



ENG523

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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Spring2026

Short Questions

1. Define Corpus

A **corpus** is a large, organized collection of spoken or written language stored electronically and used for linguistic research and discourse analysis.

2. Sociolinguistics – Define

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It examines how social factors such as age, gender, class, culture, and region influence language use.

3. Text and Text Linguistics – Define

- **Text:** A connected sequence of spoken or written language that communicates a complete message.
- **Text Linguistics:** The branch of linguistics that studies how texts are structured, interpreted, and made coherent and cohesive.

4. Three Types of Social Meaning by M.A.K. Halliday

Halliday identified three metafunctions (social meanings) of language:

1. **Ideational Meaning** – expressing ideas and experiences.
2. **Interpersonal Meaning** – expressing relationships and attitudes.
3. **Textual Meaning** – organizing language into coherent messages.

5. Discourse Analysis – Define

Discourse Analysis is the study of language above the sentence level and how language is used in social and cultural contexts.

6. Main Patterns of Text Organization

- Problem–Solution
- Claim–Counterclaim
- General–Specific
- Cause–Effect
- Chronological/Narrative Pattern

7. Pronoun and New Predicate

- **Pronoun:** A word that replaces a noun (he, she, it, they).
- **New Predicate:** The part of a sentence that provides new information about the subject.

8. Bloor and Bloor on Substitution and Ellipsis

According to Bloor and Bloor:

- **Substitution** replaces one linguistic item with another (e.g., *one, do, so*).
- **Ellipsis** omits words that are understood from context to avoid repetition.

9. Note on Media Discourse

Media discourse is the language used in newspapers, television, radio, advertisements, and digital media. It influences public opinion and reflects social values and ideologies.

10. Principles of Discourse Analysis according to Fairclough Framework

Fairclough's framework includes:

1. Text Analysis
2. Discursive Practice
3. Social Practice

11. Discourse Historical Approach

The **Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA)** studies discourse by considering its historical, political, and social context to understand ideology and power relations.

12. Define Discursive Psychology

Discursive Psychology studies how people use language in conversations to construct attitudes, identities, emotions, and social actions.

13. What Discourse Analysis tells us about EAP

Discourse Analysis helps **English for Academic Purposes (EAP)** learners understand:

- Academic writing styles
- Text organization
- Genre conventions
- Cohesion and coherence
- Academic vocabulary

14. According to Yule and Brown – Role of Thematization

Thematization organizes information by placing familiar information first (Theme) and new information later (Rheme), improving coherence.

15. According to Habermas – Define Discourse Analysis

According to Habermas, discourse analysis studies rational communication where participants seek mutual understanding through reasoned discussion.

16. What is EAP (English for Academic Purposes)?

EAP is the teaching and learning of English needed for academic study, including academic reading, writing, listening, speaking, and research skills.

17. Principles of CDA according to Fairclough & Wodak (1997)

- CDA addresses social problems.
- Power relations are discursive.
- Discourse shapes society and culture.
- Discourse performs ideological work.
- Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory.
- Discourse is historical.

18. How Idiomatic Phrases are used as Signaling Responses

Idiomatic phrases like "**You bet**," "**No way**," "**By the way**," and "**That's the point**" signal agreement, disagreement, topic shifts, or responses in conversation.

19. Difference between Anaphoric and Cataphoric References

- **Anaphoric Reference:** Refers back to an earlier word.
 - *Ali bought a car. **He** loves it.*
- **Cataphoric Reference:** Refers forward.
 - *When **he** arrived, **Ali** was tired.*

20. According to Michael Halliday – How many Types of Social Meaning?

Halliday proposed **three** types of social meaning:

1. Ideational
2. Interpersonal
3. Textual

21. Define Phoneme. How Phonemes are used to construct a Word

A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of sound that distinguishes meaning in a language.

Example:

- /k/ + /æ/ + /t/ = **cat**
- Changing /k/ to /b/ gives **bat**, changing the meaning.

22. Discourse Analytic Approach

A discourse analytic approach studies language in use by examining text, context, interaction, and social meanings.

23. Explain Phonemes with Examples

A phoneme is the smallest meaningful sound unit.

