

Question # 2 of 10 (start time: 10:54:01 AM, 03 February 2023)

Total

These types of signals (uh – uh, yeah, mmm) provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received; known as _____.

Select the correct option

☐	middle-channels
☐	forward-channels
☐	initial-channels
☒	back-channel

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Quiz



Uh

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Semantics and Pragmatics (ENG508)

beginning of the overlapping talk. Typically, the first overlap occurs as both speakers attempt to initiate the talk.

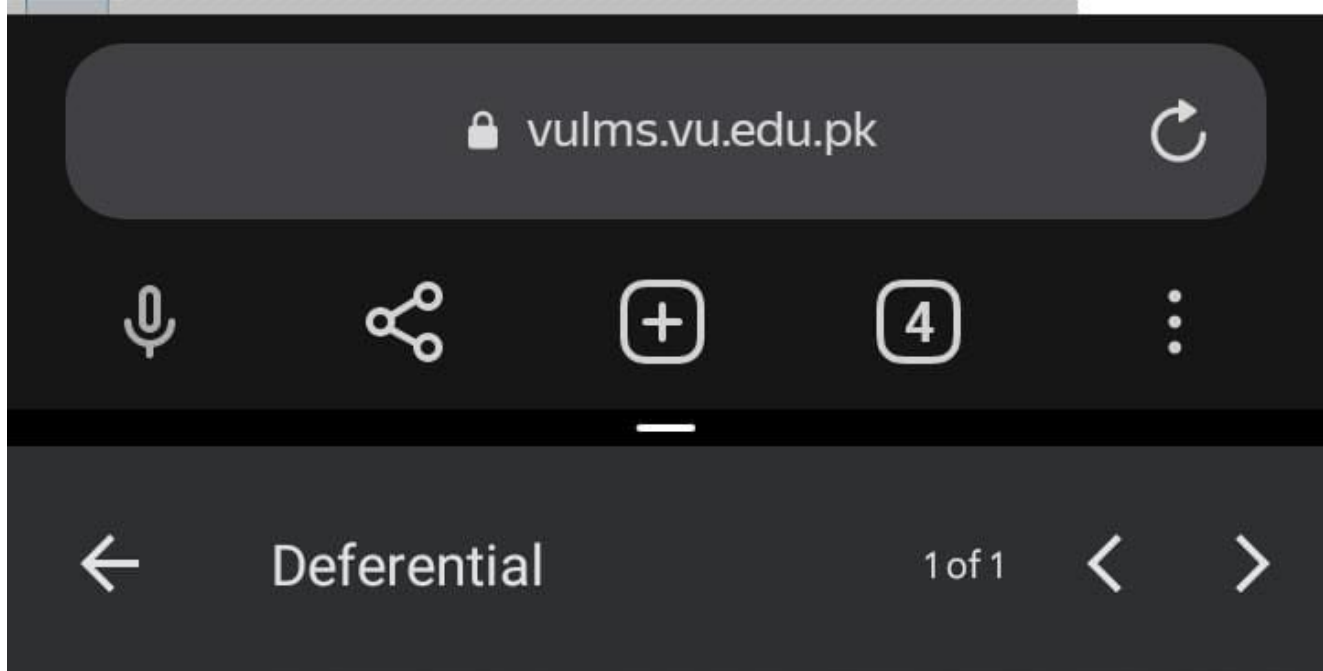
In accordance with the local management system, one speaker will stop to allow the other to have the floor. **Backchannels** are head nods, smiles and other facial expressions and gestures that indicate that the hearer is listening. These types of signals (uh – uh, yeah, mmm) provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received; known as backchannel signals or simply backchannels.

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 10:54:46 AM, 03 February 2023)

Off-record approach in politeness theory is more deferential and places the _____ on the speaker.

Select the correct option

☒	burden
☐	tranquility
☐	burden
☐	serenity



Face and politeness vary from society to society and culture to culture (e.g. the space and independence; parents' interference in the domestic affairs of adult children places).

