Discourse on Social Gathering: Context Bangladesh

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Dedication

I dedicate this paper to my mother Mrs.Nafisa Begum and my supervisor Ms. Shenin

Ziauddin.

Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the presentation of my original research work. Wherever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly with proper and due references and acknowledgement. This thesis paper has not been submitted anywhere, either in a part or a whole, for a degree or an award, in this or any other university.

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Abstract

This study attempts to find out the present trend and emotional factors of social gathering. Therefore it includes analyzing the discourse of different social gathering and different level participants. Different components of discourse analysis have been used to identify and explore the research. For the empirical data, a survey and observation were conducted with the use of mixed method. The researcher tried find out the present condition of social conversation in Bangladesh.in this study researcher found that today's trend are changing with the time and conversations are affecting by the new vocabulary, language, style and tone. In a social gathering peoples are also affected by the emotional factors.

Keywords: DA (Discourse analysis)

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

Before civilization people use to communicate through gestures and postures. They expressed their feelings, information and signaled about danger or shared happiness. But civilization brought language with itself. Humans learnt language to express, to share to signal. Communication became easy. People started forming ways of communication based on the social context. Now-a-days social communication is such an important issue as it helps to reform and built the society. To participate in a social conversation it is needful to have the background knowledge about the issue which has been in discussion.

Even though humans now use language for more accurate and better communication but they still use gestures, postures to express some feelings for silent communication. This is a kind of communication that goes beyond the sentence level while expressing in conversations for example: moving hands and shoulders, pointing fingers, body language, eye contact, facial expression etc.

Language is formed, analyzed and used, based on the social context, culture and time. Different contexts demand different types of social conversations. The manner of communication changes as well with the context of the conversation according the participants of the conversations.

> *Ways of constituting knowledge, together with the social practices, forms of subjectivity and power relations which inhere in such knowledge and relations between them. Discourses are more than ways of thinking and producing meaning. They constitute the 'nature' of the body, unconscious and conscious mind and emotional life of the subjects they seek to govern. (Weedon, 1987, p. 108)*

1.2 Research Topic:

The conversation method has changed with time. It is now formed based on the social context, behavior, emotions, time and culture. The study of the language and emotional factors in social context has been in limelight for a long time. In Bangladesh most people are now like to attend social gathering. In a social gathering the language, style, tone and emotional factors which is changing now. Thus, this study intends to find out the present condition of the social discourse in the context of Bangladesh.

1.3 Research Question:

The research aim is to get a picture of conversation at social gathering in Bangladesh by focusing on these questions below.

1. What is the present trend of Social Discourse in Bangladesh and how it is affecting social conversations?
2. What are the emotional factors that affect social discourse?

1.4 Rationale behind the Research:

Bangladesh is a country where social gathering is almost a daily phenomenon. No matter what the reasons are people gather around and express their feelings with each other either in a positive way or negative way. People here in our country likes to socialize. In different social events social conversations follow different styles. Showing positive and negative reactions of behavior in a social conversation is a big issue but it happens to be omitted from some conversations. However, that negativity can also be presented in a positive way. This research studies the trend of social discourse and the emotional factors in a social conversation.

1.5 Methodology:

This is a key research as all the data are collected directly from the sources. Secondary sources are used for background information about the topic and for gathering all sorts of knowledge on the subject of the study.

The paper is based on the survey conducted in few social gatherings which were observed closely and where all the participants were surveyed. Mixed methodology is used for collecting data and also for analyzing the collected data.

1.6 Limitations:

Having time restrain the study was only done among few groups, it would have been better if the researcher could include more groups to the study then the result could have been more elaborated. Thus the research could have precisely represented the context of emotional factors in social discourse in both positive and negative aspects. Nevertheless, the information collected from the small samples was analyzed in particulars to show the real state of the social conversation in Bangladesh.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Discourse:

'The term Discourse signifies examples of the way that language is structured as a system, to a concern with language in use.'

(Brown and Yule, 1983)

According to the "English Oxford Living Dictionary" Discourse in terms of linguistics means "A connected series of utterance; a text or conversation". Discourse in general is a conversation or especially of a formal nature of expressing ideas and speech or writing. It generally focuses on the structure of naturally occurring spoken language as found in such "discourse" as conversations, interviews, commentaries and speeches. 'Discourse implies a concern with the analysis of the text above the level of the utterance or sentence; thus discourse is an extended piece of text, which has some form of internal organizations, coherence or cohesion' (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975)

Discourse analysis is mostly considered as the analysis of language 'beyond the sentence'. Analysis of discourse is the analysis of language which is used in regular conversation and also how it is used in real life situations instead of studying it in a confined situation or bookish language and   artificially created translations or conversations.

There are 3 important characteristics of discourse which are given below.

1. Concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence /utterance.

2. Concerned with the interrelationships between language & society.

3. Concerned with the interactive or dialogue properties of everyday communication.

So the meaning of discourse basically stands for the relationship between the speaker, situation, sentence utterance and regular communication and society.

2.2 Features of Discourse:

There are two features of Discourse which are given below.

1. Contextual features: Discourse analyze the meaning of the words in the context, and the context is analyzing the meaning which is explained by knowledge of the physical and social world. It also discussed about the socio-psychological factors which influence the conversation of a social gathering. Age, gender, tone, education and social status etc. are contextual features of discourse.

2. Metalinguistic features: Metalinguistic is the branch of linguistics that studies language and its relationship to other cultural behaviors. This feature is the study of the participant's expressions when they talk. Metalinguistic features are Gesture, posture, settings and relationships, hand moving, pointing fingers etc.

2.3 Type of Discourse:

Discourse exists both in written and oral forms and in the social practices of everyday life

(Weedon, 1997: p. 108).

Discourse is a very broad term to discuss but scholar's categorized discourse in four main categories in terms of linguistics. The types of discourse are:

1. **Exposition:**

The main focus of this type is to make the audience aware of the topic and clarify them. It depends on presentation and verifiability of the data. This type of discourse is mainly in written form. For example: lab reports, book summary etc.

2. **Narration:**

   Narration is a verbal depiction which can take place in different time. It generally is the way of communication by narrating stories or about situations. Narration can be both of fictional or non-fictional. This type of discourse has both written and spoken form. For example: stage play, previous experience travel history etc.

3. **Description:**

   Description basically helps to form an image of the situation or topic that has been discussed. It is the descriptive form of any topic in physical words that is in written form. It can be both of fictional or non-fictional as well. For example: essays, news articles, novels etc.

4. **Argument:**

   This type of discourse is based on valid logics and proofs to establish one point during a discussion.in a social gathering people do discussion and sometimes they do arguments because of the situation. For example: talk show, debate or any general conversation.

