two rooms there

than planting, than planting one kind of tree that at the end of the day it will go and go with life

3.3.2 CSSN THROUGH DIRECT QUESTIONING:

Excerpt 4-IO3

10. TH: Ferdinand, let me talk to you, you represent GOTNI what does that mean?

11. PP3: it is an acronym for Guidance of the Nation International

12. TH: okay what do you do?

13. PP3: okay we are leadership organization

In this excerpt, no other participant had the right to take the turn as the question was directed at Ferdinand. Other interlocutors had to wait until there was a convenient time to take the floor. This indicates that the choice of TH is respected; it also reflects control as regards the authority of TH to allocate turns.

3.3.3 Next-Speaker-Self-Selects- as Next (NSSS)

This is a major strategy adopted in the talk shows examined in this study; especially, in shows presented by liberal hosts and ones with controversial topics.

NSSS occurred through questioning, interruptions, overlaps, discourse markers, after a pause, and after a falling intonation.

3.3.4 NSSS through questioning

NSSS could occur through questioning in a talk show with more than one guest, the type we have referred to in this work as a multi-party talk. For example, when the host throws a question to the floor and that question is not directed at a particular guest, any of the participants who thinks he has an answer to the question may self-select as we have in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 5-PG1

3. TH: Now, how did we get to the state of emergency? What really come to cause this situation?

4. PP2: Em... let me start by describing that em by saying that em there was nothing, absolutely nothing that called for a state of emergency in Kaduna state. Secondly, that the propriety of the action is fundamentally flawed and questioned. Thirdly, that the legal regime in terms of our constitution expectation does not permit what Mr. President had done. It's an irony of life that while South Africa is busy celebrating her hosting right of 2010 World Cup, Nigeria was busy declaring a state of emergency. It's an irony of life(.) that while some countries, are celebrating their gains of democratic gains life free and fair election in South

Africa, Nigeria is coming out with new petroleum fuel prices. Now, what is the legal framework under which Mr. President can declare a state of emergency. It's to be found in Section 3045 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, which says that whenever Nigeria is in a state of war or there is an invasion of the country or there is a total breakdown of law and order, or clear and present of a total breakdown of law and order I mean order, then Mr. President can.

3.3.5 NSSS through interruptions

Participants and even the hosts engaged in NSSS through interruptions. This often occurred when a participant felt he/she had a contribution to make contrary to or in support of the current speaker. The hosts self-selected as the discussion got hotter and he/she decided to make his/her contribution. At other times, it may be as a result of a commercial break or in an attempt to change the trend of the conversation.

Excerpt 6-IO3

14. TH: Actually, actually we did something on that, what is the value of human lives?

15. PP1: Absolutely, so until a critical mass just like young people would say this where am going to watch this and say yes we can, we can make a different from our school communities you know from our family way we can make a difference {applause}.

16. TH: let me take a break, when we come back I want to talk about, I want to let us know your view about why you think this is based on what you do now? Why is here a faulty leadership? And why you think this is necessary about what you are doing? Let's take a break we will be back.

In the excerpt above, TH employed NSSS to call for a break and redirect the discussion.

3.3.6 NSSS through overlaps

Sometimes, when participants attempt to self-select, many overlapping statements may be recorded as we have in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 7-IO4

8. PP2: what you have said is very fundamental that the guy is rich but not romantic. Romance, as far as am concerned... you have to be creative; it can be small things,

Writing a letter, not many people will think about that in this their age, the girl might come to your house

9. To see you and you have already written the letter and she sees it and reads it and you See it then it didn't cost anything]

10. PP1: [it costs something.....

11. PP2: it costs a lot of things (many overlapping statements)

3.3.7 NSSS through discourse markers

Participants often employ discourse markers which are also known as preliminaries to self-select. These discourse markers show that they were not selected to take the floor they are only used as pre-sequences to get the approval of the current speaker to take the floor as we have in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 8-PG2

PP1: *You know what, you know what.* My fear is that we have a situation where the head of institution don't have the autonomy over their funds or funding properly

PP3: I don't know how such is going to...

TH: *If like... you said... you want to have... you want to take the conditionalities* (sic) I mean if you have a situation where they let's take the hem the education trust fund. It's going to provide assistance to say five universities; you don't even know that, that assistance is coming. Next time you got a letter that say look you know we always thought we should help you; we have this consignment of hem...

3.3.8 NSSS after a pause

NSSS could also occur after a pause, the next speaker may take the opportunity of a pause of about a second to self-select. In the excerpt below, TH self-selected after a pause of about a second to seek clarification. This type of NSSS does not always last long, that is the length of the turn is usually short because the last speaker often regains the floor in time.

Excerpt 9-IO1

31. PP1: ...When I insisted on the identification you know what he did, he kept driving off and I ran after him then I realize someone called me from this Agatha programme and said do I realize that today is this programme? I said no, let me leave this guy. Ironically, the guy was shivering, I don't want to digress what am telling you is this you see (.)

32. TH: could it be he is not a policeman

33. PP1: he's not ...he's not, when I said that because the moment I said that I was like ha... make I just quickly run comot, he be like say this one no be normal person o(laugh and murmurs)

3.3.9 NSSS AFTER FALLING INTONATION

NSSS also occurred after falling intonation. In this instance, the next speaker assumed that the current speaker had completed his contribution; he took the floor when he noticed a fall in the current speaker's voice.

