

A Comparative / Contrastive Study of Interviews in English And Arabic Languages: Donald Trump And Haidar Al-Abady As an Example

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Abstract: *The media, as an important form of discourse, reflect and help shape the public's opinions on different social issues. The Media and particularly broadcasts are important social institutions. They are important presenters of culture, politics, and social life, shaping as well as reflecting how these are formed and expressed (Bell, 1995: 68). Interview is considered as a formal meeting which a journalist puts a question to someone such as a famous person or Politician. It usually happens as Face to Face and with a person; it usually involves exchange talking between two or more persons. Although in some instances a conversation can be happen between people who types questions and answers back. It is always limited to a period of time, in the sense that the interview has a beginning (The opening) and an ending (The close of the interview) (Metzler,1977: 9) . The present study is a comparison between English and Arabic political interviews. It attempts to find whether political discourse in Arabic, is similar to that of English or not. The study aims at: 1. Conducting a theoretical study of interviews. 2. Analysing a representative sample of Arabic and English political interviews.3. Conducting a comparative study based on the results of the analysis as carried out above. 4. Drawing relevant conclusions. A representative sample of Arabic and English political interviews will be selected and analysed depending on Jucker (1986). The results of this analysis will be explained.*

Keywords: *Interview, political discourse, analyzed, comparative analysis, broadcast, political interviews.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Interview is considered as a conversation, or questioning whose aim is to elicit information for publication (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 26). An interview usually takes place between a presenter of a programmed, i.e., interviewer and an invited person onto a programmed to speak about a specific topic, i.e., the interviewee.

Although interviews are considered as some kind of dialogue or conversation, there are some differences between an interview and normal everyday conversation. One of these differences is the unidirectional nature of talk. Conversations are always conducted by a series of adjacency pairs like question/answer, request/ refusal, offer/acceptance, etc. while most of adjacency pairs during interviews take the form of the question/ answer. The interviewer asks the questions, and the interviewee answers them. These roles do not usually reverse (Yoell, 2003:2).

The question and answer format (the defining feature of interviews) is not a straightforward process in all types of interviews. First in political interviews, there is equivocation on identifying questions and answers because the participants use, in addition to interrogative syntax, non-interrogative syntax to build their turns as questions and answers. The

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interviewer sometimes uses moodless, declarative and imperative utterances and indirect questions. These questions seem to present a problem for analyzing answers because they lack interrogative syntax. Furthermore, there are cases that cannot be regarded as answers or not. For example, an answer may be implied in the politician's response but not explicitly stated, or the answer is only in part, or the interviewer interrupts the interviewee that it is not possible to say whether or not an answer has been given (Bull, 1994:126).

It is important to understand that the comparison between English and Arabic Interviews is an interesting subject to investigate. Therefore, this study attempts to find whether political discourse in Arabic, is similar to that of English or not.

II. DEFINITION AND TYPES OF INTERVIEW

The term "interview" is basically derived from the French word *entre voire* (meaning to be in sight of), which refers to high ranking individuals face-to-face meeting in a world where travel was difficult, and letters were the only means of diplomatic communication.

By the end of the nineteenth century, and the rise of modern journalism, the term "interview" acquired a different meaning. It is defined as a "conversation, or questioning, for the purpose of eliciting information for publication." The emergence of the term "interviewee" in (1884) enhanced the modern meaning in journalism and put an end to the old meaning (Clayman and Heritage, 2002:26). Interview is a procedure designed to get information from a person through oral responses to oral inquiries.

Interviews can be classified according to channel and medium. According to medium interviews are classified into face to face, phone, videoconference, e-mail, and synthetic. According to channel, there are two main types of interviews: journalistic and broadcast.

As far as broadcast is concerned, interviews are the most important type of broadcast programmes. Journalistic interviews are more flexible in their editing because the reporters are able to cut a word here, a sentence there, and sometimes make the printed version more polished than the original interview, while broadcast interviews cannot be edited with that accuracy. The reason is technical one and also because of the limited preparation time. Broadcasters have to use complete segments of recorded material. They rarely have the option of taking a bit of this portion of the interview and a bit of another portion. This means that qualifications to one statement may not be applied to another portion of the interview. When the interview is aired, the interviewee may feel that he/she has been misquoted (Garvey and Rivers, 1982:157).

The interview is the best and the most common form of recorded broadcast programmes. Well conducted broadcast interviews, handled by experts, can convey more to the audience than the same printed material. The listener of the radio hears the interviewee's tone of voice and notices the length of time the interviewee takes to answer the question. On television, the audience can notice the interviewee's facial expressions and body language in addition to the meaning of the words. The camera can give the audience a view of the subject's face or hands that even the interviewer does not get during the interview (ibid.:158).

2.2 Interview and Normal Conversational Interaction

Levinson (1983:294) states that "conversation is not a structural product in the same way that a sentence is, it is rather the outcome of the interaction of two or more independent, goal-directed individuals, with of tens of divergent interests." Many sociologists like Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson introduced significant studies in the analysis of conversation. One of the significant features of conversation is *turn-taking*: the roles of speaker and listener change constantly and this occurs

with little overlapping speech and few silences. The person who speaks first becomes a listener as soon as the person addressed takes his/her turn in the conversation by beginning to speak (Richards et al., 1993:390).

