

AKAKI TSERETELI STATE UNIVERISTY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

With the right of manuscript

Tatia Leladze

**British and Georgian Talk Shows as a
Journalistic Genre**

AN ABSTRACT

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Research Supervisor: **Madonna Megrelishvili**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
(10.02.04, 10.02.02.)

Opponents: **Rusudan Asatiani**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
(10.02.07.)

Irine Goshkheteliani
Doctor of Pedagogy, Professor
(13.00.02)

The defence of the dissertation will take place on February 11, 2017, at the meeting of dissertation board of the Faculty of Humanities at Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University.

Address: Block I, room 1114, 59 Tamar Mepe Str., Kutaisi, 4600.

The dissertation will be available from the library of the Faculty of Humanities at Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University (59 Tamar Mepe Str., Kutaisi, 4600).

The secretary of the Dissertation Board
Doctor of Philology,
Professor

Inga Kikvidze

General Overview of the Research

The research paper deals with the contrastive study of structural, lexical and stylistic characteristics of a talk show in two unrelated languages – English and Georgian.

The actuality of the research is conditioned by the following factors:

- The subject of the research is media discourse - a multivariate phenomenon, an important component of modern media linguistics;
- A talk show, as a genre of discourse, is completely studied in special English linguistic works. In this regard, only few works are performed in Georgian linguistics.

The text of a talk show, the type of communication on TV, has never been the subject of an interdisciplinary research in a contrastive way to study linguistic characteristics and show different and universal linguistic phenomena;

- The actuality of the research is also conditioned by the fact that television discourse is becoming more and more frequent subject of linguistics. This should not be surprising as society shows a big interest to media discourse;

• The actuality of the present work can also be explained by the interest of modern linguistics to television discourse because it influences on collective thinking and accordingly, is a way of forming new public opinion.

The purpose of the research is to:

- a) reveal general structural, stylistic and pragmatic markers of a television talk show. Their integrity creates its special genre;
- b) define linguistic characteristics of a talk show conditioned by the specificity of culture;
- c) study existing linguistic characteristics between British and Georgian talk shows in a contrastive way to identify isomorphism and allomorphy;
- d) present a talk show phenomenon as anthropocentric-communicative and linguocultural synthesis.

In accordance with the general purpose of the research the following **tasks** are set:

- a) The concept and types of a talk show are defined. The influence of a talk show on society is shown;
- b) The data corpus is created on the empirical materials, on the base of which, peculiarities of the subgenres of a talk show are studied and their functioning is contrasted in analyzable languages;
- c) Signals of the beginning and the end, signals of turn taking and interruption, limitations of secondary guests are discussed and accordingly, similarities and differences between two unrelated languages are identified;
- d) Structural, lexico-grammatical, stylistic and linguocultural characteristics of British and Georgian talk shows are revealed.

The subject matter of the research and its aims require **certain methodology**. Conversation in a talk show as a linguistic phenomenon requires complex **interdisciplinary approach**. Its interdisciplinary nature is conditioned by the analysis of such discourse genre which belongs to journalism. On the whole, it will be a linguistic research but it also includes socio-cultural and linguocultural aspects. Accordingly, the research is based on **the synthesis of anthropocentric-communicative and linguocultural approaches**. This is an effective way to conduct contrastive research and identify characteristics in two unrelated languages: English and Georgian.

In the research, I use **contrastive method**, which enables me to reveal verbal and non-verbal characteristics of British and Georgian talk shows. The research is conducted on the contrastive basis that is quite a simple and clear way. First of all, we analyze the subject in the English language and then we compare it to Georgian one.

