

A Pragmatic Study of Gestural Strategies in English Sport TV Interviews

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Abstract

Gestures and speech are significant features that collaborate to create meaning in an interaction. The current study aims to investigate the use of these gestural strategies in English sport TV interviews. This study is based on the hypothesis that interlocutors in TV interviews employ various gesture strategies. The selected interviews have been analyzed in the light of an eclectic model based on model Kulkarni (2013) and Searle (1979). The former is used to analyze the various types of body movements and gesticulation, while the latter is used to analyze gestures as speech acts. The results of the selected interviews revealed that gestural strategies are closely tied to the context of situation. Each gesture performs a specific speech act. The interlocutors in sport interviews express their feelings and attitudes through gestures in an efficient manner. They use gestures to express agreement, openness, sympathy, grief and anxiety. In sport interviews, the interlocutors use gestures freely by moving their hands, arms, heads, and every other part of their bodies.

Keywords

gestures, pragmatics, sport tv interviews

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INTRODUCTION

Communication is the process of transmitting messages that enables humans to exchange ideas, attitudes, and emotions. Humans communicate through verbal mode of communication, in addition to the nonverbal one. Nonverbal communication is commonly defined as communication that occurs without the use of words. Nattyavidushi (2011: 103) explains that nonverbal communication as; "typically understood as the process of communication through sending and receiving of wordless messages and can be communicated through gesture, touch, posture, facial expression, and eye contact".

According to Navarro and Karlins (2008: 15), nonverbal communication can be used to infer a person's thoughts, feelings, and intentions. As a result, a person's true mental state may occasionally be revealed through nonverbal behavior. Because people frequently are unaware of their nonverbal communication, body language is frequently more truthful than a person's spoken words, which are intentionally intended to achieve the speaker's goals.

Recent years have seen a rise in interest in nonverbal behavior as a result of psychologists' ability to interpret what people are saying through their body language, facial expressions, and gestures, which convey their attitudes and emotions. This study investigates gestures as a form of nonverbal communication, which people use as a way of expressing themselves.

According to Rothwell (2016: 126) gestures are noticeable all around us even when we are not aware of them. When we speak to other people, we use gestures to supplement our words. When we communicate with others, we frequently use a wriggling, squirming, finger tapping, hand waving, toe tapping, and arm flailing body in motion. For instance, when speaking on the phone, gestures are frequently used.

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is Pragmatics?

Pragmatics is one of the most active and rapidly expanding topics in modern linguistics and language philosophy. In recent years, it has also gained popularity in a number of other disciplines, including anthropology, artificial intelligence, informatics, neurobiology, and language pathology (Huang, 2014: 1).

According to (Karthik, 2013:3), in the study of pragmatics, the importance of context is always crucial. Pragmatics investigates how context influences meaning. The two most essential types of context in pragmatics are linguistic context (the context of language) and situational context (the context of a situation). The linguistic context is the discourse that precedes the phrase or the sentence to be understood, whereas the situational context comprises knowledge of the world, such as the speaker, the hearer, and third parties, as well as their beliefs. For example, "Ramesh is thirsty." Both the terms "Ramesh" and "thirsty" have linguistic meaning and refer to a state of being something. Situational context refers to any non-linguistic component that impacts the meaning of a

statement. The phrase "It's cold in here," which might be a simple statement of fact or a request to put up the heat, is an example of situational context.

Crystal (1997: 301) introduces pragmatics as the study of language from the perspective of users, particularly their choices, the limits they face while using language in social interaction, and the impact their use of language has on other participants in the communication process. This definition examines pragmatics from the user's point of view. It considers the various options available to a speaker while speaking the target language, based on the social interaction of their communication. The concept of choice brings up another point worth considering in terms of language. That is, pragmatics is the study of communicative behavior in relation to its social context.

Speech Act Theory

The concept of speech act is one of the most significant in pragmatics. The term alludes to the fact that words do more than merely convey meaning; they actually carry out actions. Yule (1996: 47) asserts that "actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request."