A second feature of conversation deals with how speakers change occurs and maintaining a situation in which one speaker speaks at a time. A current speaker can control over the next turn through:

(a) selecting the next speaker either by naming him/her or by referring to

him/her with a descriptive phrase, “the Right Honorable Member for Bexley South”. By selecting the next speaker, the current speaker usually selects the next utterance, e.g., producing the first part of an *adjacency pair* restricts the selected speaker, e.g., a question or a greeting determines who will answer the question or return the greeting.

(b) selecting the next utterance but not the speaker, e.g., a teacher asks a question in a classroom.

(c) neither selecting the next speaker nor the next utterance, leaving it to anyone wants to continue the conversation (Coulthard, 1985:59-60).

Levinson (1983:303-4) maintains that when producing a first part of some pair, current speaker must stop speaking, and next speaker must produce at that point a second part to the same pair.

Adjacency pairs are the basic units in the structure of conversation. They are used in conversation openings and closings

Hi here

Hello

Bye then

Bye

and during conversations, they enable a speaker to select next action and next speaker, and to enable the next speaker to avoid both gap and overlap (Coulthard, 1985:70).

2.3 The Interview Turn-Taking System

The interview turn taking system is basically made of questions and answers. The activities of asking and answering are pre-allocated to the roles of interviewer and interviewee (Clayman and Heritage, 2002:119).

2.3.1 Questions

In interviews, speakers convey information and express opinions. These activities are mainly done as responses to questioning. Questioning handled the main interactional and institutional tasks charged to interviews. First, interviewers are obliged to elicit interviewees’ information and opinions for the benefit of overhearers (Heritage and Greatbatch,1991:121). Second, interviewers must maintain a “neutralistic” position. They are not authorized to argue with, or criticize the interviewee’s point of view nor, conversely, to agree with, support, or defend it. This stance can be achieved only through questioning (Heritage and Roth, 1995:1).

The question and answer format is the most important feature of interviews. That means the interviewer turn is asking the interviewee questions and the interviewee on the other hand answers the questions. The interviewer turn has to arrive at a sentence or other turn constructional unit that does questioning, and the interviewee has to wait until such a unit is achieved before beginning a response.

2.3.1.1 Grammar as a Resource for forming Questioning

In studying the way the interviewer's production of question, one can depend on grammatical form, specifically, the interrogative sentence type, for determining whether an utterance accomplishes questioning, (Schegloff,1984:34). Most of the major classes of questions identified by Quirk et al. (1985) are used in interviews.

(1) Yes/No questions

They are usually formed by placing the operator before the subject and giving the sentence a rising intonation. They expect affirmation or negation (Quirk et al., 1985:807-10).

(2) Tag questions

Tag questions are appended to statements, consisting of an operator and subject (Quirk et al., 1985:810-14).

(3) Declarative questions

This type of questions is identical in form to declarative, except for the final rising question intonation (Quirk et al., 1985:814).

(4) WH-questions

They expect a reply from an open range of replies. They are formed with the aid of one of the wh-words. They generally have falling intonation (Quirk, et al., 1985:817-23).

(5) Alternative questions

Alternative questions presuppose the truth of only one of the propositions. There are two types of alternative questions. The first resembles a yes-no question except in intonation. Instead of the final rising tone, it contains a rising tone in each item in the list, except the last, on which there is a fall, indicating that the list is complete. The second type of alternative question is a compound of a wh-question and an elliptical alternative question (Quirk et al., 1985:823-4).

2.3.2 Answers

Interviewees normally produce turns at talk as responses to interviewer questions. In order to understand whether an answer is complete, the interviewer must parse the relating answer unit by unit. In determining the answer of wh-questions is unproblematic. The answer is based on their ordinary definition, e.g. "who" asks what or which person(s), "why" asks on what grounds, for what reason, or with what purpose, etc. The interviewee supplies the missing variable.

The answer of yes-no questions is either yes or no. Quirk et al. (1985:808) point out that we can use words or expressions such as "certainly", "of course", "not at all", and "never" to convey affirmation or negation other than "yes" or "no". For example, in the following extract from 1992 British General Election, the politician Kinnock answers without using "yes" or "no":

IR: you have your own views about P.R. at Westminster don't
you?
IE: → I do.

There are also questions that are formulated in a yes-no format, but the answer with "yes" or "no" is not sufficient as in the following extract. This extract is between David Dimbleby and Margaret Thatcher in the 1987 British General Election (Bull, 1994:125).

IR: Were you to be returned tomorrow and come back as Prime Minister is there anything you've learnt during this campaign any lessons you've learnt during this campaign that you would apply in a next period of Thatcher government?

IE: Perhaps, You've taught me one that it's not enough actually to do things that result in caring you also have to talk about is but we have done them and I have done them as you know personally although we don't talk about that either.

Alternative questions introduce two or more alternatives, and the interviewee chooses one of the alternatives. Sometimes the interviewee presents another alternative and is considered as a reply.