Topic – 152 Say Something: Off and On Record

Off record is when you decide to say something, you simply produce statement I forgot my pen. [b] Hmm, I wonder where I put my pen. These type of statements addressed to the other and the other can act as if the statements have not even been heard. Indirect statements are technically described as being off-record. They might be referred to as indirect statements. Indirect statement involves the speaker requesting something without directly asking the listener. The approach is more **deferential** and places the burden on the speaker. For example, comment on something that needs to be done rather than asking the listener to do it directly.

Conversational analysis examines _____ levels of meaning within a text.

Select the correct option

☐	wiles
☐	same
☒	different
☐	guile

🔒 vulms.vu.edu.pk



Examines

1 of 2...



CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS

Topic – 160 What Is Conversational Analysis?

Conversational analysis looks at ordinary everyday spoken discourse and how people manage their interactions. It is the study of social interaction embracing verbal conduct in everyday life. It is a rigorous investigation of features of a conversation, how it is generated and constructed, how it operates, what its distinguishing features are, and how participants construct their own meanings in the conversational situation. Conversations are multi-leveled. It **examines** different levels of meaning within a text. It also looks at the evolution and forms of the conversation.

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 10:56:23 AM, 03 February 2023)

Politeness is not the same as _____, which is a polite form expressing distance from and respect for people of a higher status.

Select the correct option

☐	inference
☐	preference
☒	deference
☐	coherence

Click to Save Answer

Quiz



As defere

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POLITENESS AND CONTEXT

Topic – 155 Form and Function

Politeness is a pragmatic phenomenon; it lies not in the form and the way they function and the intended social meaning. Let's consider following examples: 'I'd appreciate it if you'd be as kind as to shut up' (Brown, 1989). If the speaker uses more polite forms than the context requires, hearer might infer an intention other than that of redressing a face-threatening act (FTA).

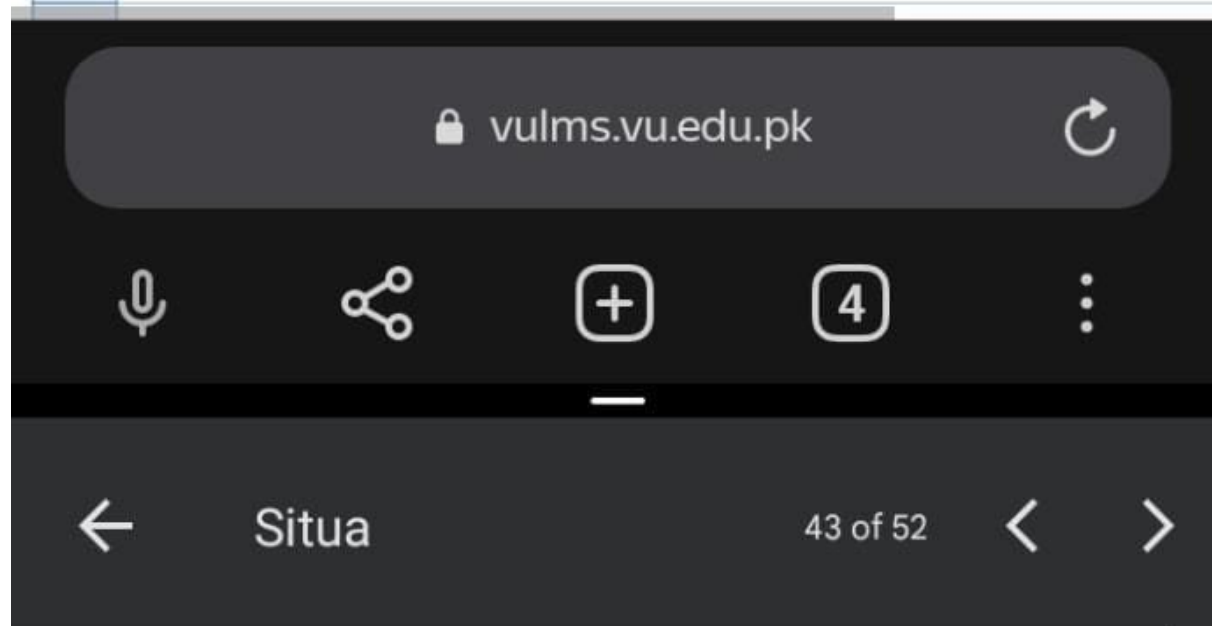
Another example of an inappropriate use of polite forms is the man's request 'wonder if you could possibly let me have my seat back?', meant to entertain. Politeness is not the same as deference, which is a polite form expressing distance from people of a higher status. It is rare to find it grammatically signaled in English, although honorifics such as 'Sir' and 'Madam'.