We have studied three British and three Georgian talk shows:

British talk shows:

- **'The Graham Norton Show'** (TV BBC)
- **'The Alan Titchmarsh Show'** (TV ITV)
- **'Loose Women'** (TV ITV)

Georgian talk shows:

- **'The Vano's Show'** (TV Rustavi 2)
- **'Nanuka's Show'** (TV Rustavi 2)
- **'Day Show'** (TV Imedi)

The novelty of the research is determined by the fact that it is the first time, when on the basis of contrastive analysis, the text of a talk show is revealed as a linguocultural phenomenon, verbal and non-verbal characteristics, isomorphism and allomorphism are shown in structural and linguocultural aspects in contrastive languages. Moreover, it's the first time when the linguistic units of a talk show discourse are analysed in the framework of modern linguistic paradigms – anthropocentric-communicative and linguocultural ones – in English and Georgian languages.

The theoretical value of the present work is determined by the methodological principles of the research and the findings, the unity of which clearly describes structural, lexico-grammatical, stylistic and linguocultural characteristics of a talk show.

The theoretical value of the work is also conditioned by the fact that theoretical theses, analyzed in the presented work, will generally contribute to the development of discourse analysis. It will particularly play an important role in establishing the research tradition for television discourse in Georgian scientific field.

The practical value of the research lies in the fact that the results of the research can be interesting for linguists and journalists. The results and the authentic materials, presented in the work, can be used at higher educational institutions for teaching contrastive linguistics, communicative linguistics, press and text analysis.

This work will provide useful material for foreign language teaching. The use of a talk show will help learners to study a language as an "active mechanism". The research will help language learners to improve speaking skills and communicative competence.

The structure of the work is determined by the objectives and tasks of the research. It consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion followed by references and the data corpus.

After describing general characteristics of a talk show, we should analyze extra-linguistic and linguistic characteristics of each subgenre of a talk show.

Extra-linguistic characteristics are divided into universal and differential marks through anthropocentric and organizational-technical factors.

Extra-linguistic universal marks are:

1. Anthropocentric factors: a. a host- hosts, b. a guest –guests;

2. Organizational- technical Factors: a. studio, b. music (soundtrack) of a talk show, c. beginning of a talk show, d. Set design.

Extra-linguistic differential marks are:

1. Anthropocentric factors: a. types of hosts, b. audience and c. host assistants;

2. Organizational- technical factors: a. intensification of an 'Attention Effect' (studio set design, photos etc.), b. written text (the title and topic of the programme, introduction of guestsetc.), c. coulisses, d. audience participation in a discourse.

The analysis of empirical materials shows that main extra-linguistic factors are universal in British and Georgian talk shows, however, as the research deals with talk shows of two different cultures it conditions slight differences. Similarities and differences according to extra-linguistic factor are clearly shown in the charts below:

Generally, each subgenre of a talk show is characterized by three participants of discourse: an addresser, an addressee and an audience.

Because of semi-institutional character of a talk show, the roles of three participants of a programme are distributed asymmetrically. Institutionally, an addresser is at the top of the hierarchical system and tries to introduce an addressee and audience, involves them in the process of communication.

The next step of the hierarchy belongs to the main guests who can freely involve in the process of communication. As for the secondary guests and viewers in the studio, they can express their opinion after a host's permission.

Chart №1

Extra-linguistic markers of a talk show
Anthropocentric factors

Title of a talk show	Type of a host					A host assistant	A guest/guests	An audience in the studio
	gender		number					
	male	female	one	two	more than two			
The Graham Norton Show	+		+				+	+
The Alan Titchmarsh Show	+		+			+	+	+
Loose Women		+				+	+	+
The Vancos Show	+		+				+	+
Namika's Show		+	+			+	+	+
Day Show		+			+		+	

Extra-linguistic markers of a talk show
Organizational- technical factors

Chart №2

Day	Title of a talk show	Set design	Interruption of an arena's effect (video of a talk show)	Music	Beginning of a talk show	Guest's introduction	Topic of a show	Audience involvement in a talk show
Day Show		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natalie's Show		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Vano's Show		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Loose Women		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Ian Fitchner Show		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Graham Norton Show		*	*	*	*	*	*	*

A talk show has a close relation to the style of everyday communication that is why it belongs to a genre of communicative TV programme.

A talk show plays an important role in creation and democratization of public opinion. Today, a person's sociocultural life demands its existence. A talk show may have an influence on a person's ideology, thinking, his or her culture and language.