2.3.3 The violation of Interview Turn-Taking System

Basically, the question and answer format is the defining feature of interview turn-taking system. In fact, this system is not a law of nature, and it can be departed from and returned to. Departures are sensitive and problematic to the persons who perform them, and sanctionable to their receivers. Interviewers may use questions followed by a statement to support the questions they ask.

Interviewers may also use assertions rather than questions. They use statements to introduce their opinions. When they are accused of violating “neutrality”, they defend themselves by pointing out that they were “only asking a question or attribute the point of view being expressed to some third party. This scheme is referred to as a shift in the speakers interactional “footing” (Goffman, 1981:60).

Interviewees generally accept the footing shift, speaking on behalf of a third party rather than expressing the interviewer’s own views. Three distinct forms of interviewee’s response may be distinguished (Clayman and Heritage, 2002:162-5).

- (1) The interviewee cites the same third party as responsible for the Previously expressed viewpoint.
- (2) The interviewee simply refers to the disputed viewpoint without pointing it to anyone in particular.
- (3) The interviewee may simply present a contrasting argument without referring to the prior viewpoint in any direct way.

Interviewee departures mean initiating some action before a new question has emerged on to the interactional floor. A common form of departure emerges in multi-interviewee interview where unaddressed interviewee seeks to comment on the talk of another interviewee, breaching the turn-taking system that interviewee turns are responses to interviewer questions (ibid.:131-40).

Another form of departure from the norms is when a question preface consists of a straightforward assertion of opinion. The interviewee will answer directly without waiting until the interviewer’s question is completed.

2.4 Interview Openings and Closings

Interviews are a way of interaction in which the participants contribute according to a turn-by-turn basis, by asking and answering questions. It seems that the opening and closing phases of interview are routine practices: announcing the topic of discussion, introducing the guests, and thanking them at the conclusion for taking part.

2.4.1 Interview Openings

Openings are the utterances that precede the first question. They are contrasted with parallel utterances in ordinary conversation, (Schegloff,1986:123). They are monologues rather than interactions; produced by the interviewer alone. They are absent from the adjacency pairs of ordinary conversation. For example, greetings such as “hellos” and “goods” and personal inquiries such as “how are you?” are almost absent (Goffman, 1971:94). There are exceptions to this rule. Some morning news interview programmes include a brief greeting to impart more personal tone to the encounter (Clayman and Heritage, 2002:67).

Interview openings are also absent from beginning process through which the participants first indicate that they are available and ready to interact, for example by issuing and responding to summons (e.g. " Hey Jim !", "Yeah ?" , or

engaging in a parallel nonverbal process (Schegloff, 1968: 1081). Interview openings have three functions, each within a separate segment. Those functions are:

(1) **Headline**

The term “headline” refers to an announcement of topic. Journalists usually start by presenting the general characteristics of the topic to be discussed. This segment of openings may consist of a single sentence.

(2) **Background**

In this segment, detailed relevant information is introduced. The transition from headline to background can be marked by either a shift to another journalist or to a taped segment.

Sometimes, the transition from headline is marked by a shift in verbal tense or temporal reference (ibid:62).

(3) **Lead-in**

Lead-in is the final segment of opening. Interviewers introduce interviewees formally and convey information about their identities. This segment may be marked by noting that the interviewee is present and ready to talk. Generally, interviewers use statements, and refer to their guests in the third person while introducing them to the audience (ibid).

2.4.2 Interview Closings

Interview closings differ from their counter-parts in ordinary conversation (Schegloff and Sacks,1973:302). These differences are the result of the various institutional circumstances and contingencies. One of these contingencies is the need to end the interview at or near a prespecified point in time. Ordinary conversations are not normally determined in advance, while interviews are constrained by the scheduling requirements of broadcasting, which determine the length of each programme. Interviewers are responsible for keeping the discussion moving forward, and for ensuring that it ends on time. Interview closings are characterised by the absence of ritualized farewells (e.g. goodbye) which are usually found in ordinary conversation. In their place, expressions of gratitude are used. These expressions may include the full name and the title of interviewees.

In ordinary conversation, thanking is normally acknowledged, whereas in interviews, the response is optional rather than obligatory (Clayman and Heritage,2002:75).

In addition to issuing final thanks, closing an interview involves efforts to “wind down” the discussion. In ordinary conversation, participants exchange short expressions like: “okay” or “all right” before saying “goodbye”. In some other interviews, interviewers use a single word such as “well”, or “all right” as preface to the final thanks.

Perhaps the most minimal type of closing preface involves the production of only the interviewee’s name before the final thanks. The proper noun is displaced from its normal syntactic position within the sentence. It is an object of the interviewer’s expression of gratitude, reflected by the “you” in “thank you”. This unusual syntactic construction is used to signal that closing is imminent (Duranti and Ochs,1979:381).

2.4.2.1 Cutting the Interviewee Off

Interviewers are aware of the temporal situation under which they are operating due to an audio link to the control room, while interviewees lack this knowledge, and their answers are generally lengthy. In order to manage this problem, interviewers try to control the length of the interviewee’s final remarks. The most straightforward practice is to interrupt the interviewee, and prepare for termination (Clayman and Heritage,2002: 83).

