

**A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF QUESTION AND ANSWER IN
*ANDREW MARR SHOW: INTERVIEW WITH DAVID CAMERON***

A Thesis

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



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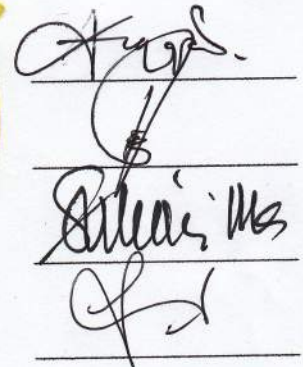
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Yogyakarta, 27 Agustus 2014

Penulis,



Sabar Artiyono

MOTTOS

To avoid criticism: say nothing, do nothing, and be nothing – **Aristotle.**

We don't have to be ordinary, make your best mistakes – **Shawn Mendes.**

Everyone needs to be broken – **Chris Martin**

Everything is AWESOME!!!! Everything is cool when you are part of the team. Everything is awesome when we believe in our dreams – **Tega and Sara Feat. The Lonely Island (The Lego Movie)**

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:
**My grandparent, my beloved parents, and my
brother.**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CA	: Conversation Analysis
FPP	: First Pair Part
FPPs	: First Pair Parts
SPP	: Second Pair Part
SPPs	: Second Pair Parts
IR	: Interviewer
IE	: Interviewee
A	: Initiative
A1	: Statement Prefaces
A2	: Multiple Questions
A3	: Follow-up Questions
B	: Directness
B1	: Other-referencing Question Frames
B2	: Self-referencing Question Frames
C	: Assertiveness
C1	: Preface Tilt
C2	: Negative Questions
D	: Adversarialness
D1	: Global Adversarialness
D2	: Accountability Questions
E	: Answer Strategies
E1	: Roundabout Trajectory
E2	: Minimal Answer Plus Elaboration
E3	: Lexical Repetition

A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF QUESTION AND ANSWER IN *ANDREW MARR SHOW: INTERVIEW WITH DAVID CAMERON*

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ABSTRACT

The study is under a conversation analysis umbrella. The aim of this study is to analyze linguistic phenomena of news interviews in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. This study has two objectives: to identify how questions are expressed by the interviewer and to investigate types of answer strategies employed by the interviewee.

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach since it emphasized on the description of the phenomena of question and answer in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. However, frequency was also used to support the analysis of the data. In collecting the data, the study combined analytical search and note-taking. In addition, content analysis and textual analysis were employed to analyze the data. Finally, the data findings were triangulated by two linguistics students.

The study confirms two findings. Firstly, Andrew Marr employs four question realizations. They are initiative (indicated by statement prefaces, multiple and follow-up questions), assertiveness (marked by self-referencing and other-referencing question frames), directness (indicated by preface tilt and negative questions), and adversarialness marked by global adversarialness. The most frequent question expressed by Andrew Marr is statement prefaces. They are effective since they only ask a single question. However, accountability question as the marker of adversarialness does not occur since it is categorized as unanswerable because of the format of the question. Secondly, in responding to the questions, David Cameron employs three answer strategies. They are roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition. Minimal answer plus elaboration is the most frequent strategy employed by the interviewee since it is effective in outlining his arguments. In conclusion, global adversarialness, follow-up questions, and multiple questions are mostly responded by minimal answer plus elaboration. In other cases, statement prefaces are frequently answered by roundabout trajectory and minimal answer plus elaboration.

Keywords: conversation analysis, question and answer, *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Conversation is an inescapable activity in people's life. It can be captured by their daily activities. When people go to the office, they have talks with their colleagues and clients to make an agreement. In other case, teachers and students succeed their learning program by doing this activity. In addition, in their homes, they interact with members of the family. Although they use telephone to interact, it is also categorized as a conversation. It is almost impossible for them to do some businesses without talking.

Conversation is also a part of socialization for individuals. For example, they greet other people for maintaining their relationship. Interestingly, conversation also shows their identities, cultures, and understanding. It can be comprehended by an interaction between two persons with different social classes. Each of them demonstrates particular intonation, lexical choice, and gesture in showing their identities. In addition, different cultures that people share in their talks sometimes bring conflict among them.

Conversation that people produce has substantial function in their life. It can be illustrated by conversation in courtroom. It is terrible for the judge to decide whether a person is guilty or not without interaction among lawyer, the witness, and other officers. It will be the same as the psychologist to conduct consultancy with the patient without talking. In addition, there will be no marriage without talks among the bride, the groom, and religious official.

As an oral communication, conversation can be analyzed through conversation analysis (CA). The focus of CA is to seek pattern of actions accomplished in conversation (Wooffit: 2005, 79-88). CA requires consistent step in analyzing conversation by scrutinizing the data 'turn-by-turn'. As a result, a section of dialogues or conversation can be inspected repetitively. It leads detail exploration of interaction to reach deeper and accurate understanding (Clayman and Heritage, 2004:18).

Conversation investigated by CA can be natural data such as family's interaction, classroom, chairman meetings, courtroom, or recorded data like phone calls and news interview. However, this thesis only concentrates on news interview. There are three reasons why news interview is selected as the field of the research. Firstly, it involves limited duration during the on air. Secondly, the actions in news interview are restricted (only questions and answers). Finally, the host in news interview has significant role since he/she is the 'playmaker' in the interaction.

The news interview analyzed in this thesis is *Andrew Marr Show*. The program is viewed by two million audiences every week. As a result, it was awarded as the Best National TV Program by the Plain English Campaign. The presenter of the program is Andrew Marr who was declared as the big three from Top 100 Political Journalist by *Total Politics*. The polling involved three hundred journalists, member of parliaments, Lords, councillors, and readers of *Total Politics*.

Andrew Marr Show was premiered on September 2005, known as *Sunday AM*. Two years later, the producer replaced the name of the program into *Andrew Marr Show*. The political figures that have been interviewed in this program include the President of Russia (Dmitry Medvedev), Prime Minister of Zimbabwe (Morgan Tsavangira), Prime Minister of Australia (Kevin Rudd), Prime Minister of the UK (David Cameron) and many more.

However, the thesis only scrutinizes *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. The major reason is that, as the prime minister of the UK, David Cameron has a significant position for appearing in public. As the head of the UK government, he must be responsible for all the decisions that he made. He can make a clarification about his policy through that program.

The other consideration is that *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* discusses topics which attract UK citizens. It covers about pornography, taxes, living cost, foreign policies, and immigration. In addition, Andrew Marr frequently asks about the Britain's membership of the European Union to David Cameron in his interview. The issue brings debates because it influences other regulations in that country. Not all episodes of *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* are examined in this thesis. There are only three episodes observed in this thesis dated 6 January 2013, 21 July 2013, and 5 January 2014. Those episodes are selected since they got a high rating.

B. Research Focus

The first problem that can be analyzed in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* is about the theme in that interaction. It can be scrutinized by

traditional approach. The method investigates the theme dominated in the interaction. By employing traditional approach, the researcher can determine which theme or topic that is dominant in that interview. In addition, this approach also reveals the various points of view in that conversation. It can be said that traditional approach reveals the level of neutrality.

The following section that can be examined in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* is the structures of opening. Opening is a significant element since this part functioned as introduction of the show and the guests. In addition, opening also employed as a segment to present the guests. There are three organizations of opening that can be analyzed. They are headline, background, and lead in (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 59-65).

The interesting element that can be observed in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* is how the interviewer ends the program. There are four strategies that can be employed by the interviewer to end the interview. They are terminating, prefacing to the final thanks, cutting the interview off, and warning in advance (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 73-90).

The research analyzes both question and answer because both actions are dominant in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. Question and answer are interrelated actions in this program. All responses and how the shift moves in *Andrew Marr Show* depend on how the question was produced. As the interviewer, Andrew Marr is the key person in that program because he directs David Cameron's responses by asking question. In addition, the role in news

interview is definite. The host (Andrew Marr) produces question, while the guest (David Cameron) gives response to the previous questions.

The thesis identifies question realizations in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. It stresses on the interviewer's questions and how the host creates particular questions. The types of question realizations consist of initiative, directness, assertive, and adversarialness (Clayman et al, 2006: 565). The first type is indicated by statement prefaces, multiple questions, and follow-up questions. The parameters of directness are other-referencing and self-referencing question frames. The third type is indicated by preface tilt and negative questions. Finally, adversarialness is marked by global adversarialness and accountability questions.

The research also reveals how the interviewee answers the questions. The main attention for this focus is David Cameron's statements responding to Andrew Marr's questions. There are three answer strategies investigated in this thesis. They are roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 242).

C. Formulation of the Problems

There are two problems proposed in this thesis. They are formulated as follows.

1. How are questions expressed in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*?
2. What are the types of answer strategies employed in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*?

D. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this research are:

1. to identify the types of question realizations in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*, and
2. to examine the answer strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*.

E. Research Significance

The findings of the research practically can be a guideline for people who have passion in broadcasting especially in conducting news interview. By comprehending the result of this thesis, they will master effective question design in broadcast talks to dig answers from the interviewee. In addition, they can be able to apprehend the pattern of interviewee's responses during the interview.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Conversation Analysis (CA)

Early development of conversation analysis (CA) was initiated by Thomas Khun in 1962 in his book entitled *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (Have, 2007: 7). In the book, Khun suggests CA as a paradigm in conducting sociological research. However, Liddicoat (2007: 2) argues that CA is originated from ethnomethodological tradition in sociology established by Harold Garfinkel. The focus of tradition is to interpret how people produce and comprehend common knowledge and information in their daily interaction.

The well-known experts who develop CA are Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson. In early 1960s, CA was established by Sacks. The investigation was started by examining interaction in phone calls focusing on institutional setting. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson made collaboration to separate CA from sociology. In addition, they claim that CA does not only cover 'institutional based' interaction but also deals with other interaction formats (Have, 2007: 7).

Have (2007: 10) argues that CA is a study of 'language-as-used' that does not focus on correct usage like in normative rules. The study has different interactive sources from speakers. As a consequence, the natural situation to investigate CA is oral language. In addition, Hutchby and Wooffitt (2008: 11) agree that CA deals with identification of action patterns in conversation. The argument is also

supported by Schegloff (2007: 2) that CA is aimed to explore structure and order of talks in interaction.

According to Hucbhy (2006: 24), there are five principles of CA. The first is that talk is designed for accomplishing social action. The next principle states that talk is produced in definite situation and how speakers talk is sensitive to that context. The third describes that interactions are orderly which leads to systemic organization of the conversation. Talk as sequentially organized interaction is the fourth principle. How speakers take turns at talking and understand the context can be understood by this principle. The last principle is the way how to analyze conversations or interaction. The best way is by looking at recordings of natural interaction.

As an approach of interaction studies, CA has three advantages (Have, 2007: 9). Firstly, CA works closer to the phenomena because it requires detail conversation and script. The second benefit is that CA identifies naturally occurring data that reveals interaction as contextual products. The last states that CA is categorized as structural and technical paradigm. It means that CA explains how the speakers accomplish actions in conversation.

2. The Scope of Conversation Analysis

The scope of CA discussed in this section consists of turn taking, preference organization, repair, and adjacency pairs. The first term refers how the speakers distribute turns in conversation. The second scope discusses about how speakers accomplish sequence parts. The third describes how participants make correction

in their talks. Finally, adjacency pairs capture how the speakers make contribution to first pair parts and second pair parts.

a. Turn Taking

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson via Hutchby and Wooffitt (2008: 49), turns in conversations are resources which are systematically circulated among the participants. Since an individual speaks at a time in conversation, turns are taken with little gaps or overlap as possible among participants. It does mean that only one speaker talks at a time or gap and overlap never arise. Minimal gap and overlap that participants demonstrate are form of coordination to achieve ideal conversation.

There are two components of turn taking that Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson propose (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2008: 49-50). They are turn-construction component and turn-distribution component. The first component deals with linguistic elements such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which give clue about transition among the participants. The component is also called as turn-construction units (TCUs). TCUs should have capacity of 'projectability'. It means that TCUs give signs to the participants to predict what sort of unit it is and at what point it is likely to end.

The second component demonstrates how the speakers practice their turn taking in real interaction (Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson via Jonassen, 2008: 1078). The component also shows rules how the speakers conduct turn distribution. The rule is if the current speaker has selected the next speaker, the speaker should take the turn. If there is no election for next participant, the

speaker can elect himself to take turn. If no next speaker has been designated, the current speaker can continue talking, unless another speaker does self-selected.

Joy : Have you got the paper for the meeting Carol?
 Carol : Yeah, they came in this morning.

The example describes how Joy selects Carol as the next speaker. To select the next speaker, Joy shows the question form and mentions Carol's name. The selection of the next speaker is successful since Carol directly gives answer to the question. The TCUs demonstrated in the interaction is a sentence. 'Have you got the paper for the meeting Carol?' is identified as the component of TCU.

b. Preference Organization

As the scope of CA, preference organization captures how participants contribute their actions in interaction (Liddicoat, 2007: 110). According to Schegloff (2007: 61), preference organization in CA is not associated with speaker's psychology. The term denotes to an organizational correlation of sequence part. The distinction made in preference organization is that in sequences part a particular action can be rejected or delayed, while other actions are responded directly and with little delay (Liddicoat, 2007: 111).

Pomerantz says that preference organization emphasizes on speaker's response to the first part, it can be preference or dispreference (Via Schegloff: 2007: 59). The responses performed by speaker can be plus or minus. The plus response is called as preferred, while the minus response is named as dispreferred. If the first parts such as offers, invitations, and requests are responded by acceptances, grantings, and agreements, it is called as plus or preferred response.

On the other hand, if those first parts are responded by rejections, declinings, and disagreements, it is form of dispreferred response.

Joy : Now you see, she will not talk about it.
 Harry : Yeah. Well, I do not remember much about it, but you know perhaps, you are a bit hard on her.
 Joy : Perhaps.

In the dialogues, Joy tells about her problem. After Joy talks about it, Harry shows the response by saying ‘yeah’ in the first sentence. The word indicates mitigated criticism of Joy’s behavior. Harry’s response to Joy’s statement is categorized as dispreferred. It can be explained that Harry’s answer is not adequate to Joy’s utterance.

c. Repairs

According to Liddicoat (2007: 11), repairs deal with problems in interaction in which speakers can make corrections. In other term, repairs can be replaced by ‘typological amplification’ proposed by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson in Hayashi, Raymon, and Sidnell (2013: 9). They claim that the term is used because not all problems in conversation are corrected by the speakers. In addition, repairs appear in the circumstances in which speakers do not make problem (Liddicoat, 2007: 172). It can be understood by the case when individual tries to search word when it is needed, but it is not available.

The classification of repairs that proposed by Shcegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks via Hutchby and Wooffitt (2008: 60) contains four models. They are self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair, and other-initiated other-repair. The first model occurs when the individuals make problem in interaction, they solve by themselves. The second model refers to the recipient of

a trouble source gets the speaker to correct the trouble. The third focuses on the speaker who indicates the problem, but the recipient carries out it. The last concerns on both the speaker and the recipient who arise the problem, both of them fix it.

Anna : Oh so then he is coming back on Thur on Tuesday.

Anna's utterance is called self-repair. When she speaks 'Thur', she actually means Tuesday. In that sentence, she identifies herself as the problem source then she fixes it by saying 'Tuesday'. The problem that she made is repairable. Since there is no other speakers make correction about Anna's problem, it is categorized as self-initiated self-repair.

d. Adjacency Pairs

According to Schegloff (2007: 13), there are several features of adjacency pairs in CA. Firstly, adjacency pairs are composed by two turns from different speakers. Next, the two turns are distinguished into first pair parts (FPPs) and second pair parts (SPPs). FPPs are expressions that initiate some exchange while SPPs are actions responding to the FPPs. Both turns are adjacently placed which means one after the other. Finally, adjacency pairs are pair-type related. It means that not every SPP can appropriately follow the FPP. The pair-type related of adjacency pairs can be explained by exchanges such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, and offer-accept/decline.

Amy : Would you like to come over tomorrow night?

Jane : Yeah. That will be nice.

The action initiated by Amy is called FPP. The form of FPP is an invitation. Amy's utterance demonstrates that she wants to invite Jane somewhere on

tomorrow night. Jane's response to the FPP is acceptance. The form of adjacency pairs that Amy and Jane performed is categorized as invitation-acceptance.

The production of adjacency pairs are combination between turn taking and preference organization. It can be explained by the case when the speaker finished composing FPP, then he/she should stop or to select other speaker to perform response/action. In this phase, the next speaker can do self-selected. Later, the next speaker performs SPP to react FPP. The speaker's preference organization can be identified whether it is a preferred or dispreferred response by examining their SPP.

The FPPs in adjacency pairs can be summons, greetings, invitations, offers, requests for action, requests for information, accusations, and farewells. In addition, to respond to those FPPs, the SPPs can be answers, greetings, acceptances/declinations, grantings/denials, informative answers, admissions/denials, and farewells (Sidnell and Stivers, 2013:192). Since news interview is only controlled by questions and answers actions, the type of adjacency pairs that can be found are dominated by question/answer (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 66).

3. Question/Answer as a Type of Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pairs that occur in social interaction shows how ordered conversation is. However, adjacency pairs require not only order but also speakers' understanding. As a type of adjacency pairs, question/answer indicates how mutual understanding is comprehended by the participants (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2008: 43).

Question/answer sequences in adjacency pairs can be performed by each speaker in every interaction. If the speaker asks a question, it will be followed by an answer from the recipient. The success of question/answer format in interaction depends on the speakers' action and understanding. In ordinary conversations, such as family's interaction, anybody can perform question or answer in their conversation. However, it will be different compared to question/answer format in news interview.

Question/answer in news interview has distinctive features (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 96). Firstly, question/answer structure in news interview outlines the participants to accomplish their ends. Next, the format of the question/answer is unequal. This circumstance occurs since the duty of interviewer is only to ask questions, while the interviewee's action is to respond to them. Finally, the question/answer format provides the interviewer properly asks questions and the interviewee appropriately answers them.

a. Question in News Interview

Question produced by interviewer (IR) in news interview has three dimensions (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 192). They include agenda setting, presupposition, and preference. Those three dimensions are unavoidable and basic principles in designing question. The dimensions have following characteristics. Agenda setting functions to set the interviewee's answers. Second, presupposition deals with degree of explicitness. Preference has a role to invite particular type of answer in the interview.

1) Agenda Setting

According to Schegloff via Clayman and Heritage (2004: 196), the dimension contains three features in their design. Firstly, agenda setting indicates a particular topical domain. From this perspective, the interviewer might repeat the questions to ask the answers if the response is not appropriate to the question. Secondly, it designs actions that the interviewee (IE) should accomplish according to the specific topic. Finally, agenda setting functions to determine the length of the interviewee's responses.

2) Presupposition

In addition to agenda setting, Clayman and Heritage (2004: 204) states that question can insert presupposition with various degrees of explicitness. Presuppositions can be demonstrated in both complex and simple question. Presuppositions are embedded within questions. To measure the degrees of explicitness of presuppositions, it can be processed by considering interviewee's responses to the question's most explicit presuppositions while he/she is answering to the question's domain.

3) Preference

The third dimension of questioning is preference which shows how the interviewer selects particular question design. This dimension invites distinctive answer from the interviewee (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 209). Questions can be designed by employing elaboration among interrogative, declarative, and prefatory statements. Preference is important in questioning since it will give effect on how the interviewee responds to the particular question design.

b. Question Realizations in News Interview

How the interviewer elaborates agenda setting, presuppositions, and preference to create questions can be observed by question realizations. According to Clayman et al (2006: 565), there are four types of question realizations. They are initiative, directness, assertiveness, and adversarialness. Each of them has distinctive features. Initiative, directness, and assertiveness emphasize the form of questions. On the other hand, adversarialness focuses on the content of the questions.