2.4Type of context:

Traditionally, context was defined as "objective" social variables (such as gender or class of speakers). Teun A. van Dijk argues that it is not the social situation itself that influences the structures of text and talk, but rather the definition of the relevant properties of the communicative situation by the discourse participants. (Dijk, 2008)

The types of discourse (Exposition, Narration, Description, and Argument) take place in different time and contexts. There are three types of contexts:

1. **Social Context:** Social context is the type where participants take place in different conversation socially and communicates with different information.

2. **Cultural Context:** Cultural context changes from time to time as different cultures have different perspectives and generation wise culture changes. Society wise, religion wise country wise culture changes as do conversational context.

3. **Situational Context:** Based on situation and participant's attitude conversation changes its ways. If people gets bothered on others conversation then the situation,mood,tone, and language can be changed in a negative way.

In this paper the researcher focused on the social discourse,social context and the main focus on conversation and emotional factor in conversation between people.

2.5 Social Discourse:

Discourse refers to how we assume and converse about people, things, the social association of the public, and the correlation among all three. Discourse characteristically emerges out of social institutions. Social discourse is speech or text communication that involves a social element. The definition of discourse is very broad. The word "discourse" refers to nearly all of the many ways that humans communicate with each other. A social type of discourse is communication that has a social purpose or some kind of individually social characteristic. In recent years an increasing interest in discourse research are notable in the social sciences as well (see KELLER 1997, 2004). Yet, current research still faces one major problem: How to enter the practice of discourse research?

Within the general category of social discourse, experts in various fields use more specific kinds of related discourse to do research that applies to those fields. Linguists look at social communication or discourse in order to pursue technical research on language. Others

in anthropology, sociology, or other social sciences may use this kind of discourse to understand elements of human psychology or behavior.

In social discourse human behavior is very important. Manners is one of the most important human behaviors in a social conversation. The researcher of the paper is going to focus on the present trendof social gathering and how emotional factors affecting the social discourse in social conversations of Bangladesh. In a social gathering people follow some politeness strategies. Sometimes people need todo good behavior in a critical situation.

Politeness:

"During her Successful General Election Campaign in 1979, Margaret Thatcher undertook various photo opportunities to emphasize how in tough she was with ordinary people. On one occasion, she was photographed standing on the back of a platform bus. As this was taking some time, she said.' I am beginning to feel like a clippie'… and then, observers recall, you see the realization in her eyes that she might have said something patronizing, so she added, '… who are all doing a wonderful job.'

(Graeme Greene, BBC Radio Quote…Unquote, 1979) (Cutting , 2008, p. 43)

The above anecdote is an example of politeness. In language use of politeness is very essential to express and show friendly attitude. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) who analyzed politeness and said that in order to enter into a social relationship, we have to acknowledge and show an awareness of the face, the public self – image, the sense of self of the people that we address. Consequently, it gives the speaker chances to save themselves from embarrassments and be able to handle situation through polite behavior. Generally it occurs in two ways.

Off Record:

When the speaker comments on something and keeps an option for the hearer to react on that that is off record. For example: one could ask about a restaurant but not directly, instead of "do you know where the restaurant is? He/She can ask I wonder who could tell me where the restaurant is, someone said it's good."

On Record:

If a speaker makes a direct comment, offer, suggestion or invitation in an open direct way that way they are doing a bald on record. For example, "Take me to the restaurant I heard it's good."

On record politeness are of two types:

1. **Positive Politeness**
2. **Negative Politeness**

Positive Politeness:

Positive politeness strategies aim to save positive face, but demonstrating closeness and solidarity, appealing to friendship, making other people feel good and emphasizing that both speakers have a common goal (Cutting.J, 2008. P.46). Saying something in a clear and polite way boldly is positive politeness. Example, "Could you please help me out with my lessons?"

Negative Politeness:

Negative politeness can be of a great protection for a speaker for disagreeing about something in a polite way without being rude. There is line between negative politeness and being rude. Negative politeness can be called "politeness as a strategy for self-protection", it is a very good practice for the speaker to keep distance from others. Example, "would you mind shutting the door while going out, I need to rest for a while."

2.6 Role of Emotional factors in different contexts:

During a conversation the emotional factors matters a lot. It can hold a social conversation or ruin one. Generally in different contexts conversation changes its style. Emotional factors plays different role in different context. Emotional factors of conversation generally are judged or noticed in three contexts;

1. **Situational Context:**

    Emotional factors are considered as a pragmatic phenomenon which is basically influenced by elements of the context. There are two situational context factors, one is the size of imposition and reasonableness of task, and "the bigger the imposition the more indirect language is". Example, for borrowing a cell phone for a day one would put more effort, "I couldn't borrow your extra phone for a day as my phone is not working, could I?" Another one is formality of the context, "the greater the formality the more indirect language." Example, in a cafeteria a friend might be sitting and having lunch other friends might interrupt, she/he might stop the friend with bold and on record speech, "Go away-I'm having lunch. On the other hand in a formal situation the same friend might say, "Can I please finish my lunch before we go? Thank you."

2. Social Context:

Emotional factors depend on the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The social distance among the participants and the relationship is very important to formulate good or bad behaviors based on situation or conversation. The more the social distance, the more indirect language and negative behaviors, whereas when there is less social distance the least is the indirect language and negative behaviors. The social distances are determined by the social distance of familiarity, differences of status, age, religion, occupational position, education, time, place and ethnicity. These differences give the speakers the power the authority to take the stand on the conversation. For instance, in Bangladesh people take the authority all the time and suppress others who are in lower position at work, younger in age, or in any situation. People treat their maids in a very bad manner sometimes, "Toke nabollamamar bag guchaiteaktakothaokanejaena?" even with siblings who are younger sometimes dominated, "Give me the remote I want to watch football, you go now." These are few examples of politeness in social context and there are more.

3. Cultural Context:

The relationship of emotional factors and language is extremely culture-bound. The language indirectness and social variables are not easy to overcome. Cutting (2008) says culture and language learning is a major variable in differentiating one culture from other along the lines of politeness and saving face. An international linguist Tannen said, the use of indirectness "can hardly be understood without cross cultural perspective" (1994:32-4). In Bangladeshi cultural context, if a student addresses the teacher by name in the class it is taken as an insult to the teacher whereas in the USA or European Country addressing the teacher by name is very normal. This becomes an issue of politeness in terms of our cultural context.

These above contexts of politeness are available in our Bangladeshi society as well and they are often observed during any kind of social gathering. It can be with family, with friends, at education field, social gathering and in many other places.

**2.7 Social Dimension of Discourse:**

There are three different dimensions for analyzing distance, status and formal relationship, in social interactions. These are –

● A social distance scale concerned with participants relationship.