Speech act theory was fundamentally founded by the philosopher J.L. Austin's work "How to Do Things With Words," in which he claimed that utterances had both power and meaning. He also advocated a separation between performative and constative speech acts (Allott, 2010: 178). Constatives explain, record, or communicate information. Performatives signify that the issuing of the speech is the performance of an activity; it is commonly thought of as simply stating something (Adams, 2006: 19). Moreover, constatives can be correct or incorrect, while performatives cannot be correct or incorrect, although they can be felicitous or infelicitous (Martinich and Sosa, 2001: 220).

According to Baicchi (2009: 5), the theory of speech acts assumes that the smallest unit of human communication is the performance of specific actions, such as expressing assertions, asking questions, giving instructions, describing, explaining, apologizing, praising, congratulating. A speaker typically performs one or more of these acts by saying a sentence or several sentences. Nonetheless, the act is not to be mistaken with a sentence or any other utterance made during its performance.

The primary claim of speech act theory is that speech is a sort of action rather than a device for representing the world. According to the theory, communication is more than just the transmission of information between a speaker and a listener; it is also the consequential and reciprocal action of participants on one another (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011: 373).

Nonverbal Communication

Nonverbal communication consists of the messages we send without or in addition to words. These messages have a powerful effect on us as recipients. Actions often speak so loudly that they drown out spoken words. This occurs

because we use nonverbal communication symbols to determine what the sender truly feels and how much weight the sender places on the message and us (Binti al, 2012: 45).

Nonverbal communication is used frequently in human social interactions. We communicate with our organs, but we also communicate with the rest of our body. Every gesture and facial expression adds to the overall significance of a remark. Every speaking act we perform is thus accompanied by our body language, and even if we do not speak, our nonverbal behavior constantly conveys information that can be useful (Surkamp, 2014: 28). Paul Ekman cited in (Kumar, 2010: 256) state that "we talk with our vocal cords, but we also communicate with our facial expressions, our tone of voice and our whole body".

Nonverbal communication represents a vast area of human behavior in which many components need to be analyzed. Even when our voice and words are under control, sometimes our body can say something else, including the tiniest facial expressions and movements that show our true thoughts and feelings in the moment. "The silent signals of nonverbal tend to reveal underlying motives and emotions (fear, honesty, joy, indecision, frustration). The tiniest gestures, like the way your co-workers stand or enter a room, often speak volumes about their confidence, self-worth, and credibility. And the way you sit, stand, or look at others reveals more about your true intent than may realize" (Mujzinovic, 2011: 12).

Gestures

Gestures are hand or arm gestures that are used to emphasize a verbal communication. Gestures are the foundation of body language and can convey a wide range of messages. Some gestures appear to reflect specific emotional states, whilst others appear to suggest general emotional arousal (Jing et al., 2019: 819).

Gesture production varies greatly depending on discourse genres, personal styles, cultural values, and other factors. Speakers may be more or less aware of the gestures they make while speaking. The fact that speakers are frequently unaware of their gestural behavior can show a less monitored aspect of multimodal meaning during communication (Mittelberg and Hinnel, 2022: 8).

A Gesture is an important part of human language and a powerful representational tool. It has the capacity to transmit meaning through deictic, rhythm, convention, iconicity, and even metaphor. Gesture and speech are intrinsically linked, both temporally and semantically. Gesture and speech can have a complementary or supplementary connection, and the combination of the two often transmits a richer meaning than either modality alone. Gesturing can expose thoughts that are not expressed verbally, and professionals engaged in learning and assessment (for example, teachers and clinicians) would benefit from considering gestures when performing evaluations (Matsumoto, 2016: 326-327). Nakane (2007) (cited in Ibrahim, 2021: 44) asserts that silence is accompanied by the

nonverbal cues as gestures in communicative situations or alone without any accompanied signals.

Gestures are multifunctional, and the same gesture can serve multiple functions depending on the speaker's intent. Some of the functions associated with the use of gestures are as follows:

Speakers use gestures to add information to what is being said, to overcome difficulties in speech production, and to maintain a turn in conversation. Furthermore, gestures can aid in the organization of spatial information for speaking, which aids in the conceptual planning of speech (McCafferty and Stam, 2008: 8).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. According to Aliaga and Gunderson (2002: 65), quantitative research is used to describe problems (Pikhart, Al-Obaydi, and Rehman, 2022) by gathering data in numerical form and analyzing that data using specialized arithmetical operations, in particular statistics. On the other hand, Leedy and Ormrod (2001: 43) explained that a quantitative study entails acquiring data and quantifying them using statistical methods to support or refute certain hypotheses. The researcher gives a historical context for the idea of gestural tactics. Berman (2017: 6) clarifies that "In an exploratory design, qualitative data is first collected and analyzed, and themes are used to drive the development of a quantitative instrument to further explore the research problem". The present study adopts an eclectic model based Searle (1979) and Kulkarni (2013) Models. The former is used to analyze Searle's classification of speech acts, while the latter is used to analyze the various types of body movements and gesticulation. The diagram below summarizes the elements of the adopted model, as well as a brief description of each element.