1) Initiative

When the interviewer asks question in enterprising way, it is called as initiative in question realizations (Clayman et al, 2006: 565). In this way, the interviewer tends to be more active to address the question. Initiative also demonstrates the interviewer's aggressiveness. There are three features of initiative. They are statement prefaces, multiple questions, and follow-up questions. The first feature shows a direct single question. It is also called as modest or minimal initiative. The second feature combines prefatory statements and two or more different questions. When the interviewee does not perform an adequate answer to the previous question, the interviewer employs follow-up question to gain the sufficient answer.

IR: Mr. President, what is your estimation or analysis of the recent peace overtures from Russia and Communist China?

The example is categorized as an initiative by employing statement preface. The question created by the host is direct. There is only a single addressed question in that turn. The interviewer only asks about president's opinion towards

peace overtures between Russia and Communist China. The effect of the question is to give limitation to the answer performed by the president.

IR: Mr. President, before the United States went into Vietnam, the French suffered a devastating defeat there by putting their troops in a saucer-shaped depression with the enemy up around the sides shooting down at them. Doesn't this appear uncomfortably similar to you to the way we are deploying our troops in Lebanon on the low ground? And how soon can we expect that we're going to redeploy them to a spot that makes more sense?

The illustration above demonstrates an initiative by using multiple questions. In the first sentence, the interviewer explains about the background of the questions or prefatory statements. He explains about the similarity between the French's strategy and the US government in putting the troops. In the first question, the interviewer employs yes/no question to ask about the US troops in Lebanon. In the second question, the host examines about the effectiveness of that strategy in putting the troops.

IR: Mr. President, do you approve of conservative fundraising groups such as NCPAC making these expensive television commercials targeting liberal Democrats for defeat in the next election?

IE: I don't really know how to answer that, because the game of politics is trying to win an election . . .

IR: If I may follow up on that sir, is it really a sense of fair play that these groups with all their money are, in effect, ganging up on one member of Congress to make him an object lesson for other wavering Congressmen who might not see things their way?

The example is categorized as follow-up questions since the president does not give the adequate answer to the first question. In his answer, the president does not reply topical domain of the question. The president's answer must be 'yes' or 'no' to respond to the question. In this case, the interviewer displays follow-up question to make clarification and confirmation about the fund rising in television commercials.

2) Directness

The term directness in delivering question in news interview is produced in contradictory (Clayman et al, 2006: 566). It means that the question delivered by using directness actually expresses indirectness or cautiousness. The purpose of employing this question realization is to reveal politeness. In addition, directness in news interview question can be in the form of interrogation. Directness can be classified into two categories; other-referencing question frames and self-referencing question frames.

Other-referencing question frames are marked by a phrase such as ‘can you’, ‘could you’, ‘will you’, followed by action verb like ‘comment’, ‘explain’, and ‘tell’. The classification forces the interviewee’s willingness to reply the question. Other-referencing question frames also present the cautiousness in asking question (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 759).

IR: To carry that a bit further, sir, there have been some suggestions on the Hill that if Red China is admitted over our protest, that the United States should then withdraw from the U.N. Would you comment on that sir?

Other-referencing question frame in the example above is indicated by ‘would you comment’. As the prefatory statements, the interviewer describes the status of the US as the member of UN. He explains that the US should quit from the UN. As the question, the interviewer wants the president to give his opinion about the issues. In the question, the interviewer also asks the president’s willingness to reply to the question.

To ask question by employing self-referencing question frames means that the interviewer shows his own intention or motivation to do that. This category is

manifested by ‘I wonder’, ‘I wondered’, ‘I was wondering’, ‘I would like to ask’, or ‘I want to ask’ (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 761). Self-referencing question is also classified as the most indirect in dealing with the permission to ask the question (Clayman et al, 2006: 567).

IR: Mr. President, I ask this because many of us are not well acquainted with Mr. Mitchell. Could I ask you the same question, sir, in reference to him that was asked about Chief Justice Warren last week, that is, what are the qualifications that attracted Mr. Mitchell to you, as Secretary of Labor?

The marker of self-referencing question frame in the example above is the phrase ‘could I ask’. In the beginning of interviewer’s turn, he mentions about Mr. Mitchell as the prefatory statements. And then, he gives the question by employing self-referencing question. In that question, the interviewer explicitly shows his intention to ask president why he selected Mr. Mitchell to be the Secretary of Labor.

3) Assertiveness

As the question realization, assertiveness involves the interviewer’s neutrality to deliver question (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 762). The degrees of neutrality that the interviewer performs are varied. Assertiveness can be demonstrated by using preface tilt and negative questions. The former classification combines prefatory statements and b-event question. B-event question is a question including future oriented about the interviewer’s answer or action (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 102). Negative question is marked by phrase such as ‘isn’t it’, ‘aren’t you’, or ‘don’t you’. Assertiveness is employed not only to seek the information but also to show the interviewer’s view towards the issues discussed in that interaction.

IR: Mr. President, last week the Senate passed a measure enabling both Hawaii and Alaska to achieve statehood. If the house should pass that measure, would you veto the bill?

The example is classified as assertiveness by revealing preface tilt. Before asking the question, the interviewer exposes about Hawaii and Alaska that are permitted to achieve statehood by the Senate. The prefatory statement is followed by b-event question marked by 'If ...would you...'. The question gives a pressure to the president since he is challenged to respond the question by 'yes' or 'no' response.

IR: Mr. President, new figures out today show that housing starts were down pretty sharply last month, and the number of building permits went down for the second month in a row. Analysts are saying this could mean the economic recovery is going to level off, maybe kind of peter out next year. And more people are becoming concerned about high interest rates. And given the big deficits being projected by your own administration, isn't it time for some strong action by you to get interest rates down?

The illustration shows negative question to demonstrate assertiveness indicated by 'isn't it'. Before delivering the negative question, he explains housing in the US that increases at that year. He also describes about the impacts to the economy condition especially about the bank interest. The question that is addressed to the president is not only to ask information but also to deliver assertion.

4) Adversarialness

The most distinctive question realization in news interview is adversarialness. To reveal adversarialness in question, the main consideration is the content of the question (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 766). The dimension of adversarialness is to criticize the interviewee's response. In political interview, the host usually criticizes about the policies or government's action.

There are two categories that indicate adversarialness in news interview (Clayman and Heritage, 2002: 769). They are global adversarialness and accountability questions. The former is indicated by its function to factual prefatory statement. The function of prefatory statement in global adversarialness is to show criticism to the interviewee. Secondly, accountability question is designed to ask the interviewee why he/she took particular action. This type shows more formal and less interpretive in adversarialness. Typically, accountability question is marked by 'why did you do X?', 'how could you', and 'how did you X'. The main focus in examining adversarialness is the prefatory statement.

IR: Mr. President, you have mentioned your interest in easing tensions, and you have said you hope the Nicaraguan proposals will have that effect. Now your spokesman has said that the 4000 troops that you are planning to send down there will have standing orders to defend themselves if they are fired upon. How does that help to ease tensions? This is just a stander order. We don't want war. But I don't think that you prevent war by letting your personnel out there become the victims. But doesn't this simple increase the chances of war?

In the prefatory statement, the interviewer actually does not give the factual data to give a background of the question. He does criticize the president that his order does not decrease the tension of the war. The interviewer's statements also try to make clarification between what the president said and what the president has done. Since the question gives criticism to the interviewee, it is categorized as adversarialness, especially as global adversarialness.

IR: Mr. President, since you took office a year ago, there have been-- unemployment has shot up to more than 9 million people. The recession has deepened. Two Republican Congressmen say that the tax increase that you may propose will hurt the little guy and give a bonanza to the big corporations. How's it possible for you to propose deep cuts in the social programs in view of all this suffering?

The definite marker of accountability question in the illustration is ‘how’s it possible for you’. In the prefatory statement, the interviewer reveals that president’s decision is not appropriate to the condition. He also explains the economic condition to criticize the policy. He mentions about the number of unemployment and recession for the next criticism.

c. Answer Strategies in News Interview

To investigate answers in news interview, Clayman and Heritage (2004: 242) consider that the basic nature of answering as type of social action. Answer is an act that addresses to the agenda of topics raised by a preceding question. There is no marker when interviewee does an answering. Answer strategies are classified into three categories including roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition

1) Roundabout Trajectory

The first type in answering is roundabout trajectory. The technique emphasizes on the responses given by the interviewee that are not suitable for the raised question by the interviewer (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 243). When the interviewee employs this strategy, he/she starts answering by a part of talks that is not correlated to the addressed question. However, part of his expanse of talks can be categorized as answering. In this case, the interviewer or audiences have to sum up the implicit answer by themselves.

IR: Mister Howell what are the attractions as you see them of this workfare idea?

IE: Well it seems to me to be ludicrous that we are spending according to the Government more than eight billion pounds in support of the unemployed on condition that they do nothing whatsoever to help society. And I believe the time has come when we’ve got to recognize that paring down benefits is not the answer. That

isn't how savings can be made huge savings could be made if one the unemployed people were offered the right to work and given an opportunity to work .

The example demonstrates that Mr. Howell does not show the adequate answer to the question. Instead of discussing about the advantages of workfare, he begins attacking the current unemployment program as 'ludicrous'. His initial remarks cannot be categorized as an answer. In addition, they are also not relevant to the question at hand. However, the entire response from Mr. Howell can be classified as answering especially as roundabout trajectory.

2) Minimal Answer Plus Elaboration

Minimal answer plus elaboration, according to Clayman and Heritage (2004: 245-246), is characterized by providing information to the question and then followed by subsequent utterance that illuminates and explains the information. The answering technique refers to form of paragraph because the initial answer categorized as topic sentence or general statement and then followed by detailed statements which support and elaborate it.

IR: and how long how long will that take and how long has he got to prove he can do it?

IE: Ah it maybe it take uh one or two years to do that. And I think that it is possible because ...

The example illustrates how the interviewee employs minimal answer plus elaboration. Firstly, he gives the actual answer for the addressed question, and then he gives some additional information to elaborate the answers by using the word 'because'. The word gives signal in showing detail information to support the answer.

3) Lexical Repetition

The other type of answering is lexical repetition. The strategy is employed when the interviewee employs the words spoken by the interviewer from the questions and he/she adds some responses (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 247-248). The other way to employ this strategy is by using anaphoric indexical. It states to the words refers back to the issue from the question.

- a) IR: And what do you think the result of the ballot will be?
 IE: I think that the result of the ballot will most probably be acceptance of the deal. But it could be closer than most people expect.
- b) IR: Reports today are of course that the violence has continued uh what have you heard that whether or not the state of emergency is in fact working.
 IE : It is perhaps too soon to make a judgment on that . .

The example a) describes the interviewee copies the entire phrase from the presenter's question. In the next sentence, he adds some additional information to his answer. In the example b), to respond to that question, the interviewee employs the word 'that' referring to the previous statement spoken by the interviewer. The word indicates anaphoric indexical strategy in showing lexical repetition.

4. News Interview

News interview is the initial field in institutional talks studied under umbrella of CA (Sidnell and Stivers, 2013: 630). In the early development of this study, all data were derived from American and British. According to Clayman and Heritage (2004: 42 – 56), the progress in both countries was distinctive. The early model of American news interviews was a panel of journalist. However, in Britain, the initial development was marked by 'impartiality' in political

controversy. Although both data shows dissimilar improvements in the initial studies, news interview serves the same functions and structures in both countries.

The definition of news interview can be assumed from two points of view: news interview as genre and as disciplinary context (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 7-9). For the first approach, they state that news interview includes a different gathering of speakers, topics, and interactive communication. The most distinguishing notion in news interview in this point of view is that audiences do not have active role. The second perspective concerns with news-making institution and how societies consume the news. This perception involves elaboration among communication studies, political science, and sociology.

According to Mats and Marianna (2011: 34), the classification of news interview consists of affiliated interview, accountability interview, and experiential interview. The first type focuses interviewing among professional journalist. The second category denotes to news interview which invites public figures especially politicians and government. The last specifies news interview that involves common people who have appropriate experiences to the program.

The notions of news interview consist of opening, closing, questions, and answer. However, in this section question and answer are not discussed since it has been explained in adjacency pairs' section. In opening, it consists of headline, background, and lead in. For the next structure, closing can be achieved by terminating, prefacing to final thanks, cutting the interview off, and warning in advance.

a. Opening

According to Clayman and Heritage (2004: 59-65), opening in news interviews is a form of prelude by the interviewer and introduction the program for the audiences. They add that opening is also the session for the interviewer to introduce himself/herself. The structure of opening consists of headline, background, and lead in.

1) Headline

Clayman and Heritage (2004: 60-61) specify that the interviewer starts this structure by announcing the general issue that will be conversed. The structure is initiated by single sentence to formulate the topic. The functions of this structure are to attract the audiences and to specify the person who will contribute in that interaction.

- a) IR: Today Labour began an internal debate that will have a critical bearing on the party's chances of winning the next election.
- b) IR: How do authorities catch landlords or realtors who discriminate against minorities? There's an interesting proposal before Congress and it's what we look at first tonight.

Both examples describe the structure in presenting the topic of the interview in a headline. To give an excellent impression in the beginning of his show, the interviewer is careful to select dictions in headline. In the example a), the interviewer introduces the topic by focusing on 'critical bearing'. The term gives dramatic effect to the audiences. While in the example b), the interviewer employs questions in the opening to attract viewers' attention. By raising the question, it will also give a clue for the audiences to guess who will be interviewed in that show.

2) Background

The second segment in opening is background which focuses on transition from headline to background (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 62-63). The indication of background is manifested by several ways. Sometimes it is indicated by taped segment or by verbal tense. The first strategy is done by screening recorded video by other journalist. Background showing verbal tense strategy is illustrated by following example.

IR: Now the currency crisis in Europe. It started last month when Great Britain pulled its pound sterling from the system that links the European currencies.

The background that the interviewer presents is categorized as chronological story. He explains the present condition by employing the word 'now'. In the next sentence, he starts explaining the reason why that condition happens by using past tense. The following example explains the background by employing verbal tense. The words 'now' and 'started' are verbal marker in that background.

3) Lead In

The final structure in opening, lead in, covers several functions (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 63-65). The roles of lead in are to show the identities of the interviewee and to present that the interviewee is ready to be questioned. In addition, the interviewer also combines those two ways in lead in. In this segment, the interviewee is officially introduced to audiences by the interviewer. During the introduction, the interviewee remains silent.

- a) IR: The case of a Shropshire man who was given a ten year jail sentence for armed robbery is to be reopened by the police. The man, forty year old Tony Stocks, served six years of the sentence. He now runs a carpetbusiness.
- b) IR: Mister Stocks is now in the studio with Richard Hudson Evans, talking about what happened way back in 1970.

In the example a), the interviewer gives detail information about the interviewee. He provides the information as the part of introduction to explain the first sentence. While in the example b), the host does not only introduce the interviewee but also gives the signal that the guest is ready to join the conversation. This strategy indicates how the guest is competent in discussing the topic.

b. Closing

In news interview, closing functions significant point because this program is restricted by duration (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 73-90). They add that the notion also distinguishes between news interview and ordinary conversation that does not have fixed length. There are five strategies to organize closings in news interview. The strategies include terminating, prefacing to final thanks, cutting the interviewee off, and warning in advance.

1) Terminating

In news interview, it is not normal to say ‘goodbye’ for the interviewer to end the interaction (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 74-75). To avoid that case, the interviewer employs terminating. Terminating is marked by stating the full name and title of the interviewee and saying thanks to him/her. Although thanking is acknowledged in ordinary conversation, in the news interview context a response seems to be more optional.

IR: Doctor Allen Lansing, we thank you for being with us.

IE: Thank you. It was my pleasure.

The example is categorized as terminating because after the host mentions the title of the interviewee, and then he says thanks for the participation. The dialog

also describes that news interview is impersonal talks. Saying thanks in that conversation denotes to an expression of appreciation because Doctor Allen has been invited to the show not matter of personal relationship.

2) Prefacing to Final Thanks

The strategy refers to statement marking that the time is over (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 77). The common procedure to do prefacing to final thanks is to give brief comment to the topic that has been discussed in that interview. This strategy also concerns on elaboration between announcements and summaries. According to Heritage and Watson via Clayman and Heritage (2004: 78), this strategy contributes effective to end the interview.

IE: and the Government is derelict in its duty if it does not communicate to the four million with security clearances that fact. That should be done.

IR: Christopher Boyce, I think you've done it. And done it is very eloquently tonight. Thank you very much for talking with me.

IE: Very good. Good night.

In the example, after mentioning the name of the interviewee, the host gives a brief comment about the discussion in that conversation instead of arguing guest's answer. He only gives brief summary, not to evaluate the interviewee's response. In that example, the word 'tonight' indicates that the time is almost over. Finally, he briefly ends the show by saying thanks to the interviewee.

3) Cutting the Interviewee Off

The condition that raises the strategy is when the time is over but the interviewee still explains the answers (Clayman and Heritage, 2004: 82-83). The strategy can be defined as an interruption to end the conversation. When the interviewer adopts this strategy, he is considered being seen as 'rude'. However,

this strategy can be straightforward action to close the interview because of the limited duration.

IR: You've watched them so closely. Do you think the family will step forward

IE: Uhm maybe yes, and maybe no. Because the family is following the directions of the lawyer, of Rolf Mengele. And Rolf Mengele says to the prosecutor yesterday or two days ago, no comment today, and no comment later

IR: All right. I have to interrupt 'cuz we've run outta time. but you leave us with a key phrase, maybe yes and maybe no, and maybe that does stay uncertain for a long time. I thank all three of you and Doctor Snow for joining us, and I'll be back in a moment.

The example shows how the interviewer tries to end the interview by cutting the interviewee off. In the first place, he raises the time constraint for having interrupted. The case can be categorized rude in news interview although it portrays the situation that he has no control about on air duration. In the next sentence, he makes closing prefaces by copying the interviewee's response, 'maybe yes and maybe no'.

4) Warning in Advance

According to Clayman and Heritage (2004: 86-86), the approach is to avoid cutting the interviewee off strategy. In this strategy, the interviewer has power to control the answer from the interviewee by demonstrating warning in advance. This strategy also has function to persuade the interviewee to shorten the responses.

IR: with whom is competition these days aren't we talking about competition within the United States any more or is it only competition with these other multinational corporations.

IE: Well it is obviously competition is both domestic and international. But look at the record of General Motors to come back to the GM.

IR: Lemme lemme caution you we're down to our last minute so give it quickly please.

IE: O k a y what 'as General Motors done. It's abandoned the small car field.

In the first place, although the interviewer tries to interject, he gives permission to the interviewee to continue answering. In the next sentences, the interviewee tries to give a broad answer indicated by the phrase ‘look at record of General Motors’. As the same time, the interviewer gives that warning by saying ‘Lemme lemme caution’. As a result, the interviewer in that example is successful in persuading the guest to give short answer.

5. *Andrew Marr Show*

Andrew Marr Show is an hour-long British television program broadcasted on BBC1 on Sunday morning from 9 a.m. It has many prestigious achievements. The program has been even broadcasted from David Cameron’s London family home, 10 Downing Street. It also won several high-status awards from the Royal Television Society, the Broadcasting Press Guild, and BAFTA.

The program is hosted by Andrew Marr. Before he became the presenter of *Andrew Marr Show*, in 1982, he developed his journalistic career on *The Scotsman* (newspaper). He was a columnist for *The Express* and *The Observer*, and then in May 2000, he became BBC’s Political Editor. Andrew also hosts BBC for Radio 4 and is known by his popular books, *History of Modern Britain* and *The Making of Modern Britain*.