Intimate _____ Distant

High solidarity   Low solidarity
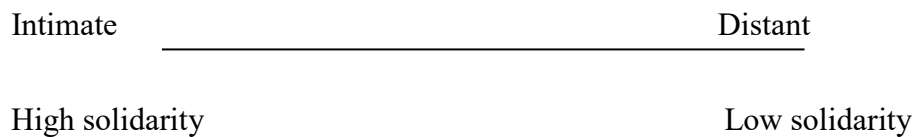
This scale shows how intimacy and distance affectsparticipants' relationships. The solidarity scale varies due to the intimacy and the distance between the participants relationship. When a person's relationship is more intimate with another person the language will be more informal and then the solidarity becomes high. Same as when a person's relationship has a distant then the language will be more formal and the solidarity level getting

 ● A status scale concerned with participants relationships.

Superior   High status

Subordinate   Low status
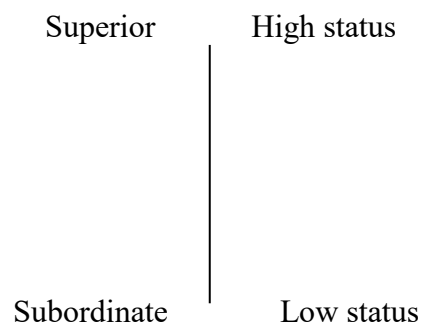
In this scale, participant's status (high and low) depends on the position of the authority. When the status becomes higher, the conversation becomes formal and when the status becomes lower, the conversation type becomes more informal. Through this scale one can understand the judgments about relationship. Such as Boss, Principal or different head of an institute we cannot refer them by their name or we need to follow some rules for communicate with them because of their status level. But with our colleagues or friends we don't need to bother about the status level.

● A formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction.

Formal   High formality

Informal   Low formality
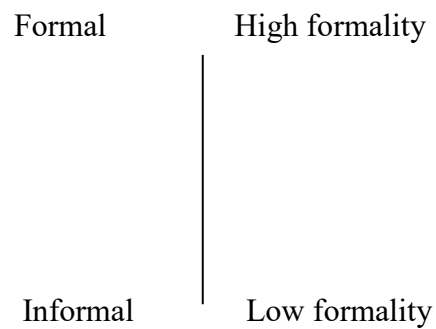
This scale focuses on the social setting or type of interaction on language. The language of the participants will be influenced by the formality and the informality of the social setting. Such as with our family members or our close friend we can be informal and with our teacher, elder we need to be formal.

2.8 Social conversations in Bangladesh:

Bengalis are very much into social conversations. No matter what the situation or place they are always ready to gather around and make conversations. Some conversations are heated but mostly conversations are friendly. As Bangladesh is a country where people respects their elders and maintain their cultural values they always try to keep their conversations polite. As per the context of our country manner is very important. Students are polite with teachers, most of the time they use indirect language and negative politeness so that in any case teachers do not feel insulted. Most conversations take place at family gathering, weddings, and outdoor gatherings, with friends or with colleagues.

Outdoor gathering with family and gathering of friends do not follow the rule of manners in language so much. Manner and polite ness are related with each other. They are generally not formal while talking to family and friends so they use direct language or positive politeness. A common positive politeness strategy is that of seeking agreement and avoiding disagreement (Cutting.2008). They make conversations directly but defiantly in a polite manner so there is no scope of disagreement. The conversations always go with the flow and very much informally such as,: between friends when one asks for notes from the other one they say, "Dost please tor note gula de na naile ami fail korbo," the tone and the manner of asking shows that the person is asking for help from his/her friend, or with mother a son/daughter might ask for food directly but respectfully, "Ma amake joldi khabar daona", these are the polite sentences but direct way to talk with positive manner.

But when it comes to weddings, official gatherings or interviews or any other formal situation politeness rules are followed very precisely. They mostly have short off record conversations which are mostly very formal and uses negative manner. Even if they want to reject or refuse or say something negative they use rude or impolite manners for that. In many

cases, the greater chance that the speaker offers the hearer to say 'NO', the more polite it is. For example, at work one colleague asks another colleague to do some work for him/her, "Sorry to bother you, but I couldn't ask you to scan 40 page long document, could I?

In Bangladesh our social cultural and values have a vast effect on our communication and language structures and manner is one of the important aspects of any social conversation or discourse.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction:

This chapter holds the discussion on the research methodology that was used to perform the study. The chapter includes the explanation of research design, description of the participants, the research instruments used for data collection, the data collection procedure and the method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design:

To conduct this research a mixed method was used, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect data for this research. Therefore, the researcher has applied mixed method research approach, the third major research approach along with qualitative research and quantitative research (Johnson et al. p.112). Mixed method is an approach to inquiry that helps the researcher to get more precise observation of the research problem (Creswell & Garrett, 2008, p.322)

3.3 Sampling the study:

As the purpose of the research is to find out the politeness level in social conversations in Bangladesh , so the researcher picked a school, two workplaces, few family and friend groups who are known to the researcher and also used Google questionnaire application to get random results from random people. The main focus is to collect data about the study that to what extent emotional factors exists in social conversations, so the researcher picked few different groups of people to get more accurate idea.

As this group consists of both male and female in this group, so both were participants during the survey. The ratio of male and female students is given.

Gender	No. of Participants	%
Male	65	45%
Female	80	55%
Total Number	145	100%

Table 1: Male Female ratio of participants

The different age groups were also found during conducting this study.

Age Group	No. of Participants	%
20 - 30	68	47.6%
31 - 40	54	38.8%
41 – 50	15	10.5%
51 - 60	6	4.2%

Table 2: Age distribution of survey participants

The different occupation groups were also found during conducting this study

Occupation	No. of Participants	Percentage
Student	53	36.6%
Service Holder	32	22.1%
Business Person	18	12.4%
Home Maker	24	16.6%
Teacher	18	12.4%

Table 2: Occupation of survey participants

The survey was conducted on paper, online through mails and face book and also through Google questionnaire application. Few groups were observed by the researcher very closely following an observation checklist.

- **Questionnaire:**

According to Brown "Questionnaires are any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers" (cited in Dornyei Z., Taguchi T., 2010, p: 4). Mixed method is used for analyzing the data of the study, the questionnaire consists of both types of questions where participants have to answer both open-ended and close-ended questions.(cited in Mehtab.S, 2015, p:15) "Research questions in mixed methods studies are vitally important because they, in large part, dictate the type of research design used, the sample size and

sampling scheme employed, and the type of instruments administered as well as the data analysis techniques (i.e., statistical or qualitative) used"(Onwuegbuzie& Leech, 2006, P. 475).

- **Observation Checklist:**

    Researcher noted down some factors to observe to find out precise result from the group observations. To determine the quality of the survey the researcher made a pre list so that he/she can focus on what exactly she/he is looking for.