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 10:57:40 AM, 03 February 2023)

There are _____ situational context factors that influence the way that we make a request.

Select the correct option

☒	two
☐	five
☐	seven



appropriate use of polite forms is the man's request to his pet, 'Cat, I
me have my seat back?', meant to entertain whoever listens it.
nce, which is a polite form expressing distance from and respect for
to find it grammatically signaled in English, although it is present in
n'.

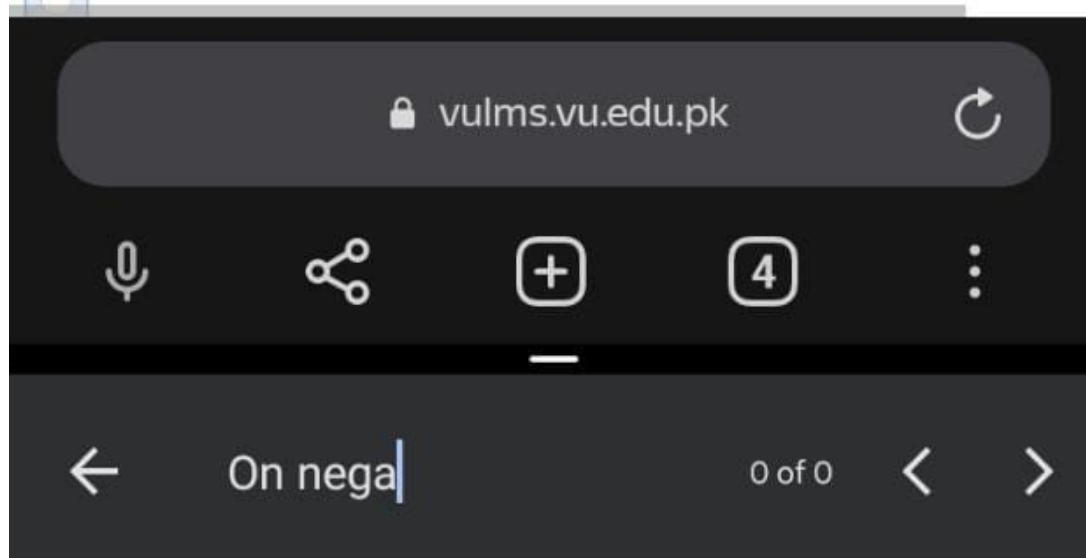
the elements of the context. There are two **situational** context factors
ake a request. One is the size of imposition, the routines and the
: rule seems to be 'the greater the imposition, the more indirect the
w a large amount of money, one might employ a series of hedges and
ia, as in: 'I couldn't borrow Rs.50,000/-, could I, if you don't need it
borrow a small sum, one's request could be bald on record, as in:

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 10:58:06 AM, 03 February 2023)

Travellers may find that the British put more emphasis on politeness than other cultures do.