The guests of his interviews are well-known public figures and politicians. The stars that have been interviewed were Dame Helen Mirren, Annie Lennox, Robert Redford, Woody Allen, Martin Scorsese, Kate Winslet, Tom Jones, Art Garfunkel and Angelina Jolie. For the political figure, he has interviewed

Vladimir Putin, Ed Milliband, Alex Salmon, David Cameron, and many foreign prime ministers.

As the place for politicians for making news, *Andrew Marr Show* frequently invites David Cameron to discuss several controversial topics. Not all the interviews with David Cameron are analyzed in this thesis. The thesis gives a limitation toward the number of videos that are investigated. There are only three episodes which are selected three episodes. Those are dated 6 January 2013, 21 July 2013, and 5 January 2014. Those episodes are chosen since they got a high rating.

B. Previous Research

There have been many studies which have investigated news interview dealing with question and its responses. The two of them are *Adversarialness and Evasion in Broadcast Political Interviews* and *Adversarial Challenges and Responses in Greek Political Interviews: A Case Study*. The first research is conducted by Milica Vukovic and it was published in 2013. The other is investigated by Argyro Kantara and it was published in 2012. Both of them have different focuses, aims, and data in their researches.

1. *Adversarialness and Evasion in Broadcast Political Interviews*

The data of the research are derived from American, Montenegrin, and British interviews. The British group of interviews consists of 11 interviews. The American group contains of 10 interviews. The last group, the Montenegrin group of political interviews consists of 8 interviews. The total of all political news interviews' duration investigated in that research is 18 hours.

The study is aimed to explore the correlation between adversarialness and evasion from three groups of political interviews. The investigation employs both quantitative and qualitative approach. In addition, the study also elaborated three approaches. They are conversation analysis, critical discourse analysis (CDA), and sociolinguistics.

The finding of the research suggests that adversarialness is distinctively expressed in different media culture. The style of type of adversarialness occurs in the three groups. Both high and low levels of adversarialness results in more evasive action. The cause and effect relationship between adversarialness and evasion is confirmed on several subgroups of interviews. The level of adversarialness varies with the same politician, as well as the level of adversarialness varies with the same interviewer. As the result, the more the journalist asks aggressive question, the more the politicians evade.

2. Adversarial Challenges and Responses in Greek Political Interviews: A Case Study

The objectives of the research are to identify interviewer's adversarial challenge and to explore how the interviewee responds to that challenge in Greek political interview. The data of the study are derived from famous journalist, Yiannis Pretenteris and the controversial interviewee, Theodoros Rousopolous. The interview is broadcasted by Anatropi which is the most popular private channel in Greece. The approach adopted in that research is case study.

The first finding finds that there are four strategies that the interviewer creates to demonstrate adversarial challenge. Firstly, the interviewer tends to make

prediction about the interviewee's answer to challenge adversarial question. Next, the interviewer also expresses explicit statements to expose and accuse the interviewee to the overhearing audience. Thirdly, the host also demonstrates colloquial language to challenge the interviewee. The effect of this strategy is to gain credibility and legitimacy in news interview. Finally, the interviewer presents personal disagreement. The strategy shows dispute between the host and the interviewee.

The second finding deals with the interviewee's responses to adversarial challenges created by the interviewer. There are three strategies employed by the interviewee to express their answer. Firstly, the interviewee replies by giving direct attacks on the interviewer as a professional. Next, the interviewee answers adversarial challenges by indicating indirect attacks on the interviewer as a person. Finally, the interviewee employs questions instead of answers.

Compared with two previous studies, this thesis has similarity on the topic that is discussed. However, this thesis does not only examine adversarialness in question but also examines three other types of question realizations. Compared with the first research, this thesis only employs one show with the same interviewee and host. All data are derived from *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. In addition, compared with the second research, this thesis adopts descriptive qualitative research rather than case study.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conversation analysis (CA) concerns with the organization of interaction. The conversation that can be analyzed includes natural talks such as family's talk,

classroom's talk, or recorded data like phone call and news interview. However, this research only concerns with news interview. The distinctive feature of news interview compared with other interactions is there is limitation time to screen the program. As the employed approach, CA is used to analyze design of journalist's and the interviewee's action. The actions' pattern of conversation can be identified under the notions such as turn taking, preference organization, repairs, and adjacency pairs.

The action sequences in news interview are dominated by question answer. Those sequences can be scrutinized under the scope of CA called adjacency pairs. The significant elements in adjacency pairs are first pair part (FPP) and second pair part (SPP). Generally, question in news interview refers to FPP, while answer denotes to SPP.

Since news interview is restricted by question and answer action, the research focuses on both features. However, the investigation only specifies question realization produced by the host and answer strategies employed by the interviewee. The data are derived from *Andrew Marr Show*. The program is selected because of good achievement of the host. Moreover, *Andrew Marr Show* got a high rating and won several awards.

The question realizations in news interview are classified into four groups. The first is initiative that shows enterprising way in questioning. Initiative is divided into statement prefaces, multiple questions, and follow-up questions. The second group is directness which is classified into self-referencing question frames and other-referencing question frames. The third group is assertiveness

that shows the interviewer's opinion. Assertiveness is indicated by preface tilt and negative questions. The last group is adversarialness which considers interviewer's criticism as the main focus. The features of adversarialness are global adversarialness and accountability questions.

The classification of answer strategies can be categorized into three types. They include roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition. The first category refers to the strategy representing a response that is indirect and not suitable to the question. The second strategy denotes to the suitable answer followed by explanation. The last answer strategy shows how the interviewee answers the question by copying some words from the interviewer referring to that issue on previous question.

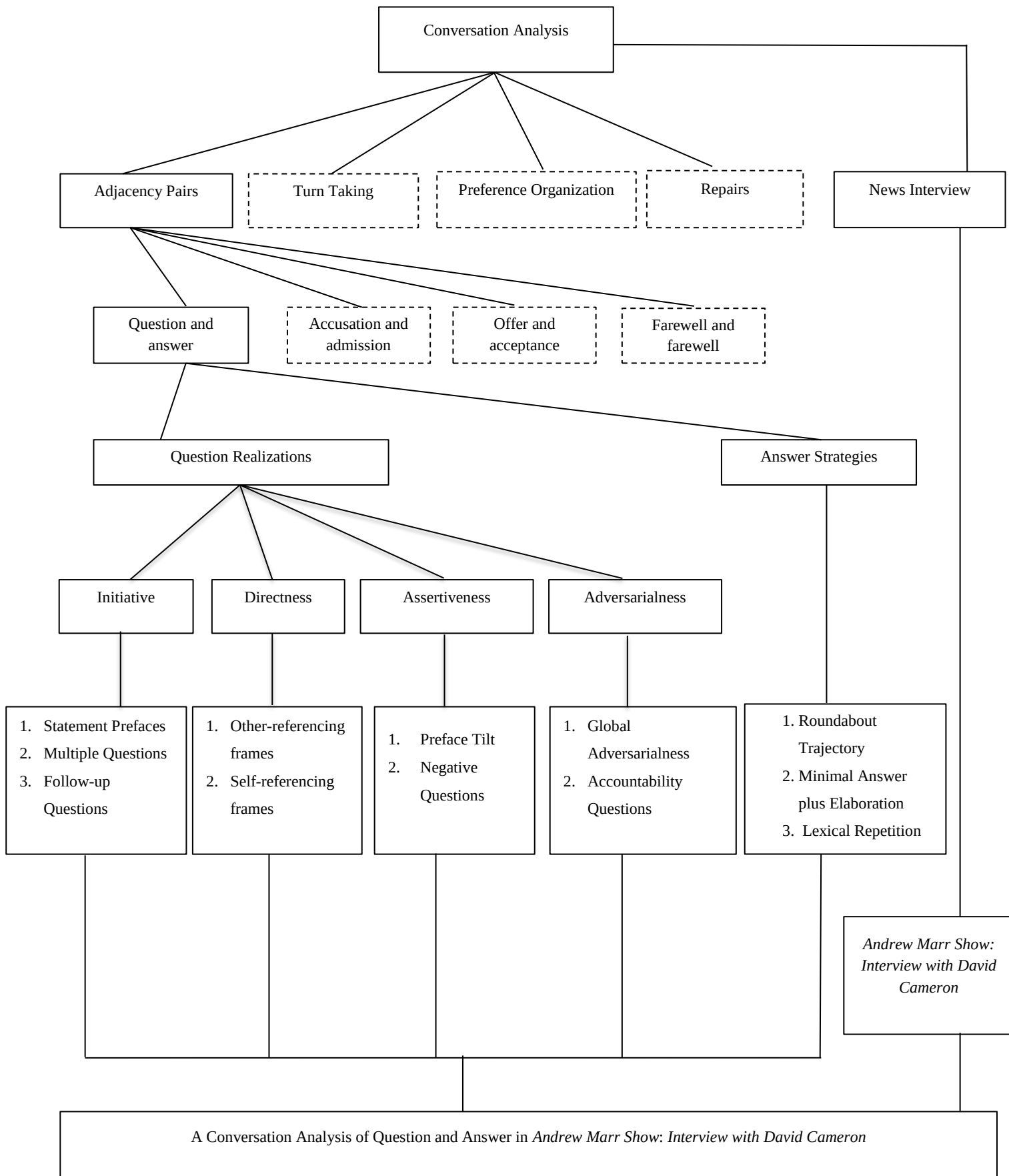


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Study

The research employed descriptive qualitative approach. It was appropriate because the aim of this research was to describe the phenomenon instead of making prediction or generalization. According to VanderStoep and Johnston (2009: 167), qualitative research does not claim generalization. It only focuses on the representation of the phenomenon. In addition, qualitative research is aimed at describing and explaining relationship, not giving label of population's characteristics (Mack et al, 2005: 3). However, this research also employed frequencies (quantitative approach) to support the data analysis.

Although the aim of qualitative approach is to describe the phenomenon, there are four different paradigms in conducting qualitative research (Prasad via Hennink, Hutter and Bailey, 2011: 10). The first is interpretive tradition. It refers to symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, conversation analysis, ethnography, and phenomenology. Next is deep tradition which is divided into semiotics and structuralism. The third is critical tradition including feminism, historical materialism, and critical theory. The last is 'post' tradition which covers postmodernism, post-structuralism, and post-colonialism. This research was categorized as interpretive tradition.

The phenomenon interpreted in this research was *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. By employing descriptive qualitative research, the researcher revealed question realizations spoken by the interviewer. In

addition, the approach was used to describe the answer strategies expressed by the interviewee.

B. Research Instruments

In qualitative approach, the researcher becomes the main instrument (Douglas and Lesley, 2011: 17). Spradley via Yin (2011:13) also argues that researcher serves as a research instrument for culture and people's interaction that cannot be measured by external instrument. In this thesis, the researcher considered himself as a primary instrument. In addition, this research used secondary instruments such as data sheet, video player, and the official script of *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*.

C. Data, Context, and Source of Data

Dey (2005: 11) states that qualitative data deal with meanings. The meanings come from the combination between language and action. The data may be produced from sources such as fieldnote, interview transcript, documents, photographs, sketches, video, and tape recording. The data in this research were spoken language captured from *Andrew Marr Show: Interviews with David Cameron*. The forms of the data were adjacency pairs performed between the host and the interviewee. The context of the data was dialogues between the interviewer and the interviewee. Meanwhile, the sources of data in thesis were limited because only three episodes were investigated. They were episodes dated 6 January 2013, 21 July 2013, and 5 January 2014. They were selected because they got a high rating.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

In qualitative research, data collection can be conducted throughout data analysis (Hennink, Hutter and Bailey, 2011: 235-236). In collecting the data, the researcher employed two techniques. They were analytical search and note-taking. Analytical search seeks on a specific question by categorizing and conceptualizing the data (Hennink, Hutter and Baily, 2011: 237). Note-taking is a researcher's recording of an observed event (Murray, 2003: 183).

The data collection stages of this research are described as follows.

1. The first step was watching the video and reading the transcript from the official website of *Andre Marr Show* to see the phenomena of question realizations and answer strategies. This step included note-taking.
2. The second step was categorizing the data based on the classification. In this section, analytical search was employed to classify the categories. The step identified both types of question realization and answer strategies.
3. The last stage was describing the phenomenon of question realizations and answer strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*.

Table 1. Sample Data Sheet of Conversation Analysis of Question and Answer in Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron

Note :
 IR : Interviewer
 IE : Interviewee
 A : Initiative
 A1: Statement Prefaces
 A2: Multiple Questions
 A3: Follow-up Questions
 B : Directness
 B1: Other-referencing question frames
 B2: Self-referencing question frames
 C : Assertiveness
 C1 : Preface Tilt
 C2 : Negative Questions
 D : Adversarialness
 D1 : Global Adversarialness
 D2 : Accountability Questions
 E1 : Roundabout Trajectory
 E2 : Minimal Answer plus Elaboration
 E3 : Lexical Repetition

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
1	IR: <u>So you haven't persuaded the Google and the Yahoos yet to do what you want?</u> IE: <u>Well we're on the case. This is going to be a big campaign. This speech is the start of something; it's not the end of it. There are some specific steps we can take right now: give the Internet Watch Foundation resources and ability to take down images; work with the companies to take down images that have been identified; make sure the police run a really tough campaign to find these images and find the people putting them up. But the final piece of the jigsaw, which is even more responsible behaviour by the companies - and, as I say, they're not doing nothing, but I want them to do more - we need to do more work on that.</u>	✓									✓			Statement preface is directly demonstrated to make clarification whether David Cameron has persuaded Google and Yahoo to block pornography or not. The question gives a high pressure to David since he should confirm by saying yes or no. David Cameron's answer is not straightforward to respond to Andrew's question. To respond to that question, David should answer 'yes' or 'no'. In addition, he explains the arguments that are not correlated to the question. As a result, the response is classified as roundabout trajectory.	

E. Method of Data Analysis

Hennink, Hutter and Bailey (2011: 234) propose that the process of data analysis in qualitative research is an analytical cycle. It includes description,

comparison, categorization, conceptualization, and explanation. Although Dey (2005: 3) agrees that data analysis is a circular process, he suggests that the process covers describing, connecting, and classifying. In addition, VanderStoep and Johnston (2009: 200-201) mention several methods in analyzing the data. They are ethnography, phenomenology, case study, applied research, and textual analysis.

In analyzing the data, the researcher employed textual analysis and content analysis. Textual analysis, according to VanderStoep and Johnston (2009:2010-213), is a process of identification and interpretation of a set of verbal and non-verbal signs. In this method, the role of the researcher is as the interpreter of selected texts. According to Flick, Kardoff, and Steinke (2004: 266), content analysis is a technique derived from communication sciences. In addition, this technique can be used systematically to analyze broadcasting program (Hesse-Biber and Leavy, 2011: 228).

The procedures in analyzing the data by employing content analysis were explained by the following sentences. Based on the research questions, the researcher gave the definition and other criteria about the categories of the data. In the next stage, the data were analyzed and classified by using that theory. To gain the clarity, the interpreted data in first phase were revised and clarified by triangulators. Finally, the data interpretation could be reported. In this stage, the research also employed quantification for each category to support the qualitative explanation of the data.

F. Trustworthiness

Studies published in qualitative approach employ principles to evaluate the findings (VanderStoep and Johnston, 2009: 194). To ensure objective findings in qualitative research, a researcher must employ a technique to enhance trustworthiness. In addition, the sign of a good qualitative study leads the reader to adopt the researcher's interpretations (VanderStoep and Johnston, 2009: 170).

There are several techniques to gain trustworthiness proposed by Creswell and Miller via Marshall and Bossman (2011: 40). They include searching for disconfirming evidence, engaging in reflexivity, member checking, prolonged engagement in the field, collaboration, developing an audit trail, peer debriefing, and triangulation. However, this thesis only employed triangulation to gain trustworthiness.

Triangulation, according to Ritchie and Lewis (2003: 275), is the use of different sources to confirm and to improve the clarity of the findings. In addition, they argue that triangulation is significant in a qualitative study. The reason is that the data must be checked whether they are more a means of widening or deepening understanding of a subject through the combination of multiple reading. As a result, there is no bias between the researcher and the readers.

Denzin in Ritchie and Lewis (2003: 276) suggests that there must be different forms of triangulation. There are four triangulations that he proposes: methods triangulation, triangulation through multiple analyses, theories triangulation, and triangulation of sources. This research only employed the first three of

triangulation categories. As the first triangulation, this research employed textual analysis and content analysis as the methods in analyzing data. Next, to gain triangulation through multiple analyses, the researcher invited two linguistics students to check data collection and interpretation. They are Hilyatus Sa'adah and Chera Kurnia Larasati. Finally, theories triangulation was employed when the researcher referred to theories in collecting the data.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this section, the table is presented to show the frequency related to the types of question realizations as well as the answer strategies. The frequency provides the information of how often each type of question realizations is demonstrated by Andrew Marr in his show. In addition, the frequency also displays how David Cameron employs answer strategies to respond to the questions spoken in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*.

Table 2. The Frequency of Types of Question Realizations and Answer Strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

Question Realizations		Answer Strategies			Total	Total
		Roundabout Trajectory	Minimal Answer plus Elaboration	Lexical Repetition		
Initiative	Statement Prefaces	6	6	2	14	32
	Multiple Questions	4	6	0	10	
	Follow-up Questions	2	6	0	8	
Directness	Other-referencing question frames	0	4	0	4	6
	Self-referencing question frames	2	0	0	2	
Assertiveness	Preface Tilt	3	3	1	7	10
	Negative Questions	3	0	0	3	
Adversarialness	Global Adversarialness	3	9	1	13	13
	Accountability Questions	0	0	0	0	
Total		23	34	4	61	

The frequency indicates that the total of question realizations employed by Andrew Marr is 61. However, the occurrences of each type of question realizations are never the same from one type to the others. The most frequent

type of question realizations that Andrew Marr employs is initiative. There are 32 occurrences of initiative out of the total 61 data. The second rank is adversarialness that occurs 13 times. Assertiveness as the third rank contributes 10 occurrences. The least frequent type of question realizations is directness with 6 occurrences.

Although Andrew Marr employs all types of question realizations, the frequency shows different occurrences of each feature of each question realizations. In displaying initiative, he employs statement prefaces 14 times, multiple questions 10 times, and follow-up questions 8 times. To show directness in his questions, Andrew Marr demonstrates other-referencing question frames 4 times and self-referencing question frames twice. In demonstrating assertiveness, he uses preface tilt 7 times and negative questions 3 times. However, in displaying adversarialness, he only employs global adversarialness 13 times.

The table shows that David Cameron employs all types of answer strategies. They are roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition. The most frequent type of answer strategies is minimal answer plus elaboration. It occurs 34 times out the total 61 data. The second most frequent is roundabout trajectory. David Cameron employs it 13 times. The least frequent is lexical repetition that occurs 4 times.

Although David Cameron demonstrates all types of answer strategies, he displays different answer strategies to respond to particular Andrew Marr's questions. He only demonstrates roundabout trajectory to respond to self-referencing question frames (twice) and negative questions (3 times). In addition,

he only displays minimal answer plus elaboration to answer other-referencing question frames (4 times). On the other hand, he employs lexical repetition to answer preface tilt as well as global adversarialness once and preface statements twice.

The two frequent answer strategies employed by David Cameron are roundabout trajectory and minimal answer plus elaboration. He displays roundabout trajectory to respond to statement prefaces 6 times, multiple questions 4 times, follow-up questions twice, preface tilt 3 times, and global questions 3 times. In addition, he demonstrates minimal answer plus elaboration to answer statement prefaces as well as follow-up questions 6 times, preface tilt 3 times, and global adversarialness 9 times.

B. Discussion

The section provides deep explanation of the findings. The detail description is presented to clarify both research objectives covering the types of question realizations as well as the answer strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. The first part reveals how Andrew Marr expresses the questions. The second part exposes how David Cameron employs answer strategies to respond to the questions. Finally, the researcher also identifies why particular question realizations are answered by particular answer strategies.