3.4 Data Collection Procedure:

As mentioned the research was conducted via email, in person and online through Google application. Because of time constraints and transportation issue the researcher could not visit all the places rather she/he had assistance during the survey. But the observations were completely done by the researcher.

The participants who have e-mailed their responses were contacted over phone or e-mail. The process and directions about filling up the survey questionnaire were explained in detail to them. Everyone was given enough time to fill out the form. After filling up the questionnaire they replied with an e-mail.

Other participants were contacted in person by the researcher and they were instructed about the questionnaire in detail as well. The researcher was present there while the participants were filling up the questionnaire and during that session the researcher also observed those particular groups to get more specific result of the study.

Chapter 4: Research Findings and Discussion

4.1 Introduction:

This chapter consists of the information collected through the survey conducted in different places, and analyses the data that has been found from the survey done with the participants who are different in gender, age, and occupation. The observation section with participants in different social gathering will also be reviewed in this chapter to analyze the data from the teachers' perspective as well. Around 145 participants are involved in this survey.

4.2 Analysis of the participants' questionnaire:

This study is mainly based on the information collected from different levels of participants of different social gatherings as the research studies the present trend of social discourse and the emotional factors that affect social discourse in a social conversation.

There were 20 questions in the questionnaire and 145 participants from different profession who took part to complete the questionnaire survey. At the beginning the researcher asked participants 3 general questions which were about their Age level, Gender and Occupation. There were 2 to 4 multiple choice questions which participants had to answer based on their previous and present understanding also in the questionnaire there were 3 open ended questions.

**Q.4: Do you like to attend different kinds of social gathering?**

Table: 4

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Yes	104	71%
No	0	0
Sometimes	27	21%
Not Willingly	14	9%
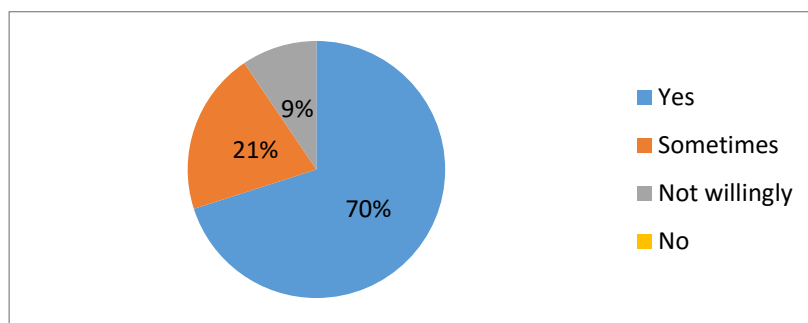
Figure4.2.1: Like to attend social gathering

About 70% of the total participants answered 'yes' that they like to attend different social gathering.21% participants said they 'sometimes' like to go in a gathering. And 9% of participants answered 'not willingly' for attending a social gathering .This question mainly focused about the participant's interest for attending social gathering.

Q.5: What kind of social gathering do you usually attend?

Table: 5

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Small gathering	39	27%
Big gathering	17	12%
Both	89	61.4%
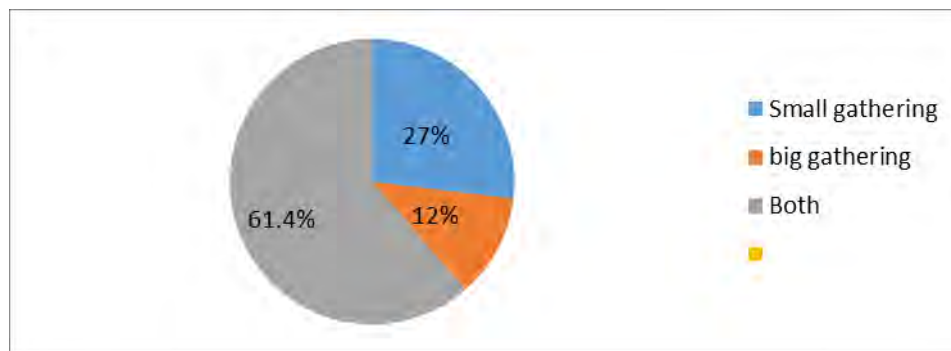
Figure 4.2.2: kind of social gathering usually attend

Keeping link with the previous question this question was asked to know what kind of social gathering they like to attend .While answering the questions, 89 participants answered that they like to attend both small and big gathering. Some participants also choose the other two options. 39 participants said they like to attend small gathering and 17 participants said they like to attend big gathering.

Q.6: Do you think at present time uses of vocabulary and language of a conversation are changing? If you agree with it, then give two examples.

Answer type	No of participants	percentage
Open-ended question Participants were free to answer or skip this question	**53**	**37%**

Ans: From all the 145 participants' 53 people write about the questions answer.41

participants agreed with the question and 12 participants did not agree with the question.

Participants said that at present uses of vocabulary are changing.

We try to adapt from our surrounding whether it is our eating habit, lifestyle or even the

way we communicate as everything around us is constantly changing. Many participants

opine that uses of vocabulary and language of conversation is changing. Nowadays people

use more casual words than before. The groups of individual who use such words are mostly

teenagers. One such example is that we often use dialects of different areas like

"fohinni",Mui", "Lomu","kere".

Secondly the range of social media websites and applications such as 'fb' and 'WhatsApp' is

creating an impact on the society in verbal communication. We often use shortcuts as 'brd=

be right back', 'gtg=got to go' in social conversation. Most of the teenage people talk like this

way in a social gathering.

Finally we also mix language such as Bengali, Hindi and English words – 'tumiki fine acho'

thikhain =okay. Although most of the time we use casual and informal languages.

Q.7: What type of change is reflected in tone and style of any conversation in a social gathering nowadays? If you think it is changing then give an example

Answer type	No of participants	percentage
Open-ended question Participants were free to answer or skip this question	**43**	**29.5%**

Ans: From all the 145 participants 43 people write about the question answer.33 participants agreed with the question and 10 participant not agreed with the question.

According to most of the participants nowadays people talk more argumentatively than before and not listen to others. They usually start becoming short tempered and often do not let others to speak. We fail to deliver our thoughts and emotions to the receiver due to a lot of communication barriers, whether it is interpersonal barrier or perceptual barriers. In a group gathering we often don't respect others opinion, judging them without knowing them completely and we mostly hesitate   to share our own ideas and experiences. So finally participants agreed that tone and style of any conversation is changing and this change happened in both positive and negative way.

