

**ASSESSING RESILIENT RESPONDENT
(BASED ON THE ENGLISH PRE-ELECTION INTERVIEWS)**

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The term "interview" – the counterpart of every pre-election campaign, has been recently presented as the intersection of the Internet and media linguistics and the variety of genre (Dyakiv, 2020), which includes not only TV-, but also special Web service interviews that could be downloaded in browser. Social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic shows special status and privilege of such interviews (Clayman & Heritage, 2002). Terminological field of the notion "resilience" is often overlapped with numerous related psychological concepts: invulnerability (Lasley & Hill, 2012), self-efficacy (Lopes-Garrido, 2020), hardiness (Zhang, 2011), resistance (Cautilli, Riley-Tillman, Axelrod & Hineline, 2005). The conception of resilient politician presupposes phonetic expressions (confident accent, pauses in speech), lexical confidence (appropriate grammar, sense of language), stylistic reflections (possibility to use rhetorical questions, counter-questions or repetitions in order to avoid conflicts) in the hidden problematic situations during the pre-election interview. It could be provocative questions of interviewer or critical remarks, some cognitive differences between the respondent and journalist (age and gender). Non-verbal means (Poyatos, 2002) of resilience involve gestures, mimic, laughter (in accordance with calm and in control norms of the official communication) in order to show the vision, tenacity and collaboration of the politician. A remarkable individual – Winston Churchill, inspired people to keep fighting through the darkest of circumstances accepting responsibility when other leaders turned it down: *If you are going through hell, keep going; You have enemies? Good. It means you've stood up for something, sometime in your life; The price of greatness is responsibility* (Churchill, 2005). The modern pre-election debates increasingly acquire the context of "chaotic exchange of insults and accusations" with belligerent tone of the opponents. Experienced resilient respondent within a limited time intercepts the opponent's initiative and gains the audience likeability. *"Character is on the ballot"* – Joe Biden told voters again and again, as he promised to be a leader and the right man for the moment of a "battle for the soul of the nation" (The Guardian, 2020). The direct and hidden strategies of the interviewer (provocation, disclosing facts, providing critical information, giving a misleading or false account or impression) can be neutralized by resilient behavior and speech of the respondent with confident image and tactics of solving problematic situations.

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Jede Kultur ist textgebunden. Dabei werden jedoch nicht nur schriftliche bzw. verschriftlichte Texte gemeint, sondern auch mündliche Überlieferungen, Lieder, Volksmärchen, Redensarten und vieles mehr. Das heißt, jede Kultur basiert auf Texten, die die Weltanschauung der Menschen widerspiegeln, die sich dieser Kultur zugehörig fühlen. Immer öfter kommt es heutzutage jedoch so, dass sich ein Mensch aus verschiedenen Gründen mehreren Kulturen zugehörig fühlt. So einen Fall stellt auch Katja Petrowskaja dar, die Autorin des 2014 in Deutschland erschienenen Romans "Vielleicht Esther", wo sie sich mit solchen Themen auseinandersetzt wie Familiengeschichte, Erinnerungen, kollektives Gedächtnis und Kultur. Im genannten Roman versucht Katja Petrowskaja, ihre eigenen Erinnerungen zu ordnen und die Frage zu beantworten, wer sie ist. Dabei fühlt sie sich vier verschiedenen Kulturen zugehörig: der deutschen, der (post)sowjetischen, der ukrainischen und der jüdischen, denn sie wurde 1970 in Kyjiw in einer jüdischen Familie geboren, wuchs somit als Jüdin in der sowjetischen Ukraine auf und zog später nach Deutschland, wo sie bis