



ENG523

Quiz 2

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

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)
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 its 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)
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)

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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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