

ENG523 GLOSSARY

Adjacency pairs

An adjacency pair is a unit of conversation that contains an exchange of one turn each by two speakers. The turns are functionally related to each other in such a fashion that the first turn requires a certain type or range of types of second turn.

Big “C” Conversations (Tools of Inquiry)

“Conversations” (with a capital “C”) are debates in society or within specific social groups (over focused issues like smoking, abortion, or school reform) that large numbers of people recognize, both in terms of what “sides” there are to take in such debates and what sorts of people tend to be on each side.

Collocational Patterns

Any pattern of words or grammatical structures (types of words and phrases and clauses) that “hang together” to betoken a particular social language (and the identity associated with it) in the way in which sun hat, swimsuit, sunscreen, a towel, and flip-flops “hang together” to betoken a “sunbather.”

Conversational Analysis

A detailed form of discourse analysis that sees conversation as the basic human communicational form and seeks to explicate how people produce and reproduce social order through talk and orientation to talk and each other in social interaction. The approach is almost always just spelled as “CA” and is a branch of sociology (one that gives up building grand sociological theories in favor of describing the order people actually create and how they create and sustain that order). Manny Schegloff at the University of California at Los Angeles is the best living practitioner of CA.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Any form of discourse analysis that seeks to engage with politics (see the Glossary entry for “politics”). Critical discourse analysis deals with whose “interests” are represented, helped, or harmed as people speak and write. When “critical discourse analysis” is spelled as “CDA” it often refers to the work of Norman Fairclough and his associates.

Eliciting Exchange

The most common exchange in the classroom is an eliciting exchange (Willis, 1992, pg.113). These exchanges begin with the teacher asking a question (usually one they already know the answer to).

Identity

A word used for lots of different things. What I mean by it in this book is this: Different ways of being in the world at different times and places for different purposes; for example, ways of being a “good student,” an “avid bird watcher,” a “mainstream politician,” a “tough cop,” a video-game “gamer,” a “Native American,” and so on and so forth through a nearly endless list. I do not mean your core sense of self, who you take yourself “essentially” to be, though that is an important notion as well. I often use the term “socially situated identity” or “social identity” instead of just the word “identity” to make clear I am talking about how we recognize and act out different social roles or different social positions in society.

language Function

A language function refers to what students do with language as they engage with content and interact with others.

Minimal Responses

Responses such as mmmm and yeah are known as minimal responses.

Semiotics

A term for the study of sign systems.

Sign

Any word or symbol (which could be an image or object) that has meaning (stands for something else thanks to a given concept, interpretation, and convention which relates to the sign and the thing it stands for).

Textual Pattern

A level of interpretation which we are involved in as we process texts is that of recognizing textual pattern.

Utterance-Token Meaning

It refers to “situated meaning”.

ENG523 Quiz 1

1. Pairs of utterances such as greeting-greeting and apology-acceptance are called _____.
(adjacency pairs)
2. In the field of research, when did psychologists start using discourse analysis? (1960)

3. Who developed a model for the description of teacher-pupil talk, based on a hierarchy of discourse units? (Sinclair and Coulthard)
4. The usage of linguistic devices to join sentences together, including conjunctions and reference words is called _____. (cohesion)
5. Conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of _____ discourse. (spoken)
6. Halliday's framework emphasizes on the _____ of speech and writing. (thematic-structure, informational structure, social-functions, all of the given)
7. Conversation analysis works with the recordings of _____ data and carries out careful and fine-grained analyses. (spoken)
8. What discourse markers are used for? (joining ideas)
9. A/An _____ is a unit of conversation that contains an exchange of one turn each by the two speakers. (adjacency pair)
10. The field of discourse analysis emerged in _____. (1950)
11. A formal way of thinking that uses language is known as _____. (discourse)
12. Right and left carats indicate that the talk between them was _____. (compressed)
13. Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language, context and _____. (culture)
14. An activity in which two or more people take turns to speak is called _____. (conversation)
15. Conversation analysis works with the recordings of _____ data and carries out careful and fine-grained. (spoken)
16. A hyphen indicates an abrupt cut-off or _____ of the sound in progress. (self-interruption)
17. Discourse markers are used _____. (delaying tactic, all of the given option, the initiate discourse, to mark a boundary)
18. Boundary exchanges contain two moves which are _____. (framing and focusing)
19. _____ Stories are warning others about the dangers or negative consequences surrounding the topic at hand. (cautionary)
20. Context within the discourse, that is, the relationship between the words, phrases, sentences and even paragraphs known as _____ context. (linguistic)
21. A formal way of thinking that uses language is known as _____. (discourse)
22. According to Martin (1993), British discourse analysis was greatly influenced by Halliday's _____ to language. (functional approach)