Excerpt 10-IO1

17. PP1: You see why I said the country is safe is this, this time my friend came in here with this telephone he was not dispossessed of it (?) certain things have happened in the past one month or there about that some people who came {muddled words} not in Lagos anyway those do not indicate that we are in an

unsafe environment (.) if we are not safe we cannot be here (.) I cannot come in here in uniform in my brand new 306 and am putting on this in UNILAG those in my alma mater and if there is no safety that is one thing you have to take note of. We have a re – occurrence (sic) situation in crime just at a time you might have money on you and a time you don't have you say oh am broke

18. TH: So there trying period

3.3.10 Current-Speaker-Continues (CSC)

Current speaker in TV talk shows may continue speaking where there are no pre-selections or self-selections. In this study, CSC occurred after a pause of about one or three seconds and after backchannels.

Excerpt 11-PG2

PP2: I was talking about hem could it be that hem have we've it has not got leadership in that other specialists you know hem due to be ah I'm being very careful with the choice of word and you know the medical doctor all time seems to be driver, the pilot and every other specialist is subsumed under his control (.) So when the decision now comes in choosing the right equipment, obviously, it depends on the way the manager, in quote sees it rather than getting the specialist at the day and say listen let get this down (sic). Could it also be that due process is not followed? If due process were to be followed, which result, what again this

issue of corruption, you know, otherwise you want to buy a piece of equipment, the people who are the specialists who are going to use it and have a tendency of being up to date in the knowledge of the equipment rather than somebody being there and tell you listen, we'll get the contractor, let him supply this equipment and someone just come from nowhere who will present different kinds of equipment (.) therefore, questions I'm asking could it be the issue of the leader of the team, okay, that at all time must be a medical doctor and other specialists must be second... Sometimes CSC occurred after backchannels. Backchannels are employed by the host or other participants to indicate their active involvement in the discussion. The backchannels could be verbal or non-verbal (applause or laughter).

Excerpt 12-ND4

1. PP: Well you know, memory is an interesting thing. Em... em... you can forget what happened yesterday and remember with absolute clarity what happened so many years before. It... it varies; the mind is very selective, memory is a selective mechanism, things which you just don't want to deep down you don't want to remember, you forget almost immediately it happened you ask oh!

What is it that, what exactly, what was it I was saying just now? Don't you all do that from time to time?

2. TH & others: *oh yes* (back channel) PP: The same applies to these months, years at times, perhaps I can recall with absolutely clarity it's like what was, was doing the day Sanni Abacha died. I received a call and I can describe every micro second bit of what happened that day with absolute clarity. So that's way it goes.

In the excerpt above, TH and others acknowledge the contribution of PP through a backchannel- *oh yes* but PP continued his turn after the backchannel. This indicates that PP had not finished his contribution.

In Turns 41, 42, 45, 47 and 49, there were backchannels; however they did not disturb PP1 from completing his turn. This suggests that a speaker who has not finished his contribution will not be deterred by the responses of other participants and the studio audience; he could hold the floor until he has completed his turn.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 SUMMARY

In this research, we focused on the analysis of the linguistic analysis of television talk show. The main aim of the study is to analyze NTA talk show, and to what extent NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show provides quality and accessible program to people of Kaduna state and also what are the management and operational problems affecting the success of NTA Kaduna breakfast talk show.

The researchers have therefore deduced from this flexibility that there is a point at which NTA talk show comes together with conversational analysis to show a relativity that cannot be ignored. This is due to the peculiar nature of talk show. It is similar to language used in informal contexts and this fact, is the main attraction to the study.

This study also observed that the nature of a newsroom discourse gives the Manager discussion of data, while chapter four is the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

4.2 CONCLUSION

This research has attempted to describe analysis of television talk show as a naturally occurring speech event. We have described talk show as a discourse structure comparable, and related, to other speech events.

Based on the findings of the study. The following conclusion was reached;

- i. Respondents believed that NTA actually determines the pattern, shape and pace of economic development in the country.
- ii. From relevant literature reviewed, it was discovered that there are some problems militating against NTA performance of these self-assigned roles. Some agree while some do not agree.
- iii. In Nigeria, there is yet to be a well set out communication policy to guide the practice of journalism. This is the method of accepting communication as the overall head of development effects.
- iv. Observations made discovered that development planners in Nigeria have never given communication its rightful place in development processes.

4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The work did not carry out a comparative analysis or conversational analysis and newsroom discourse since they have some similar features. There is therefore the need to embark on a comparative study in that area to determine their similarities and differences. The researchers also recommend that other unexplored aspects of discourse known for flexibility can be assessed for the possibility of spontaneity and subsequent study.

4.4. SUGGESTIONS

In the course of gathering data for this research, the researchers discovered that the liberal use of Hausa language in the NTA Kaduna newsroom affected the clarity of spoken English due to its interference with the language. Some of the reporters were found to have a heavy Hausa accent that was not easy for non-Hausa speakers to understand at first contact. Thus, the use of an indigenous language should be reduced and periodic trainings done on phonetics and phonology by NTA for its staff should be encouraged.

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