

Face Wants



- 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.
- Negative FTAs can include **advices**, **warnings**, or **requests of the listener** to perform a certain action.

ENG508 - Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.4)

Quiz Start Time: 09:41

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 09:45:09 AM, 03 February 2023)

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

Select the correct option

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

Click to Save Answer & Move



Positive and Negative Politeness



- However, in most English-speaking contexts, a face saving act is more commonly performed via a negative politeness strategy.
- A typical form used is a 'question' containing a modal verb such as:
- [a] Could you lend me a pen?
- [b] I'm sorry to bother you, but I ask you for a pen?

ENG508 – Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.4)

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 08:16:23 AM, 03 February 2023)

"Could you lend me a pen"? The given statement is an example of _____.

Select the correct option

☐ negative politeness

☐ neutral politeness

☐ All of the given options

☐ positive politeness

Click

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 08:13:25 AM, 03 February 2023)

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

Select the correct option

☐	afflictive
☐	positive
☐	agentive
☐	negative



Click to Save

Cultural Context



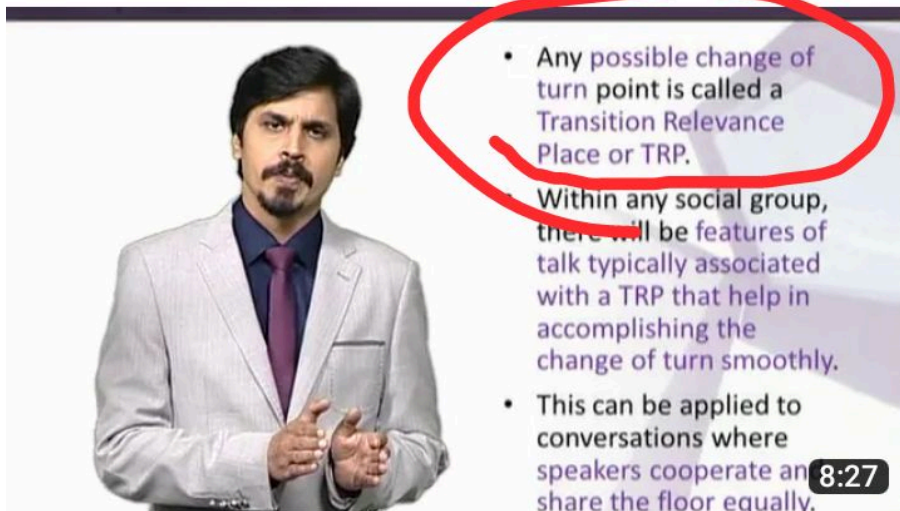
- Travellers may find that the British put more emphasis on negative politeness than other cultures do.
- In Cuba, for example, friends should not show any distance at all, and to say 'thank you' for a cup of coffee, 'maximizing praise of other', can cause offence as it appears to put up barriers.

9:35

0 B/s 46



Eng508 topic... X



- Any possible change of turn point is called a Transition Relevance Place or TRP.
- Within any social group, there will be features of talk typically associated with a TRP that help in accomplishing the change of turn smoothly.
- This can be applied to conversations where speakers cooperate and share the floor equally.

8:27



ENG508_Topic161

Virtual University of Pakistan · 199 views · 4 years ago



Home



Shorts



Subscriptions



Library

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 09:32:39 AM, 03 February 2023)

Any possible change of turn point is called a _____.

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ☐ | irrational relevance place |
| ☐ | irradiate relevance place |
| ☒ | transition relevance place |
| ☐ | tranquility relevance place |



Search the web and Windows



9:15

vulms.vu.edu.pk/Quiz/Q

2

⋮

ENG508 - Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.4)

Quiz Start Time: 08:06 AM, 03 Februar

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 08:17:39 AM, 03 February 2023)

Total M

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

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

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Quest

←

current

3 of 4

<

>

Semantics and Pragmatics (ENG508)

VU

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 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.

Topic – 163 Adjacency Pairs

‘A sequence of two related utterances by two different speakers’ is known as adjacency pairs. The second utterance is always a response to the first. For instance: [A: You left the light on.], [B: It wasn't me!], [the sequence of complaint-denial = is an adjacency pair].

Types of Adjacency pairs are question-answer, greeting-greeting, Invitation or offer-acceptance/non-acceptance, complaint-apology/denial, summons-response, request-acceptance, promise or thanks-acknowledgement, and goodbye-goodbye.

An insertion sequence is one adjacency pair within another; a number of insertion sequences can be infinite, but the limit of human memory does not allow that. Delay in response marks potential unavailability of the immediate expected answer; it represents the distance between what is expected and what is provided.

