Conversation Analysis of Jo Chale to Jaan Se Guzar Gaey: A Drama Serial from Pakistan Electronic Media

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Abstract

This investigation aimed to analyze the use of turn-takings, the organization of adjacency pairs that are practised in Pakistani drama. Drawing on the framework presented by Young (2011), this research has provided insight into the relationship between the conversational organization and situational features in which the conversations were performed, and to figure out the purpose of operating a conversation in a specific situation, especially in the entertainment genre. For this research, video samples were taken from Pakistani dramas, and the conversations between participants, specifically between main characters, were transcribed. The transcribed data was then organized and divided into chunks and manually coded in Adjacency pairs, turns, lexical devices, linguistic and paralinguistic features, semantic and pragmatic elements, and contextual features. Based on the frequencies and patterns of turn-takings, lexical and linguistic choices, semantic, and conversational devices, the attitudes and variations in the behaviours of the participants of conversation in different settings and contexts were analyzed.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, adjacency pairs, linguistic features, situational features.

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Introduction

Forms of communication can be categorized on the basis of their channel of communication and of their style and purpose. Form of communication based on the channel of communication i.e. medium, manner or method is further subcategorized into verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication may be oral or written, and oral communication can be face to face communication or
communication from a distance. Based on style and purpose, communication can be classified as formal and informal.

Informal communication is free-flowing and without any set of rules and pre-planned structure, generally carried out in usual. In an ordinary routine, individuals as social beings need communication to interact with each other, share their interests, develop familiarity, condolence, deliver messages, etc. Each form or channel of communication has its particular vocabulary, intonation, and gestures, i.e., its own linguistic and paralinguistic features. As Yule suggests that signs and gestures go hand in hand with verbal utterances. (Yule, 2006. p. 178).

Formal communication, on the other hand, is conducted through a predetermined channel with a purpose and a well-defined structure at a specific time, at specific place, and for specific audience. Communication through dramas falls in the category of formal communication as dramas have a predetermined structure, time, and audience.

Pakistan dramas influence the development of social values besides providing entertainment. According to Sotirovic (2005; Besley, 2008) TV dramas affect the development of social values and ethics in people. As we can see that some acquisitive and materialistic values are developed in people who adopt television media (Besley, 2008). In the 90s, Pakistani dramas were about family and family customs and the family itself whereas today’s dramas are more about family politics than family.

Keeping in view this fact that how dramas affect the values, ethics, customs, and traditions of a country and its people I have decided to conduct a conversation analysis of Pakistani drama to find out how the patterns of turn takings, selection of appropriate words according to situations and other paralinguistic elements (as the language of TV programs contains both the spoken
and the signs and pictures. (Buckingham & David, 2003) combine to influence or manipulate audience thoughts that affect their ethics and customs. Before discussing the theory and method of conversation Analysis (CA), it is better to mention what conversation is from a linguistic point of view. The conversation is a wide-ranging term representing a scheme of exchange or interaction in which the members of a social group share a conversation. When one person talks, the remaining participants listen to him and take their turn when the former concludes or indicates the other person to start (Schegloff, 1999).

**Literature Review**

Harvey Sacks developed conversation Analysis in 1992, and this approach emerged from ethnomethodology. From a psychological perspective, conversation remarks examine the link between language and social-behavioural context. Social psychologists focus on three crucial questions: "dividing speech or dialogues into suitable units, then categorising the units, and then establishing principles to produce logical arrangements" (Robinson, 1995). According to Button et al. (2022), Ethnomethodology is the study of how people in their ordinary routine organize their activities according to the situation, from common sense reasoning to ordinary language use and from playing music in a studio to experimenting in a science lab.

American conversation analysts fundamentally take a perspective of discussion examination affected by ethnomethodological convention (McCarthy, 2002). Conversation experts start the investigation from the describable littlest units of discussion, inspecting the association of the debate. Here, the argument is not confined to easygoing and casual talk. However, it likewise incorporates (Schegloff, et al. 2002), including conversations in the academic setting, the profession,
and the academy. It concerns discourse’s quantitative characteristics, such as authority, cultural beliefs, respect, and position (Riggenbach, 1999). CA is further developed by three sociologists named; Harvey Sacks, Emanuel Schegloff and Gail Jefferson.

Conversation analysis is analyzes a conversation or talk between two or more people. This talk or conversation might either be just for the sake of discussion, for the transfer of information, or the transfer of messages. People carry out interviews to develop social interaction and familiarity. A conversation is a social or linguistic interaction between two or more people through exchanging words, sentences, gestures, gaze, etc.

In her book "Conversation Analysis", It has been suggested that the face-to-face interaction of two interlocutors must be an independent inquiry of an analytical field and could not be a confirmation of any other field like psychology, sociology, or linguistics. Despite the sociological assumption in the twentieth century, that interaction is such a disorganized process that it is too hard to analyze it systematically. But Goffman insisted that "the interactivities institution in its own right, like the family, education or the legal system." Furthermore, "Goffman positions in the development of CA in much the same way as Durkheim in sociology and Saussure in linguistics" This analysis of drama has explored the different behaviours of the characters of drama regarding turn-taking strategies and turn allocation in various scenes of the theater.

Hutchby & Wooffitt (1998) suggested that the chief purpose of Conversation Analysis is to discover the sequence of events and how participants discover meanings from other participants' words, gestures, and gazes in a conversation. The cause of a talk or discussion is usually interplay. Exchange can be utilized to transfer data, generate or uphold social connections, resolve a dispute, or perform a cooperative duty. Some
rules are to be followed subconsciously during a talk in carrying out these activities. These guidelines shape the design of most discussions that happen. They oversee who talks, for how long, and when they talk. These are: "Opening and closing a conversation, changing the subject, Interrupting, Holding the floor and turn-taking, repairing conversation".

The formula ababab can describe the conversational sequence, where “a" and "b" represent the utterances of the parties to the conversation. The ab ab formula is a specification for two-party discussions of the basic rule conversation; one party at a time" (Schegloff, 1999).

Biber, et al. (1999) indicated that talk interaction includes a concrete circumstance of time and space, social background, cultural context, and language competence. So, the conversation is a complete catalogue, and Daily talk is unlike written language regarding societal and regional circumstances. (Wasabi, 2016). According to Rebecca Clift, Two Things, action and sequence, are the essential elements of Conversation Analysis. This approach has some common aspects with pragmatics, some with discourse analysis study action and language use within a particular context. Wong and Waring (2020) proposed three categories of principles for conversation analysis which are as under

1. Collection of data of natural conversation that is not preprogrammed or prescript.
2. The next step is to transcribe the spoken data of exchange.
3. Analysis of data that comprises of the language spoken by the interlocutors in social interaction. (pp. 4-7).

The arrangement of conversation includes;" ―turn taking‖, ―turn organization‖, ―action formation‖, ―sequencing‖, ―repair‖, ―word/usage selection‖, ―recipient design‖ and ―overall
organization of the occasion of interaction." (Schegolff et al. 4-5). So, CA is of ample consideration in nurturing sociolinguistic ability, linguistic knowledge, discourse competence and strategic competence. (Ahmed, 2019) can't simply involve seeing how to achieve a limited arrangement of activities; however, it tends to be of principal importance for quite possibly the most fundamental issues of one can comprehend the job of discussion in getting and achieving common comprehension with others (Ahmed, 2019). According to Young (2011), this paradigm for evaluating a Television transcription discussion includes three components: the initial component concerns essential contextual factors, sentence structure and language, and discourse eleven threes. The interactant's organization of shift occurrences is the subject of its next unit. The third component is the interactant's frequencies, light on the events and functions of conversation analysis features utilized in conversation, e.g., turn-taking, rearrangement, back channelling, etc. (Al-wossabi, 2016).

- The main goal of CA, according to Hutchby and Wooffitt (2008), is to "discover whether individuals understand and respond to one another in respective rounds at talking, having a major focus on what sequences of behaviors are formed" (p. 14).

- Perhaps one of the main issues, according to Lee and Visscher (2010), is "how act people see to engage in conversation?" How are some practical ways that individuals may participate in discussions? (Page 4) (Seedhouse, 2011) provided an excellent list of CA essential criteria that includes these preceding:

1. There is a structure that focuses on cooperation.
2. Talk in interaction is deliberately coordinated, profoundly interrelated, and organized.
3. Contributions to connection are setting formed and setting
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restoring.

4. CA has a solid record framework and a profoundly exact direction.

5. The examination is bottom-up and information-driven. Wong and Waring (2020) introduced CA standards in three general classes:
   - Collecting information usually requires event information taken from the actual events of talk, not from control.
   - Transcribe information.

Analyze information utilizing a framework that represents conversationalists' language in friendly cooperation. (pp. 4-7). Many CA studies used a Sacramento CA-informed educational technique to evaluate in-class discussions among learners and instructors taught through conversational abilities. These depict the linguistic interactions that take place in the L2 curriculum. Nevertheless, this research suggests that students should be trained while being exposed to conversational skills by listening to actual verbal conversations. It promotes the utilization of CA as a tool for teaching spontaneously happening conversations and improving EFL students' oral skills. It indicates that, while investigating the internalization of certain practical and interpersonal activities in students' language, it may be more beneficial to increase students' knowledge of the existence of these activities in professional languages talk in real-world situations. Students might prefer to acquire a foreign dialect via observable characteristics of spontaneous activities instead of instructor and student discourse criteria in a classroom study. Like Wilkinson (2012) points out, "scenes of education" are difficult to pinpoint; nevertheless, "alignment to education" can be identified: efforts to do things novel that one hasn't done previously, as indicated by language and non-linguistic actions.

**Research Questions**

1. What are the advantages of Conversation Analysis in the
entertainment genre?

2. How CA can be utilized to figure out the elements of human interaction in a conversation?

3. How the situational features are utilized in Pakistani electronic media to provide supportive specifics for a conversation happening in a drama scene?

Data

We took the drama “Jo chalay to Jaan sy guzar gaey” as sample, Jo Chale To Jaan Se Guzar Gaye is a Pakistani drama serial launched on Geo TV on 19 September 2011. Maha Malik is the writer of the drama. The story of Jo Chale to Jaan Se Guzar Gaye spins around Zaufishan, a confident and daring girl from a middle-class family. She is in love with her fiancé Azar, also her cousin. But a landlord, Sayed Alim Shah, comes out of the blue and falls in love with her at first sight. He forces Zaufishan to marry him, but she loves her cousin and engaged him, so she refused. Syed Alam Shah is infuriated at her refusal and kidnaps her fiancé to blackmail Zaufishan into marrying him. Alam Shah is such an influential person with a strong political and family background that Zaufishan cannot get help from the police or the state against him. Lastly, Zaufishan agrees to marry Alam Shah at the cost of Azar's freedom. She does not even communicate with Azar about the whole incident. She forces Azar to abroad abroad to get a better job and marries Alam Shah. After marrying Alam Shah, she feels no soft corner for Alam Shah. Instead, her hatred for him gets more intense. Alam Shah gets into an accident. For now, Zaufishan realizes that Alam Shah loves her a lot despite all his pride, arrogance, and privilege and feels love for him. She finally accepts him wholeheartedly as her husband, and the story moves on. But Alam Shah loses his legs in an accident. Zaufishan takes care of her husband with all her heart, but now Alam Shah regrets how he blackmailed Zaufishan and destroyed her life. At this time, Azar knows how Zaufishan has saved him by marrying Alam Shah. He
grows astonished and asks Zaufishan to divorce his husband, but she refuses as she wants to spend her whole life with him, her husband. Stricken by regret, Alam Shah commits suicide at the end and leaves Zaufishan in tears.

Model for Annotation

The model for annotation has been adopted from Al wasabi’s model for analyzing TV transcripts originally derived from Young (2011) interactional competence model.

Situational Features
1. Name of the drama and its characters. Description of the characters who have taken part in the conversation.
2. Physical Settings
3. Lexical choices like Simple or complex words, formal or informal, high-frequency nouns and adjectives.
4. From the lexical and morphological standpoint, verbal characteristics—use of morphological reductions.

5. Pragmatic Features

Lexical Features
1. Word choices by the interlocutors capture the attention of the listeners.
2. Discussion Topic; e.g., Love, Hate, Marriage, Betrayal, etc.
3. List of words, formal and informal.
4. The description of the play; either it is a love story, a revenge-based drama, or an art movie or drama.


Methodology

For the sake of this analysis, video data was transcribed and divided into three sections. The initial segment talks about qualities of the discussion, for example, situational attributes, lexical choices, pragmatic choices, and linguistic devices and their functions. The accompanying part examines the conversational association utilized by the speakers.
The last part reveals insight into the events and elements of semantic gadgets like backchannels and their effect on the progression of discussions. "Conversation Analysis is a qualitative method through which talk-in-interaction is studied through video recorded naturally occurring data. Video recorded data is transcribed in fine-grained details" (Amir, 2020). CA is a technique for examining how health is co-developed in particular contexts by the individuals in the issue (Seedhouse, 2011). Hellermann (2008) & Cekaite (2007), who combine CA with a linguistic acquisition framework, are the best-ordered long-term studies of conversational progress. Young and Ziegler (2004), Martens and Siegfried (2004), and Hellermann (2004) are some of the additional prospective studies.