Select the correct option

☒	negative
☐	positive
☐	agentive
☐	afflictive



Given information is information currently in the forefront of an information is information just being introduced into the discourse. Consider the following interaction: Alina: [Who ate the biscuits?], [Maria: Hassan ate the biscuits.]

In Maria's answer, the noun phrase 'Hassan' represents new information introduced into the discourse. By contrast, 'the biscuits' in the reply is given information, as it is presumed to be in the mind of Alina who has introduced it in the previous question. Given information can be realized in sentences in condensed form, e.g. instead of saying Hassan ate the biscuits, Maria could simply say Hassan did, Hassan did it, or Hassan.

A piece of information need not be explicitly mentioned in order to be given information. Information is sometimes taken as given because of its close association with information that has been introduced into the discourse. When a noun phrase is introduced into a discourse, subparts of the referent can be treated as given information. For Example, when we say 'The car was empty last night, the gas tank was nearly empty and the glove compartment was stuffed with maps.'

Topic – 178 Topics and Contrast

The topic of a sentence is its center of attention - what it is about and the focus of the sentence. The notion of the topic is contrasted with the notion of comment, which is the element of the sentence that says something about the topic. Given information in the sentence about which we are talking is the topic; new information shows what we say about the topic, called the comment. In the sentence 'Hassan ate the biscuits' is offered in answer to the question 'What did Hassan do?' The given information is 'Hassan' and the comment would be 'ate the biscuits'.

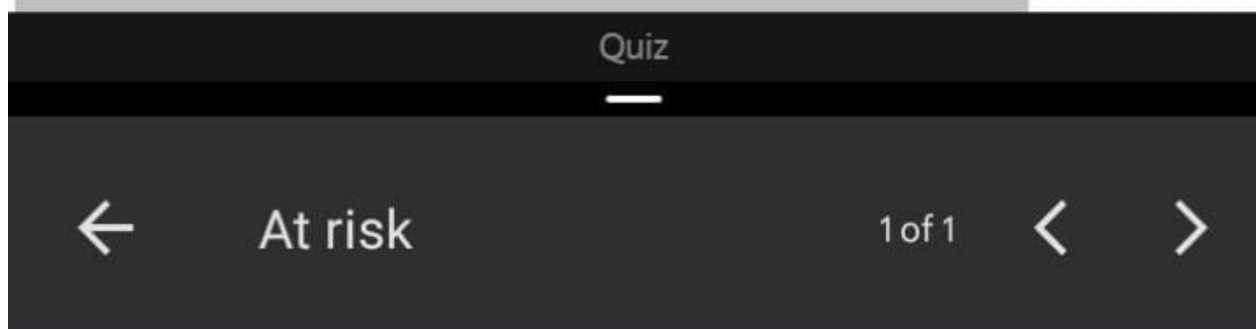
Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 10:57:00 AM, 03 February 2023)

Which among the following assumption does say that face is typically at risk when the other is involved with it?

Select the correct option

☐	pre-request
☒	pre-sequences
☐	pre-repose
☐	pre-serenity

Click to Save Answer & Move



Deference strategy is the tendency to use negative politeness forms, emphasizing the hearer's right to freedom. A deference strategy is involved in what is called 'formal politeness'. It is impersonal as if nothing is shared, and can include expressions that refer to neither the speaker nor the hearer e.g. 'Customers may not smoke here, sir'.

The language associated with this strategy emphasizes the speaker's and hearer's independence. This independence is marked via an absence of personal claims, as in an alternative version of the party invitation: 'There's going to be a party if you can make it. It will be fun. These general types of strategy are illustrated here via utterances which are actually central to the speech event (e.g. invitation).

Pre-sequences is an assumption says that face is typically **at risk** when the other is involved with it. **Pre-request** is a way to avoid this risk. It can help to know the answer either with 'go-ahead' or a 'stop' response in these sentences (a) Him: Are you busy? (=pre-request), (b) Her: Oh, sorry. (=stop). Moreover, children often use **pre-announcements** to check if their parents are willing to pay attention.