Topic – 164 Preference Structure

Adjacency pairs represent social actions, and not all social actions are equal when they occur as

Question # 2 of 10 (start time: 08:58:25 AM, 03 February 2023)

Conversational analysis examines _____ levels of meaning within a text.

Select the correct option

☐	guile
☐	same
☐	wiles
☒	different



levels

5 of 5



Lesson 32

CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS

Topic – 160 What Is Conversational Analysis?

Conversational analysis looks at ordinary everyday spoken discourse and aims to understand how people manage their interactions. It is the study of social interaction embracing both verbal and non-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-layered/multi-leveled. It examines different **levels** of meaning within a text. It also looks at the contents, sequence, evolution and, forms of the conversation.

In this analysis, we study how speakers decide when to speak during a conversation, how the utterances of two are related, and different functions that conversation is used for. Features of conversational analysis include, turn-taking, pauses, overlaps and backchannels, adjacency pairs, preference structures, and sequences expansion.

Topic – 161 Turn-Taking

Turn-taking operates in accordance with a local management system that is conventionally known by the members of a social group. This system is essentially a set of conventions for getting turns, keeping them, or giving them away; it is needed most at those points where there is a possible change in who has the turn. Turn-taking can be applied to conversations where speakers cooperate and share the floor equally. Also be applied to conversations where there is competition, fighting to keep the floor and preventing others from getting it.

Moreover, different cultures have their own preferences as to how long a speaker should hold the floor, how they indicate that they have finished and another speaker can take the floor. For example,



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

select the correct option

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



the desire

1 of 1



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

Positive face-threatening acts are a direct challenge to the face of the listener. They contain an 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 the group whereas, here, negative doesn't mean 'bad'. Negative is simply the opposite of 'positive'. **Negative face** is the need to be independent and free from imposition.

Independence refers to a person's right not to be dominated by others – to act with some sense of individuality or autonomy (e.g. by giving people options, by apologizing for interruptions, etc.). Involvement refers to the need people have to be involved with others and to show this involvement – a person's right to be considered a normal, contributing, and supporting member of a society/group. (e.g. by agreeing with them, showing our interest in someone, etc.) Politeness strategies will differ depending



Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 09:02:33 AM, 03 February 2023)

The most direct approach, using imperative forms is known as _____.

Select the correct option

☐	hush on record
☐	lull on record
☐	off on record
☐	bald on record




using impe

1 of 1



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

Bald on-record – where you can directly address the other as a means of expressing your needs. The most direct approach, using imperative forms is known as bald on record. For instance, a person is directly asked: [a] Give me a pen. [b] Lend me your pen. Bald on record forms may be followed by expressions like 'please' and 'would you?' which serve to soften the demand and called mitigating devices.

Generally speaking, bald on record expressions are associated with speech events where the speaker assumes that he or she has power over the other (e.g. in military contexts) and can control the other's behavior with words.

Topic – 153 Positive and Negative Politeness

A **positive politeness** strategy leads the requester to appeal to a common goal, even friendship, via expressions such as: [a] How about letting me use your pen? [b] Hey, buddy, I'd appreciate it if you'd let me use your pen. These expressions do represent a greater risk for the refusal. It may be proceeded by some 'getting to know you' talk, designed to establish the necessary common ground for this strategy.

For instance, 'Hi. How's it going? Okay if I sit here? We must be interested in the same crazy stuff. You take a lot of notes too, huh? Say, do me a big favor and let me use one of your pens'.



Question # 7 of 10 (start time: 09:03:59 AM, 03 February 2023)

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

Select the correct option

☐	tranquility
☐	burden
☐	serenity
☐	burden



more

52 of 91



space and independence, parents' interference in the domestic affairs of adult children, the sanctity of places).

Topic – 152 Say Something: Off and On Record

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

Bald on-record – where you can directly address the other as a means of expressing your need. The most direct approach, using imperative forms is known as bald on record. For instance, a person directly asked: [a] Give me a pen. [b] Lend me your pen. Bald on record forms may be followed by expressions like 'please' and 'would you?' which serve to soften the demand and called mitigating devices.

Generally speaking, bald on record expressions are associated with speech events where the speaker assumes that he or she has power over the other (e.g. in military contexts) and can control the other's behavior with words.

Topic – 153 Positive and Negative Politeness

A **positive politeness** strategy leads the requester to appeal to a common goal, even friendship via expressions such as: [a] How about letting me use your pen? [b] Hey, buddy, I'd appreciate it if you'd let me use your pen. These expressions do represent a greater risk for the refusal. It may be preceded by some 'getting to know you' talk, designed to establish the necessary common ground for this strategy.