1. Types of Question Realizations in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

The data findings confirm that there are four types of question realizations expressed by the interviewer in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David*

Cameron. They are initiative, directness, assertiveness, and adversarialness. However, not all features of each question realizations are employed by the host. There is only one feature of adversarialness that cannot be found in that interview. It is accountability question. The feature is categorized as the most hostile question because of the format itself. By saying ‘how could you’ or ‘how do you’ can treat the interviewee’s moral responsibility toward his past actions. By employing accountability question, the interviewer does not search for the answer but he delivers accusation. As a result, accountability question is classified as an unanswerable question.

a. Initiative

Initiative employed by Andrew Marr indicates the degree of aggressiveness in his question. All features of initiative are employed by Andrew Marr in displaying question realizations. The most frequent feature of initiative that he used is statement prefaces. The feature is classified as simple initiative. He only addresses a single question to the interviewee. Statement prefaces are an effective strategy in questioning because news interview is restricted by duration. The second most frequent feature of initiative is multiple questions. In this feature, he delivers more than one question. However, all questions are still related. Finally, he uses follow-up questions to force the interviewee to respond to the topical domain of the questions. All features of initiative are explained in the following.

1) Statement Prefaces

In demonstrating statement prefaces, Andrew Marr only delivers one topical domain. Although he only delivers a single question in his statement prefaces, he

employs various question formats. The question formats employed in statement preface discussed in this section are wh-question, declarative question, and yes/no question. Each of them gives a distinctive impact to the interviewee. The following example exposes how Andrew Marr delivers a statement preface by employing wh-question.

IR: Prime Minister, there's a lot in the Sunday papers about your crusade on child pornography. There seem to be two big issues that worry people. One are the very extreme and vile images upon which certain numbers of predatory pedophiles prey and feed, and some of them then become violent. And then there's the separate issue of the availability of pornography, often legal pornography, to children - often quite young children. Now which of those are you particularly focused on?

IE: I think all of us have been a bit guilty of saying well it's the internet, it's lawless, there's nothing you can do about it. And that's wrong....

Datum No. 1

Inserting background of the question in a statement preface is categorized a strange phenomenon. However, it is acceptable because the question is spoken in the beginning of the show after Andrew Marr does opening and greeting to David Cameron. The function of questions' background in the statement preface is to give an introduction about the topic that will be discussed in that show.

After delivering his question's background, Andrew Marr asks a single question to David Cameron. Although the question's background is related to pornography, the statement preface asks specific topic on pornography that David Cameron will focus on. The wh-question in that statement preface gives the interviewee a maneuver to respond. David Cameron's maneuver is marked by his explanation that internet is not lawless. Then, he continues talking about pornography. In addition, the effect of wh-question in that statement preface gives an opportunity for David Cameron to give a long answer.

Other way in expressing statement preface is by delivering declarative question. The negative formulation of declarative question in statement preface below shows strong preference in selecting the question design. In that question, Andrew Marr does not only ask the question but also displays his aggressiveness by inserting his accusation. In other words, the question accuses why David Cameron cannot deal with Google and Yahoo to ban pornography.

IR: So you haven't persuaded the Google and the Yahoos yet to do what you want?

Datum No. 3

The single question asked by Andrew Marr is to confirm whether David Cameron has persuaded Google and Yahoo or not yet to ban the pornography. Andrew Marr directly asks the question by employing a declarative question. The statement preface that he delivers gives a high pressure to David Cameron because the question only requires yes or no response.

The common strategy in displaying statement prefaces is by showing yes/no questions. The following example describes how Andrew Marr demonstrates yes/no question in delivering statement preface.

IR: Broadly speaking, do you think immigration at the levels we've seen over the last ten years has been good for Britain or bad for Britain?

IE: Well ...Migrants bring a benefit to Britain, they come here, they work hard, they contribute....

Datum No. 27

In that statement preface, Andrew Marr asks the impact of immigration to the UK. The question's format in that statement preface employs yes/no question by inserting two alternatives of responses to the interviewee. Both alternatives are marked by the word 'or' in the question. By giving the alternatives in that

question, Andrew Marr gives the limitation toward the interviewee's answer. In addition, it gives limited topical domain in the question.

Andrew Marr is successful in persuading David Cameron to choose one alternative in that statement preface. It can be described by his answer that only discusses good impact of immigration. In addition, his response is limited because he explains how immigrants influence economy in the UK. In this sense, Andrew is successful in giving the limitation to David Cameron's answer by inserting alternatives in his statement preface.

2) Multiple Questions

By demonstrating multiple questions, Andrew Marr asks more than one question. However, the questions delivered in multiple questions are still related to one another. Since there is more than one question in multiple questions, it is common that the interviewee does not answer all questions. In his interview, Andrew Marr employs multiple questions 10 times. How multiple questions are employed in the show is described in the following example.

IR: Now I spotted you just a moment ago saying that you intended and hoped to be leading a Conservative-only government after the election. Do you feel that's the way the opinion polls are going? David Miliband said the British people are going to choose one way or the other and we're unlikely to see another coalition government. Is that your instinct?

Datum No. 20

There are two questions that Andrew Marr delivers by employing multiple questions. Each question has prefatory statement. Before addressing the first question, Andrew mentions a rumor that David Cameron wants to be Conservative leader as the background of the question. Then, he directly asks

about the polling as the first question. In his second question, he mentions David Miliband's opinion before he addresses the question.

The correlation between the first and the second question in that datum is that if David Cameron will be the leader of Conservative after the election, it means that there will be different coalition for the government. This is why Andrew Marr elaborates between the polling and David Miliband's prediction about the coalition in multiple questions.

In other case, Andrew Marr delivers multiple questions by asking two questions one after another. The following example describes how he does that case by inserting question's background in the beginning of his turn.

IR: If this September the Scots vote to leave the UK, that would be an enormous body blow to the authority of your own government and yet you still seem determined not to debate openly and directly with Alex Salmond, who is your effective opponent on this – why?

Datum No. 39

The topic that is delivered in the multiple questions is about status of Scotland. Andrew Marr argues that if the Scots leave the UK, it will affect to the government. However, as the Prime Minister of the UK, David Cameron does not decide to make a discussion about that issue with the Prime Minister of Scotland, Alex Salmon.

In that datum, Andrew Marr delivers two questions to address about the debate related to the issue of the Scots. He directly asks who David Cameron's opponent in that debate is and he also demands the reason. It is effective multiple questions since he demands David Cameron to choose who his opponent is and why he chooses that person.

The following datum expresses how Andrew Marr asks about the government's policy toward the EU by employing multiple questions.

IR: Let me turn to another big promise this month, which is your speech on Europe. Would it be such a great disaster for us to leave the EU and simply have a trading relationship you know with it? Boris Johnson suggested it wouldn't be a terrible thing. would it?

Datum No. 50

There are two questions that Andrew Marr delivers in that datum by employing multiple questions. Firstly, he asks about the condition of trading relationship if the UK leaves the EU. Secondly, he tries to confirm Boris Johnson's prediction about the trading relationship. Both questions are addressed to investigate about David Cameron's speech on Europe.

The multiple questions that Andrew Marr addresses in that datum are interesting since he inserts Boris Johnson's opinion about the trading relationship. Boris Johnson is neither politic observer nor his opposition in the government. He and David Cameron are from the same party. In those questions, he makes a contradiction between the first and the second question. Firstly, he persuades David Cameron to agree that it will be a great disaster if the UK leaves the EU. Secondly, he says that it will be not terrible for the relationship by inserting Johnson's prediction. In other words, he wants David Cameron to clarify both questions.

3) Follow-up Questions

There are 8 occurrences of follow-up questions that Andrew Marr performs in his show. In the data, Andrew Marr employs a follow-up question if David Cameron does not respond to the topical domain of the question. Sometimes he

directly repeats the same question to display follow-up questions. Sometimes he changes the question but the main idea is still the same as previous one. The following example describes an unsuccessful follow-up question performed by Andrew Marr.

IE: why have we just published a lobbying bill.

IR: You have told me absolutely everything except the question that I was asking, which is have you talked to Lynton Crosby about this?

IE: But let's be clear, this government has been very tough on tobacco. You know we have said we've got to cut down on these vending machines, we've got to stop big shops doing big promotions. We've carried on with the smoking ban, we've put up the price of cigarettes. And if we're too much in hoc to lobbyists as it were why have we just published a lobbying bill.

Datum No. 8

The follow-up question that Andrew Marr demonstrates is categorized as direct one. Before delivering his follow-up question, he gives a comment that David Cameron does not answer his question. Then, he asks about David Cameron's discussion with Lynton Crosby. Since the topic of lobbying between David Cameron and Lynton Crosby is significant in the UK's political life, Andrew needs to follow-up questions as the strategy to dig that topic.

The focus of follow-up question in that datum is to demand a confirmation about the issue of lobbying related to tobacco firm. Andrew Marr demands David Cameron to explain what he has discussed with Lynton Crosby. However, David Cameron responds to it by telling tobacco's legislation in the UK. The follow-up question that Andrew Marr performs is not successful to make David Cameron respond to the topical domain.

The successful follow-up question can be described in datum no. 17 that is presented in the following example. Andrew Marr shows two follow-up questions to make David Cameron responds to the topical domain. In the first question

about the referendum, Andrew asks about the date when David Cameron will announce the list of demands from the EU. However, David Cameron only mentions that the list is already.

IR: Okay, another foreign affairs subject. When are we going to see your list of demands from the EU on the basis of which you will go to the country eventually for a referendum and renegotiation?

IE: Well we've said, we've said some things already, but we need obviously to set out more.

IR: We need to see the menu, don't we?

IE: Yes, I think we do.

IR: So when will we see that?

IE: I think it's going to be, it's going to be a menu that will be delivered as it were over time. I've set a decent time frame for the referendum, at the end of 2017. Obviously I'll be more liberated in a Conservative-only government that I hope to form after the next election to set out a negotiating stall and go and negotiate it.

Datum No. 17

The first follow-up question in that datum is delivered in indirect way. The question implicitly persuades David Cameron to tell the date. However, David does not mention the date. For the second time, Andrew Marr displays follow-up question by asking directly when David will make announcement about the list. Finally, David Cameron responds to the topical domain by mentioning the date of announcement.

The other successful follow-up question is described in the following example. The follow-up questions are employed when Andrew Marr asks about the issue of tax, especially about the child benefit.

IR: So okay let's go back to our two families. Is there anything that can be done about that apparent injustice?

IE: Well the only way of addressing that would be to have a means testing system that means tested every family in the country, and I don't want to introduce that sort of complexity into our system.

IR: So is there anything that can be done at all?

IE: Well the only way you could do that would be taking away effectively more child benefit from more people and I don't want to do that.

IR: Do you accept that if it's justice at all, it's rough justice this?

IE: I think it is the right approach - saying that if there's someone in the household who earns over £60,000, then you shouldn't get child benefit. What we have addressed is the so-called cliff edge because originally the proposal was there was one cut-off point and there's now a cut-off point between £50,000 and £60,000, so if you earn between those levels you go into the self-assessment tax system and the child benefit is withdrawn in stages.

Datum No. 46

The topic of the question in datum no. 46 is about the tax rises in the UK. The tax demands that the family who earns between £50,000 and £60,000 is allowed to get child benefit but the family who has revenues over £60,000 is not. Andrew Marr argues that the law is injustice and he asks how to deal with it. In the first question, Andrew Marr asks about the injustice of tax that is not responded by an adequate response.

There are two follow-up questions that Andrew Marr addresses in that datum. In addition, there are two topical domains in those questions: how to deal with tax raises and about injustice. Since the first question asking both topical domains is not responded by the appropriate answer, Andrew Marr delivers two questions to follow up. Firstly, he asks David Cameron how to deal with the tax rises. In his answer, David Cameron explains the way to fix it by taking child benefit. Secondly, he asks David Cameron's opinion about the injustice toward the issue.

Both follow-up questions that Andrew Marr delivers in the datum have distinctive contribution in making David Cameron answer the questions. Since there are two topical domains in the questions, each follow-up question focuses on one topical domain. The first follow-up question asks about how to fix the tax system. The second follow-up question asks about the injustice. Although each follow-up question has a different focus, they contribute in making David

Cameron answer the questions' topical domain. As a result, both follow-up questions are successful.

b. Directness

As the features of directness, both other-referencing and self-referencing question frames are employed by Andrew Marr to display directness. However, he employs the first 4 times and the other twice. In displaying directness, Andrew Marr does not only show his politeness in delivering his questions but also shows his interrogation to David Cameron. However, directness shows Andrew Marr's indirect permission to deliver the questions. The detail explanation in demonstrating directness is presented in the following descriptions.

1) Other-referencing Question Frames

In employing other-referencing question frames, Andrew Marr needs David Cameron's willingness to answer the question. There are four forms of other-referencing question frames found in the data. The action verbs that Andrew Marr employs in displaying his other-referencing question frames are 'tell' and 'explain'. An example of other-referencing question frames is explained in the following datum.

IR: Almost everybody, including the IFS, says that although austerity continues, to make the books balance over time, you still have billions and billions and billions more of cuts or tax rises to do. Now, George Osborne said recently that there was no need for further tax rises. Can you tell us whether or not a future Conservative, Conservative-only government would raise taxes of any kind?

Datum No. 10

Before delivering the question, Andrew Marr exposes the UK's economy. He explains that the government's alternative to make the books balance is by changing the tax. He also inserts the chancellor's statement, George Osborne,

saying that there will be no tax rises. The aim of the question is ask a confirmation from David Cameron whether he will rise the tax or not.

Although Andrew Marr needs David Cameron's willingness to answer the question, he does interrogate David Cameron. By saying 'whether or not', David Cameron is forced to respond by choosing the alternatives that Andrew Marr provides in his question. Moreover, Andrew Marr also needs an explanation whether David Cameron will rise the tax or not.

In the following example, Andrew Marr employs other-referencing question frames to investigate about the EU. The topic of the question discussed in that datum is about the referendum. In his comment, Andrew Marr argues that David Cameron does not have clear direction in dealing with the referendum. He does not have clear border whether the UK should leave or not from the EU.

IR: You've failed on some key issues and you actually go into that referendum saying, 'let's vote to leave'. Can you explain a situation where you've gone, you've tried to negotiate?

Datum No. 18

By employing other-referencing question frame, he asks a clarification about the progress of the negotiation as the consideration whether the UK should leave the EU or not. The marker of other-referencing question frame in that datum is the phrase 'can you explain'.

In the following example, Andrew Marr still employs other-referencing question frame to ask about immigrants. The marker of this feature is the phrase 'would you explain'.

IR: So it's not a current cap. It's not a cap for Bulgarians and Romanian. Would you explain, that as you look at our relationship with the EU, the free movement of peoples inside the EU has become, possibly the key issue to discuss?

Datum No. 26

As the member of the EU, the UK is affected by the number of immigrants that come to that country. As a consequence, the government should be responsible in managing the immigrants. By displaying other-referencing question frame, Andrew Marr needs David Cameron's willingness to answer about the issue of immigrant. Andrew Marr wants David Cameron to explain the impact between the EU's relationship with the number of immigrants.

2) Self-referencing Question Frames

Self-referencing question frame is the lowest feature that Andrew Marr employs in his interview with David Cameron. There are only two data found that show. The marker of self-referencing question frames that Andrew Marr displays is the phrase 'can I ask you'. By showing self-referencing question frame, Andrew Marr shows his politeness to make David Cameron answers the question he asked.

The first example of self-referencing question frame is presented below.

IR: There certainly has. There's been a red herring, if I may say so, partly because when you're asked has he ... have you talked to him about tobacco advertising, you say "I haven't been lobbied by him." And that to people, there seems to be a distinction about that. So can I ask you again whether you've actually talked to him about this issue?

Datum No. 7

The issue of lobbying between David Cameron and Lynton is categorized as a sensitive topic. In addition, the topic is a still rumor. It can be true or false. As consequence, in delivering prefatory statements, Andrew Marr inserts general information about the issue of lobbying. In addition, he also inserts a contradiction between David Cameron's statement and people's argument about the issue of lobbying.

The aim of the question is to demand a clarification about the issue of lobbying. Since the topic is delicate, Andrew Marr employs self-referencing question frame to ask the question. By displaying that question, Andrew Marr shows his politeness in persuading David Cameron to explain the issue of the lobbying between him and Lynton.

The other datum showing self-referencing question frame is explained in the following. The topic asked by Andrew Marr is about public sector pay rise cap. In the beginning of his question, Andrew Marr describes people who will be affected by that decision. The words ‘hardworking people’ refer to person who gets the average revenue each year. In addition, the words also denote to the middle class worker. He highlights the class by comparing the first class by saying the words ‘work-shy or sleeping’.

IR: The vast majority of the people who are going to be hit by this are not in any sense scroungers or work-shy or sleeping while other hardworking people are out at work.
Can I ask you about your view about this?

Datum No 49

Although Andrew Marr employs self-referencing question frame, he directly asks about David Cameron’s opinion about the public sector pay rise cap. The reason is that the issue of pay cap is common for both the UK citizens and the government. The aim of the question is to force David Cameron to explain why he takes the decision.

c. Assertiveness

There are two features in displaying assertiveness. They are preface tilt and negative questions. The total of assertiveness that Andrew Marr employs is ten. He employs preface tilt seven times and negative question three times. Each

feature that he employs has distinctive effect in displaying assertiveness. However, each feature displays Andrew Marr's opinion in his assertiveness. All of assertiveness's features employed by Andrew Marr are explained in the following discussion.

1) Preface Tilt

By employing preface tilt in displaying assertiveness, Andrew Marr places David Cameron in dilemma. The reason is that preface tilt forces David Cameron to choose an undesirable alternative from the question. There are three data presented in this section to discuss how Andrew Marr employs preface tilt in delivering assertiveness. An example of preface tilt is presented below.

IR: ... If you were able to look at the camera and say, 'watch my lips, no new taxes', would it be a very, very powerful political message?

Datum No. 12

The topic discussed between Andrew Marr and David Cameron is about the issue of tax rises. In delivering preface tilt, Andrew Marr does not give the undesirable alternative but undesirable action. In that question, if David Cameron faces the camera and says 'watch my lips no new taxes', it means that he commits not to rise the tax.

The preface tilt that Andrew Marr displays is effective to give a challenge for the Prime Minister. Since the issue of tax rises is unsteady policy, Andrew Marr challenges David Cameron to face the camera and to say that there will be no tax rises. The preface tilt that Andrew Marr shows forces David Cameron to make a promise with people. However, the Prime Minister does not perform what Andrew Marr asks.

The two following preface tilts are employed by Andrew Marr to ask about topic related to the UK's position towards the EU. The first only asks what David Cameron will do if he is failed to make agreement with the UE. In the second preface tilt, Andrew Marr investigates what kind of circumstances that make the UK stays in the EU.

IR: But surely if you want to get movement from Angela Merkel or whoever it is, you have to look her in the eye and she has to think. But if she doesn't, if you don't get what you want, will you go to the British people and say leave the EU?

Datum No. 19

The preface tilt that Andrew Marr performs in that question asks David Cameron's prediction if he is failed in dealing negotiation with Angela Merkel or other the EU' delegates. It places David Cameron in dilemma, since he is forced to make a projection about what he will do in fixing the situation. In addition, the prediction that Andrew Marr asks is undesirable.

IR: If ever, we hear from you, this is what I want from the EU and these are going to be my red lines, without which, I will not go to the British people and say I want to stay in. And if you don't get what you want, would you encourage people to leave the EU?

