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Interviews; 4.3.1 The weightiness of interview questions; 4.3.2 13 ways of threatening the interviewee's face; 4.3.2.1 "Commit yourself to do something"; 4.3.2.2 "State your opinion"; 4.3.2.3 "Confirm your opinion (presupposing that it is demeaning)"; 4.3.2.4 "Accept discrepancy between your opinion and your actions"; 4.3.2.5 "Accept discrepancy between your opinion and reality"; 4.3.2.6 "Accept that the reason for doing the action is demeaning"; 4.3.2.7 "State that the action is demeaning"; 4.3.2.8 "Confirm the action"; 4.3.2.9 "Take responsibility for the action"; 4.3.2.10 "Justify the action"; 4.3.2.11 "Take action against something"; 4.3.2.12 "State that other's face is demeaning"; 4.3.2.13 "State that your face is demeaning"; 4.3.3 Relative importance of the FT As; 5. THE FORCE OF QUESTIONS; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Syntactic Means of Force Reduction; 5.2.1 Prefaced questions; 5.2.1.1 Preface relating to the interviewee's opinion; 5.2.1.2 Preface relating to what the interviewee has said; 5.2.1.3 Preface relating to the speech act required of the interviewee; 5.2.1.4 Preface relating to the speech act performed by the interviewer; 5.2.1.5 Preface relating to the truth conditional status of the proposition; 5.2.2 Non-prefaced questions; 5.2.2.1 Interrogatives; 5.2.2.2 Declaratives; 5.2.2.3 Imperative and moodless questions; 5.2.2.4 Summary; 5.3 Discourse Particles; 5.3.1 "Well", "now" and "well now"; 5.3.2 "But"; 5.3.3 "And" and "so"; 5.4 Cohesion between Questions and Preceding Answers; 5.4.1 "Topical Shift"; 5.4.2 "Topic Extension"; 5.4.3 "Reformulation"; 5.4.4 "Challenge"; 5.4.5 Summary; 5.5 Pragmatic Means of Weight Reduction; 5.5.1 Quotation of critics

Sommario/riassunto

Jucker endeavors to test pragmatic concepts (such as Grice's principles of conversational inference) by applying them to concrete data. This application leads to suggestions for various modifications in the available pragmatic methodology. While pursuing this theoretical goal, he makes a significant contribution to descriptive pragmatics by offering a detailed picture of linguistically relevant aspects of news interviews, which show communicative behavior in 'laboratory conditions' where as many influencing factors as possible are kept stable while the influence of one specific factor at a time