3. Analysis of English text

III. INTRODUCTION

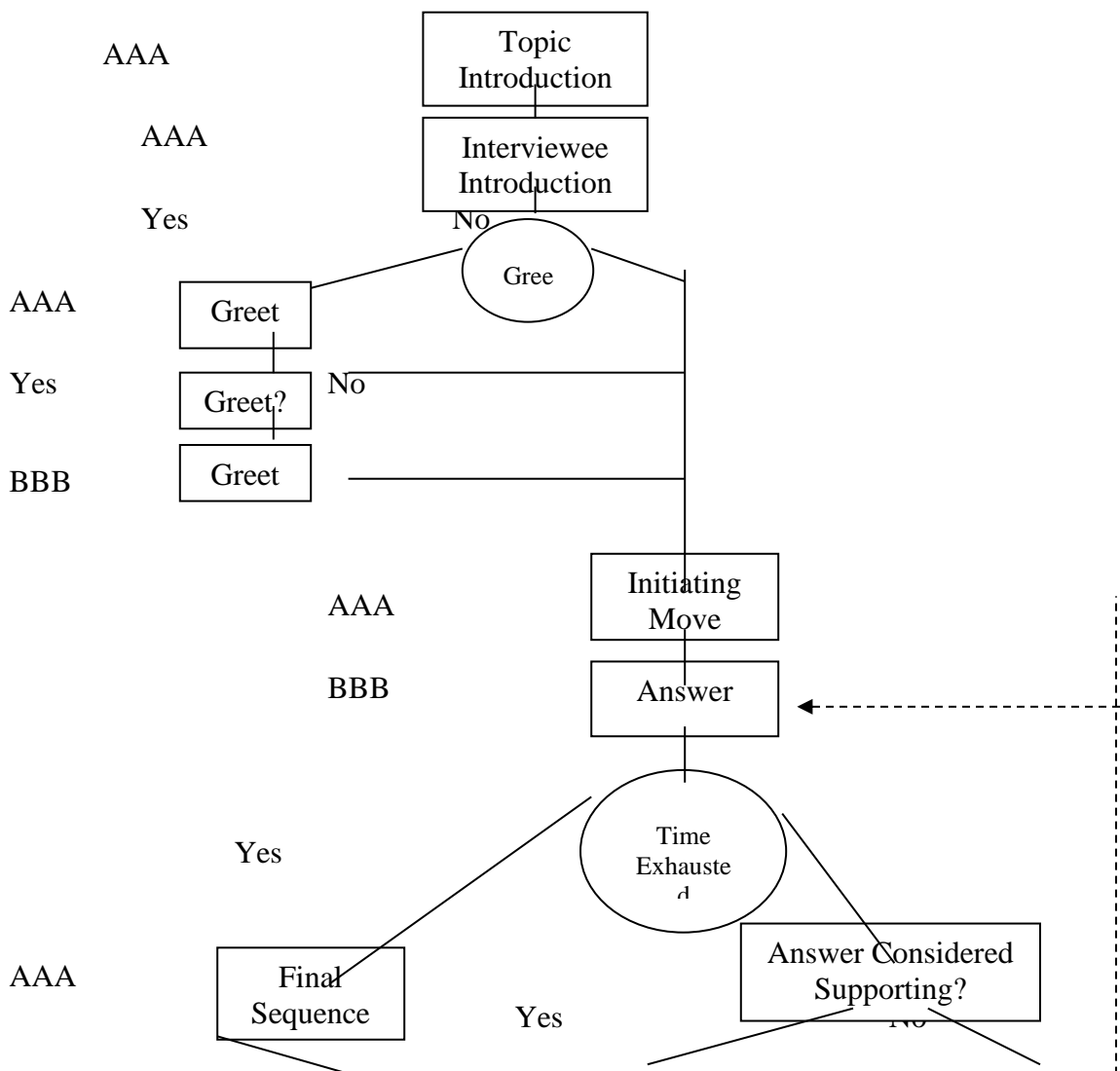
Nowadays the broadcast political interview plays an important role in both the media and the political process, (Cohen, 1987:23). It has become the focus of the present research. The most extensive work has been done within the general framework of Conversation Analysis, and there is no doubt that this work has been fruitful (Heritage,1985; Greatbatch, 1986; Jucker, 1986). Therefore, ordinary conversation is used as a comparative referent point in the analysis of the language of broadcast political interviews. This study is made up of an interview with ABC News "World News Tonight" anchor David Muir interviews the President Donald Trump.

