

## **Basic Features of Contemporary English Media Interview**

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The Language genre of interview has been studied in Linguo-stylistics in the context of linguistic analysis of general trends of development of the mass media style and as a special manifestation of its genre forms (G. Solhanyk, V. Kostomarov, V. Vakurov, M. Kohtyev, M. Kozhina, L. Shevchenko, S. Ermolenko, S. Chemerkin, M. Tortoiseshell, S. Beryesnyev, S. Potapenko, K. Serazhym).

An interview itself is based on the universal dialogic model of linguistic communication, which allows us to talk about the universalization of the interview as an effective language practice and genre form in conditions of the development of information society and its functioning not only in mass media style but in other areas of social communication (science, culture, jurisprudence).

Interviews in the contemporary English-language media (journalistic interviews) belong to the discourse, based on direct interaction of its participants (face-to-face discourse type). This discourse has repeatedly attracted the attention of researchers: the object of linguistic research conversations were informal (casual) talks (D. Tannen), a dialogue between a physician and a patient (E. G. Mishler), a sociological interview (views-eliciting research interview) (M. Rapley, Ch. Antaki), a political interview (V. Uschyna), an interview in court to obtain a protective order (protective order interview) (Sh. L. Trinch, S. Berk-Seligson), an interview in information newscasts (A. L. Roth, D. Greatbatch, J. Heritage, S. Clayman), talk shows (C. Ilie, H. Gruber, P. Scannell, I. Hutchby), radio interviews (N. A. Arkhipov), TV interviews (I. M. Prozhohina, M. Macaulay), printed versions of TV interviews (D. C. O'Connell, S. Kowal). Interest in this type of discourse is connected with the language consideration in its relationship to various spheres of social, material and spiritual life.

The interview method is a planned survey of a respondent by the interviewer to obtain information required to be taped or filmed (I. Kuznetsov, V. Pelt, A. A. Tertychnyi). The popularity of interviews as a genre of texts had led to

numerous classifications of interviews according to the temper of respondent and interviewer (M. K. Barmankulov); the criterion of formality (K. Eli); the degree of standardization (T. Shumilina), etc.; interview that correlates with the classification of genres of media texts accordingly to an informative, analytical or artistic enlightenment of events (M. P. Podolyan). The general feature of an interview is its indirect (delayed) and overwhelming nature of the speech informality.

Classification of interviews according to the information transmitting channel leads to separation of audio (oral communication channel) and visual (written communication channel) presentation of interviews. The first one includes radio, television and telephone interviews, and the latter - printed interviews in the Internet and in printed press.

Two kinds of context are peculiar to interviews. The speech context of interviews is combined with their communicative situation, its components, subject and events foundation of the text. In the interviews the subject-event aspect of the situation (C. A. Dolinin) is preferably combined with the general social, political, historical and cultural situation. The context points to denotatum of the interview subject, time and place of incident, language stylistic content (C. Baylon, C. Mine).

### **References**

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