**Q.8: In a social gathering with which age group are you comfortable for conversation?**

Table: 6

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Older age group	14	10%
Same age group	46	33%
Younger age group	13	9%
Depend on situation	66	48%
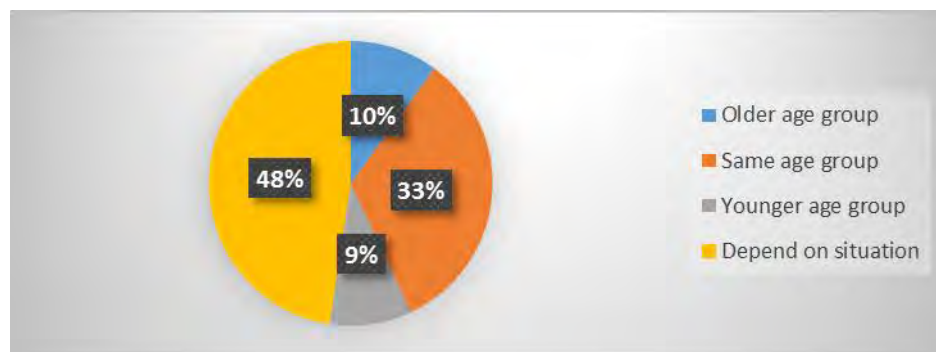
Figure 4.2.3: Age group comfortable for conversation

Among all participants, 66 participants choose "Depend on situation" for conversation in a social gathering, where 46 participants go with the same age group, 13 participants choose the younger age and 14participantssaid they like to do conversation with older age group. Therefore, most participants believed that situations may create a comfortable zone for conversation in a social gathering.

**Q.9: In your opinion what should be the language pattern in a social gathering?**

Table: 7

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Formal	17	12%
Informal	24	18%
Both	97	70%
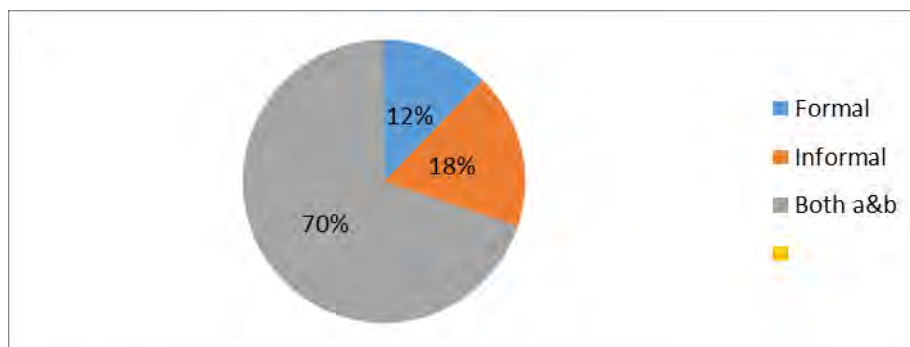
Figure 4.2.4: language pattern in a social gathering

To understand present trend of social discourse the researcher asked to give opinion of the participants about the language pattern .Maximum participants gave opinion for both formal and informal language pattern for conversation in a gathering.70% of the participants choose both a& b option, out of them 18% chose informal and 12% chose formal language for conversation in a gathering.Tenu A. van Dijk(2008) mentioned that the social situation influences the use of language in situational conversation.

**Q.10: Did you ever ask someone any questions that bothered them?**

Table: 8

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Yes	17	12%
No	65	47%
Sometimes	49	36%
Mostly	7	5%
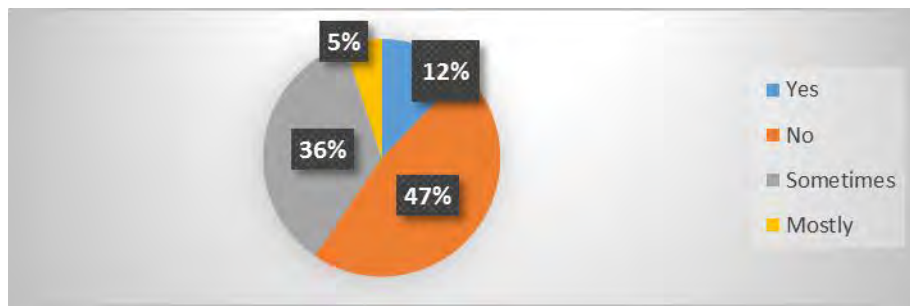
Figure4.2.5: Ask question that bothered others.

In this question participants were asked that did they ever ask any type of embarrassing questions which bothered others. Among all the participants 65 of the participants said 'No" for the question. But 49 participants said 'Sometimes', 17 participants said 'Yes' and 7 participants said 'Mostly' for the question. When a speaker ask this type of questions to a hearer the behavior, language, and expression become change. Emotional factors like rudeness, Anger or negative behavior come out that time. But the social system and cultural rules are stopping a person to show his or her emotions direct way.

Q.11: Did you ever feel annoyed at others conversation?

Table: 9

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Yes	31	22.5%
No	5	3.5%
Sometimes	36	25.9%
Mostly	67	47.5%
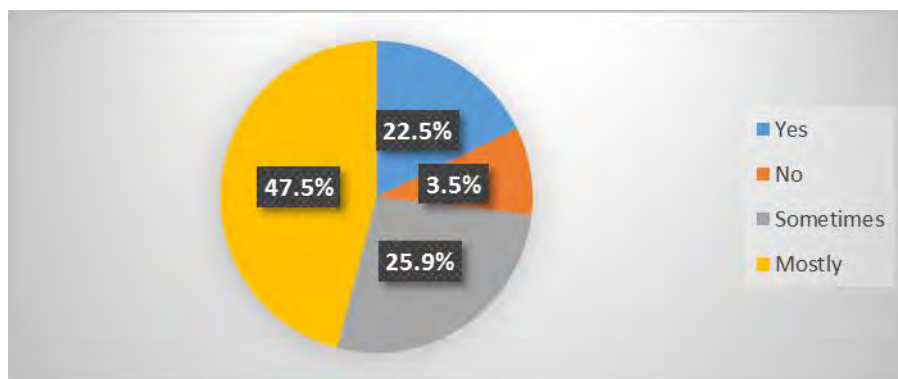
Figure4.2.6: Feel annoyed at others conversation.

In this question participant were asked to give their opinion from their experience. As the researcher focus was to study the present trend and the emotional factors of a social gathering and this question is trying to find the emotional factors. From the options 67 people said 'mostly', that they felt annoyed at others conversation in a gathering. 36 participants said they 'sometimes' felt annoyed when they listen to others conversation.31 participants also said 'yes' they feel bothered on others conversation in a gathering. Only 5 participants said 'no' for the questions.

Q.12: If a person ask you about your Age and Salary in front of ever one or personally, then how do you react?