Examples:

- /p/ in **pen**
- /b/ in **ben**

Changing one phoneme changes the meaning.

24. Subject–Verb Agreement and Rule for Relative Clause

Subject–Verb Agreement:

The verb agrees with the subject in number.

Examples:

- He **plays**.
- They **play**.

Relative Clause Rule:

The verb agrees with the antecedent.

Example:

- The boy **who plays** football is my friend.

25. How Rhythm is Important in Spoken English

Rhythm:

- improves fluency,
- makes speech natural,
- highlights important words,
- supports effective communication.

26. How Idiomatic Phrases are used to Signal Reference

Idiomatic expressions help speakers indicate attitudes, transitions, emphasis, or shared understanding.

Examples:

- In fact
- By the way
- On the other hand
- As a matter of fact

27. Three Fundamental Observations of Discursive Psychology

1. Language performs social actions.
2. Psychological concepts are constructed through discourse.
3. Conversation is the primary source of analysis.

28. Potter's Contrived Data

According to Potter, **contrived data** are artificially created data such as questionnaires or laboratory interviews, which may not reflect natural language use.

29. Explain the Patterns of Organization of Text

Common patterns include:

- Problem–Solution
- Claim–Counterclaim
- General–Specific
- Cause–Effect
- Narrative/Chronological

These patterns help readers understand the organization of ideas.

30. Explain the Term Process in Transitivity

In Halliday's Transitivity System, **Process** refers to the action, event, feeling, or state expressed by the verb.

Main process types:

- Material
- Mental
- Relational
- Behavioral

- Verbal
- Existential

Long Questions

1. Importance of Interactional Sociolinguistics

Interactional Sociolinguistics is the study of how people use language in everyday social interaction. It explains how meaning is created through conversation by considering culture, context, and social relationships.

Importance

- Helps explain misunderstandings caused by cultural differences.
- Studies how speakers interpret meaning beyond literal words.
- Examines verbal and non-verbal communication.
- Improves intercultural communication.
- Helps analyze conversations in classrooms, workplaces, and media.
- Supports language teaching by emphasizing communication in real-life situations.

2. Five Factors in Social and Cultural Context of Genres

Genres are influenced by social and cultural situations. The major factors are:

1. **Purpose** – Why the text is written.
2. **Audience** – The intended readers or listeners.
3. **Social Context** – The situation in which communication occurs.
4. **Cultural Values** – Beliefs and traditions affecting communication.
5. **Language Style/Register** – Formal or informal language chosen according to context.

These factors determine the structure and language of every genre.

3. What has Discourse Analysis told us about EAP?

Discourse Analysis has greatly influenced **English for Academic Purposes (EAP)** by showing how academic language functions in different disciplines.

It has shown that:

- Academic texts follow specific genre conventions.
- Cohesion and coherence make texts meaningful.
- Different academic fields use different discourse patterns.
- Students need to understand audience and purpose.
- Critical reading and writing depend on understanding discourse structures.
- Academic communication requires appropriate vocabulary and organization.

4. Define Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is the study of language beyond individual sentences. It examines how spoken and written language is organized and how meaning is created through context, interaction, and social practice. It focuses on cohesion, coherence, conversation, text organization, and the relationship between language and society.

5. What Issues does Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Explore?

Critical Discourse Analysis explores how language reflects and maintains social power and inequality.

Major issues include:

- Power relations
- Ideology
- Social inequality
- Racism
- Gender discrimination
- Political discourse
- Media influence
- Identity construction
- Social justice
- Cultural dominance

CDA explains how language shapes society and how society influences language.

Compilation

6. Difference between Reference, Ellipsis, and Substitution

Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis
Refers to another item in the text.	Replaces one item with another.	Omits words understood from context.
Uses pronouns or demonstratives.	Uses words like one , do , so .	Leaves out repeated words.
Example: <i>Ali bought a car. He loves it.</i>	<i>I like the red pen. Give me the blue one.</i>	<i>I ordered tea and she Ø coffee.</i>

7. How many kinds of Discourse Analysis projects? Name them.

The course discusses several approaches/projects in discourse analysis, including:

1. Spoken Discourse Analysis
2. Written Discourse Analysis
3. Conversation Analysis
4. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)
5. Interactional Sociolinguistics
6. Discursive Psychology
7. Corpus-based Discourse Analysis
8. Discourse Historical Approach

8. What is Cultural Anthropology?

Cultural Anthropology is the branch of anthropology that studies human cultures, beliefs, customs, traditions, values, and social practices.