The second chapter - "Structural and Lexico-grammatical Analysis of Phases of Conversation in British and Georgian Talk Shows" - deals with structural, lexico-grammatical and stylistic analysis of phases of conversation in two unrelated languages. This chapter includes signals of the beginning and the end, signals of turn taking and interruption in a talk show. Limitations of secondary guests and realization of Grice's maxims are also discussed.

Some linguistic and extra-linguistic characteristics of different subgenres of a talk show are separated, on which it is formed:

1. Signals of the beginning and the end - In each communicative act, there are special markers which show the beginning and the end of communication. It is known that signals of the beginning and the end play an important role in any genre of discourse. In different genres of discourse (television discourse, interview, dialogue, mail etc.) these markers differ from each other according to channels, environment and culture.

The beginning includes strong ritualized elements and has a simple structure. It serves social, emotional, organizational issues and creates the right context for conversation.

The analysis of empirical materials shows, that signals of the beginning are differently presented in British and Georgian talk shows. In British late-night entertainment talk show (The Graham Norton Show), the preliminary visual and verbal signals take place before the signal of

the beginning; they are presented by the host. In British daytime audience participation and early-morning news talk magazine shows

(The Alan Titchmarsh Show and Loose Women) the preliminary signals of the beginning are visual signals and special music.

The research shows that in British late-night entertainment talk show the most frequent preliminary signals of the beginning are: a) indirect identification of a guest, b) a comic element, c) special phrase and video. For instance:

Graham: a) *Tonight on the show the star of the terminator films; I can not wait to meet him, I am such fan of his roles;*

b) *The guest: I need your clothes, your boots and your motorcycle, now!* (The host is sitting on his bike. He is afraid because the guest asks him to remove glasses from his eyes);

c) *Let's start the show. After this phrase the video of the talk show appears on the screen.* (The Graham Norton Show, August 21, 2015).

In the second British talk show "The Alan Titchmarsh Show" the preliminary visual signal of the beginning opens the talk show. This signal is the special video for the talk show. The visual signal is followed by the verbal signal, which is presented by the announcer. He identifies the host:

Please welcome your host, Alan Titchmarsh (The Alan Titchmarsh Show, February 3, 2014).

As for British talk show "Loose Women", the preliminary signals of the beginning are the beginning video of the talk show, music and special video for the topic of each programme.

According to the research, greeting and invitation of an audience to the show are common in all British talk shows, they are followed by guests' introduction. However, besides common characteristics some differences may appear which are caused by the format, social aspects and environment of each talk show.

The following signals of the beginning in British late-night entertainment talk show are:

a) thanksgiving and greeting, b) invitation to the show, c) a comic element, d) guests' verbal and visual identification.

Graham: a) *Oh, oh, oh, thank you very much. Hello, hello, hello everybody. Good evening everybody;*

b) *Welcome one, welcome all;*

c) *Are the kids in bed? Good;*

d) *Because tonight I've got the star of the new Fifty Shades of Grey film Mr. Jamie Dornan (the photo), yeah; Star of the epic new TV drama Indian Summers Julie Walters is here (the photo), we love Julie Walters, from Episode Mr. Stephen Morgan is on the show (the photo). Plus, we've got music from Rita Ora* (The Graham Norton Show, May 20, 2015).

The following signals of the beginning may appear in the second British talk show "The Alan Titchmarsh Show": a) announcer's phrase, b) greeting and invitation to the show, c) guests' indirect introduction. For instance:

a) *Announcer: Please welcome your host, Alan Titchmarsh;*

b) *Alan: Hello and welcome to Friday eighty show;*

c) *Anything can happen next one hour because I am joined by these very friends. Also, tonight we gonna bring artistic bands* (The Alan Titchmarsh Show, March 19, 2013).