For instance, 'Hi. How's it going? Okay if I sit here? We must be interested in the same crazy



9:07



BC200205366: EIZA IMRAN

Time Left

ENG508 - Semantics and Pragmatics (Quiz No.4)

Quiz Start Time: 08:57 AM, 03 Febru

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 09:05:42 AM, 03 February 2023)

Total

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

Select the correct option

☐	nine
☐	two
☐	five
☐	seven

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



situational context | 6 of 7



POLITENESS AND CONTEXT

Topic – 155 Form and Function

Politeness is a pragmatic phenomenon; it lies not in the form and the words themselves, but in their function and the intended social meaning. Let's consider following examples, where the form is polite but the intention is not. So, if, you'd be as kind as to shut up, I'd appreciate it' (Elmore: Hombre, 1989). If the speaker uses more polite forms than the context requires, hearer might suspect that there is 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 to his pet, 'Cat, I wonder if you could possibly let me have my seat back?', meant to entertain whoever listens it. Politeness is not the same as deference, which is a polite form expressing distance from and respect for people of a higher status. It is rare to find it grammatically signaled in English, although it is present in honorifics such as 'Sir' and 'Madam'.

Topic – 156 Situational Context

Politeness is influenced by the elements of the context. There are two **situational context** factors that influence the way that we make a request. One is the size of imposition, the routines and the reasonableness of the task, and the rule seems to be 'the greater the imposition, the more indirect the language is'. For example, to borrow a large amount of money, one might employ a series of hedges and other negative politeness phenomena, as in: 'I couldn't borrow Rs.50,000/-, could I, if you don't need it right now?' On the other hand, to borrow a small sum, one's request could be bald on record, as in: 'Give me 10 rupees.'

The second factor is the formality of the context, and here the tendency is 'the greater the formality, the more indirect language is' whereas, a student sitting informally in the common room over a coffee might stop a colleague from interrupting her with a direct directive bald on record. She might say, 'Hang on – I haven't finished!'.

To Heritage (1984), a speaker's action is context-shaped in that its contribution to an ongoing sequence of actions cannot be understood except by reference to the context. This contextualization of utterances is a major and unavoidable procedure which hearers use to rely on to interpret conversational contributions.

Topic – 157 Social Context

The choice of the politeness formulation depends on the social distance and the power relation





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

- ☐ deference
- ☐ coherence
- ☐ inference
- ☐ preference

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Q



not the sa

1 of 1



POLITENESS AND CONTEXT

Topic – 155 Form and Function

Politeness is a pragmatic phenomenon; it lies not in the form and the words themselves, their function and the intended social meaning. Let's consider following examples, where the form is polite but the intention is not. So, if, you'd be as kind as to shut up, I'd appreciate it' (Elmore: Ho 1989). If the speaker uses more polite forms than the context requires, hearer might suspect that the 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 to his pet, 'wonder if you could possibly let me have my seat back?', meant to entertain whosever listens. Politeness is **not the same** as deference, which is a polite form expressing distance from and respect for people of a higher status. It is rare to find it grammatically signaled in English, although it is present in honorifics such as 'Sir' and 'Madam'.

Topic – 156 Situational Context

Politeness is influenced by the elements of the context. There are two situational contexts that influence the way that we make a request. One is the size of imposition, the routines are based on the reasonableness of the task, and the rule seems to be 'the greater the imposition, the more indirect language is'. For example, to borrow a large amount of money, one might employ a series of hedging and other negative politeness phenomena, as in: 'I couldn't borrow Rs.50,000/-, could I, if you don't mind, right now?' On the other hand, to borrow a small sum, one's request could be bald on record, 'Give me 10 rupees.'

The second factor is the formality of the context, and here the tendency is 'the greater the formality, the more indirect language is' whereas, a student sitting informally in the common room might stop a colleague from interrupting her with a direct directive bald on record. She might say, 'Hang on – I haven't finished!'





When there is social distance, politeness is _____ and there is more indirectness.

select the correct option

☐	decoded
☐	enacted
☒	encoded
☐	descanted



social distance

6 of 6



Topic – 157 Social Context

The choice of the politeness formulation depends on the **social distance** and the power relation between speakers. When there is **social distance**, politeness is encoded and there is more indirectness. When there is less **social distance**, there is less negative politeness. ~~Maximizes that~~

Semantics and Pragmatics (ENG508)

