Speech Act of Congratulation among Persian Speakers

¹Farid Ghaemi, ²Fateme Ebrahimi

¹Department of Foreign Languages, Kraj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Iran
²Faculty of Humanities, Department of English Language Teaching, Ahwaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ahwaz, Iran

Corresponding email address: ebrahimi_3932@yahoo.com

Article reference:

Abstract: Speech act of congratulation refers to expression of joy in the success or good fortune. This type of speech act in contrast to other types like request, apology, complaint, etc. is not the focus of attention like the other types. Therefore, the present study sought to scrutinize congratulation response among Persian speakers. To do so, 50 participants (26 men and 24 women) took part in this study. They completed a DCT (Discourse Completion Test) that contained two sections. The results revealed that Iranians mostly used illocutionary force indicating device, expression of happiness, and best wishes. Moreover, there was not any difference between men and women in applying formal or informal codes when expressing congratulation response.

Index Terms: Congratulation, Persian speakers, Speech act

1. Introduction

Social men interact with one another. They interact with others in different ways; say an utterance, body language or even a glance. Among different ways, sociolinguistics studies “language in relation to society” (Hudson, 1996, p.1). It allows deep study of addressee, topic and so on. Sociolinguistics studies different speech acts like request, apology, complaint and others. Congratulation is one of these speech acts. It is an expression of joy in the success or good fortune of another.

Congratulation differs from compliment. Merriam-Webster defines a compliment as “an expression of esteem, respect, affection, or admiration; especially an admiring remark”. According to Sakiriş and Çubukçu (2013), English compliment topics are performance/skill, possession, physical features, general appearance, and attribute. They have been viewed as the social lubricants of human interaction and a great deal of language communities have been reported to employ complimenting behavior in order to harmonize their social consents. Razi (2013) in another study named compliment responses as appearance, character, ability and possession. Instead of complement's, congratulation topics are marriage, progress, New Year, birthday, and others. Scarle (1969, p.67) defined the following rules for congratulations:

1) There is some event that is related to the hearer.
2) The event is in the hearer’s interest and the speaker believes the event is in the hearer’s interest.
3) The speaker is pleased at event.
4) It counts as an expression of pleasure at the event.

Congratulation has different types of formula in different society that is limited to only few studies like Nasri, Vahid Dastjerdy, and Ghadiri (2013), Aryani (2011), and Allami and Nekouzadeh (2011). This study aims to find out Iranians’ use of congratulation. To do so, the first part of DCT was analyzed based on a framework near to Elwood’s. The second part referred to if there was any differences between men and women in using congratulation’s expressions.


2. Review of the Related Literature

A speech act, based on Hamidi and Montazeri (2014), is an utterance that performs a locutionary (an utterance regarded in terms of its intrinsic meaning or reference, as distinct from its function or purpose in context) and an illocutionary (pertaining to linguistic act carried out by a speaker in producing an expression) meaning in communication. As an instance, “isn’t it hot here?” is a locutionary speech act concerning a proposition about temperature with the illocutionary force of an indirect request (to open the door or window). As Searle (1969) claims “the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. In order to have successful communication, the interlocutors not only should be linguistically but also sociolinguistically and pragmatically competent”.

The premise of all studies in this field (speech act) is “learning a new language goes beyond acquiring grammatical knowledge and encompasses the ability to use new vocabulary and grammatical rules in a way that suits the demands of social contexts” (Nasri, Vahid Dastjerdy, & Ghadiri, 2013, p. 68)

Based on the early classification, speech act has five categories: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. According to Austin’s (1962) categories, congratulations fit into the category of expressive, which express a manifestation of attitudinal disposition.

There has been a shift towards teaching culture in the last two decades. Scholars like Moon (2005) worked on the vital role of cultural background of students in the second language teaching classrooms. Teachers not only teach students, but also they work on pragmatics especially speech acts. Therefore, they need to be familiar with culture differences between different societies and cultures.