Table: 10

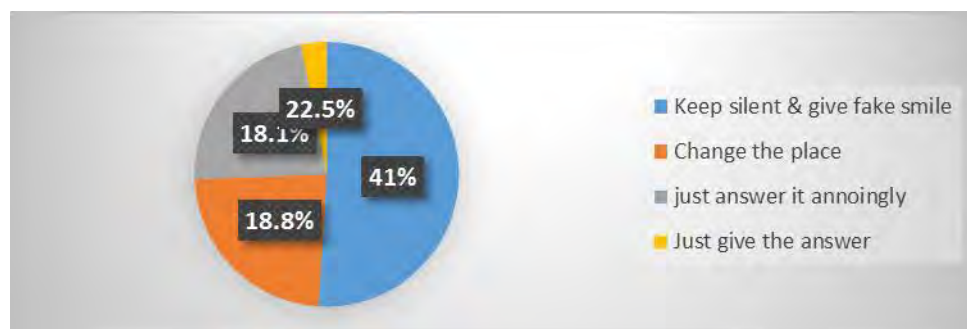| Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Keep silent & give fake smile	**57**	**41%**
Change the place	**26**	**18.8%**
Just answer it annoyingly	**25**	**18.1%**
Just give the answer	**31**	**22.5%**

Figure4.2.7: Reaction on asking age and salary on public place.

As the survey was conducted for understanding the present trend and the emotional factors in a social conversation so there are few questions which are related to this factor. This question is very personal question and it makes an negative effect on a person's mind.57 participants said that they keep silent and give fake smile when someone asked this type of question.26 participants said that they change the place to avoid the situation.25 participants said that they give answer very annoyingly to the person who asked this type of question. Few participants answered that they just answer normally for this kind of questions.

Q.13:When someone ask about your personal issues in a gathering like, marriage, having a baby, relationship status, how do you react at that moment?

Table: 11

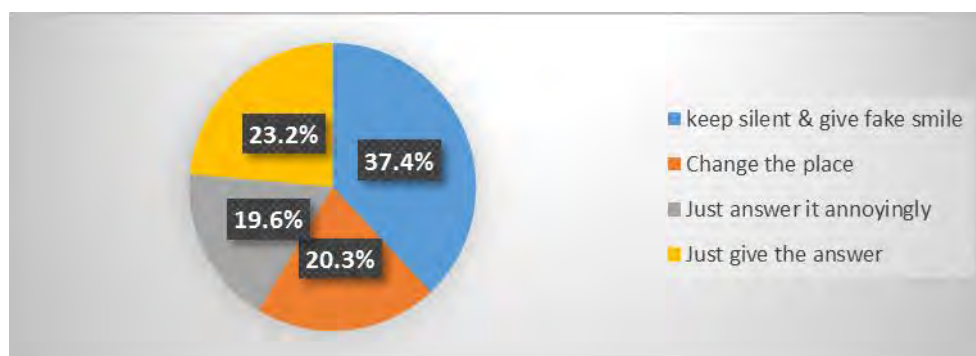| Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Keep silent & give fake smile	52	37.4%
Change the place	28	20.3%
Just answer it annoyingly	27	19.6%
Just give the answer	32	23.2%

Figure4.2.8: Reaction on asking personal issues, relationship status, marriage, baby etc.

In this question, 52 participants said that they 'keep silent and give fake smile' when someone asks this kind of questions to them.28 participants said that they change the place to avoid the question.27 participants said that they provide the answer very rudely, and 32 participants just give the answer normally. Emotional factors are effecting by asking this type of questions where people get hurt, irritate and upset and sometimes end a relations after this type conversation.

Q.14: Suppose you don't like a person but she/he met you in a get-together then how would you react?

Table: 12

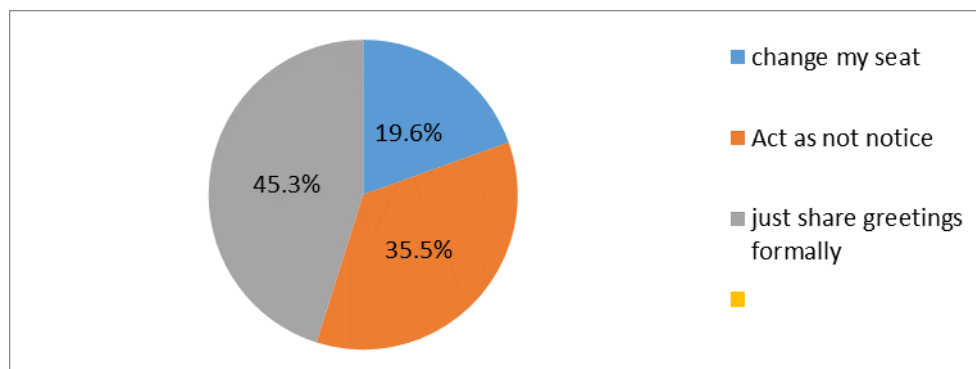| Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
I change my seat	27	19.6%
Act as I have not noticed	49	35.5%
Just share Greetings formally	63	45.3%

Figure4.2.9: reaction when participant dislike a person

The participants gave mixed reaction for this question. From emotional perspective 63 people said that they just share greetings normally for a person whom they don't like.49 participants said that they preferred the option 'b' 'Act as I have not noticed'. From all the participants 27 participants said they change their seat in this situation, participants sometimes ignore in a polite way. Cutting (2008) mentioned about the participants' reaction when they need to save their face by ignoring other people. In a social gathering we sometimes need to do such activity which save ourselves from a bad situation.

Q.15: If someone asks help from you for any purpose and you dislike that person personally, at that moment what will be your answer and reaction?

Table: 13

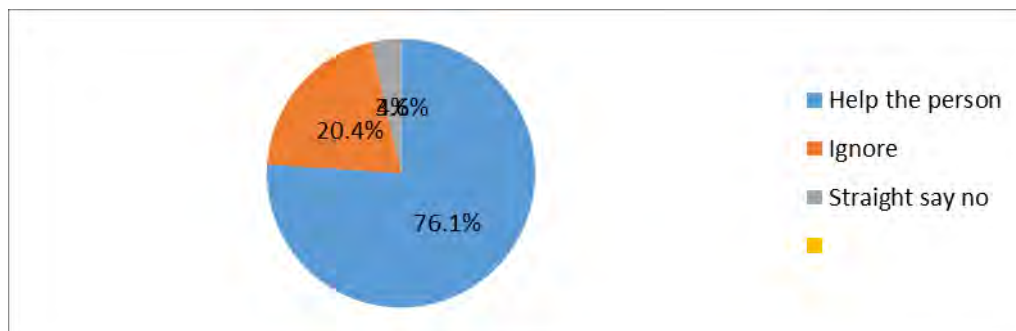| Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Help the person	**105**	**76.1%**
Ignore	**28**	**20.4%**
Straight say no to the person	**5**	**3.6%**

Figure4.2.10: Participants answer and reaction if someone ask help

In this question most participants choose the option a.105 participants said that they help the person though they don't like the person.28 participants ignore the person and few 5 participants said straight no to the person. This answer shows the emotional factors affecting their activity though they do not like the person but they still help a person whom they don't like. If a person don't like another person but they cannot ignore because of the culture, and an international linguistic Tannen talked about the use of indirectness.