VU

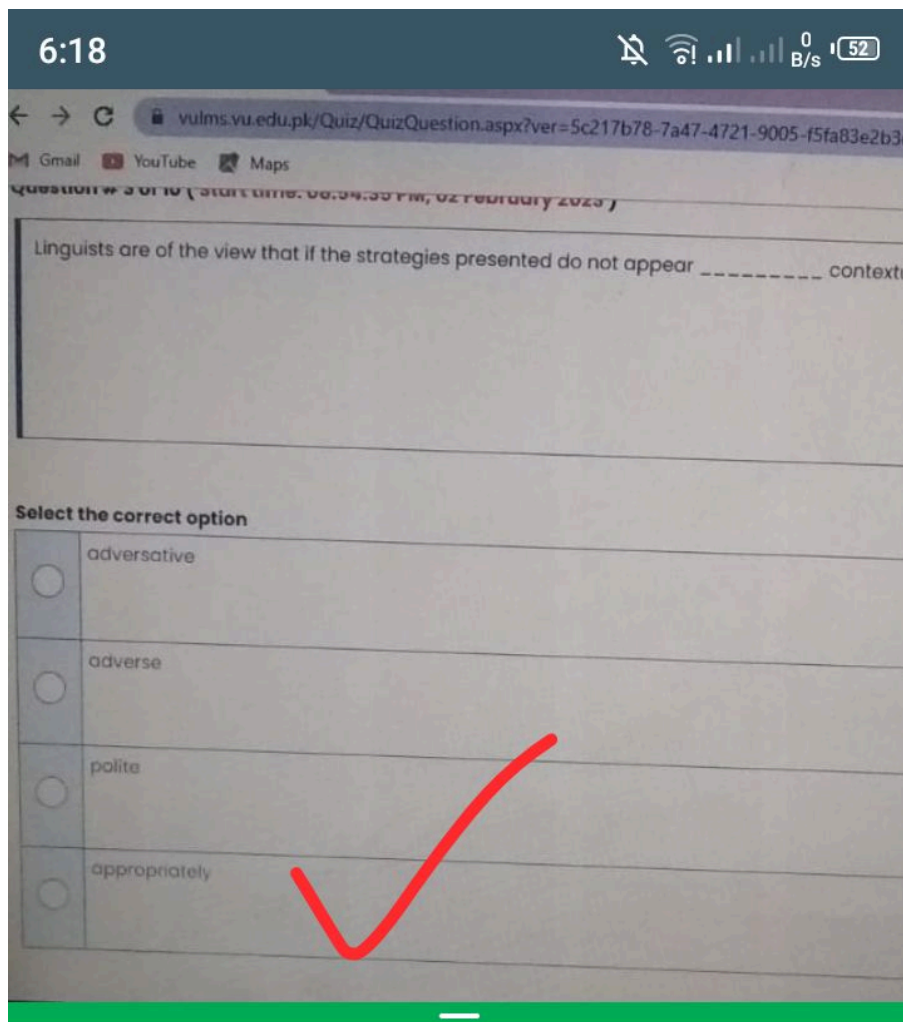
determine **social distance** are: *degree of familiarity and differences of status, roles, age, gender, education, class, occupation and, ethnicity.*

The degree of familiarity is that speakers know each other, do not need to use politeness strategies; if they use them, it can imply quite opposite of politeness. It is those of the lower status, the less dominant role and so on who use more indirectness and more negative politeness features, such as hedges and mitigation, than those with higher status and so on do. Expressions with bald on record are used by people who assume that they have got power.

Topic – 158 Cultural Context

According to Tannen (1994), the use of indirectness can hardly be understood without the cross-cultural perspective'. For example, in Cuba, friends should not show any distance at all, and to say 'thank you' for a cup of coffee, 'maximizing praise of other', can cause offense as it appears to put up





← presented 6 of 8 < >

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.....?], [I wonder if you could.....?], [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; write, the answers to these questions: (1) Where are the people?, (2) What is the relationship between them?]

Moreover, meanings emerge from the discursal context where politeness strategies are used. For example, take the following dialogue:

[FATHER: What sort of time do you call this?], [Boy: I'm sorry.], [FATHER: So you should be! It's 2 a.m.], [Buy: Oh Dad, do stop nagging. I'm over seventeen. It's up to me what time I come in.], [FATHER: Not while you are living here, it isn't. Anyway, what on earth were you doing until 2 in the morning?], [Boy: We weren't doing anything. We were just talking.], [FATHER: I was worried about you.], [Boy: Honestly, Dad, I really am sorry, but you don't have to wait up for me, you know.....]

Find out that what type of politeness strategies are used in this dialogue? Also highlight the bald on-record, off record, positive politeness/negative politeness techniques.



Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 10:10:09 PM, 02 February 2020)

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

Click to Save Answer &



typically

6 of 9



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 strategies 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.