The third British talk show "Loose Women" includes the following signals of the beginning: a) time identification of the show by the announcer, b) the video about the topic, c) hosts' identification by the announcer, d) greeting and thanksgiving, e) invitation to the show, f) presenting news and guests' identification with full name. For instance:

a) *The announcer: It's Monday the 12th of January and Loose Women Today;*

b) *The video;*

c) *The announcer: It all starts now with Jane Moore, Gloria Hunniford, Coleen Molan and Ruth Langford;*

d) *Ruth: Thank you, hello, and thank you very much, uh. Thank you very much;*

e) *Ruth: Welcome to your first Loose Women of the week. Hope you can enjoy it;*

f) *Ruth: It was Golden Globe Awards last night and all favourite Mr. Clooney was honoured with a lifetime achievement, as in his speech*

he paid contribution to his new wife ... (Loose Women, January 12, 2015).

Unlike British talk shows, all Georgian talk shows are opened with the preliminary signal of the beginning which is the video for a talk show. After this signal a host enters the studio and starts the show.

There are the following signals of the beginning in Georgian late-night entertainment talk show "The Vano's Show": a) thanksgiving to the audience, b) greeting, c) presenting political news in a comic way; d) introduction of the musical band. For instance:

- a) გამადლობთ, დიდი მადლობა;
- b) მოგესალმებით ვინო ჯეჯაბიშვილის შოუ;
- c) დავიწყებ საინტერესო თემებზე საუბარს. სახელმწიფო აუდიტის სამსახურმა გამოაქვეყნა სამინისტროებში გაცემული პრემიების და დანამატების მონაცემები, სადაც ნათლად ჩანს, რომ მთავრობამ გაითვალისწინა ხალხის აღშფოთება და პრემიები 31 მილიონით შეიმცირა. ძალიან კარგი რაღაც გააკეთეს, მაგრამ ამის მერე გაითვალისწინა საკუთარი აღშფოთება და დანამატები გაიზარდა 45 მილიონით....;
- d) ჩვენს შოუს მუსიკალურად აფორმებს ბენდი თამუნა ლეკვიშვილის ხელმძღვანელობით. გამადლობთ (The Vano's Show, November 20, 2015).

As for the second subgenre of Georgian talk show „ნანუკა ჟორჟოლიანის შოუ“, the following signals are used for the beginning: a) greeting, b) time identification of the show and thanksgiving, c) guest's indirect introduction, d) guest's direct introduction. For instance:

- ნანუკა: a) საღამო მშვიდობისა;
- b) დღეს არის ოთხშაბათი, საღამოს 10 საათი, რაც ნიშნავს იმას, რომ თქვენ უკუბრუნდებით ნანუკა ჟორჟოლიანის შოუს და დიდი მადლობა ამისათვის;
- c) რამდენიმე კვირის წინ ყველა პოლიტიკური, სოციალური ნიუსი, ყველა სკანდალი ერთმა კითხვამ აშავებს გადაფარა. ბიოგრაფიის სოფელ ახალდაბასთან მანქანამ მართვა დაკარგა და მტკვარში გადავარდა, სამი ადამიანი იჯდა ამ მანქანაში, აქედან

ერთ-ერთს გული წაუვიდა. მონხდარის დეტალებს დღეს ნანუკას შოუში სწორედ ის მოგიყვებათ;

d) ნინო დათაშვილი სტუდიაში ... (Nanuka's Show, March 8, 2015).

In Georgian daytime audience participation show „დღის შოუ“ the following signals are characteristic for the beginning of the show: a) the video about the topic, b) greeting, c) time identification of the show, d) presenting news, e) the host's identification by herself, f) guests' direct introduction. For example:

- a) the video about the topic;
- b) სოფო: მოგესალმებით, გამარჯობათ;
- c) დღეს ორშაბათია და მოგესტუმრებით ეთერშია დღის შოუს სალონი, არა სალონი კი არა დღის შოუში ვიხილავთ;
- d) ეს ვოტა იმპროვიზირებული გახლავთ, მაგრამ ეს არის გენერალური რეპეტიცია იმ გრანდიოზული პროექტისა, რომელიც ხვალ იმედის არხზე დაიწყება, e) მე მისი წამყვანი სოფიკო ნარჩქვასვილი გახლავართ;
- f) მინდა, რომ წარმოგიდგინოთ ჩვენი შვედონელები, ყველა-სათვის ცნობილი და საყვარელი მომღერლები: ნოდინო ტატიშვილი, მოზრძანდით, ნუგა შაშიაშვილი და რაღაც თქმა უნდა ანრი ჯოხაძე, მოზრძანდით (ტაში); მოზრძანდით ქალბატონო ნუგა... (Day Show, October 5, 2015).

