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## **PARTIAL QUERY PROVOCATIVE TACTIC IN TV INTERVIEW**

### **Провокативная тактика частичного запроса в телеинтервью**

In modern television, the genre of interview is gaining popularity. One of the most commonly used provocative tactics has become a partial query tactic. It implies a transition from small questions to a discussion of a whole topic through linguistic frames and associations. The aim of the present work is to analyze the language means of partial query provocative tactic in the interview genre, as well as the reaction of the interlocutor after using the tactic.

First, the interview of the Belarusian anchor Marat Markov with the Belarusian politician Natalia Kochanova has been analyzed:

**M. Markov to N. Kochanova:** *It's the month of November already, and usually my colleagues at the state machinery always wait for December with a certain trepidation, because December becomes the month of personnel changes. Maybe you will reveal the secret and at least tell us in which areas a fresh look will be needed?*

M. Markov is interested in more detailed information about personnel changes (like names and numbers), so a provocative tactic is required to gain that information without the interlocutor noticing it. The journalist goes on with the question using the collocation *fresh look*, avoiding the word *personnel*, and even makes a polite suggestion to *reveal the secret*. Moreover, M. Markov does not immediately proceed with the conversation, but

gives a certain context and a personal opinion first. This causes a depletion of the formality which creates a more cordial atmosphere for the future communication. The use of the pleonasm *the month of November* and an inclusive pronoun *us* emphasizes this aspect. In order not to distance himself from the situation, the interviewer expresses personal interest in the topic by using the possessive pronoun *my* in relation to the colleagues. Despite the efforts of the pollster, the politician identified the provocation and gave a rather restrained response.

A partial query provocative tactic can also be applied to a more mundane conversation. A Russian journalist Yulia Menshova interviewed the actress Valentina Titova, and the family relations of the interviewee became the main subject of discussion:

**Y. Menshova to V. Titova:** *Why "iron lady"? You had to grit your teeth without really showing what you really are: scared, insecure?*

**V. Titova to Y. Menshova:** *No, why "grit your teeth"? No. First of all, I have always been on equal terms with my husband...*

The topic of the conversation could potentially cause a conflict, since it touches on rather complex and challenging issues in the actress's private life, whom husbands often called an *"iron lady"*. To implement this speech tactic, the interviewer chooses a partial interrogative sentence, which assumes absence of some in-depth details. It also involves obtaining information about the aspects already mentioned in the sentence. Other linguistic means indicate provocation as well: for example, the colloquial idiom *grit your teeth* adds emotional coloring. Also, epithets with negative evaluation such as *scared* and *insecure* are to cause a reaction from the interlocutor. This could provoke them to deny or confirm the fact and give out more information on the topic of interest. It can be concluded that the provocative tactic was used successfully, since the actress V. Titova gave a fairly detailed answer and told the interviewer the necessary information.

Thus, the analysis of the given partial query provocative tactic leads us to the following conclusions. A partial query can be used both in a colloquial speech and in a political discussion. Moreover, the present speech tactic is of an argumentative nature, therefore it requires the host to be considerate and to be able to choose the right language means, otherwise the interviewee could refuse to give out the information.