Importance

- Explains cultural diversity.
- Studies communication across cultures.
- Helps understand social behavior.
- Supports discourse analysis by explaining cultural influences on language.

9. Differentiate between Content (Lexical) Words and Function (Grammar) Words

Content Words

Carry meaning.

Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs.

Open class (new words added).

Example: *teacher, study, beautiful.*

Function Words

Show grammatical relationships.

Articles, prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, auxiliaries.

Closed class (few new additions).

Example: *the, of, and, is.*

10. What Issues does CDA Explore?

Critical Discourse Analysis investigates:

- Power and domination
- Ideology
- Social inequality
- Racism
- Gender bias
- Political influence
- Institutional language
- Media representation
- Identity
- Social change

It explains how language influences society and vice versa.

11. Explain the Concept of Cultural Anthropology

Cultural Anthropology studies how people live within their cultures and how culture shapes communication.

It examines:

- Traditions
- Values
- Beliefs

- Religion
- Customs
- Social institutions
- Language use

It is important in discourse analysis because language always reflects cultural knowledge and social practices.

12. What are the Implications of Discourse Analysis?

Discourse Analysis has many applications:

- Improves language teaching.
- Develops reading and writing skills.
- Enhances communication.
- Helps understand media discourse.
- Supports academic writing.
- Explains social interaction.
- Assists in translation.
- Improves intercultural communication.
- Helps identify ideology in texts.
- Supports critical thinking.

13. What is the Difference between Beats and Rhythm?

Beats	Rhythm
Individual stressed syllables.	Overall pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
Single unit of stress.	Repeated stress pattern in speech.
Helps pronunciation.	Creates natural fluency.

Example:

I WANT to GO to SCHOOL

The stressed syllables are the **beats**, while their regular arrangement creates the **rhythm**.

Compilation

14. Relationship between Beats and Rhythm

Beats are the stressed syllables of speech, while rhythm is the regular pattern created by these beats.

Relationship:

- Beats form the foundation of rhythm.
- Rhythm depends on the placement of beats.
- Proper rhythm improves fluency and comprehension.
- English is a stress-timed language because rhythm is organized around stressed beats.

15. Concept of Discourse Analytic Paradigm

A Discourse Analytic Paradigm is a framework used to study language in context.

It emphasizes:

- Language in use
- Context
- Social interaction
- Communication goals
- Text organization
- Meaning construction

Rather than studying isolated sentences, it studies complete discourse.

16. Issues that CDA Explores

Critical Discourse Analysis focuses on:

- Ideology
- Power
- Dominance
- Social injustice
- Political communication
- Institutional language
- Media bias
- Discrimination
- Identity
- Cultural representation

It explains how language contributes to maintaining or challenging power structures.

17. Explain the Concept of Linguistic Anthropology

Linguistic Anthropology studies the relationship between language and culture.

It examines:

- How language reflects culture.
- Language variation among communities.
- Language and identity.
- Social interaction.
- Communication across cultures.
- Language change over time.

It combines linguistics with anthropology to understand human communication.

18. Text Relation – Reader and Writer: Expectations, Convention, and Requirement

The relationship between writer and reader depends on shared knowledge of discourse conventions.

Expectations

- Readers expect logical organization.
- Writers expect readers to interpret cohesive links.
- Readers expect relevant information.

Conventions

- Text follows accepted organizational patterns.
- Appropriate grammar and vocabulary are used.
- Cohesion and coherence connect ideas.

Requirements

- Clear purpose.
- Appropriate audience awareness.
- Logical sequence of ideas.
- Effective use of cohesive devices.
- Correct language and style.

When writers follow these expectations and conventions, readers can understand the text more easily.

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