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 10:56:46 AM, 03 February 2023)

Negative Face Threatening Act(s) can include _____ of the listener to perform a certain action.

Select the correct option

☒	All of the given options
☐	requests
☐	advices
☐	warnings

Click to Save Answer & Move to

Quiz



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POLITENESS AND CONTEXT

Topic – 155 Form and Function

Politeness is a pragmatic phenomenon; it lies not in the form and the words but in their function and the intended social meaning. Let's consider following examples: 'I'd appreciate it if you could possibly let me have my seat back?', meant to entertain a polite but the intention is not. So, if, you'd be as kind as to shut up, I'd appreciate it (Levinson, 1989). If the speaker uses more polite forms than the context requires, hearer might infer an intention other than that of redressing a face-threatening act (FTA).

Another example of an inappropriate use of polite forms is the man's request 'wonder if you could possibly let me have my seat back?', meant to entertain a polite but the intention is not. So, if, you'd be as kind as to shut up, I'd appreciate it (Levinson, 1989). If the speaker uses more polite forms than the context requires, hearer might infer an intention other than that of redressing a face-threatening act (FTA).

Politeness is not the same as deference, which is a polite form expressing distance and respect towards people of a higher status. It is rare to find it grammatically signaled in English, although honorifics such as 'Sir' and 'Madam'.

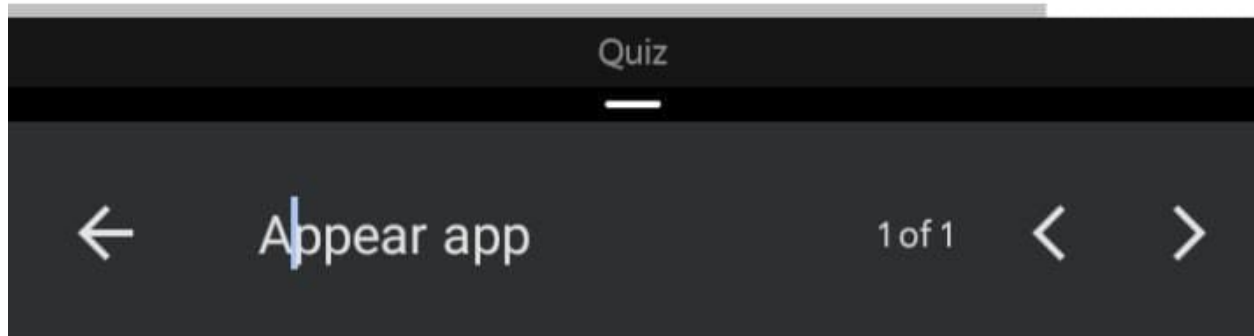
Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 10:55:54 AM, 03 February 2023)

Linguists are of the view that if the strategies presented do not appear _____ contextualized it may be difficult to know how to use them.

Select the correct option

☐	adversative
☐	adverse
☒	appropriately
☐	polite

Click to Save Answer & Move



Thomas (1995) mentions that Chinese hosts will choose a guest's menu for them and 'choicest pieces' on their plate, to show positive politeness. Similarly, in some Western cultures, demands a specific excuse, if speakers are to avoid threatening positive face and 'minimize dispr other', whereas, in other cultures, this is not necessary.

Topic – 159 Applying Politeness

Here is an activity for the students. You are supposed to find **requesting strategies** ranging from the more direct to the more indirect ones: [Can you.....?], [Do you think you could.....?], [I wonder if you could.....?], [Could you.....?], [Would you.....?], [Would it be possible for you to.....?]

If the strategies presented do not **appear appropriately** contextualized it may be difficult to know how to use them. If a context is provided the learner has a better idea of how and when to use them. For example: To find out different pragmatic parameters involved behind all these pragmatic choices, the answers to these questions: [1) Where are the people?], [2) What is the situation?]

