



ENG523

Quiz for Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Discourse Analysis

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

1. The study of phoneme and their articulation is called **(segmental)**
2. Apposition and clarification are two types of _____. **(elaboration)**
3. A _____ corpus is a corpus of texts of a particular type, such as newspaper editorials, geography textbooks, academic articles in a particular subject. **(specialized)**
4. The term _____ has generated substantial controversy in the field of general and applied linguistics. **(competence)**
5. a collection of spoken or written authentic texts that is representative of a particular area of language use is termed as _____. **(Corpus)**
6. words that typically occur together are called _____. **(collocation)**
7. Systematic qualitative analysis in the discourse-historical approach (DHA) takes layers of context. **(four)**
8. Identity becomes very _____ especially because of racism **(subjective)**
9. A _____ system is an interrelated collection of signs or symbols. **(coherence)**
10. Halliday (1985) functional linguistic theory viewed language as a _____. **(social fact)**
11. Conversational experience and social context of language development is mediated by cognitive structure is known as _____ approach. **(socio-cognitive)**
12. Anthropology is a unique academic discipline that operates at the crossroads of the _____. **(physical sciences)**
13. A conversation is an activity in which one person listens while the other person speaks is called _____. **(turn-taking)**
14. Interactional socio-linguistics deals with the existence of subtle _____ on the systematic combination of verbal and non-verbal signs. **(cultural differences)**
15. Blogs and webpages are also other examples of _____. **(trans-media)**
16. The study of how linguistics varies from one place to the next and one speaker to the next is called _____. **(comparative linguistics)**
17. _____ means that judgments, truths, or moral values have no absolutes, and can only be understood relative to the situation or individuals involved. **(Relativism)**
18. Judgments, truths, or moral values have no absolutes, and can only be understood relative to the situation. **(relativism)**

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

19. Interaction that takes place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written is called _____. **(media)**
20. Discursive psychology starts with a focus on discourse as a central resource for performing _____. **(action)**
21. Which is considered as a biological and genetically determined concept? **(race)**
22. The term that involves variation and style in the media or a close analysis of language is _____. **(sociolinguistics)**
23. The language of science is a multimedia _____ or, more precisely, a multimodal semiotic system. **(language)**
24. Historically transmitted pattern of meanings embodied symbols is called _____. **(culture)**
25. Religious texts are assumed to be filled with _____. **(metaphor)**
26. Discourse _____ approaches is the primary focus of scholars in the study of media discourse. **(analytic)**
27. In the late _____, theorists suggested that the surface realization of language represented the transformation of an underlying reality. **(1970s)**
28. Discourse studied as a cross discipline, emerged in all the humanities and social sciences _____ years ago in the USA. **(50)**
29. Who among the following outlines a “theory of discourse schemata”? **(Van Dijk)**
30. The media texts may throw up discourses and are called _____. **(binary oppositions)**
31. A part of something can only truly be understood if examined within relation to the whole of it is called _____. **(Holism)**
32. _____ means that a part of something can only truly be understood if examined within relation to the whole of it. **(Holism)**
33. Who argues that CDA should not be seen as a method but as a form of critically driven theory and practice? **(Van Dijk)**
34. Whose framework has been used to examine the global narrative structure? **(William Labov’s)**
35. _____ the most exciting developments in the analysis of discourse have been in studies. **(intonation)**

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

36. What does EAP stands for? (**English for Academic Purposes**)
37. A representative corpus must enable analysis of the features. (**all of the given**, across text types, within text, across texts)
38. Who studied the language of personal ads on the World Wide Web? (**Vincent B.Y. Ooi**)
39. Which conjunctions includes replative, subtractive, and alternative types? (**Extension**)
40. The unit of sounds in a language that differentiate one word from another are called (**Phoneme**)
41. Corpus studies draw on collections of texts that are usually stored and analyzed _____. (**electronically**).
42. When did English with academic purposes (EAP) emerged in the academic discipline? (**1980s**)
43. The references to assume shared words outside the text are called _____. (**exophoric**)
44. Who divided modalities into those that contain an element of will and those who contain no element of will? (**Otto Jespersen**)
45. Generally, intonation units _____ with a pitch boundary. (**end**)
46. Qualifying a clause some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition is called its (**enhancement**)
47. discourse historical approach distinguishes between three dimensions that are (topics that are spoken, discursive strategies, **all of the given**, textual meanings)
48. English for Academic Purposes (EAP) is usually defined as _____ English with the aim of assisting learners. (**teaching**)
49. The stress on a syllable within a word is called stress. (**lexical**)
50. The general words that correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly used with _____ force. (**cohesive**)
51. who introduced the concept of discourse-organizing words? (**McCarthy and Carter**)
52. English is often called a/an _____ language. (**SVO**)
53. Henry's bought himself a new Jaguar. He practically lives in the car. Here, the car is a _____. (**superordinate**)