This research paper adopts Kulkarni's (2013) classification of gestures and Searle's Classification of Speech Act. Kulkarni's (2013) classifies gestural strategies into four categories: adaptor, emblem, illustrator, and regulator as follows:

1. Adaptors

These are the body movements that help the speaker control their emotions and provide feedback. The adaptor provides useful information about the speaker's physical and psychological condition.

2. Emblems

Emblems are signals with specific meanings that are purposefully used by the speaker and purposefully understood by the interlocutor. These symbolic gestures are used as a possible replacement for words.

3. Illustrators

The hand movements that are obviously related to speech. They are an important part of visual communication because they help to illustrate and improve what is said verbally while also assisting the receiver in understanding the message.

4. Regulators

Regulators help to synchronize the back and forth nature of interactions. Speakers use regulators to indicate whether others should take their turn, and listeners use regulators to indicate whether they want to speak or continue listening.

Searle (1979) classifies speech act into five types: Assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives as follows:

1. Assertives

When the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition, this speech act is called assertive. The speaker makes statements based on observations that are made of specific things, followed by a statement of fact or opinion based on the observation.

2. Directives

Directives are speech acts employed to get the hearer to do certain thing.

3. Commissives

Commissives are speech acts that the speaker compels himself to a future course of action with words.

4. Expressives

Expressive speech acts are speaking acts that transfer the speaker's attitudes and feelings concerning the proposition.

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are speech acts in which the speaker, by the mere act of speaking, changes the exterior status or state of a thing or circumstance.

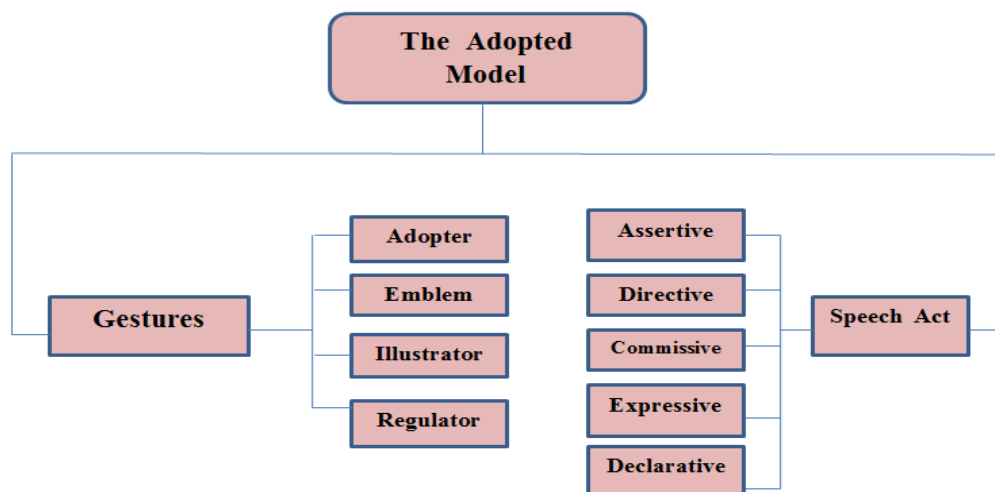


Figure 1. The Adopted Model

For collecting data in this study, the researcher gets English TV sports interviews and then observes them multiple times to identify the gestural strategies that perform expressive speech acts. The researcher additionally examines the concerned data and clarifies the gestures that are found. The data of this study represent (4) English TV sports interviews which are selected and downloads from You Tube channels.

DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis of the interview of Pep Guardiola on NBC Sports

(<https://youtu.be/mfPC5KGg1rU>)

Participants:

Interviewer (Presenter): Arlo White is an American sports presenter and commentator.

Interviewee (Guest): Pep Guardiola is a professional football manager and former player, who is the current manager of Premier League club Manchester City.

In this interview, on the 23th of December 2018, Guardiola talks about how he adapts his tactics to his different players, how he approaches a match and his biggest challenges as a manager.

Throughout this interview, both the host and the guest use a variety of gestural strategies. The regulator strategy is the first gesture that appears in this interview. Both persons use the gesture of nodding in conversation. Nodding of the head by the presenter when the guest speaks indicate the agreement or understanding. When the presenter asks Guardiola about preparing the players during the match if an unexpected event occurred, he nods his head as part of his agreement with question and says, " Yeah, I think the manager here move a lot and makes a lot of gestures about that". The gestures that are used by the interlocutors act as directive speech acts.

There is another gestural strategy that is used in this interview, which is "adaptor." This gesture provides useful information about the speaker's physical and psychological state. During the conversation, the guest touches his nose many times, which indicates he feels uncomfortable when the presenter asks him about tactical changes that he makes in every game. Grabbing the ear is another adaptor gesture which is used by the guest when he talks about how he changes his approach to adapt to the quality of the players. The ear grab is like the nose touch used by those who are anxious. These gestures act as an expressive speech act strategy, as presented in the next figure;



Figure 2. Adaptor Gesture

Another gestural strategy that is used in this interview is the "illustrator". Both persons use their open palms to illustrate what they are saying and aiding the receiver in understanding the message. Concerning speech acts, this gesture acts as expressive speech act, as shown in the figure below;



Figure 3. Illustrator Gesture

Another illustrator gesture in this interview is used by the presenter when he uses his finger to put forward his talk with the guest. This gesture performs assertive speech act, as illustrated in the figure below;



Figure 4. Illustrator Gesture

In this interviews, the guest uses the strategy of "emblem" when he talks about the biggest challenges for him as a manager. He shakes his head side to side, which indicates sympathy and grief, and says, "The most difficult part is when you are selecting the players. This selection drops many players that they deserve to play, and that is the toughest moment". Concerning speech acts, this gesture acts as an expressive speech act.

The presenter uses another emblem gesture when he uses the shaking hand to thank the guest at the end of the interview. Regarding speech acts, this gesture act is an expressive speech act, as shown in the figure below;



Figure 5. Emblem Gesture

Analysis of the interview of Gareth Bale on Sky Sports

(https://youtu.be/IBbR_OVfWGU)

Participants:

Interviewer (Presenter): Geoff Shreeves is a reporter for various channels Sky Sports, Fox sports and BT sport. He joined the channel in 1992, the first season of the Premier League.

Interviewee (Guest): Gareth Bale is a Welsh professional footballer who plays for Major League Soccer club Los Angeles FC and the Wales national team.

In this interview, on the 27th December 2020, Gareth Bale talks about his return to Tottenham, why he was unhappy at Real Madrid and his favorite moments from his original time at Spurs.

In this interview, the presenter uses the "illustrator" strategy. He uses the open palm gesture, which is linked to facts, sincerity, and openness, when he asks the guest about his return to Tottenham. In relation to speech acts, this gesture performs expressive speech acts, as shown in the figure below;



Figure 6. Illustrator Gesture

There is another illustrator gesture which is used by the presenter when he asks the guest about his ambition in premier league. The presenter uses the right hand movement to emphasize his question and make it more identifiable by the viewer. Concerning speech acts, this performs directive speech acts, as shown in the next figure;



Figure 7. Illustrator Gesture

The guest uses another illustrator gesture when he uses his hand movements and head nods when he expresses his joy at playing for Tottenham. By doing this gesture the presenter acts as expressive speech act, as shown in the figure below;



Figure 8. Illustrator Gesture

"Regulator" is another gestural strategy that is used in this interview. When the presenter asks the guest, "did you think the premier league has changed since you last played in it?". He nods his head and says, "yeah, I think so. I always kept an eye on Tottenham's results whenever I left". As far as speech act is concerned, this gesture performs directive speech acts strategy.

In this interview, the adaptor strategy is used by both interlocutors throughout their interaction. Hands clenched together in a lower position are used by both interlocutors when they talk about Bale performance at Real Madrid. A clenched hand is a frustrated gesture that indicates a negative or anxious attitude. Concerning speech acts, this gesture acts as assertive speech act strategy, as shown in the next figure;



Figure 9. Adaptor Gesture

The same gestural strategy "adaptor" is used by the guest when he answers the question of the presenter about the highest level he reached at Real Madrid when he says, "I think winning the Champions League, especially for the first time, and I think even the last one when I scored that goal, was an amazing high level". By making this gesture, the guest performs assertive speech act.

Another adaptor gesture in this interview is shrugging the shoulder, which is used by the guest. When the presenter asks him, "What is the best moments in a spur shirt?", he uses the shoulder shrug and says, "I don't know, I was there for such a long time, but I think my last season had my best individual season". This gesture indicates he isn't sure of his answer. Concerning speech acts, this gesture acts assertive speech act.

Analysis of the interview of Cristiano Ronaldo on Sky Sports Football (<https://youtu.be/-AvTCYYs9t8>)

Participants

Interviewer (Presenter): Geoff Shreeves is a reporter for various channels Sky Sports, FOX Sports and BT Sport. He joined the channel in 1992, the first season of the Premier League.

Interviewee (Guest): Cristiano Ronaldo is professional footballer who plays for Premier League club Manchester United and captain of the Portugal national team.

In this interview, on the 23th of October 2021, Ronaldo believes that Manchester United still needs time to gel as a team but insists that he remains as motivated as ever to reach even higher levels of success.

In this interview, both the host and the guest employ several gestural strategies throughout their interaction. The first gesture that appears in the interview is "adaptor." Most of the time, the presenter sits with his arm crossed on his chest. This gesture indicates a defensive or negative attitude, but in this case, the presenter uses it to focus or to give an impression of power and control. In relation to speech acts, this gesture acts as directive speech act strategy, as shown in the following figure;



Figure 10. Adaptor Gesture

Hands clenched together in a lower position is another adaptor gesture which is used by the guest when he talks about the changes that he found at Manchester United after the last time he was there. A clenched hand is a frustrated gesture that indicates a negative or anxious attitude. Concerning speech acts, this gesture performs declarative speech acts. as represented in the next figure;



Figure 11. Adaptor Gesture

Another adaptor gesture in this interview is shrugging the shoulder. This gesture is used by the guest when the presenter asks him about the criticism he is being subjected to. He uses the shoulder shrug gesture which indicates lack of interest and says "I'm 36, you know I win everything, so how I'm goanna be worried about the people who say bad things". This gesture indicates directive speech act strategy.

Regulator is another gestural strategy that is used in this interview. Nodding of the head by the presenter when Ronaldo speaks indicates acceptance. When the presenter asks Ronaldo about breaking the international goal scoring record, he nods his head in agreement with his question. The gesture here performs a directive speech act strategy.

In such interview, “Illustrator” is another gestural strategy which is used heavily by the communicators. Firstly, this gesture is used by the presenter when he asks a question. He uses the hand and finger movement to make his question clear and easy to understand. An assertive speech act strategy is indicated by this gesture.

The same gestural strategy is used by the guest. He uses hand to mouth gesture to illustrate what is verbally said when the presenter asks him if he enjoys treating him exactly the same as other players. He says "of course this is why it is a collective game, you know I want to give example not by the mouth but in a training". Concerning speech acts, this gesture performs a commissive speech act strategy, as shown in the next figure;



Figure 12. Illustrator Gesture

Analysis of the interview of Maria Sharapova on PBS

(<https://youtu.be/Bs4mDrKkEc4>)

Participants:

Interviewer (Presenter): Charlie Rose is an American television journalist and talk show host.

Interviewee (Guest): Maria Sharapova is a Russian tennis player. She was one of the game's leading contenders in the early 21st century and the winner of five Grand Slam titles.

In this interview, on the 9th of March 2020, Maria talks about her return to the court and her new memoir. In this interview, Sharapova uses the "illustrator" strategy to enhance the messages being communicated. She stretches her left hand frequently when she talks about her return to the court after being suspended from competition for two years after testing positive for a banned substance. In relation to speech acts, this gesture acts as an assertive speech act strategy.

There is another illustrator gesture in this interview, which is the open palm gesture. Sharapova moves her palm up and down in harmony with words that indicate fact, openness, and innocence when she talks about her feelings

after not being granted a wild card to play in France, which is an expressive speech act strategy, as shown in the next figure;



Figure 13. Illustrator Gesture

There is another illustrator gesture in this interview when the presenter uses his left hand to ask the guest about the most important thing in her life. Concerning speech act this gesture performs directive speech act, as illustrated in the figure below;



Figure 14. Illustrator Gesture

The presenter uses the emblem strategy to emphasize his speech. He counts on his finger when he comments about Sharapova's return after a tough time. He says, "So now you can say I'm back and I beat the number two seed at the US Open. I feel good about my health, I feel good about my game, and about my future." This gesture is used by the person who is condescending or attempting to clarify specific points. Concerning speech act, this gesture performs assertive speech act strategy, as presented in the next figure;



Figure 15. Emblem Gesture

The pointing finger is another emblem gesture that is used by the presenter when he comments on Sharapova's suggestion that she is not the best in the world. This gesture is used to direct attention to the person being spoken to. By doing this gesture, the presenter performs directive speech act strategy, as shown in the figure below;



Figure 16. Emblem Gesture

Adaptor is another gestural strategy that is used in this interview. The guest uses hands clenched together in a raised position, which indicates an anxious attitude. When she talks about the parts of the game that still need sharpening. She says, "a lot of things that I can take from the open breakpoint opportunities: conversions, serving smarter, not giving free points, and being a little bit more consistent". Regarding speech act, this gesture acts as expressive speech act strategy, as shown in the next figure;



Figure 17. Adaptor Gesture

Hand to chin is another adaptor gesture that indicates that the person is in deep thought. Sharapova uses hand to chin gestures when the presenter asks her about Serena Williams and what the difference between them is in playing. She replies, "I think a lot of that is intangible." I think she hits harder than I do, even though I'm an aggressive player". Regarding speech acts, this gesture acts as a commissive speech act strategy, as illustrated in the figure below;



Figure 18. Adaptor Gesture

The guest uses a regulator strategy during the conversation, indicating that she attempts to control the conversation. She nods her head when the presenter comments about her going to a tennis academy between 7 and 9 years old in Florida, looking for experience. This gesture acts as expressive speech act strategy.

DISCUSSION

In interview (9.1), there is a wide range of gestural strategies. Adaptor, emblem and regulator are used equally. They are used (2) times, recording (22.22%), whereas illustrator strategy is used (3) times, recording (33.33%). In relation to speech act strategy, assertive is used only once, recording (11.11%). Directive is used (2) times, recording (22.22%), whereas expressive strategy is used (6) times, recording (66.66%). All these percentages are illustrated in the table below.

Table 1. Strategies of gestures & speech act classification in interview (9.1)

Gestural Strategies			Speech Act Classification		
Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage	Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage
Adaptor	2	22.22%	Assertive	1	11.11%
Emblem	2	22.22%	Directive	2	22.22%
Illustrator	3	33.33%	Commissive	0	0
Regulator	2	22.22%	Declarative	0	0
			Expressive	6	66.66%
Total	9	100%		9	100%

In interview (9.2), adaptor strategy is used (3) times, recording (42.85%). Another gestural strategy is illustrator which is used (3) times, recording (42.85%). The last gestural strategy in this interview is regulator which is used only once, recording (14.28%). In term of speech act, Assertive is used (3) times, recording (42.85%). Directive and expressive are used (2) times, recording (28.57%). These percentage are shown in the table below.

Table 2. Gestural strategies & speech act classification in interview (9.2)

Gestural Strategies			Speech Act Classification		
Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage	Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage
Adaptor	3	42.85%	Assertive	3	42.85%
Emblem	0	0	Directive	2	28.57%
Illustrator	3	42.85%	Commissive	0	0
Regulator	1	14.28%	Declarative	0	0
			Expressive	2	28.57%
Total	7	100%		7	100%

There are numerous gestural strategies used in interview (9.3). Both the presenter and the guest use the adaptor strategy (3) times, recording (42.85%). Illustrator and regulator strategies are used equally. They are used (2) times, recording (28.57%). Concerning speech act strategy, assertive, commissive and directive are used equally. They are used only once, recording (14.28%). This is illustrated in the next table.

Table 3. Strategies of gestures & speech act classification in interview (9.3)

Gestural Strategies			Speech Act Classification		
Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage	Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage
Adaptor	3	42.85%	Assertive	1	14.28%
Emblem	0	0	Directive	4	57.14%
Illustrator	2	28.57%	Commissive	1	14.28%
Regulator	2	28.57%	Declarative	1	14.28%
			Expressive	0	0
Total	7	100%		7	100%

In interview (9.4), adaptor and emblem strategy are used equally. They are used (2) times, recording (25%). Illustrator is another gestural strategies which is used (3) times, recording (37.5%). The last strategy is regulator which is used by the guest only once, recording (12.5%). In relation to speech act strategy, both assertive and directive are used equally. They are used (2) times, recording (25%). Commissive is used only once, recording (12.5%). Expressive is the last strategy which is used (3) times, recording (37.5%). This is illustrated in the next table.

Table 4. Gestural strategies & speech act classification in interview (9.4)

Gestural Strategies			Speech Act Classification		
Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage	Strategy Name	Frequency	Percentage
Adaptor	2	25%	Assertive	2	25%
Emblem	2	25%	Directive	2	25%
Illustrator	3	37.5%	Commissive	1	12.5%
Regulator	1	12.5%	Declarative	0	0
			Expressive	3	37.5%
Total	8	100%		8	100%

In all of the 4 interview of the selected data, gestures are used as form of communication between the communicators. Through this study, all strategies of gestures are existed in the data. The most frequent strategy in sports interviews is illustrator. It is used (11) times and its total percentage (35.48%). Another strategy that is used in an approximate percentage in sports interviews is the adaptor, which is used (10) times, recording (32.25%). Regulator strategy is used (6) times, recording (19.35%), whereas emblem strategy is used (4) times, and its total percentage is (12.90%). The table below show the frequency and percentage of strategies of gestures in all interviews. All these percentages are illustrated in the next table.

Table 5. The Frequency & Percentage of Gestural Strategies in all Interviews

Interview No.	Gestural Strategies							
	Adaptor		Emblem		Illustrator		Regulator	
1	2	22.22%	2	22.22%	3	33.33%	2	22.22%
2	3	42.85%	0	0	3	42.85%	1	14.28%
3	3	42.85%	0	0	2	28.57%	2	28.57%
4	2	25%	2	25%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%
Total	10	32.25%	4	12.90%	11	35.48%	6	19.35%

Regarding speech act strategy, the table confirm that the expressive strategy is the most frequent in the selected data. It is used (11) times, and its total percentage is (35.48 %). This indicates that the interlocutors use this strategy to express their emotions and attitude. Another frequent strategy is directive which is used (10) times, recording (32.25%). Overall, the assertive strategy is used (7) times, recording the total percentage (22.58%) Concerning other strategies, such as commissive and declarative, Commissive is used (2) times, recording (6.45%) and whereas declarative is used only once, recording the total percentage (3.22%). The table below show the frequency and percentage of speech act strategies.

Table 6. The Frequency & percentage of Speech Act Classification in all interviews

Interview No.	Speech Act classification									
	Assertive		Directive		Commissive		Declarative		Expressive	
1	1	11.11%	2	22.22%	0	0	0	0	6	66.66%
2	3	42.85%	2	28.57%	0	0	0	0	2	28.57%
3	1	14.28%	4	57.14%	1	14.28%	1	14.28%	0	0
4	2	25%	2	25%	1	12.5%	0	0	3	37.5%
Totals	7	22.58%	10	32.25%	2	6.45%	1	3.22%	11	35.48%

CONCLUSIONS

Gestures are a universal means of communication used by people all over the world, regardless of race, traditions, cultural background, or gender. The interlocutors in sports interviews express their feelings and attitudes through gestures in an efficient manner. They use gestures to express agreement, openness, sympathy, grief and anxious. These gestures communicate confidence, clarity, and communication when they are in sync with the spoken words. When they don't, they induce anxiety, mistrust, and ambiguity. In sports interviews, the interlocutors use more involuntary movements by moving their hands, arms, heads, and every other part of their bodies. Speech acts can appear in the form of gestures in sports TV interviews. Expressive is the most frequent strategy which is used by the interlocutors to express their emotions and attitude.

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