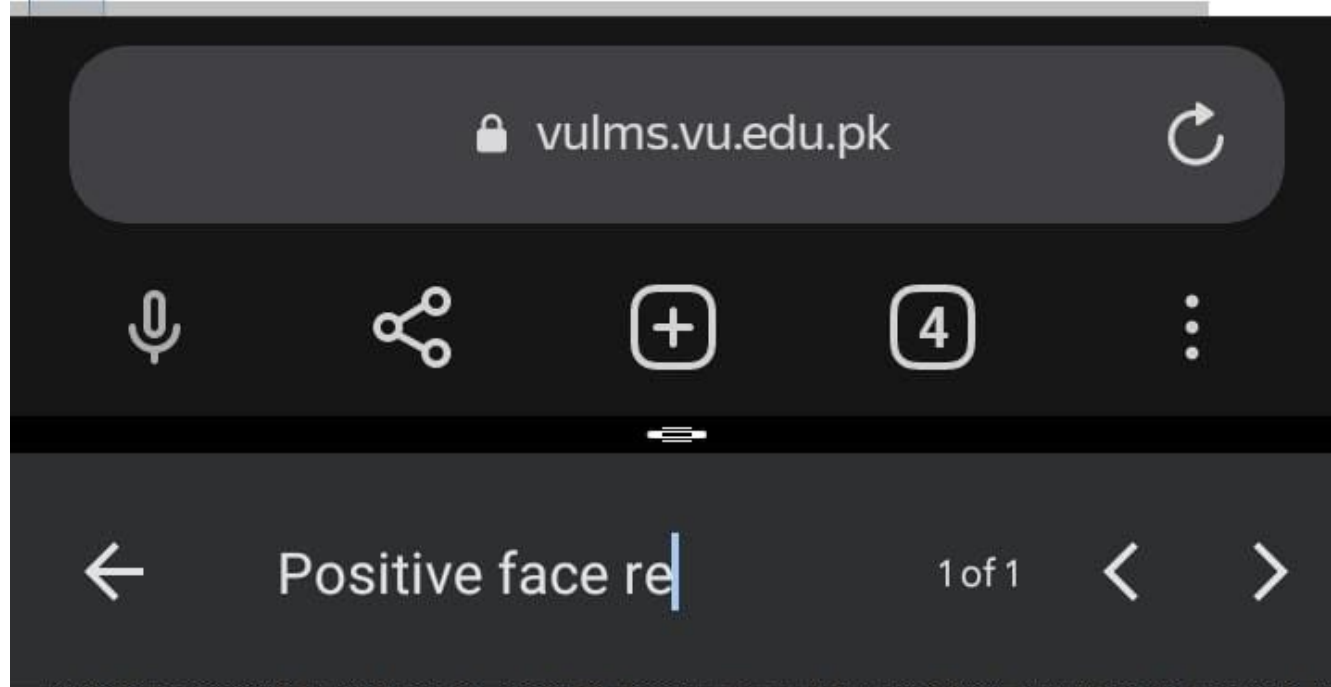


Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 10:53:14 AM, 03 February 2023)

Positive face reflects the desire to have _____ approved of by others.

Select the correct option

- ☐ None of the given options
- ☐ ancillary self-image
- ☐ other's self-image
- ☒ one's self-image



spoken to because it opposes her wants or needs. In FTF can be either a positive or negative one can damage the speaker or the hearer.

Positive face-threatening acts are a direct challenge to the face of the listener. They contain indifference to the listener's self-image and include things such as threats, insults, and belittling the listener. **Negative face-threatening acts** occur when the speaker impinges on the listener's negative face. The speaker requires a verbal response or an action from the person s/he is addressing.

Topic – 151 Negative and Positive Face

Under politeness theory, there is a positive and a negative face. **Positive face** reflects the desire to have one's self-image approved of by others. It is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of a group.