23. Teaching exchanges in speech language can be further divided into _____ sub-categories. (ten)
24. According to Willis Towers Watson, a group of people used _____ in their writing. (symbols)
25. Anecdotes are valuable literary devices because of their diversity in style, tone, and _____. (utility)
26. 'essay' and 'notice' are part of _____. (text analysis)
27. Zellig Harris was interested in the distribution of _____ in extended texts. (Linguistic elements)
28. A hyphen indicates an abrupt cut-off or _____ of the sound in progress. (self-interruption)
29. Rhetoric is the _____, practice and study of human communication. (art)
30. Conversation analysis (CA) is an approach to the study of social interaction that emerged in the _____. (1960s)
31. Conversation analysis is an approach is the analysis of _____ discourse. (spoken)
32. Conversation analysis works with the recordings of _____. (spoken)
33. Which one is a type of communicative event in which speech is the main component? (speech event)
34. The analysis of language beyond the sentences is called _____. (discourse analysis)
35. Discourse refers to information which can only be interpreted by reference to _____. (context)
36. In speech events, there is enormous _____ in what people say in different circumstances. (likeness)
37. Choose the best suited discourse marker for the given sentence.
Mark heard the news on the radio _____ he was driving home. (while)
38. Who published a paper with the title 'Discourse analysis'? (Zellig Harris)
39. According to Martin (1993), British discourse analysis was greatly influenced by Halliday's _____ to language. (functional approach)

ENG523 Quiz 2

1. According to H. Pal Grice (1975), the purpose of cooperative principle is to get communication as informative as clearly. (effective)
2. Internal grammatical structure of words and phrases as well as the word are known as language _____. (forms)
3. Language learning refers to the ____ learning of a language in the classroom. (informal)
4. The study of language and political economy emerged during the _____ from parallel currents in several fields. (1980s)
5. Speech community is a term in _____ used to describe a group of people who share the same language. (discourse analysis)
6. Linguist _____, argues that it's logical to assume that a shared language like English, which is spoken throughout the world, is a speech community. (Muriel Saville-Troike)
7. An individual who lives and participates in more than one cultural setting is known as _____. (bicultural)
8. Functions represent the active use of _____ for a specific purpose. (language)
9. People who study issues of migration and ethnic identity use _____ theory. (social community)
10. Discourse knowledge relates language preferably to psychological as well as contexts. (social)
11. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader). (presupposition)
12. One of the foundational concepts in pragmatics is _____ theory. (speech act)
13. Language ideologies is associated with preferably _____ methods such as ethnography discourse analysis. (qualitative)
14. Functions represent the active use of _____ for a specific purpose. (language)
15. The performance of an utterance and its meaning is called _____. (illocutionary act)
16. Discourse knowledge relates language preferably to psychological as well as contexts. (social)
17. Which of the following is a traditional topic in sociology? (social inequality)
18. As a speaker, we have to tell the truth or something that is provable by adequate evidence is named as maxim of _____. (quality)
19. J.R. Searle suggested that the basic unit of linguistic communication is _____. (speech act)

20. An individual who lives and participates in more than one cultural setting is known as _____. (bicultural)
21. A theory of language is a theory of _____. (action)
22. Language ideologies and language attitudes were created by researchers in the second half of the _____. (20th century)
23. According to H. Paul Grice (1975), the purpose of cooperative principle is to get communication. (effective)
24. Speech act theory was developed by _____, a British philosopher of languages. (J. L. Austin)
25. A famous linguist _____ pioneered research in how personal interaction can influence ways of speaking and interpreting. (John Gumperz)