



ENG523

Quiz 1

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

ENG523_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)
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)

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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)
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)

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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)

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compilation