

## *Correction of the Exam Paper : Discourse Analysis / 2022 – 2023*

---

### 1. What is discourse analysis?

Discourse analysis is the study of language in use, focusing on the patterns and structures of communication beyond the sentence level. It examines how language functions in context, considering factors such as social interactions, power relations, and cultural influences.

### 2. Give 4 domains of research of discourse analysis.

- Educational Discourse Analysis: Investigating how language is used in educational settings, including classroom interactions, textbooks, and educational policies.
- Psychological Discourse Analysis: Studying language in the context of psychological research, including therapeutic communication, discourse in mental health contexts, and language's role in shaping cognitive processes.
- Sociological Discourse Analysis: Examining language in the context of societal structures and dynamics, including political discourse, media representations, and social interactions.
- Philosophical Discourse Analysis: Exploring the use of language in philosophical texts and discussions, examining how philosophical concepts are expressed and debated through discourse.

### 3. Give 2 kinds of discourse data you know with one example for each kind.

#### Mediated communication

Example: Telephone conversations and communications.

- **Written Discourse Data** or **Writing**

Example: Articles, Books.

4. Which distinction does David Nunan make between text analysis and discourse analysis?

David Nunan distinguishes between text analysis, which focuses on examining language at the sentence level, and discourse analysis, which looks at language beyond the sentence to understand how it functions in larger communicative contexts, considering elements like coherence, cohesion, and discourse markers.

5. Language is perceived as an action and an affiliation. Explain.

Language is seen as an action because it is not just a means of expressing thoughts but also a tool for performing various functions, such as requesting, commanding, or promising. Additionally, language serves as a means of affiliation, connecting individuals and communities through shared communication patterns, values, and identities.

6. John Langshaw Austin (1962) argued that there are three kinds of acts which occur with everything we say. These are the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act. After explaining what each of these terms means, give examples.

- **Locutionary Act:** The act of producing a meaningful utterance with correct grammar and pronunciation. Example: "It's raining."

- **Illocutionary Act:** The intended communicative function or force of the utterance. Example: "Could you pass the salt?" (Request)

- **Perlocutionary Act:** The effect of the utterance on the listener or recipient. Example: "Can I borrow your pen?" (Listener gives the pen.)

7. Analyze the following adjacency pairs and identify the delay, the preface, the account, and the unexpected answer in the second pair part.

A: Are you going out with anyone at the moment?

B: Uhhh... Well, kind of... There is someone I met a while back... Actually, I'm getting married at the end of the year.

- Delay: "Uhhh..."

- Preface: "Well, kind of..."

- Account: "There is someone I met a while back... Actually, I'm getting married at the end of the year."

- Unexpected Answer: "Actually, I'm getting married at the end of the year."

8. Find examples of self-repair and/or other-repair in the following extracts:

A: What would happen if you went back home and didn't get your diploma?

B: If I didn't get my degree? Yeah. Well... it wouldn't be too serious really ... No... actually... I'd get into a lot of trouble... I don't know what I'd do.

- Self-repair: "Yeah.", "No... actually... I'd get into a lot of trouble... I don't know what I'd do."

- Other-repair: "If I didn't get my degree ?"

9. How does Halliday (1994) define a "theme" and a "rheme" in a clause or a sentence?

- **Theme**: The element that establishes the starting point of the message; it often indicates the known or given information.

- **Rheme**: The remaining part of the clause that provides new or highlighted information.

10. Identify the theme and the rheme in the following sentences:

a) Regrettably, the big girl crushed the small box.

- **Theme**: "Regrettably"

- **Rheme**: " the big girl crushed the small box."

b) The big girl crushed the small box.

- **Theme**: "The big girl"

- **Rheme**: "crushed the small box."

c) Yesterday, the big girl crushed the small box.

- **Theme**: "Yesterday"

- **Rheme**: " the big girl crushed the small box."

d) Yes, the big girl crushed the small box.

- **Theme**: "Yes"

- **Rheme**: " the big girl crushed the small box."