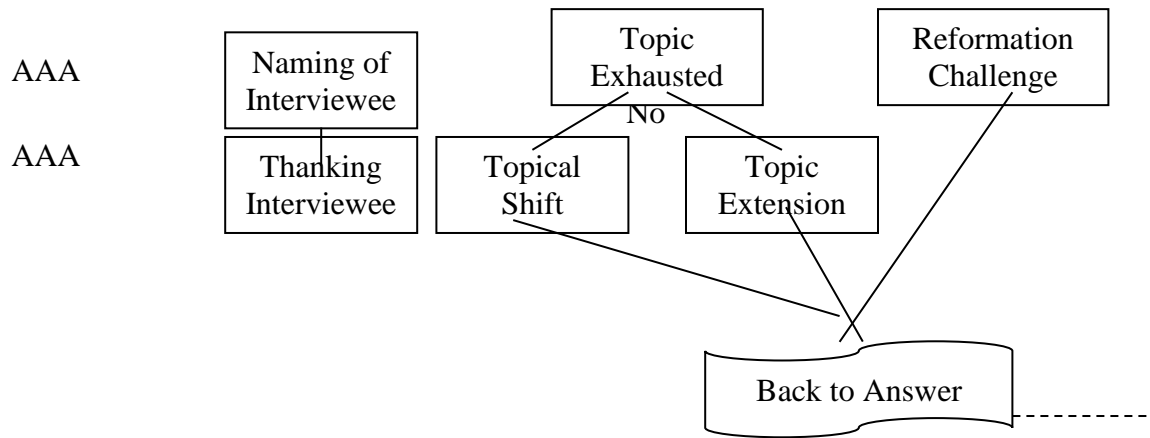
3.2 Model of Analysis

Many studies introduce the concept of hierarchy to analyse the structure of a discourse. Sinclair and Coulthard (1975:24) propose five ranks to handle the structure of classroom language: lesson, transaction,

exchange move and act. Matthews (1981:57) states that it is not easy to decide how many levels of analysis to be recognized even in the sentence grammar.

Jucker (1986:47) applied the flow-chart in the analysis of the structure of news interviews. It is read from top to bottom. The decision boxes allow for the movement, either to the left if the answer to the question in the decision box is "yes", or to the right if the answer is "no". The three letters AAA refer to the interviewer, while BBB to the interviewee.





Flow-Chart: The Structure of News Interviews by Jucker (1986:47)

3.2.1 Flow-Chart Representation of the Structure of Interviews

3.2.1.1 The Interview Opening

The interviewer introduces the topic of the interview, then the interviewee. The first decision to be taken is whether the interviewer wants to greet the interviewee. The interviewee, in turn must decide whether s/he wants to react to the greeting or not subsequently the interviewer asks the first question.

3.2.1.2 The Body of the Interview

The body of the interview consists of a sequence of questions and answers. This phase begins by initiating move that is followed by the interviewee’s first answer. The interviewer continues asking questions with regard to the time allowed to the interview. In the flow-chart, this is represented by a decision box after BBB’s answer, asking whether the time has already been exhausted. All questions initiate moves, but the first question differs from others. It is prepared in advance while others in addition to initiate another interviewee’s response; they are built as a reaction to the interviewee’s preceding utterance.

Interviewers have the power to evaluate the interviewees’ answers whether they are supporting, i.e., answering the question, or hedging. When the answer is supporting, the interviewer has to decide whether the topic is exhausted or not. If the topic is not exhausted s/he will extend it (topic extension). If it is exhausted, s/he will introduce a new topic within the area of the overall topic of the interview (topical shift). When the answer is non-supporting, the interviewer produces a “reformulation”, or a challenge. The interviewers, by their role, can choose in what direction they want to lead the discussion (Jucker, 1986:125).

3.2.1.2.1 Topic Extension

Topic extensions are “prompts in which some minor inference based on prior statements is used as a means to prompt interviewees to reconfirm and elaborate their prior remarks.” (Heritage, 1985:105)

3.2.1.2.2 Topical Shift

With questions of “topical shift”, the interviewee does not relate back to the preceding answer, but s/he brings a new topic. Jucker (1986:127) explains that the new topic is an aspect of the general topic under discussion.

3.2.1.2.3 Reformulation

Heritage (1985:106) considers reformulations as “cooperative recycles with them an interviewer may accurately and agreeably represent the interviewee’s stated position.” This type of questions is used when the interviewee’s answer is not quite sufficient and needs clarification.

3.2.1.2.4 Challenge

The challenging question is used as a means “to test or probe some aspect of interviewee’s actions, intentions, or attitude.” (Heritage, 1985:108) The interviewer challenges the interviewee on the basis of an answer provided by the interviewee.

3.3 The Interview Closing

The Interview Closing is the most stereotypical one. The interviewer ends the interview by addressing the interviewee by name and thanking him. The interviewers do this talk with an eye toward the media audience. This justifies the focus of camera on the interviewer throughout the closing process, rather than switching to the interviewee. The response to the interviewer’s thanking is more or less optional.

The structure of the interviews of English data is analysed according to the flow-chart representation (Jucker, 1986:47). Quirk et al. (1985) is used for the analysis of questions and answers. It classifies questions into interrogative and non-interrogative. Interrogative questions include: yes/no questions, wh-questions, and alternative questions. Non-interrogative questions include: declarative questions, and imperative and moodless questions.

3.4 Analysis of the English Text

It is considered that “Broadcast political interviews differ from normal everyday conversation in their structure as conversational discourse”, the text is analysed using ordinary conversation as a comparative reference. The study is made up of interview, BBC interview with the president Donald Trump.

3.4.1 The Interview Opening

The interview opening differs from the opening of ordinary conversation. It is monologue rather than interactional. It is addressed to a non-participating third party, the media audience. It is absent from vocal and non-vocal processes through which the parties first indicate they are available and ready to interact such as “Hey John” or a wave toward proximity and mutual gaze. It is also absent from the adjacency pairs such as greetings (hellos and goods), and personal inquiries such as “how are you? The interview opening is devoted to topic introduction, interviewee introduction, and greetings like:

David Muir: Mr. President, it's an honor to be here at the White House.

