

ENG523

1. **Adjacency Pairs:** Paired utterances such as "Hello" – "Hello" or "Thank you" – "You're welcome," fundamental to conversational structure. These pairs ensure smooth transitions in communication.
2. **Exchange:** A sequence of discourse moves by at least two speakers forming a topical unit, typically comprising initiation, response, and feedback.
3. **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):** Explores the connection between language, social contexts, and ideologies, examining power relations and how discourse reflects and constructs societal norms.
4. **Turn-Taking:** The skill of alternating speech in conversation, ensuring only one speaker talks at a time using cues like intonation or pauses.
5. **Cohesion:** Linguistic devices like pronouns, conjunctions, and ellipses that link sentences and paragraphs together.
6. **Coherence:** The logical connections within a text, created through both linguistic devices and the reader's interpretation.
7. **Schema Theory:** A framework suggesting that understanding text requires activating relevant background knowledge, divided into content and formal schemata.
8. **Problem-Solution Pattern:** A textual organization presenting a situation, identifying a problem, suggesting solutions, and evaluating outcomes.
9. **Claim-Counterclaim Pattern:** A structure where opposing viewpoints or arguments are presented to engage critical analysis.
10. **General-Specific Pattern:** Begins with a broad generalization followed by detailed specifics, often used to build a strong argument.
11. **Interactional Sociolinguistics:** Examines how verbal and non-verbal cues in interactions reflect cultural norms and potential miscommunications.
12. **Discourse Markers:** Words or phrases like "however," "therefore," and "on the other hand," which guide readers through the structure of discourse.
13. **Transactional Discourse:** Communication focused on accomplishing tasks or obtaining goods and services, such as ordering food or seeking directions.
14. **Narrative Discourse:** The storytelling aspect of language, including the sequencing of events and character interactions.
15. **Ideology in Discourse:** The implicit beliefs and values communicated through language, often revealing power dynamics.
16. **Functional Segments:** Parts of text or speech (e.g., paragraphs or sentences) that serve a specific purpose within the discourse structure.
17. **Discourse Community:** A group sharing common goals, communication methods, and specialized terminology, such as academics or professionals.
18. **Speech Community:** Broader than discourse communities, it includes groups that share language varieties and rules for communication.

19. **Ellipsis:** The omission of redundant words in discourse, relying on context for meaning, e.g., "Want some?" instead of "Do you want some?"
20. **Pronominalization:** The use of pronouns to maintain cohesion and avoid repetition in discourse.
21. **Minimal Responses:** Short utterances like "mm-hmm" or "yeah" that indicate active listening and encourage the speaker to continue.
22. **Contextualization Cues:** Signals in speech that help interpret meaning, such as tone, intonation, or body language.
23. **Textual Patterns:** Recognizable structures in written discourse, such as problem-solution or general-specific patterns.
24. **Intercultural Rhetoric:** The study of how rhetorical practices vary across cultures and their impact on communication.
25. **Comparative Rhetoric:** Analyzing and comparing rhetorical traditions across cultures to identify universal and unique features.
26. **Cultural Schemata:** Shared knowledge frameworks within a culture that influence how individuals interpret texts or discourse.
27. **Power Relations in Discourse:** Examines how authority and influence are negotiated and represented in communication.
28. **Turn-Yielding Signals:** Cues indicating a speaker has finished their turn, such as a drop in pitch or a pause.
29. **Overlaps:** Instances where two speakers talk simultaneously, which may indicate enthusiasm or lack of turn-taking awareness.
30. **Interruptions:** Disruptions in turn-taking that can signal dominance or urgency in a conversation.
31. **Adjacency-Pair Variants:** Modified pairs such as "How are you?" – "Fine, thank you" that vary by culture and context.
32. **Transactional and Interactional Language:** Differentiates task-oriented (transactional) from relationship-focused (interactional) communication.
33. **Discourse Grammar:** The study of how grammatical choices affect the flow and coherence of discourse.
34. **Lexical Cohesion:** The use of related words or phrases to maintain continuity in text, such as synonyms or repeated key terms.
35. **Discourse Structures in Education:** Patterns like initiation-response-feedback in classroom settings that facilitate learning.
36. **Metadiscourse:** Elements like "in conclusion" or "on the other hand" that help structure arguments and engage readers.
37. **Anaphora:** Referring back to previously mentioned ideas using pronouns or synonyms to maintain cohesion.
38. **Cataphora:** Referring forward to ideas yet to be introduced, creating anticipation in discourse.
39. **Rhetorical Devices:** Tools like metaphors, analogies, and repetition used to persuade or enhance communication.
40. **Interactional Styles:** Variations in how individuals engage in discourse, influenced by culture, personality, and context.
41. **Thematic Progression:** How themes are introduced and developed across a discourse to create a cohesive narrative.

42. **Topic Shift:** The process of transitioning from one subject to another in discourse, often signaled by discourse markers.
43. **Discourse Intonation:** The role of pitch, stress, and rhythm in conveying meaning and emotion in spoken language.
44. **Feedback Mechanisms:** Verbal or non-verbal signals provided by listeners to indicate understanding or engagement.
45. **Interactional Feedback:** Real-time responses, such as nodding or saying "I see," that help maintain conversational flow.
46. **Hedging in Discourse:** Using language like "perhaps" or "I think" to soften statements and indicate uncertainty or politeness.
47. **Elliptical Structures:** Sentences or phrases that omit elements understood from context, e.g., "Coming?" instead of "Are you coming?"
48. **Grammatical Metaphor:** Expressing concepts through unconventional grammatical forms to enhance meaning, e.g., nominalization.
49. **Discourse Referencing:** Techniques for linking ideas in a discourse, such as using pronouns or demonstratives.
50. **Backchanneling:** Listener responses like "uh-huh" or "right" that show attentiveness without interrupting the speaker.
51. **Foregrounding and Backgrounding:** Highlighting important information while de-emphasizing less critical details in discourse.
52. **Deictic Expressions:** Words like "this," "that," "here," and "there" that rely on context for interpretation.
53. **Ethnographic Discourse Analysis:** Analyzing language use within specific cultural or social settings to understand communication norms.
54. **Politeness Strategies:** Language choices aimed at maintaining social harmony and avoiding offense.
55. **Code-Switching:** Alternating between languages or dialects within a conversation, often to convey identity or context.
56. **Speech Act Theory:** A framework for understanding how utterances perform actions, such as promising, apologizing, or requesting.
57. **Illocutionary Force:** The intended meaning behind an utterance, such as a command or a question.
58. **Perlocutionary Effect:** The impact or outcome of an utterance on the listener.
59. **Discourse Framing:** How language structures perception and interpretation of a topic.
60. **Indexicality:** The way language points to or indexes social or contextual information.
61. **Topic Management:** Techniques for maintaining or shifting topics in conversation, ensuring coherence and relevance.
62. **Register Variation:** Adjusting language formality and style based on social context or audience.
63. **Prosodic Features:** Elements like rhythm, intonation, and stress that convey meaning and emotion in speech.
64. **Narrative Coherence:** The logical flow of events and ideas in storytelling, ensuring a clear and engaging narrative.
65. **Genre Analysis:** Examining the structure and features of specific text types, such as essays or advertisements.

66. **Communicative Competence:** The ability to use language effectively and appropriately in various contexts.
67. **Face-Threatening Acts:** Utterances that challenge or damage the social image of the speaker or listener.
68. **Mitigation Strategies:** Techniques like softening language or using indirect speech to reduce potential conflict.
69. **Sequential Organization:** The order and structure of interactions in discourse, including turn-taking and topic development.

