

Anyway as an Unassociative Stance Marker in the American Television Talk Show, *Larry King Live*

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Lee, Jungyull. (2019). *Anyway* as an Unassociative Stance Marker in the American Television Talk Show, *Larry King Live*. *The Linguistic Association of Korea Journal*, 27(4), 67–77. The aim of this study is to investigate the idea that the pragmatic marker¹⁾ (henceforth PM) *anyway* is oriented to attributes of spoken language and reciprocal actions, paying special attention to how its use is embedded in the circumstance of the turn-sequences through which the host and his guests exhibit exceptional orientations in the American television talk show (henceforth ATTS) *Larry King Live*. Throughout the analysis in regard to the sequences of chaining of the PM *anyway*, it was found that the use of *anyway* exhibits multifunctionalities, which for both host and guests were found in the roles of the unassociative stance marker. This marker ordinarily has the multifunctional discursive functions to cease, concede, resume, digress, append, intensify, renounce, terminate, and dissent from a topic in a stalemate. In terms of the issue of imbalance in the use of *anyway*, the tokens of *anyway* were largely found in the utterances of the guests, rather than those of the host. It may be speculated that the equilibrium of power in the ATTS tends to be slanted toward the guests. The multifunctionalities of *anyway* between the participants connote unassociative stances in their correlations since they may use *anyway* to signal that they do not intend to continue to utter, take, or hold the floor any longer with respect to disturbing or avoidant circumstances.

Key Words: agglutinative, *anyway*, institutional talk, multifunctionality, position, pragmatic marker (PM), unassociative stance marker

1. Introduction

There has been a great deal of attention in spoken discourse with reference to the analysis of larger dialogic and sequential contexts. PMs are regarded as a meaningful linguistic field by dealing with how spoken language is used with reciprocal actions between speaker and hearer. PMs are consonant with mileposts in actual discourse and articulation of participants' stances; i.e., they can be utilized as main keys in order to analyze and anticipate participants' thoughts or stances. They are significant factors of speech acts which carry out multiple discursive functions in spoken language. In this way, this study attempts to explore the idea that the PM *anyway* in institutional talk, the ATTS, composed of speech interchanges between the two parties of the host, Larry King; and his guests with particular aims and functions under specific environments, seems to have multifarious discursive roles with a particular type of stance in agglutinative circumstances. This ATTS was mainly aired from CNN's Los Angeles studios. The host Larry King interviewed businesspeople, celebrities, and politicians. Larry King announced that *Larry King Live* would end its run on June 29th, 2010. The last-aired episode of his show was then broadcast on December 16th, followed by another episode on the battle against cancer on December 18th, 2010. Hence, the last, most recently aired transcripts for the year of 2010 are

1) Pragmatic markers (PMs) are "a class of short, recurrent linguistic items that generally have little lexical import but serve significant pragmatic functions in conversation" (Andersen 2001: 39). Following Aijmer & Simon-Vandenberg (2009), the four primary properties below can be utilized to ascertain PMs: (i) PMs do not have an effect on the truth conditions of an utterance (ii) The propositional content of an utterance is not included in PMs (iii) PMs are relevant to the speech context or circumstance rather than to the circumstance under argument (iv) PMs are related to expressive and emotive rather than cognitive, denotative, or referential. Thus, PMs are adjustable and discourse-organizational components with a great deal of heterogeneous roles.

chosen for this study. As a kind of the institutional talk, the ATTS shows multiple distinct conversational characteristics compared to other kinds of institutional talk. For instance, the ATTS constitute a type of turn-sequence through which the host and the guests express a number of noticeable broad tendencies. Namely, the host is in charge of organizing the show in order to acquire various types of information from the guests, whereas the guests are to set forth their views or evade the host's questions. For the goal of investigating the use of the PM *anyway* in the ATTS, this current study takes up the following research questions for consideration:

- (i) Is the PM *anyway* frequently used in the ATTS? If so, why is it utilized so often, and by whom?
- (ii) What are the multifunctionalities of the PM *anyway* in the ATTS?
- (iii) What type of stance does the PM *anyway* convey in the ATTS?

Although the pragmatic roles of *anyway* have been discussed, based on various corpora, few studies analyze how the two parties in the turn-sequences employ *anyway* in the institutional talk, specifically the ATTS. This study pays special attention to discursive functions of *anyway* as a specific stance marker in agglutinative circumstances.

2. Previous Work

The PM *anyway* has been discussed from disparate perspectives in the literature, with a typical event being Altenberg's (1986) classic analysis on PMs. He analyzed dissimilarities of *anyway* in spoken and written forms. In his study, for example, *anyway* is exceedingly "style-sensitive" and its uses "thus reflect the situational conditions under which speech and writing are produced" (Altenberg 1986: 13). In addition, *anyway* is used as a dismissive function: "instead of serving as a mere reason for the state of affairs expressed in S1, it dismisses this as irrelevant or unimportant" (Altenberg 1986: 31). From syntactic, phonetic, semantic, and sociolinguistic-analytic perspectives, Ferrara (1997) made an in-depth investigation in terms of syntactic positions, intonations, semantic information, and sociolinguistic variations of *anyway*. On the other hand, he did not address the issues of its discourse functions as a PM in depth. With regard to the connections between the positions and discourse functions of *anyway*, *anyway* has mainly been discussed pertaining to returning to a previous topic as a resumptive marker (Bublitz 1988; Fraser 1996; Lenk 1995; Owen 1985). It signals a resumption of the previous or main topic after a digression or a diversion. Fraser (1996) also suggested that *anyway* may play the role of conversational management in order to adjust the flow of the discourse. It can also function as a mitigation marker to reduce the loss of face. Similar to the findings presented by Fraser's work, Huddleston & Fairhurst (2013), based on the spoken component of the South African version of the International Corpus of English (ICE), observed that *anyway* was found to play the roles of conversation-management marker, interjection marker, and a mitigation marker as a PM. According to Quirk et al. (1985), *anyway* occurs in divergent positions in a clause, which can combine with other conjunctions such as *but* or *so* and thus be used to signal a concession. Altenberg (1986) and Ferrara (1997) also mentioned its different positions. The majority of previous researchers, on the other hand, elaborated on discourse roles of *anyway* at the beginning of the utterance. For example, Lenk (1998) observed that *anyway* functions to establish coherence in initial position. Haselow (2012) discussed that *anyway* plays a role of dealing with common ground with respect to the sets of beliefs shared by the participants. According to Haselow's framework, "final positioning of the particle would require the hearer to store a high amount of information in working memory before the type of link between the turn constructional unit (TCU) and the preceding discourse unit is indicated and the utterance can be fully processed (Haselow 2013: 391 - 392)." Eriksson (1997) stated that *anyway* plays the role of setting a boundary or a frame in discourse: the purpose of the core meaning of *anyway* in initial position is to mark a transition. Park (2010), based on common telephone conversations, investigated the use of *anyway* as a sequence-closing device in a stand-alone TCU and a TCU initial component instead of final position, where it plays a function of moving past a stalled sequence. Aijmer (2016), based on the corpora collected within the International Corpus of English (ICE), analyzed the two positions (the

left and right peripheries) and stand-alone use instead of medial position, where *anyway* in the left periphery signals continuation of the topic, *anyway* in the right periphery signals a mitigation, and *anyway* in stand-alone use signals to close an inconclusive argument. Throughout the preceding observations of *anyway*, *anyway* was found in initial, final, and stand-alone positions and it implies heterogeneous functions in their positions.

3. The Data

The data utilized for this article come from the transcripts of the ATTS entitled *Larry King Live*, hosted by Larry King on CNN from 1985 to 2010. A total of 111 tokens of the ATTS were examined during the 2010, the most recently-aired year. All transcripts were taken from the website.²⁾ *Larry King Live* was CNN's most watched and longest-running program, with over one million viewers every night it was broadcast. Mostly aired from CNN's Los Angeles studios, the show was at times broadcast from CNN's studios in Atlanta, New York or Washington, D.C., where Larry King attained national prominence during his years as a radio interviewer for the Mutual Broadcasting System. He interviewed one or more prominent individuals, generally celebrities, politicians, and businesspeople.

This study focused on the sequential locations and stances of the PM *anyway* within the reciprocal actions, noting where it occurred in initial, medial, final, or freestanding location and how it signaled a stance by the interlocutors between the host and the guests in regard to what preceded and followed it.

4. Discussion

4.1. Who utilizes the PM *anyway*?

Both quantitative and qualitative observations were conducted with the intention of presenting the use of *anyway* in connection with the interlocutors' stances and the correlations of discourses on the turn-sequences. Throughout the analysis of one quantitative observation, a remarkable disequilibrium was found in the use of *anyway* between host and guests. This disproportion in the use of *anyway* by both parties is shown in Figure 1.

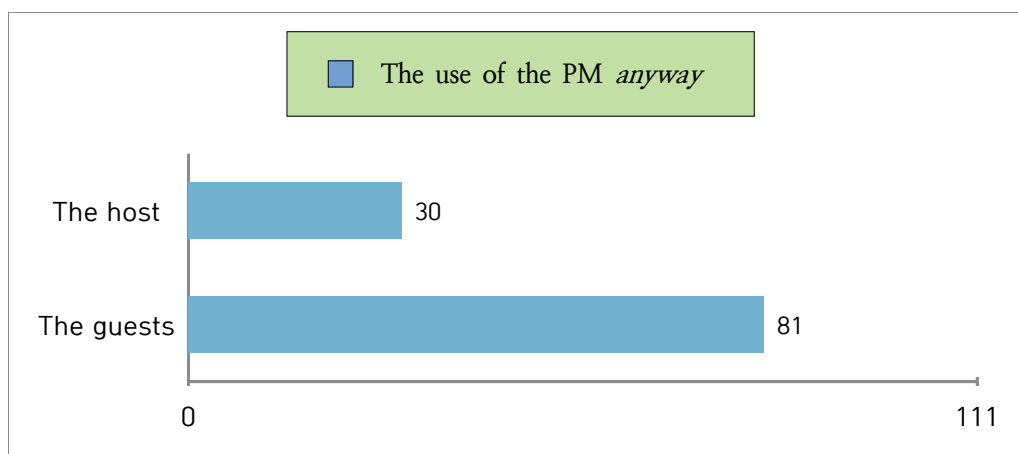


Figure 1. Imbalance in the use of the PM *anyway* between the host and the guests

Figure 1 shows a diagram of the noticeable disequilibrium in the use of the PM *anyway* by the host and the guests -- of the total of 111 tokens, 30 were made by the host, Larry King, whereas 81 were made by the guests. The usage of

²⁾ The website is accessible at <http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/lkl.html>

this PM by the guests accounted for approximately 73% (81 out of 111 *anyways*), which was approximately 2.7 times as often as the PM *anyway* 27% used by the host. Even though *anyway* was employed by both the two parties, the frequency of *anyway* utilized by each party did not appear to be analogous. This observation brings up the question of why it is the circumstance that the guests frequently use *anyway* much more than the host. This issue may be connected to the fact that the equilibrium of leverage between the two parties tends to be slanted towards the guests in the turn-sequences. It is intriguing to note that although the host takes on a role in regulating, producing, and being in charge of the reciprocal actions and the guests of the show because of the characteristics of the ATTS or Larry King's position, the guests overwhelmingly have the right to take or hold the floor in their turn-sequences, and also to contravene sequences in order to renounce, dismiss, close, change, or digress from a topic relevant to several questions by the host since the questions can be uncomfortable or sensitive. The host, on the other hand, simply assumes a role in making inquiries in the first pair part, i.e., it is the guests who have a more significant bearing on the interactions.

4.2. Where is the PM *anyway* located?

Table 1 below presents the frequency of the PM *anyway* in disparate positions. The locations vary in initial, medial, final, and freestanding positions on the part of the two parties, the host and the guests.

Table 1. Frequency of the PM *anyway* in its position

Position	Initial	Medial	Final	Freestanding	Total
Frequency	46 (41%)	24 (22%)	32 (29%)	9 (8%)	111 (100%)

Based on my dataset, a total of 46, 24, 32, and 9 cases of its locations were found respectively. *Anyways* in initial and final positions occurs more frequently than in medial and freestanding positions. As shown in previous studies (Bublitz 1988; Fraser 1996; Haselow 2012, 2013; Lenk 1995, 1998; Owen 1985; Park 2010), most of the tokens of *anyways* appear in initial position. Thus, *anyways* in initial position of an utterance or a TCU has been intensively focused on. In contrast to the findings of Aijmer (2016), where the two locations of the PM *anyways* such as right periphery (RP) and left periphery (LP) were utilized in spoken discourse, the findings of this study suggest that *anyways* also appears in medial position. Based on qualitative observations, the following section will discuss multifunctionalities of the PM *anyways* as a specific type of stance marker in each position.

4.3. What does *anyways* do in the ATTS?

The main aim of the present study is to explore the idea that the PM *anyways* as an unassociative stance marker can be related to multiple discursive functions. In this section, I will hypothesize that *anyways* is used disparately in the disparate locations including initial, medial, final, and freestanding positions, and examine this hypothesis on the basis of relevant excerpts between the host Larry King and the guests in the ATTS. The roles of *anyways* found in my dataset are summarized in Table 2. To analyze these interlocutors' stances utilizing *anyways* towards the other party in the context of the ATTS, in which each party may establish an antagonistic link or a compatible link and attempt to abdicate embarrassing or adversative questions or alleviate relational confrontation with each other, the effect of this stance marker is considered to be far-reaching.

Table 2. The two parties' stances with regard to the use of the PM *anyways*

Stance	Host	Guest	Total
Associative	1	5	6
Unassociative	12	60	72
Neutral	14	19	33
Total	27	84	111

The distribution shown in Table 2 demonstrates that the use of *anyway* includes 6, 72, and 33 tokens respectively; it is evident that *anyway* is frequently employed as an unassociative stance marker, whereas the incidence of *anyway* as an associative stance marker is quite low in the ATTS. On the basis of the preceding analysis, this study concerns itself with how *anyway* as an unassociative stance marker plays multifunctional roles in disparate types of reciprocal actions in the ATTS. The unassociative stance variously positioned by *anyway* constitutes cessation, concession, continuation, digression, disagreement, dissension, increment, intensification, renunciation, stalemate, and termination. Of all the kinds of *anyways* utilized by both parties, as for its continuation, *anyway* in initial position is used to resume a topic after interference. A clear example of this is shown below in (1).

- (1) 1 KING: A little history of this film -- how did this unusual script come to you?
2 GIBSON: It was sent to me by the writer via the director. He said he had written it for me. I had
3 my doubts. They usually like to flatter you on these matters.
4 KING: They lie?
5 GIBSON: No. Yes, OK, they lie.
6 KING: When he said he had you in mind, it sure looks like he did from the film.
→ 7 GIBSON: *Anyway*, this lying bastard sent me the script. And before I knew it, I kind of liked it.
8 I found it really intriguing, very well-written. And he's a very clever guy so much that
9 I'm actually --
(Larry King Live) (Mel Gibson Before the Controversy - Aired July 16, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

Larry King and Mel Gibson are discussing how Mel Gibson got his script from the film. Larry King's utterances in lines 4 and 6 are followed by two deviations, where he asks Mel Gibson whether the writer and the director lie, after which King utters his thought about the writer. In line 7, Mel Gibson utilizes *anyway*. It is important, however, to pay attention to Mel Gibson's following utterance, as in "*Anyway*, this lying bastard sent me the script. And before I knew it, I kind of liked it. I found it really intriguing, very well-written. And he's a very clever guy so much that I'm actually --" in lines 7-9. *Anyway* is used by the guest in order to continue the theme of the narrative. *Anyway* continues to get back on the apposite track after a concise digression by Larry King and Mel Gibson expresses an unassociative stance with his emotional agglutination in terms of the writer; i.e., he is taking an unassociative stance by utilizing the PM *anyway*.

Anyway in initial position is employed by the two parties as a channel to mark how discourses are arranged into topics or reach an agreement to cease discourses. The host Larry King can utilize *anyway* to conclude the conversation. In (2) below, the unassociative stance prefaced by *anyway* marks the termination of the discourse.

- (2) 1 REAGAN: Business and industry right now are scared to death of Washington, D.C. That's why
2 they're not creating jobs, because they don't know when the next shoe will drop.
3 KING: Last time I checked, it's (INAUDIBLE)
4 REAGAN: No, I didn't say anything about aid.
5 KING: You just seem angry about it.
6 REAGAN: You know, people -- listen, Reagan.com, you'll find out a lot.
7 HILL: You seem pretty angry, Michael.
→ 8 KING: *Anyway*, we're going to take a break. When we come back, we'll talk about your
9 safety next.
(Larry King Live) (Interview with T. Boone Pickens: Is Tea Party Racist? - Aired July 19, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

Michael Reagan is talking about the detrimental effects on business and industry of Washington, D.C. He is getting

sensitive and angry, dealing with emotional thoughts. Consecutively, Larry King and Hill utter, as in “You just seem angry about it.” and “You seem pretty angry, Michael.” in lines 5 and 7. Throughout the analysis of the two interlocutors’ utterances considering an important key in lines 8 and 9, *anyway* suggests that the host plans to end the conversation on the identical topic and plays the role of concluding the talk underway in an unexpected manner, since the ongoing topic does not seem likely to come to an agreement. In addition, when *anyway* functions as a topic–ceasing marker, it combines with some comments marking a switchover to a new topic. *Anyway* implying an unassociative sense functions as a cessation device in order to terminate a sequence.

The unassociative stance of *anyway* can be considered to function to mark disagreement in discourse, where both sides have opposing opinions or thoughts. Each party in the ATTS uses *anyway* with a forthright disagreement. *Anyway* in medial position plays a role in signaling opposition, which in turn expresses a stalemate in interaction. Consider excerpt (3), in which the host bluntly disagrees with Akio Toyoda, whose Toyota company will make all–out efforts with reference to the victims’ funerals and hospital costs.

- (3) 1 KING: Back with our remaining moments with Akio Toyoda. Will Toyota, Mr. Toyoda, will
 2 Toyota company pay for the victims’ funerals and hospital costs and the like?
 3 TOYODA: That relates to some of the legal matters going forward. We would like to do our
 4 utmost efforts.
 → 5 KING: Well, we’re seeing that obvious -- *anyway*, your critics back home say you didn’t
 6 act quickly enough to deal with this problem. You should have been involved sooner.
 7 A lot of people in Japan are saying that. Are they right? Should, in retrospect, should
 8 you have acted sooner?
 (Larry King Live) (Interview with Akio Toyoda; Trainer Drowned by Killer Whale at
 Sea World - Aired February 24, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

It can be conjectured that an unassociative stance of Akio Toyoda’s opinion is uttered by Larry King, as in “Well, we’re seeing that obvious -- *anyway*, your critics back home say you didn’t act quickly enough to deal with this problem. You should have been involved sooner. A lot of people in Japan are saying that. Are they right? Should, in retrospect, should you have acted sooner?” in lines 5–8. Larry King discussed his thought disparately. In this way, the host expresses an unassociative stance of reciprocal action toward the guest by receiving the other party’s utterance. Medial *anyway* signals an unassociative stance with the other party.

As for medial position of *anyway*, *anyway* can be utilized to indicate disdain or assert something as an indisputable certainty. *Anyway* takes on contemptuous power: it signals a strengthening of a previous factor. Excerpt (4) is a case in point.

- (4) 1 KING: Congressman King, Holder says New York City is still under consideration as a trial
 2 venue for Khalid Shaikh Mohammad. What do you think of that?
 3 P. KING: I think it’s absolutely wrong. This trial does not belong in New York. I don’t believe
 → 4 it belongs in a civilian court, *anyway*, but it certainly doesn’t belong in New York.
 (Larry King Live) (Who is Faisal Shahzad? - Aired May 4, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

P. King does not agree with Larry King’s question in terms of Congressman King, Holder’s utterance related to New York City. Unceasingly, the guest produces *anyway* and insists on his opinion during on–record discourse creation, as in “I think it’s absolutely wrong. This trial does not belong in New York. I don’t believe it belongs in a civilian court, *anyway*, but it certainly doesn’t belong in New York.” *Anyway* in medial position augments the turn intensification or rectification what has just been uttered; i.e., medial *anyway* marks an unassociative stance with an intensifying function.

As to *anyway* located in final position, *anyway* can be comprehended in another manner, to address a stalemate in

correlation. In (5), the host is asking about whether the American top model Tyra Banks is happy with the way she looks upon looking in the mirror. Tyra Banks, however, does not answer the question right away and she digresses from the main point, by saying “I’ve -- OK, I might be doing a little TMI -- do you know what TMI is? Too much information. I always feel...” It is meaningful to analyze Larry King’s following utterance of “Well, give it to me *anyway*.” in line 4. In such a response, it becomes clear that final *anyway* is uttered at this moment by the host in order to signal a stalemate and deal with digression of the sequence. In addition to this, the discourse exchange is linked with reaching an agreement before the guest wanders from the main topic or changes to a new sequence. *Anyway* signals that the host seems to be willing to conclude the digressed sequence and return to the main discourse if the guest contemplates re-taking the floor; i.e., final *anyway* is employed to terminate a digressed topic after arranging a sequence.

- (5) 1 KING: When you look in the mirror, are you happy with the way you look?
2 BANKS: I’ve -- OK, I might be doing a little TMI -- do you know what TMI is? Too much
3 information. I always feel...
→ 4 KING: Well, give it to me *anyway*.
(Larry King Live) (Encore: Interview with Tyra Banks - Aired January 3, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

Another final *anyway* can play a role in marking a concessive device, which seems to have analogous to other lexical items such as *albeit*, *although*, *even if*, *even though*, or *though*, etc. Excerpt (6) shows the unassociative stance of *anyway* related to a concession function. Larry King and J. Edwards, for instance, are talking about J. Edwards’ unhealthy eating habits. It can be speculated that unaffirmative thoughts of his unhealthy eating habits are uttered by J. Edwards when he says “Yes. Like I knew I was hurting myself because I knew that this stuff wasn’t good for me, but I was eating it *anyway*.” in lines 9 and 10. J. Edwards is discussing his thoughts on his unhealthy eating habits, after which the turn reverted to the host, who asks “Did you ever say to yourself, I -- I’m overweight and I don’t like this, I’d like to change this? Did you ever think you were doing something hurting yourself?” in lines 7 and 8. The guest adds a concessive linguistic device to his utterance by utilizing *anyway* at the end of his clause. It can be paraphrased as “even though I knew I was hurting myself because I knew that this stuff wasn’t good for me, I was eating it.” In lines 9 and 10, if his utterance is clearly observed, final *anyway* implying an unassociative stance is quite interesting because *anyway* can be replaced by concessive connections such as *albeit*, *although*, *even if*, *even though*, or *though*, etc, which indicates a concept that proposes the opposite of the leading part of the utterance.

- (6) 1 KING: Justin, what would you eat in a typical day? Take me through a typical day,
2 Justin. You get up in the morning, what would you eat for breakfast?
3 J. EDWARDS: For breakfast, I’d like -- sometimes gravy and biscuits or bacon or eggs or
4 something like that. And for lunch, sometimes it’d be corn dogs or I’d have like
5 a bologna salad sandwich. And for dinner, sometimes it would be Hamburger
6 Helper or chicken nuggets or corndogs.
7 KING: Did you ever say to yourself, I -- I’m overweight and I don’t like this, I’d like
8 to change this? Did you ever think you were doing something hurting yourself?
9 J. EDWARDS: Yes. Like I knew I was hurting myself because I knew that this stuff wasn’t good
→ 10 for me, but I was eating it *anyway*.
(Larry King Live) (Ryan Seacrest & Jamie Oliver Wage War on Obesity;
Congress Passes Final Version of Health Care Bill - Aired March 25, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

With reference to the discursive function of increment, final *anyway* plays a role in furnishing with additory utterances.

In excerpt (7) below, *anyway* signals an increment in order to include a complete utterance, which means that final *anyway* is stimulated by what has been said in the preceding utterance. In lines 1–3 of excerpt (7), after asking the guest about whether the Tea Party movement could be damaged if the Tea Party’s senatorial candidate Christine O’Donnell is the best known, Marc Lamont Hill casts doubt on the Tea Party senatorial candidate’s thoughts and on expectations regarding the party senatorial candidate, rather than associating with the other conversational party’s opposing stance. The context of excerpt (7) requires consideration in order to observe whether “And she’s not going to win the election *anyway*.” in line 9 implies an unassociative, associative, or neutral stance. Throughout the analysis in terms of his utterance and sequential context, the sequence that is being terminated here is the sequence in which the guest to the reciprocal action indicate his reservation and negative thoughts; i.e, Hill, who articulates his unassociative stance, utilizes *anyway* at the end of the utterance and it seems to replenish something clarifying what has been previously uttered.

- (7) 1 KING: Marc, is this -- Marc, is it an isolated incident? Could it damage the Tea Party
 2 movement in a sense that I guess she’s the best known Tea Party Senatorial candidate,
 3 isn’t she? (LAUGHTER)
 4 HILL: I hope that she’s the best the Tea Party has to offer. Right now she is the face of the Tea
 5 Party. And that is an enormous victory sign for the left, at least for the Democratic Party
 6 coming up in November. I don’t think this is a gaffe, though. You know, it’s not a gaffe.
 7 She just simply didn’t know the right answer. I don’t think, though, that she’s stupid
 8 necessarily. She just doesn’t know enough to be a senator. She’s not qualified to be a
 → 9 senator. And she’s not going to win the election *anyway*.
 (Larry King Live) (Are Democrats in Trouble? - Aired October 19, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

Lastly, the freestanding use of *anyway* frequently occurs in the ATTS. As in the case of all the preceding excerpts (1)–(7), excerpts (8) and (9) are also related to unassociative stances of *anyway*, which connote agglutinative circumstances. *Any way* in freestanding use can be used as either a topic-ceasing marker or a renunciation marker in the turn-sequences, where the host converses with the guests on agglutinative, disconcerted, or misapprehensive topics. Freestanding *any way* has a discursive function of terminating or renouncing a topic between the two parties in the ATTS since there might be discourse hardships or they do not intend to continue the discourse. Freestanding *any way* does not exceptionally link with other clauses, being utilized as a topic-closing marker or a renouncement marker, and then these two markers can perform the function of signaling a transition to a new topic because one of the parties intends to conclude the preceding discourse. *Any way* as a topic-closing marker is demonstrated in excerpt (8) from my dataset. Consider (8):

- (8) 1 KING: What do they do at the NSA?
 2 SYKES: Basically, they collect intelligence. Yeah. They didn’t get much from me. You know.
 3 KING: Adjacent to the CIA?
 4 SYKES: Yes, CIA, they’re more with people, you know. Yeah. And NSA is more with --
 5 KING: NSA is equipment.
 6 SYKES: Yeah.
 → 7 KING: And you were a procurement officer. It sounds raunchy. *Any way* --
 8 SYKES: Raunchy? I wasn’t buying hookers.
 (Larry King Live) (Interview With Wanda Sykes - Aired August 25, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

The two parties are talking about people working at the NSA. A misapprehension and disconcertedness in the discourse are caused by Larry King’s utterance about Wanda Sykes’ occupation relevant to NSA, as in “And you were a procurement officer. It sounds raunchy.” in line 7. Right after this, freestanding *any way* is uttered by Larry King in line 7, and then the other party, Wanda Sykes expresses this eeriness, by saying “Raunchy? I wasn’t buying hookers.” in line 8. Throughout the analysis, Larry King attempts to take an unassociative stance toward the other party’s utterance.

Freestanding *anyway* as a renouncement marker is used when the host and the guests cannot stay on the right track in the turn-sequences. Freestanding *anyway* has the pragmatic function of renouncing a topic, where the parties do not reach an agreement on undesirable or compromising questions. It signals that they do not contemplate taking or holding the floor in order to resume the agglutinative discourse. Excerpt (9) is a case in point, where freestanding *anyway* as a renouncement marker occurs in a stalemate. The two parties, Larry King and Terry Fator start talking about Terry Fator's unfavorable throat condition and his regular physician, Dr. Kirkomen, then Larry King, attempt to change the topic they have been discussing to a new one related to Terry Fator's contract from "America's Got Talent" in lines 5 and 7. It seems to be embarrassing for the guest to answer the host's dysphemistic question in terms of his contract fee, as in "And it's \$10 million a year for 10 years, is that true?" in line 9. After the blunt question, Fator does not continue to discuss the topic. "I'm not supposed to talk money, so I -- that's what I've heard." in line 10 is uttered by Terry Fator. It is important, however, to look into Larry King's following utterance, as in "The amazing Terry Fator. When we come back, we'll meet his lovely wife and how he nabbed her (INAUDIBLE). *Anyway...*" in lines 11 and 12. Freestanding *anyway* is produced by Larry King to propose that the disconcerted topic can be renounced in the turn-sequences because Terry Fator does not want to talk about it any longer. It signals renunciation and termination of the current topic in the agglutinative circumstance.