President Trump: Thank you very much, David.

The interview opening normally consists of an extended monologue produced by the interviewer alone. It is addressed to the audience rather than to the interviewee. It consists of three parts: topic introduction, interviewee introduction, and greeting. In this interview, Jim welcomes Clinton, and Clinton thanks Jim. In interviews with presidents, or prime ministers the topic and the interviewee are well-known; therefore they are often neglected.

3.4.2 The Interview Body

The body of the interview consists of a sequence of questions and answers, and the turns are pre-allocated in advance. Interviewers ask questions, and interviewees produce answers. This phase begins by initiating a move that is followed by the interviewee’s first answer. The interviewer continues asking questions with regard to the time allowed to the interview.

In the flow-chart, this is represented by a decision box after BBB's answer, asking whether the time has already been exhausted. All questions initiate Moves, but the first question differs from the others. It is prepared in advance while others in addition to initiate another interviewee's response, they are built as a reaction to the interviewee's preceding utterance.

3.4.2.1 Questions and answers

The major type of questions identified by Quirk et al. (1985) are to be found in political interviews. Questions fall into two groups according to their syntactic realizations: interrogative and non-interrogative questions:

(a) Interrogative Questions

This category includes:

(1) Yes/no Questions

1. David Muir: *Do you think that that talking about millions of illegal votes is dangerous to this country without presenting the evidence?*

President Trump: No, not at all.

2. IR: *Do you think that your words matter more now?*

IE: Yes, very much.

This is a yes/no question.

Muir asks Trump whether his words matter more at this time.

(2) Wh- Questions

IR: *What are you gonna say to some of your supporters who might say, "Wait a minute, I thought Mexico was going to pay for this right at the start."*

IE: Well, I'd say very simply that they are going to pay for it. I never said they're gonna pay

IR: *When does construction begin?*

IE: As soon as we can. As soon as we can physically do it. We're ...

(3) Alternative Questions

IR: *...Can you assure those Americans watching this right now that they will not lose their health insurance or end up with anything less?*

This is an alternative question. Muir asks Trump whether he can assure the American people that they will not lose their health insurance or there is another thing.

IE: So nobody ever deducts all the people that have already lost their health insurance that liked it..... We're gonna have a much better health care plan at much less money.

Trump answers, that they're gonna have a much better health care plan at much less money.

(b) Non-interrogative Questions

This category includes:

(1) Declarative

IR : *And we're gonna get to it all right here.*

IE : Good.

Modeless

1. IR : *So, they'll pay us back?*

IE : Yeah, absolutely, 100 percent.

2. IR: *So, the American taxpayer will pay for the wall at first?*

IE: All it is, is we'll be reimbursed at a later date from whatever transaction we make from Mexico.....

3. *Within months?*

I would say in months. Yeah, I would say in months. Certainly planning is starting immediately.

3.4.2 The Interview Closing

The conventions of interview closings are in contrary to their counterparts in ordinary conversation. The significant difference is the need to end the interview at or near a specified point in time, while the length of an ordinary conversation is unlimited in advance. The interviewer is responsible for keeping the discussion moving forward, and for ensuring that it ends on time. In order to achieve this task, most interviewers are supplied with earphones through which personnel can tell them the temporal situation.

In interviews winding down is a part of the course of the interview itself. The interviewers indicate in an antecedent question that closing is imminent, such as last question, final question, and one final question, just briefly Mr. ..., we have less than a minute, etc. In this text, the interviewer winds down the discussion in saying "If I may ask you my final question ...", The text has the following closing:

IR: *Mr. President, thank you.*

IE: Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

The interviewer feels that the time is exhausted and the interview has to be finished. The interview closing is absent from ritualized farewell (e.g. goodbye) .

The following is the analysis of part of the interview according to the Flow-Chart Model.

The Interview Opening

Greeting

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, it's an honor to be here at the White House.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Thank you very much, David.

The interview opening usually consists of an extended monologue produced by the interviewer alone. It is addressed to the audience rather than to the interviewee. It consists of three parts: topic introduction, interviewee introduction, and greeting. In this interview, Muir welcomes Trump , and Trump thanks Muir.

The Body of the Interview

Initiating Move: *Let me ask you, has the magnitude of this job hit you yet?*

Muir starts the interview with the topic "the magnitude of this job", because this case is very important for Trump. He initiates a move, he uses a prefaced yes/no question.

supportive Answer: *There is It has periodically hit me. And it is a tremendous magnitude. And where you really see it is when you're talking to the generals about problems in the world. And we do have problems in the world. Big problems. The business also hits because the -- the size of it. The size.*

Trump agree with him when he says it is *It has periodically hit me. And it is a tremendous magnitude. And where you really see it is when you're talking to the generals about problems in the world* The answer is supportive, directly.

Topic Extension: *Mr. President, I want to start -- we're five days in. And your campaign promises. I know today you plan on signing the order to build the wall.*

This is a declarative question; it includes an inquiry of whether he plans on signing the order to build the wall or not.

supportive Answer: *Correct.*

Trump agree with him by saying correct.