Like signals of the beginning of a talk show, there are special signals which show the end.

In all subgenres of British talk show the following preliminary signals are used to show the end: a) thanksgiving to the guest for coming, b) guests' introduction for the second time. For example:

- Graham: a) Thank you to all my guests tonight;
- b) Taylor Swift, Kevin Pieterston, John Cleese, Neil Diamond (The Graham Norton Show, October 11, 2014).

In British talk shows the preliminary signals of the end of a talk show are followed by the signals which close the show:

- 1.a) guests' introduction for the next show, b) saying goodbye to the audience.

Host: a) *Tomorrow Sam Bailey will be here;*
b) *See you soon tomorrow afternoon, Bye-bye* (Loose Women, March 24, 2015).

2. a) remind the audience time identification of the show; b) guests' introduction for the next show.

Alan: a) *We will be back on Monday, at 3 p.m. on ITV;* b) *For another week - Jenny Agutter* (The Alan Titchmarsh Show, October 17, 2014).

Like British talk shows, Georgian talk shows use preliminary signals to close the show:

a) thanking to the guest for coming, b) guests' introduction for the second time. For instance:

ვანო: ა) უღრმესი მადლობა თქვენ მობრძანებისთვის, ძალიან დიდი მადლობა;

ბ) ჩვენი სტუმრები იყვნენ „ჩემი ცოლის დაქალების“ მსახიობები (The Vano's Show, December 12, 2014).

In Georgian talk shows the following signals of the end of a talk show are used:

1. a) thanking to the audience; b) saying goodbye.

ნანუკა: ა) დიდი მადლობა რომ გვიყურებთ;

ბ) მომავალ ოთხშაბათამდე გეშვიდობებით (Nanuka's Show, May 27, 2015).

2. a) saying goodbye, b) a comic element.

ვანო: ა) ძვირფასო ტელემაკრებლებო, დღეს მე ამით გეშვიდობებით;

ბ) როგორც უკვე იცით, ელექტროენერჯის საჯასური ძვირდებო გავიგეთ. თან ეს მირკოფონიც ძალიან ბეჯის წერს დენს, ელექტროენერჯიას (The Vano's Show, April 24, 2015).

Verbal end of a talk show is followed by non-verbal end – a host waves his/her hand. The end of a show is also presented by the special video of a talk show.

2. Turn taking signals– in dialogic discourse the principle of turn taking plays an important role.

In face to face conversation, there are special signals which regulate turn taking and refer to the end of each speaker's turn. Turn taking

signals help speakers to avoid simultaneous communication and interruption.

The analysis of empirical materials shows, that the following turn taking signals may be separated in British talk shows:

Verbal signals

1. separate words: a) full names, b) diminutives, c) formal addressing forms;

2. structural parts of speech: a) particle - yeah, b) conjunctions - so, or, and, c) interjection - oops, wow;

3. phrases: a) polite formulas, b) conversational formulas - you know, all right, c) repetition of the last word or phrase;

4. sentence type turn taking signals :

a) questions: general questions, tag questions ,b) affirmative sentences.

Non-verbal signals are: a) sight to the speaker who is going to take turn, b) raising a head or sight to other side.

Like British talk shows, turn taking signals play an important role in Georgian talk shows.

