

The role of interview in foreign language teaching

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The interview can be considered one of the most widely used informational genres, it is also one of the methods of collecting information in the fields of psychology, journalism and sociology. The journalist conducts a survey and collects the information he needs.

Information can be collected using various methods, for example, telephone, online or live surveys. Responses can be recorded in various ways, according to the needs and standards inherent in the interview.

Some linguists single out interviews as a genre of journalism [1], others – as a type of conversation [3]. Contrary to the fact that in translation from the English language, an interview is a meeting and a conversation [2], nowadays it has acquired a much wider range of use. First of all, it is connected with journalism, which, without a doubt, occupies important links in society.

The most important task of an interviewer is to influence public opinion. In addition, it is usually the opinion of a certain personality that is weighty for the audience. In general, in most cases, during the discussion, a general topic is discussed, focusing on relevant and interesting aspects. There is no point in simple and monotonous interviews, because the reader or listener will always demand novelty [4].

So, an interview is a conversation, the main task of which is to collect information during a survey, in the presence of a correspondent and a respondent. Among a number of communicative and linguistic features that influence the language design of the interview text, the leading ones are brevity, clarity of statements, specific area of conversation, volume of statements, socio-cultural level

of the speaker, level of speech preparation and interview genre. In general, scientists have singled out the following functions of the interview genre [5].

Informative: because interviews are considered a genre of journalism, and journalism is based on informativeness. Each interview contains a certain amount of information about the person being interviewed.

2. Cognitive: readers or listeners are always interested in learning certain facts from the lives of famous personalities or, for example, other people's opinions on certain issues.

3. Educative: Interviews always educate readers or listeners, as they learn from other people's mistakes or model someone's behavior in certain situations. Therefore, such processes as: perception, analysis and inference take place.

For a more detailed study of the interview, it is definitely better to have it in writing, since all the questions and answers are recorded, which, if necessary, can be re-read and reflected on more than once. From this we can conclude that, for clarity, the leading types of interviews are those published in newspapers, magazines or on web pages.

Considering the format of the interview, we note that usually the order of the questions to be asked is arbitrary. All the information received from the interviewed person can be presented, obviously, in an abbreviated form. With all that, during the research it should be taken into account that the interview texts presented in newspapers and magazines can very often be false or half-truths.

The main features of the interview are the following.

1. Informativeness. This means that the interview should contain novelty, and therefore something informative, to be interesting to readers and listeners.

2. Integrity and connectivity. A good interview is one that has structural and semantic integrity and coherence.

3. Completeness. The interview has a logical conclusion, otherwise the idea of the interview will be unclear.

4. Linearity. The interview should have a common theme and goal of communication, which will be linearly discussed throughout the conversation.

Therefore, the interview has all the features of a text, which gives grounds for analyzing the interview as a certain type of text. Interviews are, on the one hand, a way of conveying information, and, on the other hand, a way of manipulating people.

In addition, the interview uses language techniques characteristic of the journalistic style, such as: slogans, precise names, as well as ambiguous, social and figurative vocabulary.

The main advantage of an interview is that in case of misunderstanding, you can ask a question or ask an additional question, it is possible to observe the behavior of the interviewee and, accordingly, his reaction, to adjust the direction of the questions. So, a good interviewer will get the right information by considering all the above aspects.

Also, interviews can be classified according to many criteria, the most important of which are the following [3]:

- 1) implementation functions;
- 2) destination;
- 3) type of interviewed subjects;
- 4) level of formality;
- 5) survey organization technique.

When considering interview classifications, the following main types are distinguished [3]:

- personal interview;
- telephone interview;
- an advanced interview.

Most often, a personal interview is used. Firstly, it is quite valuable to establish a correct and correct psychological relationship with the interviewed person, while taking into account the place, time and other circumstances. They make it possible to

receive specific information, which no one would share during the questionnaire and is unlikely to describe in written format.

Secondly, a variety of posters, product samples, and pictures can be used during an in-person interview if, for example, it is an interview related to certain products.

Thirdly, a personal interview provides an opportunity to ask additional questions. This type of interview is characterized by the recording of answers, so the respondent's answers are recorded in a notebook or on a recorder.

It will be appropriate to pay attention to the telephone interview, that is, the conversation that takes place between the interviewer and the interviewee over the phone. This type of interview also has certain specifics. In the product interview process, it is quite a convenient option, since the interview can take place anywhere.

Evaluating the third type of interview, it should be noted that it belongs to the group of qualitative methods and is used when people do not have the desire or opportunity to answer too personal questions, because, let's say, they think that their true answer will not coincide with social-ethical norms that are accepted in society.

In the process of such communication, the interviewer must, to some extent, be a psychologist in order to clearly think through the conversation and the options for its development when answering some too personal questions. The respondent must have deep associations, which are usually hidden.

In order to achieve a better result of the survey, a useful advice will be to consult with a specialist. An equally important task of the interviewer is to create trust in the interviewed person, then it is easier for him\her to establish contact.

One of the variants of an advanced interview is a narrative one, which is a free story about the narrator's life with almost no intervention from the interviewer. The interviewer assumes the role of a psychologist who listens, expresses understanding and supports the main topic of communication.

A non-standardized or free interview involves neither a pre-prepared clear list of questions from which one cannot deviate, nor a strict adherence to the planned

topic. Here it is to be expected, firstly, that an approximate topic is determined in advance, although it may change drastically at the end, secondly, it usually lasts several hours. Under such conditions, the interview becomes less formal and, therefore, easier to perceive.

Therefore, it is advisable to interpret the interview as a conversation, the main task of which is to collect information during the survey, with the participation of the correspondent and the respondent. At the same time, answers during the interview may be recorded and published, depending on the interview regulations. The main functions of which are: informativeness, awareness and education.

Literature:

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The role of borrowed words in foreign language teaching

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Creating the meaning and initial use of the words for each language included in the dictionary, learning the history of the origin and development of words is one of the urgent issues of linguistics. In the process of learning and researching any language, the application or use of the lexical system is very important. In general, the vocabulary is enriched by the influence of socio-linguistic factors. Political and