Topic Extension: *Are you going to direct U.S. funds to pay for this wall? Will American taxpayers pay for the wall?*

Supportive Answer: *Ultimately it'll come out of what's happening with Mexico. We're gonna be starting those negotiations relatively soon. And we will be in a form reimbursed by Mexico which I will say ...*

Trump answers that it depends on what is happening with Mexico.

Time Exhausted

Final Sequence

Reformulation: *Last question because I know you're gonna show me around the White House. Last question on this. You've seen the estimate that 18 million Americans could lose their health insurance if Obamacare is repealed and there is no replacement. Can you assure those Americans watching this right now that they will not lose their health insurance or end up with anything less?*

This Yes –No question is based on the previous answer. Muir wants Trump to get confirmation whether American people will not lose their health insurance or end up with anything less .

Supportive Answer: *So nobody ever deducts all the people that have already lost their health insurance that liked it. You had millions of people that liked their health insurance and their health care and their doctor and where they went. You had millions of people that now aren't insured anymore.*

Trump answers that *nobody ever deducts all the people that have already lost their health insurance that liked it.*

Reformulation: I'm just asking about the people ...

Non-supportive: *No, no.*

Reformulation: ... you for reassurance.

Supportive Answer: *... here's what I can assure you, we are going to have a better plan, much better health care, much better service treatment, a plan where you can have access to the doctor that you want and the plan that you want. We're gonna have a much better health care plan at much less money.*

Trump answers that American people will have much better health care plan at much less money.

Thanking Interviewee

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, thank you very much.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Thank you.

Most interviews are constrained by the scheduling requirements of broadcasting, which assign a specific length of time for each interviews. The interviewer has to finish the interview within the limited time. Muir questions Trump in various topics: American's health assurance, foreign affairs, and domestic issues. He feels that the interview has to be finished. The interview closing is absent from ritualized farewell (e.g. goodbye) .It includes Muir's expression of gratitude. The expression involves the title of trump. Trump acknowledges Muir.

IV. THE ANALYSIS OF THE ARABIC TEXT

4.1 Introduction

This section investigates the structures of the Arabic text in order to compare the results in English and Arabic interviews. The Arabic text is an interview in which Selma Al-Haj interviews the Iraqi Prime Minister Dr. Hayder Al-Abady.

4.2 The Analysis of the Arabic Texts

4.2.1 The Title of Political Interview

Let us start with the title of Arabic political interview. The title is: داعش والعراق 'Da'ish and Iraq'

4.2.2 The Interview Opening

As in English, the interview opening differs from its counterpart ordinary conversation. It consists of an extended monologue produced by the interviewer alone, addressed to the audience. It consists of:

(a) Greeting the audience

Journalists generally begin by greeting the audience.

أهلاً بكم مشاهدينا الكرام

Welcome dear viewers

(b) Interviewee introduction

The Arab politicians are formally introduced to the audience.

هذا اللقاء مع سيادة الرئيس الدكتور حيدر العبادي

This meeting is with Mr. president Haidar Al-Abady

(c) Topic introduction

العراق وحربه على الارهاب في الموصل

Iraq and its war against Da'ish

(d) Greeting

The participants exchange greetings:

سلمى الحاج: اهلا بكم سيادة الرئيس

Salma Al-Haj: welcome Mr. president

د. حيدر العبادي: اهلا بكم وبكل مشاهدينا الكرام

Dr. Haidar Al-Abady: Welcome you and all the honorable viewers

4.2.3 The Body of the Interview

The body of the interview consists of a sequence of questions and answers. Interviewers ask questions, and interviewees produce answers. The process of asking questions is limited by the time specified to the interview.

4.2.3.1 Questions and Answers

The major type of questions identified by Quirk et al. (1985) are to be found in Arabic political interview. Questions fall into two categories according to their syntactic realizations: interrogative and non-interrogative questions.

(a) Interrogative Questions:

This category includes:

(1) Yes/no Questions

سلمى الحاج: تحرر المسجد الاقصى؟

Salma Al-Haj: Is Al-Masjid Al-Aksa free ?

لا د. حيدر العبادي

Dr. Al-Abady: No

(2) Wh-Questions

سلمى الحاج: اين ابو بكر البغدادي؟

Salma Al-Haj: Where is Abu Bakir Al-Baghdadi?

د. حيدر العبادي: اكثر المعلومات تبين انه قد غادر الموصل وذهب الى سوريا.

Dr. Haidar Al-Abady: Most of the information refer that he has left Mosul and went to Syria.

(3) Alternative Questions

سلمى الحاج: قلت ان القوات الامريكيه هي قوات استشاريه على الارض كيف توضح هذا؟ هل الاستشاريه ايضا على الارض

Salma Al-Haj: You have said that the American forces are consultant forces on ground, How can you explain that?

Is it consultant also on ground?

د. حيدر العبادي: هناك فرق بين القوات المقاتله والقوات على الارض . القوات الامريكيه موجوده لتقاتل وتساعد الجيش العراقي وليس على الارض لغرض اخر.