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

54. Who proposed that the logical treatment of modalities is too narrow, because it is centered on truth values of propositions? **(Sulkunen and Törrönen)**
55. Rose is a _____ of flower **(hyponym)**
56. A general corpus is also called _____. **(reference corpus)**
57. When we listen to stretch of spoken English discourse, we often feel there is a/an _____ to it. **(rhythm)**
58. The study of phoneme and their articulation is called level. **(segmental)**
59. Syllables which stand out in the flow of talk will be referred to as syllables **(prominent)**
60. Qualifying a clause with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition is called its _____. **(enhancement)**
61. The study of phonemes and their articulation is called _____ level. **(segmental)**
62. Interactional sociolinguistics deals with the existence of subtle _____ in the systematic combination of verbal and non-verbal signs. **(cultural differences)**
63. A central recognition of discursive psychology is that actions are _____. **(situated)**
64. Cultural anthropologists study the diversity of human cultures and _____ around the world. **(societies)**
65. A set of techniques for making connections between texts and their meanings is known as _____. **(discourse analysis)**
66. Discursive psychology is a/an _____ that addresses psychological matters in terms of how they figure in discourse in conversations. **(approach)**
67. Which of these is not a type of linguistics? **(personal)**
68. The _____ research involves work in political science and to some degree in cultural studies. **(non-linguistic)**
69. Left side brackets “[“ indicate where _____ talk begins. **(overlapping)**
70. What are the major units of analysis known as in a conversation? **(Adjacency pair)**
71. Who said that language of science is a multimedia “language” or, more precisely, a multimodal semiotic system. **(Jay L. Lemke)**
72. Who believes that small manageable corpora can be put together relatively quickly? **(John Sinclair)**

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

73. According to Michael Stubbs, any corpus in the end is a compromise between what is desirable and what is _____. (**feasible**)
74. When did English for Academic Purposes (EAP) emerge in the academic discipline? (**1980s**)
75. Ethnomethodology is technically rooted in _____. (**sociology**)
76. Genre analysis sees texts as representative of wider _____ practices. (**rhetorical**)
77. Who classified conjunction into elaboration, extension, and enhancement? (**Michael Halliday**)
78. Psychological correlates of a natural language is the notion of communicative competence as introduced by _____. (**Dell Hymes**)
79. Genre analysis can be seen as a more specific form of (**discourse analysis**)
80. Brown and Yule (1983) see the nature of reference in text and in discourse as an action on the part of a/an (**speaker/writer**)
81. Discourse analysis is looking at texts in relation to the contexts in which they are used. (**social**)
82. The reference to assumed shared worlds outside the text are called (**exophoric**)
83. the end of each intonation unit is marked with a _____. (**hash**)
84. DHA distinguishes between _____ dimensions that constitute textual meanings and structures. (**three**)
85. Ethnomethodology, whilst technically rooted in _____. (**sociology**)
86. An intonation unit is a _____ of speech. (**segment**)
87. _____ refers to interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written. (**Media discourse**)
88. _____ (1981) suggested that, it is natural to put the event that happened first before the event which followed it. (**Levelt**)
89. The theory of communicative rationality and action is given by _____. (**Jürgen Habermas**)
90. Any corpus in the end 'is a compromise between the desirable and the ' (**feasible**)
91. Who described a "series of hierarchically ordered categories" that helps define the discourse (**van Dijk**)

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

92. The term “_____” for work that involves variation and style in the media or a similar close analysis of language. **(sociolinguistic)**
93. DRT stands for _____. **(Discourse Representation Theory)**
94. _____ is the speaker or writer him- or herself. **(First-person)**
95. SFL stands for _____. **(systemic functional linguistics)**
96. How many classes do pronoun includes? **(Three)**
97. The term discourse analysis is thought to have first appeared in _____ in the title of a paper by Zellig Harris. **(1952)**
98. The most common person in the academic writing is _____ person. **(third)**
99. Syllables which stand out in the flow of talk are uttered with a relatively intensity. **(greater)**
100. The phenomenon when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another is called. **(cohesion)**
101. The units of sound in a language that differentiate one word from another is called _____. **(phonemes)**
102. The book qualitative method in Sociolinguistics is written by _____ **(2000)** lists a number of criteria that contribute to the development of a good and workable research topic. **(Johnstone)**
103. _____ (1997) study of telephone conversations took already published data, a conversation supposed to be between the Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker-Bowles, and analyzed it to see in what way the speakers expressed love. **(Joanna Channell’s)**
104. _____ have suggested that the crucial properties of a genre can be expressed as a range of possible textual structures. **(Hasan (1989))**
105. Fairclough and Wodak describe a number of principles for critical discourse analysis in _____. **(1997)**
106. Newspaper reports and academic essays are examples of _____ genres. **(written)**
107. Academic lectures and casual conversations are examples of _____ genres. **(spoken)**
108. _____ are ways in which people ‘get things done’ through their use of spoken and written discourse. **(Genres)**
109. Discourse methodology consist of _____ (Discourse ethics, Data generation, Confidentiality, **All of these**)

ENG523_Discourse Analysis
Quiz for Final-Term

110. The impression of rhythm may arise out of a feeling of alternation between strong and weak is called _____. (**metrical rhythms**)
111. In past, the main vehicles of academic communication were _____. (**written texts**)
112. Psychological correlate of a natural language is the notion of communicative competence as introduced by _____. (**Dell Hymes**)
113. English is often called a/an _____ language. (**SVO**)
114. Genre analysis see texts as representative of wider practices. (**rhetorical**)
115. Stress on a word, phrase or sentence is called level stress. (**sentence**)
116. Prosodic stress is also called _____. (**sentence level**)
117. We create 'rhythm' in spoken language on the basis _____. (**stress**)
118. In the past, the main vehicles of academic communication were _____. (**written texts**)
119. A faster speaker will generally use _____ intonation units. (**fewer**)
120. Georg von wright was a _____. (**philosopher**)
121. Which conjunction includes replative, subtractive and alternative types? (**extension**)

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Compilation