Datum No. 30

In his prefatory statements, Andrew Marr asks what kind of circumstance that makes the government either to stay with the EU or not. He also wants clear parameters for the government in dealing relationship with the EU. However, the aim of the question is to ask what David Cameron will do if he cannot handle the circumstances that provoke leaving the EU. In his question, Andrew Marr inserts an undesirable question by saying 'would you encourage people to leave the EU?'. As the consequence, Andrew Marr changes the focus of the question to place David Cameron in dilemmatic circumstance in responding to the question.

2) Negative Questions

All negative questions that Andrew Marr delivers give a high pressure to David Cameron. In addition, negative questions give limitation to the topical domain and the action that should perform by the interviewee. As a result, negative question is categorized as the most assertive feature in assertiveness. One example of negative question is explained below.

IR: Sure, but a very large proportion of Conservative activists and MPs when they're polled say we would prefer next time, if that's the way the cookie crumbles, to go into a minority Conservative government than another period of coalition. Don't you agree with that?

Datum No. 21

The prefatory statements delivered by Andrew Marr predict about the coalition based on the polling. In addition, he also combines the result of the polling and his opinion in displaying his prefatory statements. Then, he asks David Cameron about his coalition prediction in the government by employing negative question. The aim of the question is to force David Cameron to agree with his argument. As the consequence, David Cameron's answer is limited by the question's topical domain.

Datum no. 22 shows other way in expressing negative question that is described in the following explanation. In the beginning of his statements, Andrew Marr exposes Vince Cable's criticism about immigration. In addition, he also inserts his opinion about the immigration as the biggest problem that the government faces. He also persuades David Cameron to make a forecast about the number of immigration especially Bulgarian and Romanian.

IR: You were kind of quite severely criticised by Vince Cable on this programme, over the language on immigration, but I put it to you that the biggest problem we have,

is that we have no idea of the numbers we're taking about. You must have some notion of how many Bulgarian and Romanian immigrants are likely to come in over the next year, five years and so on. Can't we really have a sensible conversation about it?

Datum No. 22

The aim of the question is to force David Cameron to tell the number of immigration in the next five years. By saying 'Can't we really have a sensible conversation about it?', it implies that Andrew Marr will not change the topic of the question until David Cameron gives his forecast about the number of immigrants. The negative question that Andrew Marr delivers gives a high pressure for David Cameron to answer the question.

The following negative question employed by Andrew Marr is functioned to clarify about the number of immigrant. The negative question in that datum shows strong preference for particular answer to the interviewee.

IR: Migration Watch, who did get it much righter last time round, this time say about 50,000 a year, they think – so a quarter of a million people over five years. Isn't that ludicrously too high, ludicrously too low?

Datum No. 23

In his prefatory statements, Andrew Marr mentions the data about the immigrants from Migration Watch. He directly mentions the number of immigrants who come to the UK over five years. Then, the prefatory statement is followed by negative question. The word 'high' and 'low' in Andrew Marr's question does not matter because what he wants from the question is to make David Cameron tells the number of the immigrants.

d. Adversarialness

The aim of adversarialness that Andrew Marr employs is to deliver his criticism to the government. He gives the prefatory statements to deliver his

criticism before asking the questions. Although there are two features in delivering of adversarialness, Andrew Marr only employs one named global adversarialness. An example of the feature is presented below.

IR: Okay, let's turn to Europe, which is of course a key part of this. You told me six months ago, when we spoke in Number 10, in the garden, that it was an urgent matter to get the list of demands for your re-negotiation from Europe. There's still no sign of that at all?

Datum No. 28

In his question, Andrew Marr criticizes David Cameron in dealing with the Europe negotiation. In that question, Andrew Marr makes contradiction between what David Cameron has said about the list of negotiation and what he has done. By employing declarative question, Andrew Marr wants David Cameron to explain why there is no progress in dealing with the negotiation.

The aim of the question is to invite David Cameron to explain why he cannot fix with the list of the demands. In addition, Andrew Marr displays detail information to deliver his criticisms. In other words, his question displays credible facts not to show his intention. He is also successful in inviting David Cameron's argument to respond to his question.

In the previous example, Andrew Marr employs declarative question in displaying global adversarilanness. However, in other case he employs wh-question in showing his global adversarialness. The case can be described in datum no. 32.

IR: And yet the public are in favour of that apparently if you look at the polls. I have heard these messages before and yet they are nine points ahead. What is the Cameron problem here?

IE: Well, I think, look, when you're running a government, ...These are difficult decisions but you know, we're not fighting a General Election today or tomorrow or the next day.

Datum No. 32

Andrew Marr displays the topic about the election. By mentioning the polling, he tries to accuse what is wrong with David Cameron since he is still running the government. In his question, Andrew Marr also emphasizes that David Cameron's polling is still low compared with his opposition. The question asks why the condition happens.

The message of Andrew Marr's question is that David Cameron cannot increase his electability during his turn as the Prime Minister. It is understood as a failure in running the country. This is why David Cameron explains his reasons as the Prime Minister in his answer. In addition, he only focuses his decisions as the leader of the nation not to emphasize his campaign.

The other way in demonstrating global adversarialness in the show is by making a contradiction. In the following datum, Andrew Marr says happy but it is not happy for the economic condition. He mentions that unemployment is still high. It is an effective way to give criticism to David Government. Moreover, he also mentions the number of unemployment in the UK. By displaying contradiction in his global adversarialness, he makes the message of the question more direct.

IR: I say happy, but we're going to have another year probably of little or no growth. Well unemployment still stubbornly high though. And youth unemployment in particular - around about a million - still very, very worrying, right?

Datum No. 40

2. Types of Answer Strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

To respond to the questions addressed by Andrew Marr, David Cameron employs roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical

repetition. The first two strategies emphasize on the content of David Cameron's answer and the last one concerns with the form of the answer. All answer strategies are explained in the following sections.

a. Roundabout Trajectory

Roundabout trajectory occurs when David Cameron does not give an adequate answer to the questions' topical domain. In addition, roundabout trajectory does not show a single idea. However, each roundabout trajectory that he performs in his answer has a purpose. The following example describes a deep explanation about David Cameron's roundabout trajectory.

IR: I know you made a speech on Monday about access to pornography for children. I'm talking about legal pornography, but nonetheless pornography that children in millions and millions of homes in Britain can get and are watching. Why is that possible?

IE: Well we need to do more on this as well. And I speak as a parent. I've got a nine year old a seven year old and a soon-to-be three year old. I worry desperately about this and I know parents do because you know when we're offline, you know there are rules about what films you can see in a cinema, what age you have to be to buy alcohol or cigarettes or what have you.

Datum No. 5

The question that Andrew Marr asks is to seek why children still have the access to pornography. By asking the question, David Cameron is persuaded to explain reason why that circumstance can happen or to tell actions to deal with it. However, his answer does not show a correlation to what Andrew Marr asks.

To respond to the question, David Cameron employs interesting trick. He places himself as parent. He describes that it is difficult to him as parent in watching his children in accessing the internet. He also differentiate internet with other media. In that interview, David Cameron is invited as the Prime Minister not invited a father. By displaying roundabout trajectory, by placing himself as a

father, he tries not to align the topic since the question criticizes him as the part of government.

In another example, David Cameron employs roundabout trajectory to answer not only domestic affairs but also international one. The following datum expresses how he responds to the question related to the Syria's conflict.

IR: From your perspective, are losing, and there's no sign of that changing? Well you've got an evil president. Who's doing dreadful things to his people? Who's getting stronger?

IE: I think he may be stronger than he was a few months ago, but I'd still describe the situation as a stalemate. And yes, you do have problems with part of the opposition that is extreme, that we should have nothing to do with. But that's not a reason for just pulling up the drawbridge, putting our head in the sand (to mix my metaphors) and doing nothing. What we should be doing is working with international partners to help the millions of Syrians who want to have a free democratic Syria, who want to see that country have some chance of success.

Datum No. 14

In that question, Andrew Marr explains about the issue in the Syria. In addition, he delivers three questions to David Cameron. Firstly, the declarative question addresses that the government cannot handle the conflict in Syria. Next, the second question asks who must be responsible for the dreadful action. The last, the question clarifies about who is getting stronger in Syria's conflict. All the questions are related to the conflict in Syria.

In his answer, David Cameron only responds to the last question. He only mentions the word 'he' as the person who is getting stronger. The first two addressed questions are not replied. In addition, David Cameron does not give explanation to describe why 'he' is getting stronger. On the other hand, he describes about the situation in Syria. He also argues that the government should

work together with the partners to deal with the conflict. As a result, his response is categorized as roundabout trajectory.

He selects roundabout trajectory to answer the question because he is accused that the government is failed to fix Syria's conflict. Andrew Marr mentions that there is no sign of changing in Syria to deliver his accusation. David Cameron understands that the most important part in that question is Andrew Marr's accusation. As a result, he mentions about Syrian's condition and how to work with partnership to respond to the accusation rather than answering all questions.

The example below describes how David Cameron responds to the follow-up questions by employing roundabout trajectory.

IR: While we're talking about life on benefits what about wealthier pensioners being able to pick up benefits for free television licences, free travel, winter fuel and so forth. Is that going to carry on forever?

IE: I made a very clear promise. We've kept that promise. Incidentally I think it's important to keep these promises, you know I've made promises.

IR: Will you make this promise again?

IE: We will set our plans at the next election in our manifesto. But I think, it is you know, just to make the point, you know, I made promises like delivering on our aid promises. We kept that promise. I do think we make these very clear public promises, you should keep them.

Datum No. 36

Although Andrew Marr tries to deliver follow-up questions to make David Cameron answer the topical domain of the question, he is failed. As the prefatory statements, Andrew Marr explains about David Cameron's promises as the Prime Minister. He also mentions the example of David's promises. In his question, Andrew Marr wants to confirm whether David Cameron will make the same promise or not.

In his answer, David Cameron does not say ‘yes’ or ‘no’ to respond to the question. In his answer, he does not mention whether he will use the same promises or not. In his second answer, David Cameron does the same action. Although Andrew Marr replaces the word ‘forever’ with ‘again’ in his follow-up question, it does not make David Cameron to give the confirmation.

The question delivered by Andrew Marr implies what David Cameron will do if he is reelected as the Prime Minister in the next turn. Roundabout trajectory is used by him because David Cameron still runs the government. That is why he does not respond to the topical domain of the question.

b. Minimal Answer Plus Elaboration

In answer strategies, minimal answer plus elaboration is the most frequent that David Cameron employs to respond to the questions. It occurs 32 times out of the total 61 data. However, minimal answer plus elaboration is not used by him to answer both self-referencing question frames and negative questions. This strategy is effective for David Cameron in outlining his argument to react to the questions. An example minimal answer plus elaboration is presented in the following explanation.

IR: Let’s turn to the biggest foreign crisis which you face at the moment, which is Syria. Sort of six months ago, you were warning the Assad regime was on its last legs and was beginning to be kind of flirting with the idea of supplying arms to the rebels. Now the Assad regime is fighting back. It seems to be stronger and stronger. We read that al-Qaeda has enclaves inside Syria which they are now ruling and General Sir David Richards has warned about the danger of arms that we put into Syria ending up in terrorists’ hands. Does it look a totally different picture?

IE: Well it’s a very depressing. I think on the wrong trajectory. As you say, there’s too much extremism amongst some of the rebels. There’s also still appalling behaviour from this dreadful regime using chemical weapons. There’s an enormous overspill of problems into neighbouring countries. There are millions of refugees. Now of course we’re in favour of the peace conference that I’ve worked hard to bring about, with

flying off to see Putin in Sochi, and having the G8 in Northern Ireland, but frankly we do need to do more to help promote those parts of the opposition that want a free, pluralistic, democratic Syria.

Datum No. 13

The question criticizes the government that supplies arms to the rebels. On the other hand, the Assad regime becomes stronger. Those prefatory statements delivered by Andrew Marr shows that the government is not successful in dealing with conflict in Syria. In addition, Andrew Marr gives the prediction by inserting David Richard's opinion that the arm will be defeated by the rebels. The question in that datum asks about the picture in Syria.

To respond to the question, Andrew Marr answers the question's topical domain. In detail, he describes the situation in Syria. He starts explaining about the extremisms, chemical weapons, and refugees. In addition, he also mentions how to deal with the situation. Although the question gives the opportunity for him to maneuver, he only focuses in describing the situation in Syria. As a consequent, his response is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration. By showing minimal answer plus elaboration means that David Cameron has a clear description about Syria's conflict in dealing with international affairs.

Other minimal answer plus elaboration strategy is used to answer global adversarialness. In this case, David Cameron is criticized by Andrew Marr because of welfare benefit cap. It is an effective strategy to outline about his policy related to welfare benefit cap.

IR: So let's move on to another group of people. I suppose the most vivid piece of sort of economic rhetoric from the coalition over the last few months has been the business of somebody going out to work, a striver, looking around and seeing the curtains down in the next door house with a skiver, and that is how you have very much sold the welfare benefit cap that the Commons?

IE: Well let me explain. We made three separate decisions that you can link if you like. That is that people in the public sector, there'll be a one per cent pay cap; that people on out of work benefits, there'll be a one per cent increase, no more than one per cent increase; and that for tax credits there'll be a one per cent increase. Now those are all in my view absolutely right decisions. We need to control public sector pay, to keep that under control. We need to limit the growth of welfare payments overall, and that must include the tax credit system.

Datum No. 47

In explaining his decision in dealing with the welfare benefit cap, David Cameron employs minimal answer plus elaboration. In his answer, he mentions three separate decisions to deal with welfare benefit cap as the main topic. In the next sentences, he illuminates each decision. They are people in public sector, one percent pay cap, and no more than one percent increase. After explaining each decision, and then he argues that his decisions are right followed by his reasons.

By employing 'how' in his question, Andrew Marr does not only asks for information but also he wants to know why David Cameron can do that. Although the question invites David Cameron to show long arguments, he just mentions the decisions to respond to the question. It can be concluded that David Cameron's action in dealing with the welfare benefit cap is adequate with his decisions. Minimal answer plus elaboration is effective to answer the question since David Cameron clarifies that his action is the same with his decision.

The following datum describes how David Cameron employs minimal answer plus elaboration to answer follow-up questions. By showing the strategy, he is successful in dealing with the topical domain of the question.

IR: I just want some sort of sense. So, for instance, we would be better off outside the working time directive?

IE: Well there are lots of things we'd be better.

IR: Is that one of them?

IE: we've already limited its impact.

IR: I know, but would you like to be outside it is what I'm asking?

IE: The working time directive in my view should never have been introduced in the first place because it's actually affecting things like the way we run our hospitals rather than simply about business and trade and the single market. But in order to try and sort of put you off because I can see what we're going to do now - we're going to cherry pick through.

Datum No. 54

The only marker that he employs minimal answer plus elaboration in his answer is the word 'because'. The word gives the clue that David Cameron mentions the reason why the working time directive should never been introduced. He explains two reasons to argue about the working time directive. Firstly he says that the time working directive is affecting thing and he will try and put off it.

By showing minimal answer plus elaboration in follow-up questions, David Cameron displays his cooperation in delivering his answer. However, to make David Cameron answers the topical domain of the question, Andrew Marr persuades him by asking 'I know, but would you like to be outside it is what I'm asking?'

c. Lexical Repetition

Lexical repetition is the least frequent that David Cameron uses in responding to Andrew Marr's questions. There are only four data of lexical repetition that can be found in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. The strategy is employed by borrowing some words from the interviewer. An example of lexical repetition is presented in the following discussion.

IR: but let me turn to pensions, your announcement this weekend will mean that pensioners until 2020 are guarantied real terms increases, is that right?

IE: That's right. I mean what we put in place in this government is...

Datum No. 33

The datum is categorized as lexical repetition by employing both anaphoric lexical and copying the words from the interviewer. The word ‘that’ from the interviewer refers to ‘your announcement this weekend will mean that pensioners until 2020 are guaranteed real terms increases’. As the result, when David Cameron gives the response by saying ‘that’s right’, it is categorized as anaphoric lexical and borrowing the words from the interviewer.

The example below shows David Cameron’s lexical repetition only by copying the words from the interviewer.

IR: But the trading itself would go on, wouldn’t it?

IE: Of course the trading itself would go on. I mean Norway trades actively with all of the European Union.

Datum No. 51

The words ‘trading itself would go on’ that David Cameron expresses in his answer indicates that he employs lexical repetition. He directly copies the words from the question followed by his own words to continue his answer. He responds to the question by repeating the Andrew Marr’s question he makes a point that the trade will go on. In addition, by repeating that words, he tries to make a highlight in his answer.

The following lexical repetition is still employed to highlight the answer. The case can be explained in the following example.

IR: Let me turn just to a couple of issues at the top of the news headlines abroad. Argentina again sabre-rattling very, very aggressively at the moment over the Falklands. Back in 82, it was always said one of our mistakes was not to be clear enough that we would fight to keep these islands if we had to and that led to the invasion. You’re clear about that mistake is not going to happen again?

IE: Absolutely, absolutely clear about that. I get regular reports on this entire issue because....

Datum No. 59

In that datum, before delivering the question, Andrew Marr explains about conflict between the UK and Argentina toward the Falklands islands. He accuses that it is the mistake that the government made because the government has no clear action to deal with it. In addition, by delivering declarative question, he tries to make a confirmation that the same mistake will not happen anymore.

To respond to the question, David Cameron answers by employing lexical repetition. He employs both anaphoric indexical and words copying from the interviewer. The words 'clear about that' refer to part of Andrew's question. In addition, the pronoun 'that' in the words also refers to 'mistake'. As a result, he displays both strategies in demonstrating lexical repetition.

3. Question and Answer in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

In conducting successful news interview, there must be a collaboration between the host and the guest in performing their actions. There are two definite rules in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. Firstly, Andrew Marr's rule is to ask the questions. Secondly, as the guest of the interview, David Cameron only gives responses to the question.

In designing his question, Andrew Marr employs initiative, directness, assertiveness, and adversarialness. He displays initiative by employing statement prefaces, multiple questions, and follow-up questions. In addition, he employs directness by displaying self-referencing and other-referencing question frames. To perform assertiveness, he employs both preface tilt and negative questions. However, he employs adversarialness by only using global adversarialness.

From the eight features of four question realizations, the most frequent feature employed by Andrew Marr is statement prefaces followed by global adversarialness. He displays statement prefaces frequently since the feature only asks a single question without prefatory statements. The strategy is employed to make David Cameron focus on answering a single question delivered in statement prefaces. In addition, statement prefaces are effective questions in news interview, because the program is restricted by duration. As the second rank, global adversarialness is employed by Andrew Marr in showing his criticism about the government. It can be observed that Andrew Marr is aggressive in interviewing David Cameron. The effectiveness of global adversarialness is to persuade David Cameron in telling the truth about what the government does to the country.

In responding to all Andrew Marr's questions, David Cameron employs roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition. However, the most frequent answer strategy that he uses is minimal answer plus elaboration.

David Cameron mostly employs minimal answer plus elaboration in answering statement prefaces, multiple questions, follow-up questions, and global adversarialness. Firstly, he responds to statement prefaces because of the simplicity of the questions. Since statement prefaces only ask a single question, it makes David Cameron easier to outline his answer. Secondly, he displays minimal answer plus elaboration to reply multiple questions because he can choose which questions that he wants to answer. The phenomenon occurs since multiple questions shows more than one related question. That is why he can

choose one of them. Next, David Cameron expresses the same strategy in answering follow-up questions. When he uses that strategy in answering follow-up questions, it means he shows appropriate contribution. In addition, follow-up questions are designed to make David Cameron answer to the topical domain of the questions. Finally, minimal answer plus elaboration is effective to reply global adversarialness. The reason is that global adversarialness invites David Cameron's arguments in responding to Andrew Marr's criticism. By employing that strategy, his arguments are well outlined because it only discusses one idea followed by supporting details.

