



ENG523

Quiz for Mid-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.

Maha Malik
Discourse Analysis

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. (the maticstructure, 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. (selfinterruption)
17. Discourse markers are used _____. (delaying tactic, all of the given option, the initiate discourse, to mark a boundary)

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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 subcategories. (eleven)
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. (selfinterruption)
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)

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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)
40. In discourse analysis, what the writer intends to convey messages through the text that contains ungrammatical form is known as _____. (interpreting discourse, social boundaries, speech events, cohesive bonds)
41. Chose the best suited discourse marker for the given sentence.
Ali apologized several times _____ Ahmad wouldn't speak to her. (but)
42. Humorous is a/an _____ that adds humor to the topic at hand. (anecdote)
43. According to Sinclair and Coulthard, there are _____ classes of exchange. (two)
44. Interview, commentaries and talk documentaries are part of _____. (discourse analysis)

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. (formal)
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 SavilleTroike)
7. An individual who lives and participates in more than one cultural setting is known as _____. (bicultural)

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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. Ervin-Tripp and Mitchell-Kernan published the first book on discourse. (child)
13. the concept of speech as a means of identifying with a community first emerged in _____. (1960s)
14. who said that people interpret language and derive meaning from what they see and hear? (Noam Chomsky)
15. what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader).
(presupposition)
16. 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)
17. It normally creates a sense of consequential effects on the audience.
(perlocutionary act)
18. Language attitudes, as a concept, are generally associated with an objectivist concern with preferably _____ measurement of speaker's reactions.
(quantitative)
19. Internal grammatical structure of words and phrases as well as the word are known as language _____. (forms)
20. One of the foundational concepts in pragmatics is _____ theory. (speech act)
21. According to _____, the act of thanking is an expression of indebtedness in both English and Japanese. (Deborah Cameron)
22. Speech act theory is often used in the field of _____ of languages. (philosophy)
23. People who speak the same language are not always members of the same _____.
(speech community)
24. Cross-cultural use of speech acts is commonly referred to as _____. (cross-cultural pragmatics)
25. context refers to the particular _____ situation in which discourse takes place.
(social)
26. which of the following is a traditional topic in sociology? (social inequality)

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- 27.individualism is a belief system that emphasizes _____. (self-expression)
- 28.we have to avoid ambiguity or obscurity; we should be direct and straightforward is named as maxim of _____. (manner)
- 29.cooperation is a term used in the linguistic literature to show the human ____ in a conversation. (behavior)
- 30.it is performed as an act of saying something or as an act of opposed to saying something. (illocutionary act)
- 31.Speech act theory was introduced in _____. (1975)
- 32.One of the foundational concepts in pragmatics is _____ theory. (speech act)
- 33.Language ideologies is associated with preferably _____ methods such as ethnography discourse analysis. (qualitative)
- 34.The performance of an utterance and its meaning is called _____. (illocutionary act)
- 35.Which of the following is a traditional topic in sociology? (social inequality)
- 36.As a speaker, we have to tell the truth or something that is provable by adequate evidence is named as maxim of _____. (quality)
- 37.J.R. Searle suggested that the basic unit of linguistic communication is _____. (speech act)
- 38.A theory of language is a theory of _____. (action)
- 39.Language ideologies and language attitudes were created by researchers in the second half of the _____. (20th century)
- 40.According to H. Paul Grice (1975), the purpose of cooperative principle is to get communication. (effective)
- 41.Speech act theory was developed by _____, a British philosopher of languages. (J. L. Austin)
- 42.A famous linguist _____ pioneered research in how personal interaction can influence ways of speaking and interpreting. (John Gumperz)

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Compilation