Consequently, many scholars work in pragmatics and different types of speech acts. Apology is one type of speech acts that scholars like Davies, Merrison, and Goddard (2007), Liebersohn, Neuman, and Bekerman (2004) worked on it. Complaint is the other types of speech act that researchers like Nkemleke (2004), and Hartford and Mahboob (2004) gathered data on it.

The Natural Semantic Metalanguage Approach (NSM) is a framework that was adopted by Hümeyra Can (2011) to find out the culturally different conceptualizations of congratulation in British culture and tebrik and kutlama in Turkish culture. To do so 47 dictionaries are looked up and 442 contexts of congratulation, 339 contexts of tebrik and 348 contexts of kutlama are collected from the newspaper and blog genres in the three corpora. Nasri, Vahid Dastjerdy, and Ghadiri (2013) in a recent study worked on the congratulations across cultures. They compare three cultures; English, American, and Persian speakers. Forty native speakers of each group participated in the study. As a result, they found some similarities and differences between three cultures. Nasiri and et al. (2013) stated that, “The present study may shed lights on the cross-cultural similarities and disparities with regards to the speech act of congratulations.” (p.72)

Politeness as different aspects of congratulation is the focus of attention in some research by Allami (2011) and Trujillo (2011). Politeness in Speech Acts Congratulating in Colombian Spanish is the title of research that had been done by Victoria Eugenia Vélez Trujillo (2011). Her study had a large sample in different educational level and considering their gender and age. The result of study showed that “the Colombians in this sample have positive politeness when giving congratulations and manifest it with such solidarity strategies as pride and approval, expressions of gratitude and support, and they also give the congratulation in an explicit manner.” (Trujillo, P. 3) Furthermore, the data analysis showed a 95% certainty in the differences found between men and women.

As well, Allami (2011) works on Congratulation and Positive Politeness Strategies in Iranian Context. Fifty males and females with the age range of 17 -75 with different socio-economic backgrounds took part in this study. They were asked to fill in a Discourse Completion Test consisting of nine situations dealing with happy news. As a result of this study, Allami (2011) found that five types of congratulation strategies, namely “Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)”, “Expression of happiness”, “Offer of good wishes”, “Request for information” and “Expression of validation” were the major types of strategies utilized by the people (P.161)
Considering the positive politeness strategies within the congratulation speech act, the analysis of the data revealed that the most highly utilized positive politeness strategies was “Giving gift to listener” which was used with the highest frequency in all situations. “Exaggeration” and “In-group identity marker” were also applied by the people in most of the situations. “Joking”, “White lies”, “Safe topic” and “Giving or asking for reason” were the least types of utilized politeness strategies applied by the people to realize the act of congratulation. Moreover, the greatest and the smallest number of used positive politeness strategies were seen in situations of “wedding” and “Grant” in which people made use of 8 and 2 types of politeness strategies respectively.

Elwood’s study seems that it was one of the important studies in congratulation. In this study, Elwood proposed taxonomy. Forty-five Americans students and 45 Japanese students filled in a discourse completion test consisting of three situations dealing with happy news. Then responses types were analyzed based on the following taxonomy (as cited in Elwood, 2004):

1. Illocutionary force indicating device (IFID)
2. Expression of happiness
   a. Expressions of personal happiness
   b. Statements assessing the situation positively
3. Request for information
   a. Specific question
   b. General request for information
4. Expression of validation
   a. Statements indicating the situation was warranted
   b. Praise
   c. Statement of prior certainty

As result of analyzing data, Elwood stated that, “while the speech act of congratulating exists in both Japan and America, the patterns that are used in response to the news of another person’s good fortune can vary greatly.” (P. 385) Americans were more likely to ask questions and Japanese appeared to be more likely to make an explicit comparison between themselves and the person they are congratulating, using a self-related comment.

2.3 Research Questions

The present research was an attempt to find answer to the following research questions:

RQ1: How do Persian speakers (men and women) differ in the frequency and content of semantic formulas in the situations, which require congratulations?

RQ2: Is there any difference between Iranian men and women in applying congratulation formulas in formal vs. informal situations?