- (9) 1 KING: You have worked through laryngitis?
2 FATOR: Mm-hmm. Everything. I have the best voice doctor in the world. He lives in Dallas,
3 Texas, and he is unbelievable. His name is Dr. Kirkomen (ph). He works with Mick
4 Jagger and Axl Rose and he worked with...
5 KING: You got...
6 FATOR: ... Luciano Pavoratti.
7 KING: From "America's Got Talent," you got the Mirage contract?
8 FATOR: I did, yes.
9 KING: And it's \$10 million a year for 10 years, is that true?
10 FATOR: I'm not supposed to talk money, so I -- that's what I've heard.
11 KING: The amazing Terry Fator. When we come back, we'll meet his lovely wife and how he
→ 12 nabbed her (INAUDIBLE). *Anyway...*
13 KING: ... we'll be right back. Don't go away.
(Larry King Live) (Interview with Terry Fator; What You Never Knew about Mickey
Mantle - Aired December 4, 2010 - 21:00 ET)

With regard to each position of *anyway*, the specific circumstances have been expounded in company with the appropriate excerpts in detail in this section. The use of the PM *anyway* in the turn-sequences may be considered as a stratagem utilized by both the two parties in order to attain the goal of ceasing, renouncing, dissenting, punctuating, or digressing from a topic in agglutinative environments. During the live television broadcast, some contentions, inquiries, or thoughts used by Larry King to gain multifarious kinds of information from his guests can be inappropriately uninformed, embarrassing, or hard-hitting, and re-questions or opinions by the guests to abstain from these questions or opinions from the host can be also agglutinative or dysphemistic; i.e., these circumstances could be linked to supervening events. In this regard, it is evident that the two parties in the turn-sequences are taking an unassociative stance by utilizing the PM *anyway* in their correlations.

5. Conclusion

This article has paid attention to multifunctional devices of the PM *anyway* in the institutional talk, *Larry King Live*. Three types of classes are suggested, which consist of unassociative, associative, and neutral stance. Of all the occurrences

of these three categories, the unassociative stance is predominantly used by the guests in the ATTS: the unassociative stance of *anyway* is spotlighted with reference to the multifunctionalities and the diverse locations. The findings of this study seem to be consonant with the findings of the previous study that looked at *anyway* as a stand-alone TCU and a TCU initial device (Park 2010): speakers utilize *anyway* to cast the current sequence as an impasse (cf. Park 2010). Throughout the analysis, with reference to the multifunctionalities of *anyway*, this study suggests that the use of *anyway* by the participants as an unassociative stance marker performs multifarious discursive functions including cessation, concession, continuation, digression, disagreement, dissension, increment, intensification, renunciation, stalemate, and termination as a characteristic of the ATTS in order to evade agglutinative environments or express their unassociative stances.

With regard to the issue of disproportion in the use of *anyway*, why are the tokens of *anyway* predominantly found emerging from the guests, rather than the host? The elucidation of this line of the inquiry may be linked with the fact that the equilibrium of force in the ATTS tends to be mainly concerned toward the guests in order to take or hold the floor in the turn-sequences. The host Larry King can at times procure information from the guests or break the turn-sequences to manage the show. It remains, however, the guests who actually wield the power or authority to set forth their opinions, or conclude, digress, and renounce from a topic which they do not want to talk about any longer since questions by the host may be uninformed, dysphemistic, or embarrassing; i.e., the guests in the ATTS have greater force in their reciprocal actions.

Deepening our functional linguistic comprehension concerning multifunctionalities of the PM *anyway* in institutional surroundings, this article provides functionalists with discourse analytic work and nuanced guidance. Given that *anyway* as an unassociative stance marker plays multifunctional roles in the ATTS, *by the way* as a PM seems to be consonant with *anyway*'s behaviors in some ways. Analyzing this issue of *by the way* will elaborate on multifunctionalities in spoken language, based on multifarious corpora or multiple institutional settings for future studies.

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