In other cases, statement prefaces are also responded by roundabout trajectory. Those happen when Andrew Marr gives prediction questions to David Cameron. As a result, those questions give an opportunity to David Cameron to make a maneuver. The phenomenon can be described in data no. 11, 37, and 43.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion of the phenomena of questions and answers in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*, there are two conclusions that can be drawn. The first conclusion shows how Andrew Marr expresses the question realizations. The second one deals with the answer strategies performed by David Cameron in responding to the questions.

1. In expressing question realizations, Andrew Marr employs initiative, directness, assertiveness, and adversarialness. There are 61 data of question realizations found in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*. Firstly, he employs initiative by displaying statement prefaces, multiple questions, and follow-up questions. Next, in displaying directness, he uses self-referencing and other-referencing question frames. Thirdly, he employs assertiveness by displaying preface tilt and negative questions. Finally, although adversarialness has two features: global adversarialness and accountability questions, he only employs global adversarialness.

From all the features of each question realization, the most frequent question employed is statement prefaces. The feature belongs to initiative question which only asks a single question in a direct way. It is an effective question in his show because news interview program is limited by duration. In addition, statement prefaces make the interviewee focus on the topical domain when answering the question.

As the second most frequent question, global adversarialness occurs 13 times. By delivering global adversarialness, Andrew Marr inserts his criticism on what the government has done before asking the questions. The question invites arguments and explanations from the interviewee. As a result, global adversarialness functions as clarification and confirmation from the interviewee.

The third position is multiple questions which occur 10 times. In delivering multiple questions, sometimes Andrew Marr gives the prefatory statements. Multiple questions that he delivered always ask more than one questions. However, those questions are topically related to one another. The weakness of the questions is not all addressed questions are answered by the interviewee.

The fourth rank of question realizations is follow-up questions which occur 8 times. Andrew Marr employs follow-up questions when the interviewee does not respond to the topical domain of the questions. Follow-up questions are effective to make the interviewee answer what the question asks. However, not all follow-up questions delivered by Andrew Marr are successful.

Other non-dominant question realizations are preface tilt, negative questions, self-referencing question frames and other-referencing question frames. The first category creates dilemma and undesirable answer for the interviewee. The second one shows strong preference in delivering the question. Self-referencing question frames are employed to show Andrew Marr's politeness in asking the question. On the other hand, other-referencing

question frames are used to gain the interviewee's willingness to answer the questions.

2. In responding to Andrew Marr's questions, David Cameron employs roundabout trajectory, minimal answer plus elaboration, and lexical repetition. The most frequent answer strategy employed by David Cameron is minimal answer plus elaboration which occurs 34 times. It is followed by roundabout trajectory which occurs 23 times. As a result, lexical repetition is the least frequent answer strategy employed by David Cameron.

As the first rank, minimal answer plus elaboration is employed to outline David Cameron's answer. In displaying this strategy, he begins by one topic followed by supporting details. In addition, minimal answer plus elaboration is effective to present his argument.

Other answer strategies employed by David Cameron are roundabout trajectory and lexical repetition. The first strategy is used by him to deliver his maneuver in his answer. In roundabout trajectory, there is no single topic or idea. The second strategy displayed by copying or borrowing some words from the interviewer to highlight the answer.

Both phenomena of question realizations and answer strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron* can be summed up by following explanations. The descriptions identify why particular question realizations are responded by particular answer strategies.

In *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*, the questions addressed in multiple questions, follow-up questions, and global

adversarialness are mostly responded by minimal answer plus elaboration. In responding to multiple questions, David Cameron can choose one of many questions addressed by Andrew Marr. By choosing one question, he highlights his response by employing minimal answer plus elaboration. The successful follow-up questions are accomplished when David Cameron employs this strategy because the aim of that questions is to make the interviewee stay in one topical domain of the question. Minimal answer plus elaboration is frequently employed to respond to global adversarialness since it is effective to outline his argument and explanation.

In other cases, statement prefaces are frequently responded by roundabout trajectory and minimal answer plus elaboration. It can be explained by two conditions. If statement prefaces do not ask for a specific topic, it gives a space for David Cameron to deliver his maneuver by employing roundabout trajectory. On the other hand, if that question directly asks a specific single question, David Cameron emphasizes his answer by using minimal answer plus elaboration.

B. Suggestions

After drawing the conclusions, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. to linguistics students

The researcher suggests that linguistics students explore language phenomenon in broadcasts program especially news interview. They can employ conversation analysis as the main approach in investigating news

interview. Moreover, there are still many possibilities to conduct research in conversation analysis by selecting news interview as the sources of data.

2. to future researchers

News interview does not only cover question and answer interactions but also shows ideology from both the interviewer and interviewee. That is why the researcher suggests future researchers investigate how neutralism is maintained by the interviewer. In addition, they can examine how news interview displays bias to the media.

3. to people who have passion in news interview

After reading this research, they are expected to acknowledge how questions are expressed by the interviewer and how the answer strategies are employed by the interviewee. Hopefully, they comprehend the functions and the effect of each question realizations. In addition, they understand how to create particular questions and understand in identifying answer strategies employed by the interviewee. As a result, they can conduct effective news interview.

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Appendix Data Sheet of Question Realizations and Answer Strategies in *Andrew Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron*

Note :

IR : Interviewer

A2: Multiple Questions

B2: Self-referencing question frames

D : Adversarialness

E2 : Minimal Answer plus Elaboration

IE : Interviewee

A3: Follow-up Questions

C : Assertiveness

D1 : Global Adversarialness

E3 : Lexical Repetition

A : Initiative

B : Directness

C1 : Preface Tilt

D2 : Accountability Questions

A1: Statement Prefaces

B1: Other-referencing question frames

C2 : Negative Questions

E1 : Roundabout Trajectory

No	Data	Question Realizations								Answer Strategies			Explanation	
		A			B		C		D					
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2		E3
1	IR: Prime Minister, there's a lot in the Sunday papers about your crusade on child pornography. There seem to be two big issues that worry people. One are the very extreme and vile images upon which certain numbers of predatory pedophiles prey and feed, and some of them then become violent. And then there's the separate issue of the availability of pornography, often legal pornography, to children - often quite young children. <u>Now which of those are you particularly focused on?</u> IE: <u>I think all of us have been a bit guilty of saying well it's the internet, it's lawless, there's nothing you can do about it. And that's wrong. I mean just because it's the internet doesn't mean there shouldn't be laws and rules, and also responsible behavior. So if we start with the first category, I mean it is possible today to get absolutely vile images of child abuse that are illegal on the internet, and we need to do much, much more to stop it. Now there's no one single silver bullet, but we need to make sure the police have got the resources, we need to make sure the Internet Watch Foundation can do more, and we're going to do that. We need to make sure there's one database that people can put those pictures into, so we know how to make them off the internet.</u>	✓										✓		In that statement, Andrew Marr only gives single question to David Cameron by displaying statement preface. Since the question is spoken in the beginning of the show, Andrew Marr explains many sentences as the question's background. The function of the question's background is to introduce the topic that will be discussed in that show. However, he directly addresses one question. To respond to the question, David Cameron employs minimal answer plus elaboration because he only explains that internet is not lawless. As the supporting details, he mentions that people should stop child abuse in the internet. In addition, he also explains that the Internet Watch Foundation should fix the problem related to images of child abuse. In conclusion, he only focuses that internet is not lawless.
2	IE: But there is something we need to get the companies to do more too. IR: To be specific, somebody taps in some ghastly search. <u>You need to stop the search engines giving results for that?</u> IE: <u>I mean let's be fair to the companies. There are some good things that they're doing. They're making public wifi safer. That's good. They're flashing up warnings on the internet when people are searching for things that are wrong. That's good.</u>			✓								✓		Follow-up question is employed since David Cameron does not respond to the topical domain of the question. It motivates Andrew Marr to employ this question realization that is marked by 'to be specific'. The point of David's answer to respond to the question states that it is not the internet

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
														companies’ mistakes at all. The internet provider has inserted warning although people still have accesses to pornography. Because he only talks about single topic, it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
3	IR: <u>So you haven’t persuaded the Google and the Yahoos yet to do what you want?</u> IE: <u>Well we’re on the case. This is going to be a big campaign. This speech is the start of something; it’s not the end of it. There are some specific steps we can take right now: give the Internet Watch Foundation resources and ability to take down images; work with the companies to take down images that have been identified; make sure the police run a really tough campaign to find these images and find the people putting them up. But the final piece of the jigsaw, which is even more responsible behaviour by the companies - and, as I say, they’re not doing nothing, but I want them to do more - we need to do more work on that.</u>	✓									✓			Statement preface is directly demonstrated to make clarification whether David Cameron has persuaded Google and Yahoo to block pornography or not. The question gives a high pressure to David since he should confirm by saying yes or no. David Cameron’s answer is not straightforward. To respond to that question, David should answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’. However, he explains the arguments that are not correlated to the question. As a result, the response is classified as roundabout trajectory.	
4	IR: Okay, so if I’m running an internet company search engine based in California and I simply say to you, “Terribly sorry, I’m not interested, I’m not going to cooperate”, <u>what is the stick? What can you do? Apart from asking Google to pay their taxes, I suppose, what more can you do?</u> IE: <u>Well I think there are two forms of stick, if you like. First of all, there is the international collaboration between countries that’s going to be necessary. So, as I say, this is the start of a journey, but there is also the option of introducing stronger laws here in the UK and I don’t rule that out. What we want is the company to act responsibly, to exercise their responsibilities. I don’t believe that is a restriction of free speech.</u>	✓									✓			In the prefatory statements, Andrew Marr acts as the internet provider that does not follow the law ordered by the government. Those prefatory statements are followed by three questions. Since Andrew asks more than one question, it is categorized as multiple questions. David’s response is considered as minimal answer plus elaboration since he talks about two forms of stick to answer Andrew Marr’s question. The forms of sticks or solutions are international law and free speech action.	
5	IR: I know you made a speech on Monday about access to pornography for children. I’m talking about legal pornography, but nonetheless pornography that children in millions and millions of homes in Britain can get and are watching. <u>Why is that possible?</u> IE: <u>Well we need to do more on this as well. And I speak as a parent. I’ve got a nine year old a seven year old and a soon-to-be three year old. I worry desperately about this and I know parents do</u>								✓		✓			Andrew Marr gives criticism why pornography still can be assessed by children in their homes although David Cameron has warned them in his speech. By asking that, Andrew Marr employs global adversarialness. David Cameron does not answer the	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>because you know when we're offline, you know there are rules about what films you can see in a cinema, what age you have to be to buy alcohol or cigarettes or what have you.</u>													question according to the topic of the question. He does not explain why pornography still can be assessed by children. He responds to the question by explaining his children and as parent to guide their children when they access internet.	
6	IR: Okay, <u>well let's turn to another of your favorite newspaper stories tell us about Lynton Crosby.</u> IE: <u>Well he's a very talented political consultant who's worked with Boris Johnson. He worked with the Conservatives in the past. I've known him for some time and he's working for the Conservative Party now. But let me be clear. He's advising the Conservative Party on how to take on Labour, how to make a political argument, how to prepare for the next campaign. He's not advising us on policy or on issue and he doesn't intervene in those. And I want to be clear about this because I think there's been a bit of a red herring running last week.</u>	✓										✓		The preface statement that is demonstrated by Andrew Marr employs declarative question. Andrew only asks about Lynton Crosby's profile to David Cameron. David Cameron only discusses about Lynton Crosby in that statements. He describes about Lynton's duties and performances. Since he specifies about Lynton's profile, his response is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
7	IR: There certainly has. There's been a red herring, if I may say so, partly because when you're asked what have you talked to him about tobacco advertising, you say "I haven't been lobbied by him." And that to people, there seems to be a distinction about that. <u>So can I ask you again whether you've actually talked to him about this issue?</u> IE: <u>Well I think it is important, this issue of lobbying, because, well, look let me be clear - he has not intervened in any way on this or indeed on other issues. And the decision - it's very important people know this - you know we haven't actually changed our policy. I mean I think there are merits to plain paper packaging for cigarettes. We need more evidence, we need greater legal certainty. We're not going ahead with it right now, but I certainly don't rule it out for the future. So the whole thing actually from start to finish has been something of a media invention. So, you know, he hasn't intervened. It would be wrong for him to intervene in any way. The decision was actually taken by me sitting up there at my kitchen table</u>					✓					✓			The marker of self-referencing question frame in that datum is 'can I ask you'. The question is to make clarification about David's statement related the issue of lobbying with Lynton. In that question Andrew Marr wants David to explain about what he has talked with Lynton. However, in the beginning of the answer, David explains the importance of lobbying. And then, it is followed by the issue of paper packaging law for cigarettes. Next, he argues that it is about the media invention. From the whole answer, actually David does not give adequate answer to Andrew Marr.	
8	IE: why have we just published a lobbying bill. IR: You have told me absolutely everything except the question that I was asking, <u>which is have you talked to Lynton Crosby about this?</u> IE: <u>But let's be clear, this government has been very tough on tobacco. You know we have said we've got to cut down on these vending machines, we've got to stop big shops doing big</u>			✓							✓			The answer that is expressed by David Cameron in the first time is not suitable to the question. This is why Andrew Marr demonstrates follow-up question to ask the question that has not been answered directly by David in second times.	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>promotions. We've carried on with the smoking ban, we've put up the price of cigarettes. And if we're too much in hoc to lobbyists as it were why have we just published a lobbying bill.</u>													David answers the question by describing how government deals with tobacco including the price and promotion. His response is not appropriate to respond to the domain of the question. As the result it is called as roundabout trajectory.	
9	IR: There we go, there we go. All right. Let's move onto the economy, which is one of the reasons that the Conservative Party has its tails up a bit at the moment - is the economic news has by and large been good except for the very, very worrying area of long-term unemployed. That number keeps going up. We're getting close to a million. <u>Would you regard it as a personal failure if you don't get that number down as well?</u> IE: Well I'll <u>regard it as a personal failure if we don't get</u> the Work Programme, which is there to help these people.						✓						✓	In the prefatory statements, Andrew explains about the forecast for economy. As the question, he employs conditional one. The question design that he expresses is the marker of preface tilt. The words that is copied by David Cameron to display lexical repetition are 'regard it as a personal failure if we don't get'. Since he employs the words from Andrew Marr, it is classified as lexical repetition.	
10	IR: Almost everybody, including the IFS, says that although austerity continues, to make the books balance over time, you still have billions and billions and billions more of cuts or tax rises to do. Now, George Osborne said recently that there was no need for further tax rises. <u>Can you tell us whether or not a future Conservative, Conservative-only government would raise taxes of any kind?</u> IE: <u>Well what George said and what he's absolutely right about is that our plans as set out and announced that show these further need for spending reductions in order to meet our deficit targets, they don't include any plans for tax rises. And you know I think that we've got the balance right between</u>				✓							✓		Andrew Marr asks whether Conservative party will raise the tax or not in future. Before he employs self-referencing question frame, he explains about the issue that government will do tax rises to make the books balance. He also mentions Osborne's argument in that question. David Cameron's statement is only to make confirmation that he agrees with George Osborne's idea not to raise the tax. As a result, it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
11	IR: <u>Is that a kind of pledge?</u> IE: <u>I'm a Conservative. I'm a low tax Conservative. I think as we start to see the economy healing - and it is healing; as we start to see the economy grow stronger - and it is growing stronger; as we start to see the country improve, actually I want to give people back some of their hard earned money and try to reduce their taxes. That is what drives me as a Conservative. I think your economy does better if you say to people you've worked hard, you've done the right thing, here is some of your own money back in a tax reduction.</u>	✓									✓			Andrew Marr only gives one question directly to David Cameron. Andrew's answer to the question is not clear whether he explains about Conservative's principle in government or to rise the tax. In addition, he does not directly answer the question by saying 'yes' or 'no'.	

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12	IR: ... <u>If you were able to look at the camera and say, ‘watch my lips, no new taxes’, would it be a very, very powerful political message?</u> IE: <u>Well because no prime minister, no government can ever give a blanket assurance about every single thing under the sun. I’ve made very specific promises as Leader of the Opposition and as Prime Minister, and I’ve tried to keep those promises. I made promises about pensioner benefits. I’ve kept those promises. I made promises about the aid budget. I’ve kept that promise. So I’ve been very clear. And before the last election, I was very clear with people, we’re going to have to make some difficult cuts, some difficult decisions.</u>						✓				✓			The question is to give challenge to David to make clarification that there will be no tax rise. This is why Andrew employs preface tilt. The statements spoken by David Cameron are to show the image of his party that he always keeps the promise. He does not answer by displaying adequate response to the question.	
13	IR: Let’s turn to the biggest foreign crisis which you face at the moment, which is Syria. Sort of six months ago, you were warning the Assad regime was on its last legs and was beginning to be kind of flirting with the idea of supplying arms to the rebels. Now the Assad regime is fighting back. It seems to be stronger and stronger. We read that al-Qaeda has enclaves inside Syria which they are now ruling and General Sir David Richards has warned about the danger of arms that we put into Syria ending up in terrorists’ hands. <u>Does it look a totally different picture?</u> IE: <u>Well it’s a very depressing. I think on the wrong trajectory. As you say, there’s too much extremism amongst some of the rebels. There’s also still appalling behaviour from this dreadful regime using chemical weapons. There’s an enormous overspill of problems into neighbouring countries. There are millions of refugees. Now of course we’re in favour of the peace conference that I’ve worked hard to bring about, with flying off to see Putin in Sochi, and having the G8 in Northern Ireland, but frankly we do need to do more to help promote those parts of the opposition that want a free, pluralistic, democratic Syria.</u>								✓		✓			In his prefatory statements, Andrew Marr shows his blame about David’s action to supply arms to the rebels. In addition, he explains that the army is defeated by the terrorist. Moreover, the regime seems stronger. Andrew asks David by employing global adversarialness to dig the information about it. David Cameron describes that situation in Syria is depressing. He adds that there are many extreme rebels and millions of refugees. Since his statements supports about depressing situation in Syria, it is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
14	IR: From your perspective, are losing, and there’s no sign of that <u>changing?</u> Well you’ve got an evil president. <u>Who’s doing dreadful things to his people? Who’s getting stronger?</u> IE: <u>I think he may be stronger than he was a few months ago, but I’d still describe the situation as a stalemate. And yes, you do have problems with part of the opposition that is extreme, that we should have nothing to do with. But that’s not a reason for just pulling up the drawbridge, putting our head in the sand (to mix my metaphors)</u>	✓									✓			The multiple questions that Andrew asked to David consist of three questions. There is one question addressed in declarative form and there are two questions performed in interrogatives. After David mentions that who gets stronger is, he does not give statement to support it. In contrast, he explains about	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>and doing nothing. What we should be doing is working with international partners to help the millions of Syrians who want to have a free democratic Syria, who want to see that country have some chance of success.</u>													the condition of extreme rebels and international partnership. Since there is no single idea in his answer, it is classified as roundabout trajectory.	
15	IR: Now we know by the way that your wife is very concerned about this. There’s been a kind of strange story bubbling around that Samantha Cameron is helping to run government policy on Syria. Perhaps you can help us. <u>Is this an urban myth? Or is it a grain of truth?</u> IE: <u>I mean Samantha went to a refugee camp in Lebanon because she wanted to see for herself. She works, does some work for Save the Children. Wanted to see this for herself. And she was very moved by what she saw because you hear from people - and I’ve done this - you hear from people who are fleeing an appalling regime that is murdering their husbands, wives, children, wrecking their communities. And also the point that she’s made and that I’ve made is also that the regime is fomenting the extremists.</u>		✓									✓		Andrew Marr describes about Samantha Cameron’s concern in helping refugees in Syria as the background of the question. And then he asks two questions as the multiple questions. What Andrew explains is only about Samantha that she wanted to see for herself in doing his activity in Syria. As a result, it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
16	IR: When I spoke to David Miliband last week, he said pretty bluntly you know we’ve missed the boat on this; it’s too late. It’s too late to put in arms and this is a tragic situation, but we can’t militarily intervene, <u>right?</u> IE: <u>Well we’re not intervening by supplying weapons, but I think we can with partners do is work with partners to strengthen those parts of the Syrian opposition that really do represent the Syrian people. But I never really answered the question about my wife. She does not influence my policy on this. I’ve been very passionate about this for a long time. But I would accept that we’re on a depressing trajectory and we need to change that.</u>								✓		✓			The idea why Andrew Marr asks by employing global adversarialness is to say that the army can handle about the missed boat. By using this question, he tries to invite David’s argument. In the beginning of his answer, David explains about weapons supplying and partners to defeat Syrian opposition. Suddenly he mentions about his wife’s activity in his policy. There is no single idea in that answer so it is called as roundabout trajectory.	
17	IR: Okay, another foreign affairs subject. When are we going to see your list of demands from the EU on the basis of which you will go to the country eventually for a referendum and renegotiation? IE: Well we’ve said, we’ve said some things already, but we need obviously to set out more. IR: <u>We need to see the menu, don’t we?</u> IE: Yes, I think we do. IR: <u>So when will we see that?</u> IE: <u>I think it’s going to be, it’s going to be a menu that will be delivered as it were over time. I’ve set a decent time frame for the</u>			✓								✓		In the first question that Andrew asked is about when the list of demands from the EU will be announced. However, David does not tell when it will be launched. There are two questions that are showed to ask about the announcement by employing follow-up questions. Although David Cameron does not answer clearly when the announcement will be launched. Actually he mentions that the	

