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In effect then, studies of the sequentially specific deployment of as practices in particular sequential starting point, are always starting point, are a Analysts often fare best by moving back and forth between the analysis of for Analysts often fare desired and the analysis of function. It is only after we have compiled a large body research on the situated deployment of resources within various sequential contents that we can expect to be able to come up with generalizations across sequents that we can expect to be the detailed study of participants' situated use of linguistic contexts. For this, the detailed study of participants' situated use of linguistic contexts. resources and the warranting of analytic categories as participants' categories (see below) is indispensable.

Interactional Linguistics pursues three objectives: (i) it aims at a functional description of linguistic structures as interactional resources mobilized in practices designed for the accomplishment of recurrent tasks in social interaction; (ii) it aims at crosslinguistic analysis and comparison of these practices in order to determine both how interactional exigencies shape language structure and use in social interaction, and how language and language type impinge on the details of the organization of social interaction; (iii) it aims at drawing general linguistic conclusions for a theory of language in social interaction which explains how language is organized and practical in social interaction. The goal of Interactional Linguistics is a realistic reconstruction of the linguistic structures and practices that participants themselves deploy and orient to in the conduct of social interaction.

It could be argued that a separate field of inquiry called Interactional Linguistre is not necessary, because its purview lies within CA. However, at least two sessiarguments speak in favor of actively continuing to develop and articulate to approach advocated here.

i. Conceptions of language and linguistics

Most non-interactional approaches to linguistics share what Linell (2005) the "written language bias"; examples, if used at all, are typically constructed one Non-interactional conceptions of language and linguistics conceive of language linguistic system (performance) of knowledge concerning an abstraction (performance) (1981 1995) interesting (competence). However, since the seminal work by C. Goods (1981, 1995), interactionally oriented linguists have shown that linguistic unsuch as sentences of a sentences such as sentences, clauses, phrases, etc., when used in interaction, are simple

accomplishmen sensitive fashio must be treated exigencies and collaboratively In consequence, 1988, 1998), bei language as used application of an show, there are n

In order to de examined in its n fundamentally co linguistic resource tasks in the mana sequential interact practice (see also I of language as use improved basis for guage awareness, lysis and synthesi counseling and train

ii. Relationship to

Although they o and Interactional interdisciplinary o Linguistics in ling order; on occasion: phenomena that are social interaction (s to the details of ling tional perspective a morphological, synt Interactional Linguis structures in social in way we think about pedagogy. The intera approaches in sub-a (Deppermann, esp. 2

accomplishments, actively produced and reproduced in real time, in a contextsensitive fashion. They are both context-dependent and context-constitutive, and
must be treated as fundamentally flexible entities that are adopted to the local
exigencies and contingencies of interaction. Linguistic units can be constructed
collaboratively and are therefore distributed across speakers (Lerner 1991),
in consequence, these units must be conceived of as emergent in use (Hopper
1988, 1998), being interactively achieved in talk. This is only one example of how
language as used in interaction cannot be adequately conceptualized as the simple
application of an abstract and context-free system. As the following chapters will
show, there are many others.

In order to describe language as used in interaction, it needs to be carefully examined in its natural habitat, in a radically empirical fashion and on the basis of underscribin resources and practices are adapted to and designed for carrying out routine tasks in the management of interaction. The context of language ass, especially its sequential interactional context, must be an integral part of language ass, especially its sequence (see also Duranti and Goodwin 1992). An interactional languastic description of language as used in social interaction will lead to a more realistic and therefore improved basis for, among others, grammurs of spoken language; courses on language awareness, language teaching, and intercultural communication; speech analysis and synthesis programs in computerized interactive dialog systems; and counseling and training programs in theoric and communication skills.

. Relationship to CA

order; on occasion it is also concerned with a and Interactional Linguistics have partly different goals and objectives: both are person Linguistics in linguistics. CA is primarily interested in sequential and social to the details of linguistic structure. By contrast, linguists working in an interacinterdisciplinary endeavors but CA is gro (Deppermann, esp. 2007, 2011a; Norsh and Linell 2007), "interactional stylistics" precipational Linguistics is primitally interested in the use of language and linguistic morphological, syntactic, and semantic details of sequences of social interaction. social interaction (see Schegloff 1987u). Often this ensues without close intention phenomena that are reproduced through everyday and meditional practices in un sagatoridate predugogy. The interactional perspective has already led to the development of new structures in social interaction. In the long run, it wasts to contribute to changing the answering unque agendum mode yend an Ken Although they overlup in many respects and build on each other's results, CA beacheenes are concerned with reconstructing the phonene-phonological sammes attended in the mean form sammes sammes. sherifum pur sansmäum pandde v voluning the "macro"-saciological mutual in sociology, interactional

In effect men, success of the sequentially specific deployment of linand the analysis of the situated deployment of resources within various sequential contexts and the analysis of function. It is only after we have compiled a large body of Analysts often fare best by moving back and forth between the analysis of form guistic resources conceived of as practices in particular sequential contexts. contexts. For this, the detailed study of participants' situated use of linguistic that we can expect to be able to come up with generalizations across sequential resources and the warranting of analytic categories as participants' categories (see below) is indispensable. ln effect then, studies of language in social interaction, no matter what the

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Conceptions of language and linguistics

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Premises and Goals of Interactional Linguistic Research

application of an abstract and context-free system. As the following chapters will show, there are many others. sensitive fashion. They are both context-dependent and context-constitutive, and exigencies and contingencies of interaction. Linguistic units can be constructed must be treated as fundamentally flexible entities that are adapted to the local accomplishments, actively produced and reproduced in real time, in a contextlanguage as used in interaction cannot be adequately conceptualized as the simple 1988, 1998), being interactively achieved in talk. This is only one example of how In consequence, these units must be conceived of as emergent in use (Hopper collaboratively and are therefore distributed across speakers (Lemer

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Relationship to CA

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investigations starting from linguistic resources choose to restrict the object of study to some sequences about the resource beyond the particular context studied, make generalizations about the resource in social interaction no investigations starting from the drawback, however, is again that we cannot study to some sequential context. The drawback, however, is again that we cannot and the analysis of function. It is only after we have compiled a large body of guistic resources conceived of as practices in particular sequential contexts. In effect men, successful for the sequentially specific deployment of lincontexts. For this, the detailed study of participants' situated use of linguistic that we can expect to be able to come up with generalizations across sequential and the analysis of the situated deployment of resources within various sequential contexts Analysts often fare best by moving back and forth between the analysis of form resources and the warranting of analytic categories as participants' ake generalizations around the sequentially specific deployments the categories

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3. Premises and Goals of Interactional Linguistic Research

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Relationship to CA

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Premises and Goals of Interactional Linguistic Research

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