Q.16: How do you react if someone mocks or abuses in middle of a conversation?

Table: 14

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Keep quite	**62**	**44.6%**
Started to argue with the person	**21**	**15.2%**
Just leave the place	**56**	**40.6%**
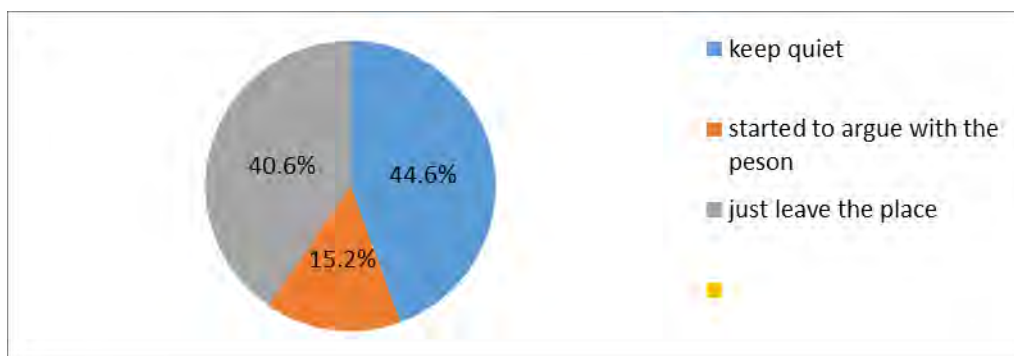
Figure4.2.11: Mocks or abuses in middle of a conversation.

This question brings mixed responses from the participants.44.6% participants said they keep quiet and 40.6% of participants just leave the place. Only 15.2% participants said that they start to do arguing with the person. If a person mock or abuse middle of a conversation then most of the participants prefer to stay keep silent or just leave the place.in a social gathering when someone mock or abuse someone it strongly effect the emotional factors of a person.

Q.17: What will you do if a stranger ask personal questions in a crowded places (Hospital, School, Cultural functions, bus train or in different gatherings)?

Table: 15

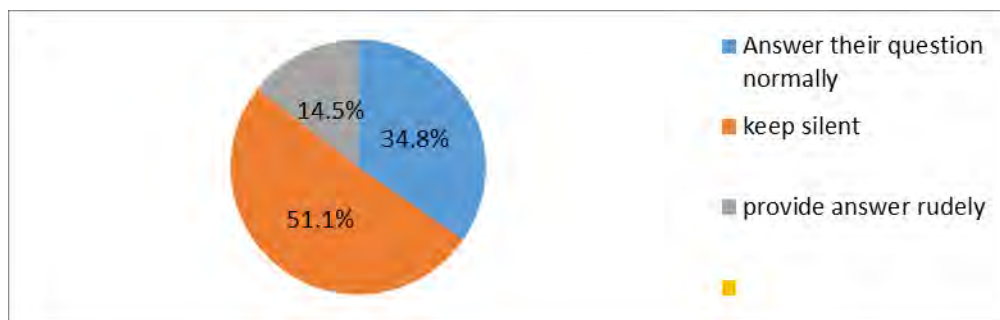| Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Answer their questions normally	48	34.8%
Keep silent	71	51.1%
Provide answer rudely	20	14.5%

Figure4.2.12 Answer for the stranger person

About 51.1% of the participants said that they keep silent if a stranger asks any questions in a public place. 34.8% of the participants said that they normally give answer to the stranger .14.5% of the participants said that they rudely answer to the unknown person. Most of the persons do not like to answer this type of personal question.

Q.18: Do you think the language of social gathering is affecting the relationship between speaker and listener? If yes, then how?

Answer type	No of participants	percentage
Open-ended question, Participants were free to answer or skip this question	41	28.5%

Ans: From the participants point of view the language of social gathering is affecting the relationship between speaker and listener. Participants mentioned that the language can make an effect on the relation because one person may not like the way another person's way of communication. So it mainly depends on person to person. Polite words, good behavior, Etiquettes are very much necessary for good relation. When a person uses impolite words, behaves badly it affects other person's emotion. Then the behavioral change happened between the people.

Q.19: Do you express your personal judgment on a confidential topic in a social gathering?

Table: 16

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Yes	25	18.1%
No	47	34.1%
Depend on situations	67	49.2%
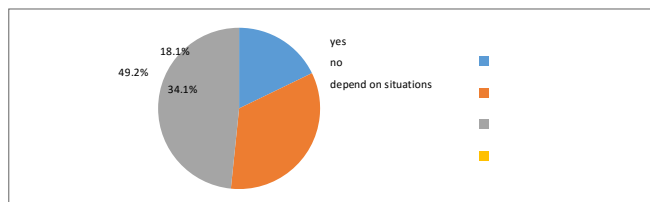
personal   **Figure4.2.13: Give**

judgment on confidential

topic to other

This question came out with mixed responses. 49.2% of the participants gave their opinion to the option 'c' they choose 'depend on situation'. In this question 34.1% of the participants said 'No' and 18.1% of the participants said 'yes'. In the social dimension in social distance scale shows when a person has an intimate relation then the conversation type changes.

Q.20: Do you like if someone whom you hardly know gives you suggestion about your personal issues?

Table: 17

Answer Type	No of Participants	Percentage
Yes	21	15.2%
No	42	30.4%
Depend on situations	75	54%
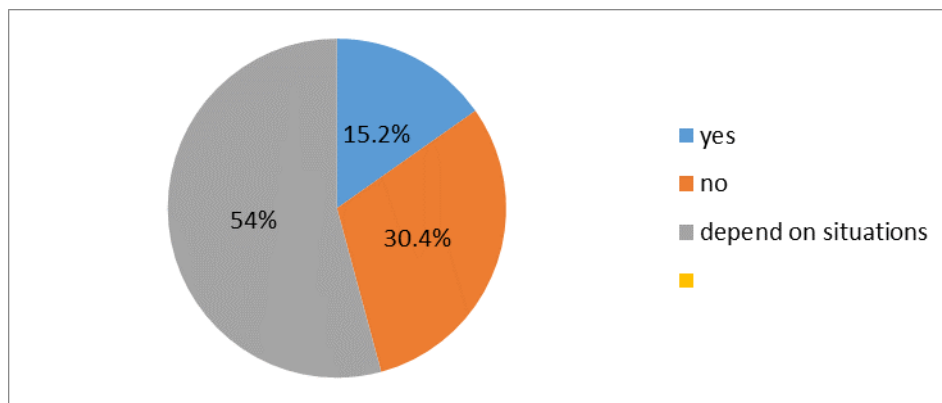
Figure4.2.14: Accept personal judgement on confidential topic from others

In question 54% of the participants gave their opinion to the option 'c' they choose 'depend on situation'. In this question 30.4% of the participant said 'No' and 15.2% of the participants said 'yes'. From the social distance and formality scales shows when a person has an intimate and have an informal relation with other person then the conversation type changes.