3. Methodology

3.1 Participants

Fifty Persian speakers participated in this study. Twenty-six of participants were men and 24 were women. They were from 13 to 53 years old. They were from different areas of Iran like Isfahan, Khoramabad, Tehran, Dezful, and Ahwaz who lived in Ahwaz. They were from different level of education from primary school to PHD. Therefore, the participants were from a broad Iranian generation.

3.2 Instruments

Discourse Completion Test (DCT) was used in order to gather the required data (appendix A). The DCT was consisted of two parts. The first part consisted of three situations. The first one referred to a progression, the second was about marriage and the last one refers to progression at education. The second part of DCT consisted of five conversations. The first two conversations were about New Year, the third one was marriage and the remains were about progression.
In order to make this DCT, 45 conversations of Persian speakers in natural situations were recorded, and then based on different conversations’ topic and their frequencies; the questions of DCT were designed. In the first section, there is a low-high power’s relationship and closeness in the second situation. In the second part of DCT, power represented in situation two (high-low), three (equal), and four (equal), closeness in situation one and five.

3.3 Procedure

As it was mentioned, 45 conversations were gathered in different situations. Then an expert analyzed and confirmed it. Subsequently, the DCT forms were handed out to the participants. The teacher answered participants’ questions (if there was any difficulty). After that, two raters analyzed data.

4. Results

As DCT consisted of two parts, after gathering data, the first part was categorized based on a framework that was stemmed from Elwood’s framework. This framework is given below:

1. IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device)
2. Expression of Happiness
3. Request for Information
4. Exclamation
5. Complaint
6. Best Wishes

Then the second part that was in the multiple-choice format was analyzed. In this part participants should make decision if that conversation was formal or informal based on standard code in Persian language.

4.1 First Section

Before going through the analysis of each situation, each of taxonomic part is defined. The first one is illocutionary force indicating device. For these situations, the IFID was “Congratulations” or “Congratulate” in English or تبریک "mobarak, tabrik" (in Persian). This type of response used by at least 60% of the respondents of every group for each situation. Expression of happiness refers to expressions of personal happiness at hearing the good news. Request for information was used extensively by all groups in the situation in which the former friend has gotten married. This type includes questions like چه شکلیه؟ “che sheklieh?” as well as more general request for information such as “So tell me about it”. Best wishes referred to expressions like pray for addressee. For example به پای هم پیرشین "be paie ham pir shin" or امن شانه همیشه موفق "in sha’allah hamishe movafagh". Complaint responses was mostly happened in the second situation that participants complaint why they were not informed about marriage before.

First Situation (of first part of questionnaire)
1. Illocutionary force indicating device

Eighty-eight percent of Iranian men used the illocutionary force-indicating device “Congratulations” or “Congrats” in situation one. Moreover, sixty-six percent of women say “تبریک” in response to this situation.

2. Expression of Happiness

While 12.5 percent of women showed happiness of this situation, only 3.4 percent of men showed their happiness about others progression. All of their expressions were assessing the situation positively.

3. Request for Information

Requests for information were infrequent between two groups: 7.6% (only two responses) of men and 8.3% of women answered this position. Wholly, Between Iranian’s request for information 66% related to specific questions (three expressions) and 33% refers to general question (one expression).

4. Exclamation

In this situation, none of men wondered about this progression. On the other hand, 16.6% of women wondered of what happened.

5. Complaint

In this part, Women data were higher than men data, too. 25% of women expressed their complaints that why the progression did not happened for them. They stated utterances like تو مگه چیکار کرده بودی؟ (to mage chikar karde bodi?). On the opposite, only one man (3.5%) complained.

6. Best Wishes

Participants, both men and women, answered closed to each other. 34.6% of men and 33% of women use expressions like ان شالله درجات بالاتر (in sha’allah darajate bala tar).

Second Situation (of first part of questionnaire)
1. Illocutionary force indicating device

Sixty-five percent of Iranian men used expressions like congratulation or congratulate. Among women, 57.6% used utterances in IFID.