The components of the conversational organization were revealed through CA, including several features, for instance, "adjacency pairs," "turn-taking," "turn organization," "action formation," "sequencing," "repair," "word/usage selection," "recipient design" and "overall organization of the occasion of interaction" (Schegolff, Koshik, Jacoby, & Olsher, 2002).

Adjacency pair is an average hierarchical element of several formal/casual discussions. It includes its fundamental structure successions, which comprise an initial segment and a second part created by two speakers (Levinson, 1983; Schegolff and Sacks, 1973; Yule, 1996). Discourse acts, including welcoming, mentioning, offering assistance, and supplement arrangements, are traditional instances of nearness sets. Accordingly, the expressions contained in the nearness pair are generally reactions to words that go before them, like inquiry/answer or welcoming/welcoming, demand for data/refusal, and so on. In any case, as McCarthy (2002) recommended, "nearness sets shift from one culture to another, and are influenced by group environments, like job connections, circumstance".
Baker (2004) said that Augmentation and expansion configurations, regarded as one kind of adjacency pairing, may be used as a segment between two transitive combinations. "Implantation of pairings often occurs as a repair to an actual or potential misperception of the main paired portion, to rectify a misinterpretation, ambiguity, or quasi, preparatory to completing the next pairing component" (p. 274), according to Goldstein, Krashen, and Thomas (1974). According to Schegloff (2007), the main result is a structure in arranging discourse or discussion. The structuring of shift skipping is 1 of the most fundamental structures of group discussion. For us to exist a possibility of responsiveness—for one participant to demonstrate as everything they are talking about and performing is in response to something the presenter stated and did—one social affair must speak following the next, and they must eventually say autonomously. (Page 1)

The component of turn-holding resides at the heart of Conversation Analysis. (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2008). Turn-taking is related to the mode in which interlocutors in a talk follow turn-taking, pass turns, participate in a discussion and get out of the conference. (Ahmed, 2019. P. 4). The position or state at which a participant passes the turn to the other is called TRP (Yule, 2000).

In its most basic form, turn collection relates to the sequential importance moments when a statement is finished. Lexical signals, inflexion, behaviour signals such as movements, and direct eye connection could all aid in moving the discussion forward (Sacks et al., 1979). Later research uncovered even more puzzling patterns of rotating turns, showing a regionally changeable phenomenon that varies from one ethnic identification to the next (Lindholm and Sajavaara, 1985; and Tannen, 1984). According to Varlamov and Sajavaara (1985), such
prolonged pauses were common among Helsinki learners. English learners will often intrude on lengthier breaks preceding shifts, indicating they are not interested in continuing the conversation. "Finnish people's interpersonal tendency for chatting only whenever they have a comment, that was a trait of majority of Californian people," according to Fleury and Sajavaara (1985).

A further form of turn shifting is filling discussion (Sacks, et al., 1979), regarded as minor and usually occurs within the critical progression location. Baker, et al. (2009) suggested that gaps and side lapping are not part of seamless progress and could show difficult circumstances in communication. Cullen (1982) discovered that reviewing practices is extra than providing technique, marked changes in tone and sufficiency, and a preference for describing in her research. It is also the case in the present study of Broadcast extraction, wherein participants demonstrate acquaintance and effective working via various concealing instances, rapid speed of speech, loud noise removal noises, and intrusions.

A further factor contributing to the debate's connection is the use of insignificant responses that Finkelstein (1983) defines as polysyllabic phrases used by participants whenever they continue, such as hmm, indeed, and hmm. They are regarded as colloquial terms backings given by audience members, flagging their contribution to the communication. In any case, Fishman (1983) saw that "while ladies utilize insignificant reactions as support work—to consider the discussion to proceed—to tell the speaker that she is tuning in, men normally utilize such negligible reactions to show the absence of interest".

The investigation of such discourse of local speakers provides significant data on what rules and suppositions they remember when associated with talk connection. Humans agree on a broad range of instructive programs," Young (2002)
said, yet lacking such programs, it was impossible to understand precisely what each of them means whenever developers mention anything” (p. 1). Conversation patterns such as talking, speeding, and relaxing calm down, halting, and becoming firmer and softer, according to Tannen (1990), influence whatever people think and when humans express it. If relevant information is publicly available to EFL instructors and students, a better picture of the target linguistic environment functions and what native users value and promote it emerges. As a result, EFL learners will be better prepared to handle public projects while assisting other languages in comprehending, creating, and transferring or communicating content.

**Frequency and patterns of Main Linguistic Devices: Lexical Choices**
The total number of occurrences of linguistic devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interruption</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backchannel</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative repetition</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function of interruptions</td>
<td>Encouragement/Support Take the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex words</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contextualization cue</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Linguistic Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Alam Shah</th>
<th>Zaufishan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple clauses</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordinating clauses</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinating clauses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organizational Structure of Conversation

<table>
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<th>Feature</th>
<th>Zaufishan</th>
<th>Alam Shah</th>
<th>Mah Jabeen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insertion sequence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Response</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonverbal contextual cue</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results and Discussion

Situational Features

The two excerpts taken from the drama Jo Clay to Jaan say guzar gaey include the episode in which the powerful main character of the theatre, Alam Shah, is shown as a privileged, influential, authoritative feudal lord yet caring husband. In this excerpt, three persons, i.e., Zaufishan (heroine of drama) and her sister, talk about Alam Shah as Zaufishan visits her mother after her wedding. Her sister asks her about her life, husband, and living as the wife of a feudal lord. Zaufishan here, instead of bragging about her lifestyle or showing her happiness, seems disturbed and out of the scenario. The physical settings are the home where she spends her childhood and youth, and despite now residing in a more prosperous mahal, she still longs to spend her life in this tiny house of her parents.

The second and comparatively longer part is taken from the episode where Alam Shah is not that influential as he is now in a wheelchair and cannot walk himself after an accident. Here he thinks of himself as a loser who couldn't win his beloved's heart. The physical setting of the second part is Alam Shah's house and his living room, where he mostly spends his time, and the interlocutors are Alam Shah and Zaufishan. These conversations were taken from the drama, transcribed, and coded manually to discover turns, arrangement of arches, interruption elements, backchannel, and use of nouns and adjectives.
The lexical choices utilized by participants in this excerpt are simple words. Mah Jabeen (Zaufishan's Sister) mostly asks questions using long sentences with simple dishes but with expressions of amazement. In contrast, Zaufishan replies with short, straightforward sentences, mostly with one or two words. MahJabeen's utterances comprise more adjectival clauses, and Zaufishan's replies mainly express inner thoughts and conflicts inside her mind.

There are simple words and expressions of amazement from Jabeen's side and sad, heavy breaths and short replies from zaufishan's side to grab the viewer's attention to the drama's topic and scenario.

It is undoubtedly a lot of simple language, adverbs, and pronouns, all of which add to the general characterization and interpretation of the play. However, there are no instances when specific technological terminology or phrases distinguishes the amusement record from other related registries. The presenters, on the contrary, will, in general, cooperate likewise to interact within a typical conversation that usually takes place between siblings after the wedding, one of them in our real-life environment. In other words, this register bears numerous highlights in a conversation register of natural domestic life settings.

Both participants have not used any morphological contractions as far as the morphological perspective is concerned. But the expressions, the talk, and the sentences are all informal. Sentences are primarily simple from Zaufishan's side and are composed of coordinating clauses from Jabeen's side. By using blending and long clauses, Jabeen is trying to clarify her point of view to her sister and express her feelings about her big day and her life ahead. Sometimes the utterances are not syntactically structured, but they are easily comprehensible. The elements mentioned above are characteristics of informal conversations and typically convey a casual manner to
the interlocutors. Zaufishan mostly responded through behavioural processes instead of replying verbally throughout the drama.

**Pragmatic Features**

Although there are specific characteristics of a considerable participation approach, such as repetition, there is also a visible development of the conversation. For example, from a rational standpoint, a detectable dialogue flow takes place. The two individuals discuss a broad topic, indicating that both overlap many passions and life situations. From the semantic perspective, a significant tempo is exhibited from the elements without long pauses. Instead of the less participated response from Zaufishan, the overall conversation is not disorganized or interrupted.

The two speakers are involved in the conversation and go through different thoughts and feelings, but they are not imposing particular beliefs on each other. Several elements for backchannels, nonverbal responses, and contextual cues indicate the two interlocutors' sharing of listenership.

**Organizational Structure of Conversation**

The conversation is lighthearted, and the two presenters work collaboratively to convey the episode's theme to the public in a manner that encourages listener participation concerning the speakers and probably incredible interest concerning the viewers. There is not any overlapping between the participant's utterances in either excerpt. But there is a sequential flow of turns where one participant speaks, and the other response. Words and clauses associated with the main characters are; Alam Shah frequently utilized complex clauses expressing his emotions and feelings for his beloved Zaufishan. Alam Shah has more verbal processes utterances. Still, there is a rhythmic flow of conversation between the participants instead of the interrupted one. The interruption occurred only once as it is not the
context of taking the floor but is the presentation of the theme of loyalty and space. Cooperative repetition occurs thrice when Alam Shah wants Zaufishan instead of wishing Zaufishan to talk to him and share her feelings.

When Alam Shah communicates with Zaufishan, his gestures, paralinguistic features, and intonation patterns support and coordinate with his words. He talks to her with a gaze on her face and expressions. But there is less responsiveness from Zaufishan's side regarding eye contact, gestures, and even verbal response. The adjacency pairs occurred in these patterns mostly. The thanking turn should respond to the greeting turn, but it is not answered with thanking instead with a sad smile by Zaufishan on receiving the greeting of her wedding. The advice acceptance adjacency pair occurs when Zaufishan's mother advises her, and she accepts with a nod and teary eyes.

Question answer pair takes place when Jabeen asks questions, and Zaufi replies but with a gesture without any words. Assumption clarification pairs when Alam assumes Zaufishan that she does not want to meet Azar, and she clarifies. And when he thinks that Zaufishan is angry with him and she explains. Request rejection pair of adjacency occurs when Azar requests Zaufi to leave Alam Shah, and she rejects. Command by insistence from Alam Shah towards Zaufishan, whom he calls Roshni to share her feelings, followed by a denial from Zaufishan in the form of a gesture of helplessness. Offer acceptance pair when Alam Shah offers Zaufi to visit her mother, and she accepts.

Insistence command when given by Alam Shah to visit Zaufishan, her mother, she has to accept despite rejection. Attention greeting-response adjacency pair happens when Alam Shah speaks to Zaufishan about his wish to get her attention, and she responds with a
pleasant gesture. Assumption acknowledgment pair is when Jabeen shares her thoughts about the awe-inspiring personality of Zaufi's husband and the magnificence of her villa and status, and she acknowledges.

Utilizing these devices upgrades the communication stream and supports high association and compatibility among speakers. These also reflect how the presenters' pre-owned epidurals persist via their affiliation and fulfil the speaking demands in such a gathering. To conclude, the viewer is served by contextual features, such as the message's reallocation and content. Furthermore, grammatical features such as lexical reduction, lack of topological connection, exclamations, relative clauses, and informal terms and phrases contribute to the setting's informality and the debate's consequent argumentative nature. An additional requirement for the robust connection approach, which includes coverage, interlocking, loud volume, and fast turn-making, is to bring speed and uniqueness to the conversation.

The verbal responses by Zaufishan are comparatively less than the behavioural responses. The verbal responses by Zaufishan are short and are 24, and her behavioral reactions in the form of sadness and other gestures are 68. Verbal utterances that Alam Shah performed are 25. These utterances are long, full of expressions of feelings, and are primarily complex adjectival clauses in which he shares his feelings for Zaufishan, his plans for and with her, and his longing for her to love him back as he feels for her and his insecurities that she might leave him and his wish that she would stay loyal to him as his mother is a disloyal woman. Alam Shah once utilizes repair to console her.

**Conclusion**

In light of the research question and discussing the finding and analysis, in a nutshell, we can conclude that the design of adjacency pairs, frequencies and patterns of turns, gestures, gaze, eye contact,
morphological aspects, nouns and adjectives, contextual conversation cues, and intonation patterns suggest that the research has answered the research questions that the heroine once adopts the minimal response. Still, she mostly responds with behavioral expressions without uttering a word that suggested she is facing internal and external conflicts and is not coping with her situation because things happen against her wishes, plans, and expectations. So, applying this conversation analysis model, we can analyze and interpret any conversation and perform character analysis by analyzing a character's dialogue, gestures, and body language following their context and settings.

Considering the above models, CA can be an asset to drive EFL students to a more noteworthy measure of achievement in their formative talking cycles. For example, CA can be utilized to improve students' language capabilities. For instance, following CA's standards and its orderly arrangement of social events and examining information, we can give EFL students the situation with members, the reasons for connections, and the means or shows of communication. As pinpointed by (Freeman & Freeman, 2004), those variables comprise sociolinguistic capability that students ought to be acquainted with.

References