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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>referendum, at the end of 2017. Obviously I'll be more liberated in a Conservative-only government that I hope to form after the next election to set out a negotiating stall and go and negotiate it.</u>													date will be 2017. This is why it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
18	IR: You've failed on some key issues and you actually go into that referendum saying, 'let's vote to leave'. <u>Can you explain a situation where you've gone, you've tried to negotiate?</u> IE: <u>Well no, I go into negotiations wanting to succeed. And believe Look, I wouldn't be going down this path if I didn't think it was possible to get the result I want to achieve, you know, and I see this.</u>				✓							✓		The marker that Andrew employs other-referencing question frame is 'can you explain'. In his answer, David Cameron only describes that he wants his negotiation will be successful and then he believes he will achieve it.	
19	IR: But surely if you want to get movement from Angela Merkel or whoever it is, you have to look her in the eye and she has to think. <u>But if she doesn't, if you don't get what you want, will you go to the British people and say leave the EU?</u> IE: <u>Well what I'm saying is that I go into these negotiations optimistic and confident that I can get a better deal for Britain. That's the right way to go into a negotiation. And if I didn't think I could do that, I wouldn't have adopted this entire approach.</u>						✓					✓		In his question, Andrew Marr gives a statement whether UK will leave UK if the government does not get movement by employing preface tilt. David Cameron only describes his optimism about the negotiation that he will go into.	
20	IR: Now I spotted you just a moment ago saying that you intended and hoped to be leading a Conservative-only government after the election. <u>Do you feel that's the way the opinion polls are going?</u> David Miliband said the British people are going to choose one way or the other and we're unlikely to see another coalition government. <u>Is that your instinct?</u> IE: <u>Well the British people are, I always think, a tough but fair taskmaster. They set us this task of trying to turn the country round, sort out the deficit, get the economy moving again, build a country where hardworking people get rewarded. They'll judge us in 2015 and I hope to persuade them that a Conservative-only government will be able to do even more of that; that we'll be able to finish the job in a way.</u>		✓									✓		There are two questions that Andrew asks to David Cameron in his statement. In addition, each question has prefatory statement. What David describes in his answer is about people as taskmaster. He provides many evidences that they are taskmaster. In addition, the success of people's success as taskmaster will be judged in 2015.	
21	IR: Sure, but a very large proportion of Conservative activists and MPs when they're polled say we would prefer next time, if that's the way the cookie crumbles, to go into a minority Conservative government than another period of coalition. <u>Don't you agree with that?</u> IE: I'm not ... Look, <u>I'm aiming for victory and I'm going to fight all out for victory, and I think victory is achievable if we really roll</u>							✓				✓		The marker that Andrew Marr employs negative question is 'don't' you agree with that'. In his answer, David Cameron only explains his aims to get victory. He also mentions his principle about victory.	

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		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>up our sleeves and deliver. And I'm not going to speculate about anything else no matter how brilliantly you put the question.</u>														
22	IR: You were kind of quite severely criticized by Vince Cable on this programme, over the language on immigration, but I put it to you that the biggest problem we have, is that we have no idea of the numbers we're taking about. You must have some notion of how many Bulgarian and Romanian immigrants are likely to come in over the next year, five years and so on. <u>Can't we really have a sensible conversation about it?</u> IE: <u>I don't agree with that, I mean we're not making a forecast because I think it's unlikely we'd get that forecast right. Because remember, it's not just Britain that's had to lift its controls at the end of seven years of transitional controls, they're also being lifted in France and in Germany and eight other European countries; so to try and make a forecast I think would be wrong. I think my job, what's much more important is to put in place the measures that make sure that people who do come here are coming here to work and not to claim benefits. And that's what I've done.</u>							✓				✓		Andrew Marr explains about David Cameron that is criticized by Vince Cable about immigration. His prefatory statements are followed by one negative question. David Cameron's argument is about the number of immigrants in the UK. He does not want to make a forecast about it. He also mentions the reason why he does not do it. This is why it is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
23	IR: Migration Watch, who did get it much righter last time round, this time say about 50,000 a year, they think – so a quarter of a million people over five years. <u>Isn't that ludicrously too high, ludicrously too low?</u> IE: <u>I mean, you're going to try and tempt me in to making a forecast – I'm not going to make a forecast. My job, I think, is to put in place proper controls, so people can't come here to claim benefits. To put in proper controls so we investigate that people aren't being paid less than the minimum wage, to make sure we deal with illegal immigrants, to make sure that if people can't sustain themselves here, they are removed from our country – all those steps we'll be taking.</u>							✓				✓		Andrew starts his question by explains that data about immigrants from Migration Watch as prefatory statements. In the end of his turn, Andrew Marr asks David by employing negative question. In his statement, David Cameron emphasizes about his job to immigrants. His job is not to make forecast about the number of immigrants.	
24	IR: <u>Is it acceptable therefore that Romanians or Bulgarians or anybody else working here, who have maybe four or five children back home, not in Britain, can claim child benefit in Britain and remit the money straight back to?</u> IE: <u>Well, I don't think that is right and that is something I want to change. It is something, it is a situation that I inherited. I think you can change it. I think it will take time because we either have to change it by getting agreement with other European countries and</u>	✓										✓		Andrew Marr directly points about immigrants that take benefit in the UK. Although it is a long sentence but it is only single question in that turn. David Cameron's response about taking benefit in the UK is not adequate. He explains that issue is inherited and he wants to change. He also explains how he	

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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>there are other European countries, who like me, think it's wrong that someone from Poland, who comes here, who works hard and I am absolutely all in favour of that – but I don't think they should be paying, we should be paying child benefit, to their family back at home in Poland. To change that you've either got to change it with other European countries at the moment or potentially change it through the Treaty change that I'll be putting in place before the referendum that we'll hold on Britain's membership of the EU, by the end of 2017.</u>													will change. Since he only focuses on one topic his answer is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
25	IR: <u>What about the measure to charge people for emergency NHS treatment?</u> That's, as many people say, bureaucratically impossible and yet you're committed to it I think. <u>Are you sure you can do it?</u> IE: Yes, Look. People – our NHS is a national treasure. We can all <u>be incredibly proud of it and it's right that we all pay in to it and everyone here has access to it for free but people who come to our country, who don't have the right to use it, should be charged for it and we're putting that in place.</u>		✓									✓		There are two questions that Andrew addresses to David in multiple questions. Firstly, he employs declarative question. Secondly, he employs yes/no question. David Cameron confirms that he commits to charge people about NHS treatment. He also clarifies that NHS is national treasure and he will put that in place.	
26	IR: So it's not a current cap. It's not a cap for Bulgarians and Romanian. <u>Would you explain, that as you look at our relationship with the EU, the free movement of peoples inside the EU has become, possibly the key issue to discuss?</u> IE: <u>Well, I think that there are good parts to movement within the EU. There are many British people who take advantage of going to live and work elsewhere and Britain has benefited and will continue to benefit from people with skills, coming to Britain and contributing to our economy but I think what has got – I think two things have gone wrong. One is movement to claim benefits and we need to crack down on that. There is a problem there. I think secondly what's gone wrong, and I don't think the people who founded the EU, ever believed this was going to happen, is the scale of the movements have been so big. As I said, when Poland and the other eight countries... Hungary and others, Latvia and Lithuania, when they joined the European Union and Britain didn't, under Labour put any controls on at all, one and a half million people initially came from those countries to Britain, that is a massive population move and I think we need proper and better controls. So I think it is an issue, it's an issue I want to address in the re-negotiation that we take part in</u>				✓							✓		The marker that Andrew employs other-referencing question frame is 'would you explain'. In his statement, David Cameron exposes two sides both good and bad movement within the EU. Firstly, he explains that it will contribute to the UK economy. However, it causes massive immigration to the UK and government should control.	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
27	IR: Broadly speaking, <u>do you think immigration at the levels we've seen over the last ten years has been good for Britain or bad for Britain?</u> IE: <u>Well it's been too high. Look, I'm in favour of managed migration. Migrants bring a benefit to Britain, they come here, they work hard, they contribute. Many of them become British citizens, but the fact is that over the last decade it's been too high. We saw net migration, for the decade under Labour of 2.3 million people; that's two cities the size of Birmingham, the scale was too big, the pace was too fast and it wasn't properly managed and thought through. Peter Mandelson said, I think it might have been on this programme, Peter Mandelson said the last Labour government sent out search parties to look for migrants to come to Britain. But the real key here Andrew is actually not just our immigration policy, there's a three-sided coin here. Immigration, welfare and education, if get our education system right, if we get our welfare system right, we'll be able to get more British young people in to the jobs that have been made available and that will reduce the pull factor into the UK of people who want to come here to work.</u>	✓									✓			By displaying preface statement, Andrew wants to make clarification to David whether immigration gives good or bad impact to the UK. In his answer, David Cameron does not explain the impact of immigrants, whether it gives good or bad impact for the UK. However, he mentions the number of immigrants. In other statements, he describes how he manages the immigrants.	
28	IR: Okay, let's turn to Europe, which is of course a key part of this. You told me six months ago, when we spoke in Number 10, in the garden, that it was an urgent matter to get the list of demands for your re-negotiation from Europe. <u>There's still no sign of that at all?</u> IE: <u>I don't really accept that. I mean first of all, even before starting this re-negotiation, we have actually won back powers from Brussels. You know, since becoming Prime Minister, I've got us out of the bail out for the Euro zone countries, so Britain is not at risk of having to bale out other countries. I vetoed a treaty, so other countries in Europe have gone ahead with a fiscal treaty, which Britain is not involved in. I've managed to cut the EU budget; the first government in history to cut the scale of the EU budget next year - it's actually going down rather than up, which is good news for Britain. And I've also started to set out those things that need to change, as we've discussed this morning, we need change on claiming benefits, we need changes on free movement. I said we want to get Britain out of the idea that there's an ever closer union in the European Union – we don't want an ever closer union, we want to have trade and co-operation, not an ever closer union. So we're making some progress, but I make no excuse of the fact that you know, we've got, I've set till 2017, for the referendum, to give us</u>								✓			✓		In his question, Andrew does criticize David Cameron about the negotiation. In other words, Andrew says that David does not succeed to make agreement. In addition, he tries to make a contrast between what David Cameron promises and does. As a result, it is classified as global adversarialness. David's statements to respond to Andrew actually refuses that he is not successful in dealing with negotiation. He mentions several facts and data that he makes progress about the agreement. Because he only emphasizes his success, it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	

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		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>time to get this re-negotiation right.</u>														
29	IR: Because at the moment, half the British population, according to one of the polls in the papers, want to leave the EU completely and you're committed to a referendum, which, as things stand, will allow them to do so. We don't have any sign yet really of what the red lines are, what this negotiation is going to do. You talk of all the things you've done in the past, but we're still in a position where most people want to leave, <u>right?</u> IE: No, look, I think it is working because what most people in this country want, is actually a real choice. They don't want a choice of <u>should we stay in this organisation that isn't working properly or should we leave?</u> They want a chance to change it and then decide, <u>should we stay in this reformed organisation, with a reformed British relationship with it or shall we leave and that is what they'll get from me as Prime Minister and from a Conservative government.</u>								✓			✓		In his statements, Andrew still disagree that David Cameron makes progress about the negotiation. He explains that the condition is still the same that people want to leave the EU. His sentences directly show his criticism to the government. As a consequence, the question is categorized as global adversarialness. In his response, David argues that his choice about the negotiation in the EU is right. Since he explains that what people want is real choice. As a result, his response is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
30	IR: If ever, we hear from you, this is what I want from the EU and these are going to be my red lines, without which, I will not go to the British people and say I want to stay in. <u>And if you don't get what you want, would you encourage people to leave the EU?</u> IE: <u>Well, I believe I will get what I want. Look I'm launching this process because 'a', I think it is right for Britain, I don't think the relationship works at the moment. I want it to work better. 'b' I think it is achievable. Because the rest of Europe – because you've got eighteen countries now, in a single currency, they need change, they need more common taxes, they need more common banking union, they need change and as they need change, we should be able to get change too. So this is do-able, it is achievable and it's good for Britain.</u>							✓				✓		The preface tilt spoken by Andrew challenges what David Cameron does to people if David Cameron does not get what want. David's explanation describes how optimistic he is to be successful in dealing with the negotiation. He also explains that his dream is achievable by mentioning the reasons. As a result, it is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
31	IR: It's not doable or achievable if you are still linked to the Liberal Democrats who oppose this tooth and nail. <u>If there isn't an overall majority, will you prefer to run a minority government and commit to a referendum than a coalition?</u> IE: <u>Let's be clear. I am going all out for a Conservative victory at the next election. I think that is achievable. I think that you can see that we have a long-term economic plan that we are working to. The plan is working, we've got a million, over a million more people in work. We've got four hundred thousand new businesses operating in Britain. We're one of the fastest growing countries now in the Western World, but we can't be complacent, the job isn't even half</u>							✓				✓		The aim of the question is to confirm what David Cameron will do when the negotiation is failed. Since the question inserts a projection, it is called as preface tilt. Instead of answering the question, David Cameron explains about how he will win the election. He still believes that the negotiation will run well. In conclusion, his answer is considered as roundabout trajectory.	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
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	<u>way done.</u>														
32	IR: And yet the public are in favour of that apparently if you look at the polls. I have heard these messages before and yet they are nine points ahead. <u>What is the Cameron problem here?</u> IE: <u>Well, I think, look, when you're running a government, when you're delivering a long-term economic plan, when you're doing those things, reforming welfare, reforming education, making sure small businesses can hire people. Getting more people in to work, you have to make long-term, difficult decisions. You know, we made very difficult decisions about asking people to retire later. Lifting the pension age to 66. As a result, I can say today we're gong to have the pension plan for the future. These are difficult decisions but you know, we're not fighting a General Election today or tomorrow or the next day. We'll be fighting one in sixteen months time. What I want to do is do everything I can to turn this country round and give it a real chance of success in the 21st century.</u>								✓		✓			The message of the global adversarialness is that Andrew teases David Cameron why he still worries about the election even he gets nine points ahead. His response to Andrew Marr tells about his action in running the government. However, in the beginning of his statement, he does not give the clear topic to cover all his activities in ruling the country. As a result, it is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
33	IR: but let me turn to pensions, your announcement this weekend will mean that pensioners until 2020 are guarantied real terms increases, <u>is that right?</u> IE: <u>That's right.</u> I mean what we put in place in this government is....	✓											✓	The question directly requires confirmation form David about the pensioners' fund by employing preface statement. 'That's right' spoken by David Cameron marks that he employs lexical repetition in answering the question.	
34	IR: I can see that but you can't prioritise everybody. You have chosen to prioritise pensions is that fair at a time when so many people are struggling so much, <u>when you're going to put a welfare cap in and all the rest of it?</u> IE: <u>Well I think it is fair because I think you know, you should be protecting pensions because of the dignity and security people deserve. In terms of working age welfare, which we have tried to reduce and control, we put in place a welfare cap, so that a family is never better off out of work than in work. I think that's right and I think there's more we can do in terms of reforming welfare. As I said, going back to the immigration argument, you know, we need a system why it pays to work in Britain and where people are keen to go and work rather than live on welfare. Now that job is not yet complete.</u>								✓			✓		In his question, Andrew exposes his opinion about David's action that cannot prioritize everyone. The criticism is explicitly spoken by demonstrating global adversarialness. By arguing that his decision is fair, David also supports his reasons. The sentences that he delivers also supports that his action is right. As a consequence, his answer is considered as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
35	IR: As you've said, you're going to put in an overall welfare cap. <u>Can you tell us how that's going to happen?</u>						✓					✓		Andrew Marr delivers his question by employing other-referencing question	

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	IE: <u>Well the Chancellor will be setting it out in more detail in the weeks to come but the basic principle is this. We control quite tightly the spending that departments do, the Home Office and the Agriculture Department and such like. We haven't controlled in the past in this country, the welfare bill, which has tended to just go up and up and up. So the theory is you put in place a welfare cap, a cap on the overall budget. We exclude pensions from it because I think pensions are special for the arguments I've just made and then if you have to break that welfare cap, cos you're not getting unemployment down, you're not dealing with the problems of welfare, then you'd have to have an explicit vote in the House of Commons. It's to encourage the government and the House of Commons to control all of government spending, not just some of it.</u>													frame is marked by the phrases ‘can you tell us’. In his answer, David Cameron gives the outline or procedure about welfare cap. He also mentions several parts of government that take action in that. He also explains the reasons in welfare cap’s mechanism.	
36	IR: While we’re talking about life on benefits what about wealthier pensioners being able to pick up benefits for free television licences, free travel, winter fuel and so forth. <u>Is that going to carry on forever?</u> IE: I made a very clear promise. We’ve kept that promise. Incidentally I think it’s important to keep these promises, you know I’ve made promises. IR: <u>Will you make this promise again?</u> IE: <u>We will set our plans at the next election in our manifesto. But I think, it is you know, just to make the point, you know, I made promises like delivering on our aid promises. We kept that promise. I do think we make these very clear public promises, you should keep them.</u>			✓							✓			In the first question, David Cameron is not clear about the same promise. The follow-up question is employed to confirm whether David Cameron will make the same promise again or not. When he starts explaining about the plans in the next election, David does not provide the supporting sentence in the next sentences. As a result, his response is classified as roundabout trajectory.	
37	IR: What about taxation, <u>you’d like to bring the rate down from 45p to 40p would you?</u> IE: <u>Well I want taxes that mean the rich pay not just a fair share as it were in taxes, but I actually want the rich to pay more in taxes and so you want to set tax rates that encourage people to earn, to set up businesses, to make money and then to pay taxes and actually, what we’re finding with the 45p rate is that I think it’s going to bring in a better percentage of money than the 50p rate did. So you should always look at how you set taxes in that way. But my priority if you like and the priority of this government and the Conservative Party, the priority is to target tax reductions on the poorest people in our country.</u>	✓									✓			Andrew Marr directly asks whether David Cameron will bring the taxes down or not in single question by showing statement preface. David Cameron does not give single answer in that response. In the beginning, he wants the rich pay more in taxes. On other hands, when he talks about Conservative’s principle, he does not want to increase the taxes.	
38	IE: That’s why we’ve raised to £10,000 the amount you can earn before you start paying taxes. That’s why we’ve frozen the council			✓								✓		In his answer, David Cameron does not give the domain of the question. The	

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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	tax, that’s why we’ve cut petrol duty. IR: <u>Do you want to cut the rate of income tax, the top rate of income tax, yes or no?</u> IE: <u>Well, look, I said we’ve set taxes to raise the revenue. That’s how you – you should set taxes to raise revenue, not to make a political point. But if I had some money in the coffers, I would target that money at the lowest paid, at those who work hard, who want to get on, those are the ones that need our help.</u>													follow-up question is employed to clarify whether David Cameron wants to cut the rate of income tax or not. David Cameron’s answer is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration since he only talks about tax raises.	
39	IR: If this September the Scots vote to leave the UK, that would be an enormous body blow to the authority of your own government and yet you still seem determined not to debate openly and directly with Alex Salmond, <u>who is your effective opponent on this – why?</u> IE: <u>Well first of all, I very much hope the Scots will vote to stay in the United Kingdom. I think it was right to give them that choice, they voted for an SNP government in Scotland. I think if the UK government had said, no, no, we’re not listening, you can’t have a referendum, I think that would have been quite wrong, so we’ve done the mature, grown up, sensible thing of saying let’s have a fair and decisive and legal referendum. As with this issue of the debate, well I know why Alex Salmond is putting this argument, he’s losing the current argument and he wants to try and change the argument. But look, this is not a debate between me and him, it’s not a debate between the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the First Minister of Scotland.</u>		✓								✓			There are two questions in Andrew’s statement to ask about the Scot’s view to the UK. Since there are two questions addressed to David, it is possible that he employs roundabout trajectory. Firstly, he hopes that the Scots will stay in the UK. Next, he says why Alex Salmon puts that argument.	
40	IR: I say happy, but we’re going to have another year probably of little or no growth. Well unemployment still stubbornly high though. And youth unemployment in particular - around about a million - still very, very worrying, <u>right?</u> IE: <u>Yeah, still much too high, but recent figures have had youth unemployment coming down. The number of young people in work went up over the last year. We’ve got some serious programmes to address, both long-term unemployment and youth unemployment. We need to make sure they’re working as well as they possibly can. But you know what needs to happen if we sort of stand back and look at the big picture of the British economy, we need a rebalancing. We need a rebalancing of bigger private sector, growth spread more evenly around the country, not so reliant on just finance but we need manufacturing, export, production, high tech industries. And there are good signs that that rebalancing is taking place.</u>									✓		✓		In his sentences, Andrew Marr actually gives his criticism about economy condition in the UK by employing global adversarialness. David in his answer only argues about the number of youth employment. He says that the figures came down. He also describes the program to decrease of youth unemployment. Therefore, his answer is considered as minimal answer plus elaboration.	