2. Expression of Happiness

In this part, 30.6% of men express their happiness of marriage news while only 16.6% of women showed their happiness of this news.

3. Request for Information

Fifteen percent of men ask questions about financial problem and job. On the other hand, 16.6% of women asked questions about money, house, and appearance.

4. Exclamation

Only three men (11%) showed their wonder of news, while 29% of women express their wonder in expressions like !واقعا (vaghea’n) or ! (e).

5. Complaint

Marriage complaint is happened only when in response to this news, s/he said چرا خبر نکردی؟ (chera khabar nakardi). 11% of men and 25% of women made expressions like this in response to marriage news.

6. Best Wishes

Fifty percent of men made utterances like آرزوی خوشبختی (arezooie khoshbakhti) and 45.8% of women made best wishes for the marriage news like به پای هم پیر شین (be paie ham pir shin).

Third Situation (of first part of questionnaire)

Like the other two situations, progression in education made expressions like تبریک (tabrik). In this situation, there is not any significant difference between men and women. 53.8% of men and 54% of women use utterances in IFID to response to situation.
2. Expression of Happiness

Forty-six percent of men uttered their happiness of progression. On the other hand, only four women (33%) showed their happiness of what happened.

3. Request for Information

Nineteen percent of men asked questions like asking questions about their lessons and source of study. 16% of women searched for more information about the study.

4. Exclamation

Eleven percent of men showed their wonder of this progression while none of women wonder or showed their exclamation.

5. Complaint

No Persian speaker complained about the progression.

6. Best Wishes

Among men 53.8% stated utterances like ان شالله همیشه موفق (in sha’allah hamishe movafagh). 20.8% of women wish the best in response to news.

4.2 Second Section of questionnaire

This section consisted of five conversations. Each conversation had four choices and participants had to decide if conversation happened in each of choices; woman–woman, woman–man, man–woman, and man–man. They were allowed to choose all choices. The in the second part of conversation, based on some regular code that happened in daily life, they should decide if the conversation was formal or informal.

4.2.1 Conversation 1 (of second part of questionnaire)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Woman</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Man</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Woman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Man</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As table 4.1 above shows, there was a significant difference between men and women in using congratulation formulas. Men prefer the choice that is between men. In other words, men preferred a man–man conversation. On the other hand, women did not make a clear difference between men–men and woman–woman conversation. Based on the regular code and Table 4.1, both men and women realized the distinction between formal and informal code in the conversation.
4.2.2 Conversation 2 (of second part of questionnaire)

Table 4.2 Results of Choices of Persian Speakers to Second Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Woman</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Man</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Man-Woman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Man</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 4.2 both men and women could not make a distinction between each choice. To answer this question, women mostly chose all of choices. On the other hand, men chose one of options. In any case, they did not make a clear cut among different options. About formal vs. informal, men and women had not the same opinion about it. While men believed that it was informal, women agree that the conversation was formal.

4.2.3 Conversation 3 (of second part of questionnaire)

Table 4.3 Results of Choices of Persian Speakers to Third Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Woman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Man</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Woman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Man</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data that were represented in Table 4.3 women group similar to the previous conversation were unable to realize the differences between alternatives. The other group, men, typically had the same opinion. They mostly chose the second choice, which acknowledged the second conversation was between a woman with a man. According to Persian speakers, men and women, is formal. In other words, both groups could realize the routine codes of speech in the conversation.
4.2.4 Conversation 4 (of second part of questionnaire)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Woman</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woman-Man</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Woman</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Man</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depend on Table 4.4 while men chose the fourth option, women accepted that the conversation happened between two persons from the same generation. However, women were unable to make a clear cut between men and women conversations. Regarding the formality or informality of conversation, both groups agree that the fourth conversation was informal.

4.2.5 Conversation 5 (of second part of questionnaire)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Woman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman-Man</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Woman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-Man</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5 represents the results of the fifth conversation. Both men and women believed that the conversation occurred between two men. Therefore, in this situation Persian speakers could find the regular speech codes in the conversation. In relation to formality vs. informality, most of women agree the last conversation was formal. Regards to men, also men mostly chose the formal one; the number of men who believed informal was not few. Therefore, men’s group could not make a clear cut between formal or informal code in this conversation.
5. Discussion

There were some differences between groups. Regarding to the first section of DCT, women expressed their emotional feeling more than men. They showed their happiness, exclamation, and wishes more than men. Although men in some situation like progression in education showed their exclamation more than women, women’s group result were higher. According to the data, both groups used IFID more than other parts of framework. Sixty percent of Persian speakers used IFID expressions when became conscious about news.

When a person made a progression in his/her job, both men and women used IFID, then they hopped best wishes happened to him/her. In this situation, few Persian speakers asked questions about this progression or express their happiness of what happened. Mostly, women expressed their complaint and some of them became angry of other progression. Maybe because of this, women expressed exclamation and complaint to this progression more than men did.

Marriage is one of the most popular topics in expressing congratulation. In such a situation, both groups expressed their response to such news by using IFID, and then said best wishes happened to him/her. In this situation, the difference between men and women was clear in exclamation. Women showed their exclamation and complaint more than men did. Their complaint was only about invitation (women expected to became invited to marriage ceremony). On the other hand, men expressed their happiness more than the other group. Both groups asked for more information about her husband or his wife at same level. Moreover, there was not any difference between groups according to kind of questions.

Educational progression was the topic that men were more active. In this condition, men used IFID and then best wishes. They presented their exclamation in a happy manner then ask questions about this progression. In this situation, few number of women responded. None of Persian speaker complained about this progression.

In the second section, participants should pay attention to regular codes in daily speech and decided if codes referred to woman, men, or both. In the first conversation, the first person spoke formally while the second one responded informally. Mostly men chose the last option (M-M) while women chose both the first and last options (W-W, M-M). In this conversation, women similar to men found that the conversation happened between two people from the same gender but they were unable to realize the difference between two genders. In deciding if the conversation was formal or informal, both men and women chose the informal option.

The second conversation happened at New Year and two people congratulated to each other in respect manner. Both men and women could not find a clear distinction between different options; therefore, they chose all options. Women voted the third option (M-W) closed to last option (M-M) with only one more vote. About the formality or informality, men and women had different opinion. Whereas women chose the formal option, men believed it was informal.

Third conversation was about marriage. In this conversation, men chose the second option that showed it was between woman and man. However, women mostly believed that the first speaker could be a man or a woman, no difference. Therefore, women chose the second and third options (W-M, M-W) more than other options. Moreover, mostly both groups (men and women) chose the formal option.

Fourth conversation represented the speech of people about progression in education. To decide about this conversation, most of men chose the last option that showed it was between two men while women chose last and first option (M-M, W-W). Both groups believed that this conversation happened between two people from the same gender but women could not make a distinction between men and women in congratulating progression. In this speech, Persian speakers had the same opinion “the conversation was informal”.

Last conversation was about progression in job. Both groups agreed that the conversation was between two men. In addition, Persian speakers truly realized that the conversation took place in formal manner.

Regarding the first null hypothesis and analysis of data, it was found that Persian speakers mostly used IFID and expressed utterances with best wishes. Because of their religious believes, Iranian used religious sentences like in God’s will or God helps you. In both situations (IFID and best wishes), there is not any difference between men and women. The only obvious difference was that women expressed their feelings (both exclamation and complaint) more than men did.

In the second section, men typically chose one option and that option was M-M or an option that contained man speakers. On the other hand, women chose more than one option. They did not make a clear distinction between men and women and believed that there is not any difference between men and women in expressing congratulation.

Regarding the second null hypothesis except the second conversation both groups, men and women, similarly could found routine codes of formal and informal in conversations. For example, in Persian language, there is a difference between speaking with addressers (formal and informal or one person or a group). To speak with formal and a group, Persian speakers use shoma (you) and to informal or one-person they use to (you). Participants too, could found this codes truly and decide about formality vs. informality.