The following verbal turn taking signals are used in Georgian talk shows:

1. separate words: a) full names, b) diminutives, c) formal addressing forms;

2. structural elements of speech: a) particle - ხომ (ხო), b) conjunctions - დააა, რომ, c) interjection - oops, wow;

3. phrases: a) polite formulas, b) conversational formula - მართლა?, c) repetition of the last word or phrase;

4. sentence type turn taking signals : a) general questions, b) affirmative sentences.

The sight to the speaker is used as a non-verbal signal to change the turn. In Georgian talk shows pointing a finger to the listener is also used for changing the turn.

3. Signals of Interruption- Specific character of a talk show sometimes requires interruption of conversation. Participants of conversation interrupt each other. As the analysis of empirical materials shows,

there are verbal as well as nonverbal signals of interruption for such cases.

On the basis of empirical materials, some verbal and non-verbal signals of interruption may be separated. The following verbal signals are used in British talk shows:

Verbal signals:

1. Special phrases: a) phrases including permission, b) conjunctions -but, and, or.

Verbal signals of interruption are sometimes used together with non-verbal signals.

As for Georgian talk shows, there are the following verbal signals of interruption:

Special phrases: a) phrases including permission, b) apologizing phrases - ბოდიში, დიდი ბოდიში, c) phrases to stop a speaker - გრთო წამით, ერთი წუთით, d) particle-ანუ.

The research shows that, in British and Georgian talk shows, there are cases when a host interrupts a guest or a guest interrupts a host and it may have conversational functions: 1. expressing an opinion, 2. adding information, 3. changing a topic

4. Limitations of secondary guests - According to semi-institutional specific of a talk show, the roles of discourse participants are hierarchical and predefined. It is predefined who an addresser, an addressee and an audience will be, how they will be involved in discourse.

In a talk show a host and guests, according to their institutional roles, are always actively involved in television discourse but the audience is always passive in this discourse.

The analysis of empirical materials shows, that according to the specific of a talk show, there are some limitations for passive participants which make them unable to involve in television discourse. One of the limitations is distance. These limitations are: distance, a microphone and a camera.

From three participants of a talk show discourse, an audience has passive position. Its involvement is initiated by a host.

5. Realization of Grice's maxims in a talk show - when we speak about the principles and strategies of communication it is interesting how H. Grice's maxims are realized in British and Georgian talk shows.

Quantity Maxim

According to H. Grice, each participant of communication should try to make his or her speech as informative as it is required.

The analysis shows, that quantity maxim is especially important for hosts. On the one hand, their aim is to present essential information for viewers and on the other hand, to avoid extra information.

Quality Maxim

Quality maxim is oriented on truth. A listener should not be given the information which is not true by which an audience may be misrepresented.

In my opinion, in a talk show quality maxim is the most important of all the maxims, because viewers and audience should know that a host and guests say only truth.

Maxim of Relevance

Each speaker's speech should be relevant, his or her speech should not be accidental but it should be connected to something which has been told before.

Relevance is important in a genre of talk show: a show is formed on turn taking between a guest and a host. The questions and answers will help an audience to learn new or old information about guests.

Maxim of Manner

H. Grice defines that each participant of a talk show should say things clearly and avoid ambiguity of an utterance. He or she should be sequential and brief.

Thus, the review of British and Georgian talk shows by Grice's maxims shows, that participants of a talk show try to defend all the maxims.

In the third chapter - "Contrastive Analysis of the Characteristics of

¹ Grice H.P., *Utterer's Meaning, Sentence-meaning and Word-meaning*, Oxford, 1968.

British and Georgian Talk Shows²-verbal and non-verbal characteristics of British and Georgian talk shows are discussed in a contrastive way. A talk show is presented as a linguocultural phenomenon.

Signals of the beginning and the end are differently revealed in British and Georgian talk shows. Cultural characteristics conditioned the beginning and the end of a talk show in all subgenres.

The beginning part of British and Georgian late-night entertainment talk shows is presented in different ways. In British talk show, the host presents the beginning verbally, in Georgian talk show the beginning video informs viewers that the show is beginning. In this regard, the contrastive analysis has shown isomorphism and allomorphy.