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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
41	IR: And thinking of the hard pounding, <u>top of your list of worries perhaps losing the triple A status this year? So what would If you lose the triple A status, that suggests you've lost credibility for that? That would be a big blow to the coalition, wouldn't it?</u> IE: <u>Well the top of the list of worries is making sure you continue to have credibility for the deficit reduction programme because we inherited a situation. Well I think what matters most of all is are you able to pay your debts, maintain your debts at a low rate of interest. That's the absolute key. And interest rates in Britain are at a record low. That is to me the key test.</u>		✓									✓		The multiple questions that Andrew shows in his question are to ask the confirmation about losing triple A status to David Cameron. David Cameron only shows his answer to address about having credibility. He also continues showing the strategy to maintenance credibility. His answer is spoken by using minimal answer plus elaboration.	
42	IR: <u>Do I hear you suggesting that the triple A rating isn't quite as important as you used to say it was?</u> IE: <u>No, no, the ratings you have are all hugely important. I wouldn't deny that for a minute. But in a way the real test is what are the interest rates the rest of the world is demanding in order to own your debt. And our interest rates are extremely low, the lowest they've been really for centuries. The key thing this year is to try and make sure that those interest rates are passed on properly.</u>	✓										✓		By delivering single question, Andrew directly asks about the importance of triple A status to David Cameron. David clarifies that triple A status is really important. However, he argues that to maintenance that status is to deal with the interest rates.	
43	IR: <u>We may see inflation going up this year?</u> IE: <u>Well obviously we have to see what happens. Inflation recently has been coming down. I think the rise in inflation post-2010 was one of the things that made the economic situation more difficult. We're trying to do our bit as a government by freezing the council tax for a third year in a row.</u>	✓									✓			Andrew employs declarative question to show statement preface in his question. David Cameron is not clear about the inflation that maybe happen in that year. In contrast, he expresses about the effect of inflation to the economy. In conclusion, his answer is categorized as roundabout trajectory.	
44	IR: <u>These absolutely rock bottom rates can't carry on, can they?</u> IE: <u>You know it'll depend on the Bank of England. These rates are set independently. But you know right now Britain needs low interest rates because we need businesses to get out there and invest, we need people to get on the housing ladder. So we want to maintain a situation where low interest rates are possible.</u>	✓									✓			In his preface statement, Andrew employs tag question to deliver his question. David Cameron is not clear whether the rates will depend or not on the Bank of England.	
45	IR: And another family where they're both working, they may be earning £85,000 together, they don't. That just seems unfair. <u>Could we address it?</u> IE: <u>But first of all, there's an overall point here. You cannot deal with the deficit just by taking more in tax from the very richest - although we are. Nor can you deal with the deficit just by combating</u>								✓			✓		In his question, Andrew inserts his opinion about the tax. To show global adversarialness, he also employs yes/no question. David's response emphasizes his reason why he should rise the tax from all people,	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>welfare, fraud and evasion and excessive welfare at the bottom. You need to make sure that everyone is making their contribution. So taking away child benefit from people earning over £60,000 - that's only the top 15 per cent of the country - I'm not saying those people are rich, but you know I think it's right that they make a contribution</u>													not only from the rich. He also gives the example to support his reason. Therefore, his answer is considered as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
46	IR: So okay let's go back to our two families. Is there anything that can be done about that apparent injustice? IE: Well the only way of addressing that would be to have a means testing system that means tested every family in the country, and I don't want to introduce that sort of complexity into our system. IR: <u>So is there anything that can be done at all?</u> IE: Well the only way you could do that would be taking away effectively more child benefit from more people and I don't want to do that. IR: <u>Do you accept that if it's justice at all, it's rough justice this?</u> IE: <u>I think it is the right approach - saying that if there's someone in the household who earns over £60,000, then you shouldn't get child benefit. What we have addressed is the so-called cliff edge because originally the proposal was there was one cut-off point and there's now a cut-off point between £50,000 and £60,000, so if you earn between those levels you go into the self-assessment tax system and the child benefit is withdrawn in stages.</u>			√								√	In his first question, Andrew tries to make confirmation what action that David takes to respond to the taxation. He shows two questions to gain follow-up question to address about the justice in taxation. David's response is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration since he presents his argument about his action toward the taxation. He also gives example in that statement.		
47	IR: So let's move on to another group of people. I suppose the most vivid piece of sort of economic rhetoric from the coalition over the last few months has been the business of somebody going out to work, a striver, looking around and seeing the curtains down in the next door house with a skiver, <u>and that is how you have very much sold the welfare benefit cap that the Commons?</u> IE: <u>Well let me explain. We made three separate decisions that you can link if you like. That is that people in the public sector, there'll be a one per cent pay cap; that people on out of work benefits, there'll be a one per cent increase, no more than one per cent increase; and that for tax credits there'll be a one per cent increase. Now those are all in my view absolutely right decisions. We need to control public sector pay, to keep that under control. We need to limit the growth of welfare payments overall, and that must include the tax credit system.</u>								√			√	The global adversarialness that Andrew shows is by blaming that Andrew's action is not appropriate. David's answer is classified as minimal answer plus elaboration since he focuses three separate decisions. He also says that those decisions are right.		
48	IR: Sorry, this one per cent cap, 60 per cent of the people that it affects are hardworking people whose blinds are up in the morning, whose curtains are open? and who are going out to do jobs? Would		√								√			There are three questions that Andrew delivers in multiple questions. Before he asks them, he explains about the cap as	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>you relish?</u> IE: <u>Well, as I've said, you know the changes will affect never mind 60 per cent, will affect 100 per cent of people on tax credits. Now I don't like taking money away from anybody, but the fact is we inherited a massive budget deficit, one of the biggest in the world. We have to get on top of that in order to maintain the low interest rates that our economy needs. We've paid down a quarter of the deficit in the last two and a half years, so you know we are on the right track, we're on the right road. We've made progress down that road, but there's a lot further to go and we do need to control welfare spending.</u>													prefatory statement. In his response, David Cameron does not focus on explaining the cap that affect 60 per cent or 100 per cent of people. On the other hand, he talks about the budget deficit, low interest rates, and welfare spending. That is why his answer is classified as roundabout trajectory.	
49	IR: The vast majority of the people who are going to be hit by this are not in any sense scroungers or work-shy or sleeping while other hardworking people are out at work. <u>Can I ask you about your view about this?</u> IE: <u>Of course, people affected by the one per cent public sector pay cap, those are people who work hard, who do absolutely vital jobs. But let me put it this way. I mean the Labour Party agree with the one per cent increase for public sector pay, but they don't agree with the one per cent cap on welfare.</u>					✓					✓			After delivering the background of the question, Andrew asks David Cameron by employing self-referencing question frame. After explaining the idea that people will be affected by pay cap, David directly moves to the Labour Party's disagreement about public sector pay.	
50	IR: Let me turn to another big promise this month, which is your speech on Europe. <u>Would it be such a great disaster for us to leave the EU and simply have a trading relationship you know with it? Boris Johnson suggested it wouldn't be a terrible thing, would it?</u> IE: <u>Well I don't think it would be right for Britain. I mean my policy and my approach here is just determined absolutely purely and simply by the national interest - what is right for Britain, what's right for people in work, what's right for British business, what's right for the future of our country. If we left the European Union altogether - and of course that is something wrong.</u>		✓								✓			Andrew's prefatory statement is used to shift the topic. And then it is followed by two questions. The first is yes/no question and the second is tag question. In his response, David Cameron does not explain anymore about his policy that is right for the UK about the UE membership. As a result, his answer is categorized as roundabout trajectory.	
51	IR: But the <u>trading itself would go on</u> , wouldn't it? IE: Of course <u>the trading itself would go on</u> . I mean Norway trades actively with all of the European Union.	✓											✓	Andrew directly asks single question in his statement and demands David give comment about trading. The way David answers the question by copying 'the trading itself would go on' from the interviewer.	
52	IR: So what you want to do instead is - as Mr Van Rompuy has said - cherry pick. You want to say we don't want this bit, we don't want that bit, we want to repatriate certain powers; and the problem that you've got is that you need unanimity, every other member of the								✓			✓		Andrew employs Rompuy's statement and people's statement to give criticism to David Cameron. And then, those are followed by his opinion. As the last part,	

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		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	EU to agree, <u>is it going to happen?</u> IE: <u>Well it's difficult, but it is possible. Let me give you two reasons why it's possible. First of all, already in Europe there are some things that different countries are involved in where others are not. We are not involved in the single currency, the euro, and we're not going to join the euro. As long as I'm Prime Minister, we'll always have the pound, not the euro. We're not involved in the Schengen no borders agreement because we want to maintain our borders. We think that's good for immigration control. Second point, vital point: what's happening in Europe right now is massive change being driven by the existence of the euro. The countries of the euro, they've got to change to make their currency work.</u>													he asks the question to David. David Cameron's statement clarifies two reasons why his decision is possible. Each of them is described in detail. As a consequence, his answer is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
53	IR: Some of your critics, including Boris Johnson, say it is immoral to encourage them to do something which is politically going to be disastrous. <u>If you don't get some of the repatriation of powers that you want, will you stop them changing in the way that they need to change?</u> IE: <u>Well I'm very positive about the changes they need to make, but I think it's a perfectly acceptable argument to say that as you need to make your changes, there are changes that Britain would like to make too. We want to be members of the European Union, particularly the single market, but there are changes we'd like to make.</u>							✓					✓	Andrew's statement from Boris Johnson is to make a correlation in asking the question by employing preface tilt. David directly moves to the idea what kind of changes that he will make for the UK. He also exemplifies the changes.	
54	IR: I just want some sort of sense. So, for instance, we would be better off outside the working time directive? IE: Well there are lots of things we'd be better. IR: <u>Is that one of them?</u> IE: we've already limited its impact. IR: <u>I know, but would you like to be outside it is what I'm asking?</u> IE: <u>The working time directive in my view should never have been introduced in the first place because it's actually affecting things like the way we run our hospitals rather than simply about business and trade and the single market. But in order to try and sort of put you off because I can see what we're going to do now - we're going to cherry pick through.</u>			✓									✓	Andrew employs two questions to employ follow-up question in his turn. The strategy is applied to make David answer the topical domain of the question. The word 'because' in David's answer indicates that he employs minimal answer plus elaboration to respond the question.	
55	IR: Let me just try too because you mentioned yourself Schengen and immigration. Is there any way in which the free movement of peoples inside the EU? could be limited under some new relationship to give Britain a bit more control over its own borders? IE: Let me answer it this way. We've got a process underway, a			✓									✓	In his first statement, Andrew asks about the borders of the country related to the EU in controlling immigrants. However, in his first response, David does not directly give the answer about it. The statement	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	proper process called the Balance of Competences Review, where the government and the public can be as involved in this as they like, are going through competence after competence, area after area and saying what is the balance of argument, what is right at the European level, what’s right at the national level? Now that Balance of Competences Review can run through the rest of this parliament IR: <u>You’re trying to send me to sleep.</u> IE: No, no, it means that if you want to make an argument that actually there are things we do better at the national level. IR: <u>I’m asking you whether you think there is any chance of limiting internal movement of peoples inside the EU under some renegotiated relationship that we have with the rest of the EU?</u> IE: <u>Well clearly one of the key reasons for being a member of the European Union are what are called the key freedoms - the movement of services, the movement of goods, the movement of people. Now there are restrictions already on the movement of people. If you have for instance an emergency, we should look at arguments about should it be harder for people to come and live in Britain and claim benefits. Frankly we should. So there are areas even in the free movement of people where we might want to make changes.</u>													‘You’re trying to send me to sleep’ means that David’s response is too long and do not respond to the topical domain of the question. The last question that Andrew delivers is to ask again about the border in controlling the number of immigrants. His answer to the addressed question is that David Cameron only focuses about the movement of people. He also explains more about the immigration contrasted with other the key freedoms.	
56	IR: Let me turn to the process here because this is clearly going to be a complicated negotiation. Once you’ve got your competences, the things you want to repatriate, you then go into what is going to be a very, very complicated and long negotiation. <u>Is your position that there should be no referendum for the British people until that process is complete?</u> IE: <u>There you’re going to have to wait for my speech, Andrew. But basically you know there is going to be a large negotiation in Europe. There is already. When I became Prime Minister people said to me don’t worry, one thing you won’t have is any treaty changes in Europe. Well I think we’ve already had three. I mean one we vetoed and so aren’t involved in at all and it’s outside the European Union.</u>								✓		✓			In his statement, Andrew Marr directly mentions what David Cameron has done about the EU negotiation. Those statements are categorized as criticism. David Cameron does not make confirmation from what Andrew asks. There is no single idea that he speaks in his response.	
57	IR: I’m just saying there’s a huge appetite in the country, as you know, for a vote on Europe. A lot of people want a straightforward in-out vote. You’ve made clear your problem with that as an idea. <u>If it’s all going to have to wait for this kind of negotiation on competences, would it no vote for five years yet or possibly ten?</u>							✓				✓		He employs preface tilt in his question because Andrew asks a confirmation about the vote of the EU to David Cameron. David directly responds that what Andrew asks will not happen. He also mention	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	IE: <u>No, no, that's not going to happen. I'll set it all out very clearly in the middle of January, but people should be in no doubt that the Conservatives will be offering at the next election a real choice and a real way of giving consent to that choice. That's what we'll be offering.</u>													definite date to set all out.	
58	IR: Alright, well let's turn to other aspects of looking ahead because you're going to be standing shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm with Nick Clegg tomorrow talking about the second half of this government and you've got lots of things, I'm sure, that you want to talk about then. However, before too long you're going to have to be saying don't vote for this guy and his party, vote for me, because you want a Conservative Government returned with a majority. And you've said this morning that you want to be Prime Minister still in 2020. <u>Is that right? And stay as Prime Minister for five years?</u> IE: <u>First of all, before we even get to the 2015 election, we've got the second half of this parliament, and what you're going to see tomorrow is a coalition government with a full tank of gas full steam ahead. We've travelled a long way down the road we need to travel, but there's a lot more to do; and far from running out of ideas, we've got a packed agenda which concerns things like how do we build roads in Britain to make sure our economy keeps moving, how do we pay for care for the elderly, how do we have a pension system that encourages saving - big things that are going to equip our country for the next decade.</u>		✓								✓			The question that Andrew designs is to ask whether David Cameron will be the candidate of Prime Minister or not by employing multiple questions. It is also part of clarification. There is no clear statement whether David Cameron will join the next election or not. However, he tells about his plan about his party. Because he does not clarify the multiple questions, his answer is categorized as roundabout trajectory.	
59	IR: Let me turn just to a couple of issues at the top of the news headlines abroad. Argentina again sabre-rattling very, very aggressively at the moment over the Falklands. Back in 82, it was always said one of our mistakes was not to be clear enough that we would fight to keep these islands if we had to and that led to the invasion. You're <u>clear about that mistake</u> is not going to happen again? IE: Absolutely, absolutely <u>clear about that</u> . I get regular reports on this entire issue because								✓				✓	Andrew argues that the government's action in dealing with Falklands is categorized as mistake. It is clear that his question is part of criticism delivered in global adversarialness. The phrase 'clear about that' in David's answer refers to that mistake in Andrew's question.	
60	IR: <u>Are you going to find a way of getting him out and changing the law?</u> IE: <u>I am absolutely determined. Not just Abu. We did get Abu Hamza deported to the US. I'm absolutely determined that Abu Qatada and other cases like that, we will be able to deport those people. And that's why we're examining this idea, which would</u>	✓										✓		Andrew directly gives single question to David Cameron in his statement by showing statement preface. David answers Andrew's topical domain question in his response. In addition, he also gives the explanation more in that	

No	Data	Question Realizations										Answer Strategies			Explanation
		A			B		C		D						
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3		
	<u>apply in quite a few cases, of actually being able to deport people. And they can carry out their appeal against deportation, but after they've been deported</u>													answer. As a result, it is categorized as minimal answer plus elaboration.	
61	IR: And, finally, President Assad is going to make a speech, we're told, later on today, <u>what's your message to President Assad?</u> IE: <u>My message to Assad is go. He has the most phenomenal amount of blood on his hands. We now see 60,000 people have been killed in Syria. I met some of the victims when I went to the refugee camp on the Jordanian border and the stories they told me were completely shocking about how they'd been bombed and shot, in some cases even stabbed out of their homes, their villages and their towns. And this is a stain on the world's conscience.</u>	✓										✓		Andrew Marr directly asks one question about David's message to President Assad by using statement preface. It is clear David' message to Assad. He also mentions several reasons why he speaks about the message like that by demonstrating minimal answer plus elaboration.	
TOTAL		14	10	8	4	2	7	3	13	0	23	34	4		

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Marr Show: Interview with David Cameron

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat. Semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 27 Agustus 2014

Triangulator,



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Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat. Semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 27 Agustus 2014

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