Dr. Haidar Al-Abady: There is a difference between the fighting forces and the forces on the ground. The American forces are here to fight and help the Iraqi army not for other purpose.

(b) Non-interrogative Questions

This category includes:

(1) Declarative

سلمى الحاج: لا دخل للقوات الامريكيه في الشؤون الداخليه للعراق؟

Salma Al-Haj: The American forces have nothing to do with the interior affairs of Iraq?

د. حيدر العبادي: نحن نستعين بالقوات المتحالفه امريكا وغيرها من الدول كاستراليا والمانيا في تخطي الازمه والدفاع عن العرق فقط

Dr. Haidar Al-Abady: We use the allied forces, America and other states like Austria and Germany to skip the crisis and defend Iraq only.

(2) Imperative and Moodless

سلمى الحاج: قبل تحرير الموصل؟

Salma Al-Haj: Before releasing Mosul?

د. حيدر العبادي: قبل تحرير الموصل

Dr. Haidar Al-Abady: Before releasing Mosul.

4.2.4 The Interview Closing

The Arabic interview closing is similar to the English interview closing in structure, except one point. In addition to thanking the interviewee for his/her participation, the Arab interviewers thank the audience for seeing the interview.

سلمى الحاج: كل الشكر لك سياده الرئيس الدكتور حيدر العبادي رئيس الوزراء والقائد العام للقوات المسلحه. شكراً لكم

مشاهدينا الكرام على حسن المتابعه.

Salma Al-Haj: Thank you Mr. president Dr. Haidar Al-Abady, the Prime Minister and the General leader of Armed forces.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In this section, the results of the analysis of English broadcast political interview are to be compared with its counterpart in Arabic to find points of similarity and difference between them.

Both English and Arabic broadcast political interviews employ a structure composed of a number of elements which are obligatory in character. In both English and Arabic, this structure is composed of three obligatory elements, namely, the interview opening, the body of the interview, and the interview closing. In both languages, the interview opening differs from its counterpart in ordinary conversation. It consists of an extended monologue produced by the interviewer alone, addressed explicitly to the audience rather than to the interviewee. In English, it consists of three elements: topic introduction, interviewee introduction, and greeting. In Arabic, it consists of these elements but with a different sequence in addition to greeting the audience, as follows: greeting the audience, interviewee introduction, topic introduction, and the participants' greeting.

The body of both English and Arabic interviews is constructed of sequences of questions and answers. The questions are classified according to Quirk et al. (1985). They fall into two groups according to their syntactic realisations: interrogative and non-interrogative questions.

In both English and Arabic, the interview closing is contrary to its counterpart in ordinary conversation. The main differences are that the length of the interview is determined in advance, and the closing is absent of ritualized farewells such as "goodbye", or its equivalent. The closing includes thanking the interviewee for his/her participation. Interviewee's response to the thanking is more or less optional, while it is obligatory in ordinary conversation.

From the analysis of the English and Arabic texts, the following conclusions can be made:

1. The political interview is a system of speech exchange that differs from the system of ordinary conversation. The distinctiveness of each system rests upon the underlying method by which the participants take turns at talk. The political interview involves a distinctive constellation of participants, subject matter, and interactional form. The interviewer is known as a professional journalist, and the interviewee has some connection to recent events, either as primary actors, e.g. government officials or as political experts. The audience plays no active role in the interaction. The discussion is formal, focuses on matters related to recent events, and is managed primarily through questions and answers. The questions may be scripted and answers practiced in advance. The activities of asking and answering questions are pre-allocated to the roles of interviewer and interviewee, and these roles are never reversed. In contrast, the conversation participants are ordinary people, they know each other well, and they have a common personal background. The discussion is informal, characterised by randomness of subject-matter, and a general lack of planning. The participants are free to practice a variety of adjacency pairs: question/answer, offer/acceptance, request/refusal and so on.

Finally, the length of the interview is constrained by the scheduling requirements of broadcasting, which allot a specific length of time for each programme. The length of ordinary conversation is not normally determined in advance.

2. In both English and Arabic, the broadcast political interview has a structure. This structure consists of opening, body and closing. The opening is an extended monologue, addressed explicitly to the audience rather than to the interviewee. In English, it consists of three elements: topic introduction, interviewee introduction, and greeting. In Arabic, the opening consists of the same elements but with a different sequence, as well as they are preceded by greeting the audience. The order of elements is: greeting the audience, interviewee introduction, topic introduction, and greeting. The opening is absent from many of routine and familiar practices of ordinary conversation such as *hellos* and *how are yous*.

The structure of the body of the interview is highly distinctive, the participants talk to the following pattern:

1R: Question

1E: Answer

1R: Question

1E: Answer

The body of the interview begins by initiating move that is followed by the interviewee's first answer. The length of the process of asking questions depends on the time allocated to the interview. The interviewers use the majority of question types identified by Quirk et al., (1985) to build their turns, i.e. interrogative and non-interrogative.

The final segment of the interview is closing. The closing is absent of ritualized farewells such as "goodbye", or its equivalent. It includes thanking the interviewee for his/her participation. The interviewee's response to the thanking is more or less optional, while it is obligatory in ordinary conversation.

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