The empirical materials have shown, that guests' indirect identification and a comic element are specific for British talk show, but the beginning video and visual signal of the talk show are universal for British and Georgian talk shows.

The analysis of the materials shows, that the beginning signals of the show in the second subgenre "The Alan Titchmarsh Show" are the beginning video and visual signal. In Georgian talk show „Nanuka's Show" the beginning video informs an audience about the beginning of the talk show.

In the third subgenre of British talk show, the beginning video opens the show, the same visual signal is used for the beginning of Georgian talk show „Day Show".

The following universal ritual signals are used in British and Georgian late-night entertainment talk shows: a) greeting to the audience, b) thanksgiving, c) presenting news in a comic way.

There are also some specific elements. In British talk show, the host introduces a guest verbally and visually which is followed by the host's short monologue. This is not common for Georgian talk show. In „The Vano's Show" the host presents news comically, then he introduces guests.

The beginning of the second subgenre is presented by similar elements: a) greeting and invitation to the show, b) guest's indirect

introduction. The specific marker of British talk show is the announcer's phrase.

The contrastive analysis has revealed the following universal markers in British and Georgian talk shows of the third subgenre: a) the video, b) guests' introduction, c) greeting, d) time identification of the show, e) presenting news.

The announcer's voice is specific in British talk show, which is strange for Georgian talk show. In Georgian talk show the host tells her own stories, it seldom happens in British one.

The analysis of functional materials shows, that ritual signals of the beginning play an important role in talk shows of both languages.

The research has shown, that the special signals precede the end of a talk show which inform viewers about the end of a show.

According to the contrastive analysis, these signals are almost the same in British and Georgian talk shows. Constitutional elements in all subgenres of a talk show are: thanksgiving and guests' introduction for the second time.

These signals are followed by the signals of the end.

As the research has shown the conclusive constitutional element for all British and Georgian talk shows is thanksgiving to the audience and viewers.

The next constitutional element is saying goodbye, which may be followed by invitation to the next show.

The contrastive analysis of British and Georgian conclusive texts has revealed, that structurally they are very similar. Linguistically, the hosts of British and Georgian talk shows use semi-formal style of communication and polite formulas.

The research has shown that turn taking signals are used in both languages. According to institutional character of a talk show, a turn is mostly given to guests by a host.

Turn taking signals are used in all parts of a show: introduction, interview and conclusion. In British talk show the turn is given to a guest, he uses full names.

In British talk shows the following structural parts of speech are used as turn taking signals: particle -yeah, conjunctions-so, or, and, interjections-oops, wow.

As for Georgian hosts, they use particle-ბოი, conjunction -და.

Polite formulas, affirmative sentences, conversational formulas, repetition of the last phrase, general questions and tag questions are often used in British interviews.

The analysis has shown, that Georgian communicants also use similar forms in a show.

The research of empirical materials has shown, that special verbal and non-verbal signals of interruption are used in British and Georgian talk shows. Interruption disorders a speaker's turn – the second speaker starts his or her speech when the first speaker's speech is not finished.

The research has revealed the following verbal signals of interruption in British talk shows: a) phrases including permission, b) conjunctions -but, and, or.

According to the contrastive analysis of British and Georgian talk shows, the following verbal signals of interruption were revealed in Georgian talk shows:

a) phrases including permission, b) apologizing phrases - ბოდიში, უბედოდ ბოდიში, c) phrases to stop a speaker - ერთი წამით, ერთი წუთით, d) particle-ანუ.

Accordingly, I conclude that there are special verbal signals of interruption in talk shows of both languages. Isomorphism and alomorphism have been revealed among them, conditioned by cultural characteristics.

The relationship among communicants is very close to real everyday conversation, which is the best way to reveal details from life.

In linguocultural respect, it is interesting which topics, which field of our reality are the most interesting for viewers.

In British talk shows the most common topics are: show business, economics, politics, love and employment.

As for Georgian talk shows, the following topics are popular in shows: politics, celebrities, show business, love and family. Accordingly, talk

shows of different countries with different cultural characteristics have some similar topics which belong to the similar field. They are the most frequent topics of television discourse.

The research analysis has shown, that revealed differences relate to variety of two media languages. Linguistically, English media language is regulated while Georgian one is quite deplorable and needs some regulations.

Conclusion

On the basis of an appropriate scientific literature and the analysed corpus, we came to the following conclusions:

1. According to structural and compositional characteristics, a talk show is considered to be an interactive, institutional genre. The structure of a modern talk show is stable and consists of beginning (introduction), interview and conclusion. Introduction mainly includes a host's monologue, interview – questions and answers between a host and a guest, conclusion- saying goodbye, introducing guests for the next show.

2. Communication in a talk show is characterized by three participants of discourse: an addresser, an addressee and an audience. Stylistically, a talk show is similar to everyday conversational style, which is used in an informal situation. Accordingly, the use of every day vocabulary is common in a talk show.

3. The environment, time and place are predefined in all British and Georgian talk shows.

4. The contrastive analysis of British and Georgian talk shows has shown, that beginning texts of these talk shows have much in common, it was not surprising because of ritual factors.

5. In all subgenres of a talk show, a host opens and closes a show. Target audience is the audience in a studio and viewers in front of the screen.

• The constitutional elements of conclusive texts of British and Georgian talk shows are: thanksgiving and saying goodbye. The

difference is that British hosts refer to the end but Georgian ones often resume a show. British hosts often introduce guests for the next show.

- The preliminary signals are followed by the signals of the beginning and the end which are differently presented in three subgenres of a talk show.

- Signals of the beginning include both formal and informal lexical and structural characteristics which are common in everyday conversation.

6. British and Georgian talk shows are formed on turn taking – hosts and guest take turns. Accordingly, turn taking signals play an important role in a show, they are used to exchange turns.

- Turn taking signals may be presented verbally or non-verbally. The analysis of the empirical materials shows, that more or less different verbal or non-verbal turn taking signals are used in British and Georgian talk shows.

- In spite of existing signals of turn taking and semi-institutional character of a talk show, like everyday communication, there are cases of an interruption between a host and a guest. On the basis of empirical materials, some verbal signals of interruption may be separated: 1. special phrases: phrases including permission (can I ask you, *ოუ ნე-ზას დამრთავთ*), apologizing phrases (*ბოდიშო, დიდი ბოდიშო*), phrases to stop a speaker (*ერითი წამით*); 2. conjunctions (but, and, or); 3. particle (*ანუ*). Interruption may also be non-verbal, a host raises his/her hand to interrupt a speaker.

- According to the communicative intention, interruption may be used to: a) express an opinion, b) add information, c) change a topic, d) agree, e) give additional information, f) limit time. It should be noted that the latest one is characterized only for a host.

7. Talk shows may be discussed according to Grice's maxims. Participants of a show try to defend these maxims.

8. The research analysis enables me to conclude, that a talk show is a part of public discourse and the transcript of a show is a text. A text in a talk show is an organized system which may be different in

any language because of sociocultural situation in which the language systems function.

9. Thus, the research which is the contrastive linguopragmatic study of structural, stylistic and lexical markers of a talk show in two unrelated languages enables me to reveal isomorphism and allomorphy in English and Georgian languages.

The main concepts of the dissertation are given in the following works:

1. T. Leladze - Signals of Interruption in British and Georgian Talk Shows and their Contrastive Analysis. Scientific Journal "Language and Culture", №15, Kutaisi: Akaki Tsereteli State University Press, 2016, pp.69-72.

2. T. Leladze - Types of a Talk Show and General Principles for Their Construction. Periodical Scientific Journal "Goni", №4, Kutaisi: Akaki Tsereteli State University Press, 2016, pp.236-240.

3. T. Leladze - Extra-linguistic and Linguistic Characteristics of a Talk Show. Proceedings of International Scientific Conference "Modern Interdisciplinarity and Humanitarian Thinking", Kutaisi: Akaki Tsereteli State University Press, 2015, pp.222-226.