The results of this study were in the line with Trujillo (2011) results that stated, “the differences between younger and older people or between young women and young men are not statistically significant and only show tendencies” (p. 1). Moreover, Allami and Nekouzadeh (2011) found among Iranian people “the mostly used types of congratulation strategies were “Illocutionary Force Indicating Devise (IFID)”, “Offer of good wishes” and “Expression of happiness”. (p. 1607)

6. Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate formula of congratulation between Iranian men and women. In other word, while speech act of congratulation exists in Iranian culture, like other cultures, there is slight difference between Iranian men and women in expressing congratulation. Three patterns were found to be the most basic types of congratulation among Persian speakers: IFID (illocutionary force indicating device), expression of happiness, and best wishes.

As the focus of this study was the difference between Iranian men and women, the data were analyzed based on participants’ gender. The first part of DCT revealed that there is not any significant difference between men and women in response to congratulation. In addition, both groups use the same kind of utterances. The only difference was that women expressed their feeling by stating exclamation and or complaint more than men state.

Considering the second part of DCT, while most of women did not found any differences between men and women in expressing congratulation response, men prefer men-men conversation and they chose options that contained man speaker. In this part of DCT, men preferred choosing one option while women chose more than one option. Totally, there is not any difference between men and women in applying congratulation response. The last point of this research referred to formal vs. informal conversation among Persian speakers. In the line with what was said before, there is not any difference between regular codes between Iranian men and women.

References


Author Bio
Farid Ghaemi is an assistant professor of applied linguistics at Islamic Azad University, Karaj branch. He has been teaching English for more than fifteen years. His areas of interest are language teaching and testing.
پاسخگویی گرامی تحقیق حاضر به بررسی نحوه بیان تبریک می‌پردازد. از شما تقاضا می‌کنیم متن‌ها و توانا جهت تحقیق و بررسی نتایج به کار می‌رود.

اطلاعات عمومی
سطح تحصیلات:
جنس: مرد زن
سن:   
شما در مکانی به مدت سه سال کار می‌کنید که متوجه می‌شود که یکی از همکاران شما تریفیگ کرده است.

1. شما در مکانی به مدت سه سال کار می‌کنید که متوجه می‌شود که یکی از همکاران شما تریفیگ کرده است.

2. در مسیری در حال عبور هستید که کسی شما را می‌زند و شما متوجه می‌شود که یکی از دوستان مدرسه ای شما بوده است.

3. رتبه علمی یکی از اساتید شما بالاتر رفته است.

در این قسمت از سوالات، پنج گفتگو اورده شده است. شما در این قسمت با استناد به دست‌نیز که این گفتگوها میان چه کسانی اتفاق افتاده است و این ارتباط رسمی بوده یا خیر. (با توجه به نظر شما می‌تواند این پاسخ‌ها در یک یا هر چهار گروه شود)

1-آ: سال نو مبارک
ب: سال نو تو هم مبارک

آ: ان شالله سال خوب و با موفقیتی داشته باشی
ب: تو هم همینطور

1-آ: زن
ب: زن

آ: زن
ب: مرد
2. آ. عیدتون مبارک ب- عید نو مبارک
ب- آ. آن شالله سال خوبی داشته باشید
ب- انشا مارم همینطور

3. آ. مبارک باشه ان شالله به پای هم پر شین
ب- ممنون لطف کردن تشريف اوردین، این شالله تو شاده هاتون جبران كنین

4. آ. خیلی مبارک باشه، ان شالله درجات و مدارک بالاتر
ب- ممنون
آ. حالا با رسیدن به این موفقیت وضعیت کاریت تغییری هم می کنند؟
ب- آره امیدوارم

5. آ. تبریک عرض می کنم
ب- تشکر
آ. امیدوارم در این سمت جدید مثل همیشه متمر تبریک باشید.
ب- خیلی ممنون، ان شالله با کمک شما دوستان