4.3 Observation check list:

➢ **Length of the period:**

The researcher observed 4 conversations of social gathering and also observed the

participants during the survey. The duration of the gatherings was 45 minutes to

1hour.

➢ **Time of the day:**

Most of the gatherings where observed from 4 to 6pm.It is usually observed in
holidays.

➢ **Size of the group:**

Two small gatherings consist of 5-6 people and two big gatherings consist of more

than 12 people.

➢ **Male and female ratio:**

There were more female participants than male participants, 38 female and 17 male
participants.

➢ **Level of male and female participation:**

Level of the participants was moderate. Most of the participants discussed with each

other.

➢ **Size of the discussion group:**

In small groups all of them discussed together and in the big gathering they were

divided in small groups. They had a group discussion with each other and each group

consist of 4 to 5 people.

➢ **Sitting arrangement during discussion:**

During group discussion two small groups gathered in a restaurant and one small

group sit inside the house. But both big groups were met in two different places.

- ➢ **Environment of the situation:**

  The environment of all gatherings was both formal and informal. The two small gathering were the friendly get to gather so the environment was informal. And the two big gathering were both formal and informal gathering.

- ➢ **Duration of the discussion:**

  The duration on the discussion depends on the topic of participants' conversation and the duration for each discussion was 35 to 60 minutes.

- ➢ **Expression of the participants:**

  During survey some participants took it very positively. They were very much interested doing this. But some participants were annoyed, gave some excuses. The researcher had to manage all the behavior in a gentle manner. And in the group gathering to observe small group researcher found that they mostly gossip about the rumors of other people. The atmosphere was friendly and some people did not talk in group and they kept silent .In two big gathering people made small groups and their expression were changing with their topic. Some groups were laughing loudly and because of their laugh some people felt annoyed but they just gave fake smile.

- ➢ **Arguments/agreement:**

  In big and small gatherings participants made small groups for discussion. In the groups participants had discussion and arguments about the topic of their conversation. Some arguments were logical and some were illogical.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and recommendation

This chapter summarizes the study and concludes with recommendation. The result and the findings of this study has been discussed and summarized based on the questionnaire.

5.1 Conclusion:

This research attempted to find the present trend of social discourse in Bangladesh and how emotional factors are affecting the social conversation.

Language is the medium of human communication. Discourse study a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoken, signed language use or any significant event. Positive and negative behavior is the common topic for discourse analysis. When people gather in a place for some reason we can call it a social gathering. In those gathering people of different age group, level, occupation come and communicate with each other. Not every communication is formal; some conversations are taking place in informal way. From the survey, the researcher tried to find out the present situation of social gathering. The researcher found that most of the participants agreed that the trend of conversation is changing. In addition is changing in both positive and negative way. Because of the formality and status scale conversation are changing. Conversation style is changing with the culture and context. Emotional factors are affecting conversation in social gathering like people are getting hyper, hurt, and annoyed, with others conversation.

5.2 Recommendation:

The researcher recommended few improvements that can be made by the people if they want a better platform for communication.

- People should be aware of use of vocabulary and language in social gathering.

- In Bangladesh our mother tongue is Bangla so we need to speak proper Bangla when we communicate .We should not mix Bangla, Hindi and English words.

- In a social gathering we should not use slangs.

- We need to understand the situation before any conversation.

- Do not talk about others personal issues in a public place.

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Appendix

Appendix (A)
Survey Questionnaires
Discourse on social Gathering: context Bangladesh

1. Age

    a) 20 – 30

    b) 30 – 40

    c) 40 – 50

    d) 50 - 60

2. Gender

    a) Female

    b) Male

3. Occupation

    a) Student

    b) Service holder

    c) Business person

    d) Home maker

    e) Teacher

4. Do you like to attend different kind of social gathering?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Sometimes

    d) Not willingly

5. What kind of social gathering you usually attend?

    a) Small gatherings

    b) Big gatherings

    c) Both

6. Do you think at present time uses of vocabulary and language of a conversation are changing? If you agree then give two examples.

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7. What type of change is reflected in tone and style of any conversation in a social gathering now a days? If you think it is changing then give an example.

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8. In a social gathering with which age group are you comfortable for conversation?

    a) Older Age group

    b) Same Age group

    c) Younger Age group

    d) Depends on situation

9. In your opinion what should be the language pattern in a social gathering?

    a) Formal

    b) Informal

    c) Both a & b

10. Did you ever ask someone any questions that bothered them?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Sometimes

    d) Mostly

11. Did you ever feel annoyed at others conversation?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Sometimes

    d) Mostly

12. If a person ask you about your Age and Salary in front of every one or personally, then how do you react?

    a) Keep silent and give fake smile

    b) Change the place

    c) Just answer it annoyingly

    d) Just give the answer

13. When someone ask about your personal issues in a gathering like, marriage, having a baby, relationship status, that moment how do you react?

    a) Keep silent and smile

    b) Change the place

    c) Just answer it annoyingly

    d) Just give the answer

14. Suppose you don't like a person but she/he meet you in a get-together then how do you react?

    a) I change my seat

    b) Act as I have not noticed

    c) Just share greetings formally

15. If someone ask help from you for any purpose and you dislike that person personally, at that moment what will be your answer and reactions?

    a) Help the person

    b) Ignore

    c) Straight say no to the person

16. How do you react if someone mocks or abuses in middle of a conversation?

    a) Keep quiet

    b) Started to argue with the person

    c) Just leave the place

17. What will you do if a stranger ask personal questions in a crowded places (Hospital, School, Cultural functions, bus train or in different gatherings)?

    a) Answer their questions normally

    b) Keep silent

    c) Provide answer rudely

18. Do you think the language of social gathering is effecting the relationship between speaker and listener? If yes, then how?

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19. Do you express your personal judgement on a confidential topic in a social gathering?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Depends on situations

20. Do you like if someone whom you hardly know give you suggestion about your personal issues?

    a) Yes

    b) No

    c) Depends on situations

Thank You ☺

Appendix (B)

Observation check list:

- ➤ Length of the period:
- ➤ Time of the day:
- ➤ Size of the group:
- ➤ Male and female ratio:
- ➤ Size of the discussion group:
- ➤ Sitting arrangement during discussion:
- ➤ Environment of the situation:
- ➤ Duration of the discussion:
- ➤ Level of male and female participation:
- ➤ Arguments/agreement: