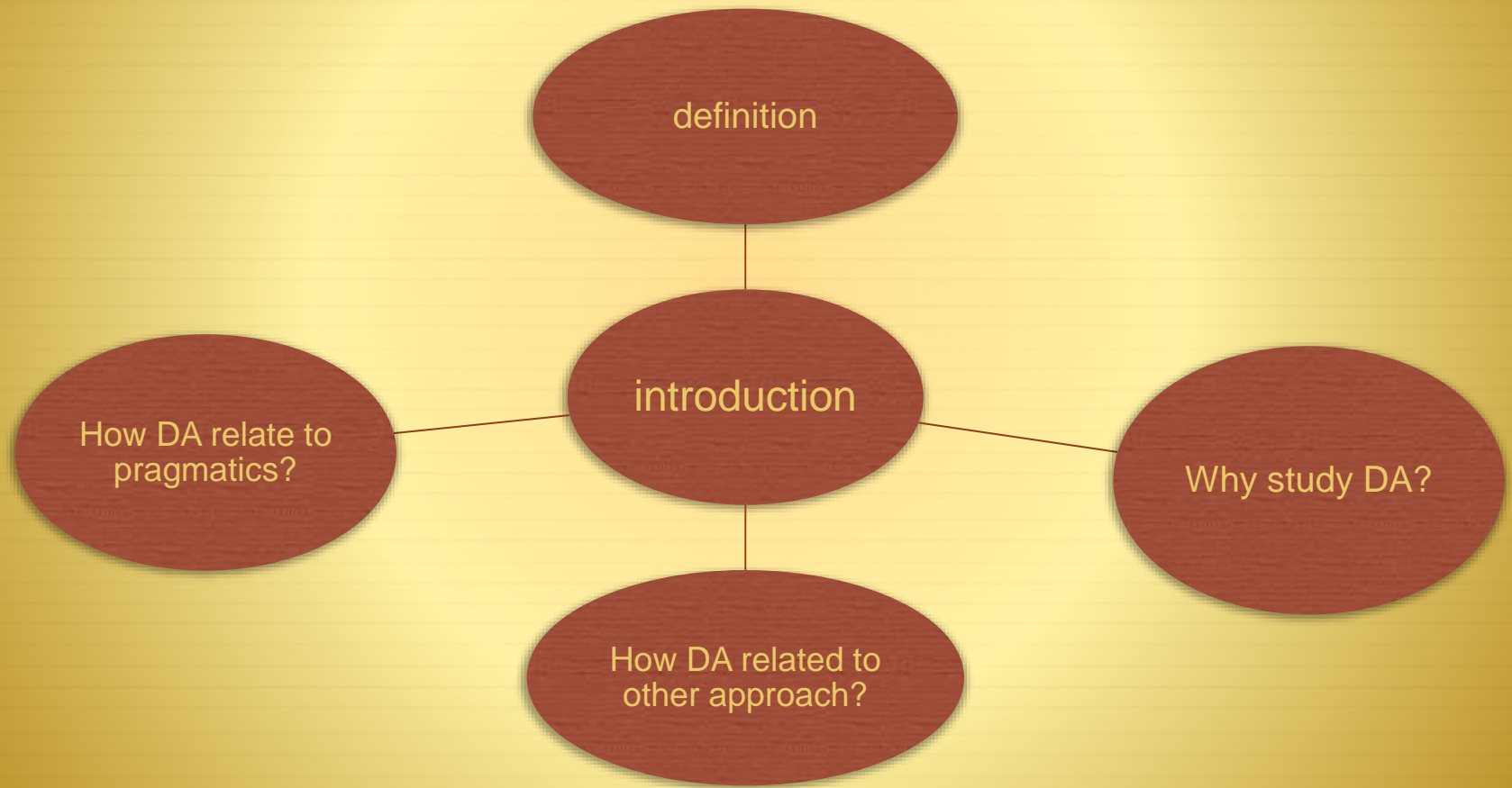# Discourse Analysis

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Discourse Analysis

Introduction

Since the study of language in use, as a goal of education, a means of education, and an instrument of social control and social change, is the principal concern of applied linguistics, it is easy to see why discourse analysis has such a vital part to play in the work that applied linguistics does, and why so much of the work that has been done over the last few decades on developing the theory and practice of discourse analysis been done by applied linguists (Widdowson, Candlin, Swales, for example) or by linguists (notably Halliday and his followers) for whom the integration of theory and practice is a defining feature of the kind of linguistics that they do.

What is Discourse analysis?

Wikipedia

Brown and Yule (1983)

Stubbs. M (1983)

What is Discourse analysis?

✦ Wikipedia :Discourse Analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoken, signed language use or any significant semiotic event.

✦ Brown & Yule (1983): Discourse Analysis in this book we take a primarily linguistic approach to the analysis of discourse.

✦ Stubbs. M (1983) : Discourse analysis is also concerned with language use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers. Discourse analysis is sometimes defined as the analysis of language 'beyond the sentence'.

The diverse of discourse and discourse analysis

- Discourse is language above the sentence level.

- Discourse is more than just language use.

- Discourse constitutes the social; distinguished-knowledge, social relations, and social identity.

- The analysis of discourse is the analysis language in use.

- Language as an instrument of communication, whose expression is discourse.

- The analysis of the functions of language can be referred to as discourse analysis.

What is Discourse analysis?

✦ Discourse Analysis is an increasingly popular and important area of language study. It discusses not only about language itself but also how it relates with society, culture, and thought. It is use to describe activities in several disciplines, such as linguistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

✦ There are three approaches that are presented in this book. They include speech act theory, ethnography of communication, and pragmatics.

Speech Act Theory

According to Austin (1962) speech act theory focuses on communicative acts, which are performed through speech.

The speech act theory is applicable to discourse analysis. It provides a framework in which to identify the conditions underlying the productions and understanding of an utterance as a particular linguistically realized action.

Ethnography of communication

The ethnography of communication is an approach to discourse, which is based on linguistics and antrhopology.

This approach tries to analyze patterns of communicative practices and such practices are an integrated part of what one knows and does as a member of particular culture.

Methodology Used in Ethnography of Communication

Hymes (1974) has proposed a methodology used to discover communicative events and acts to classify the components. Then discover the patterns formed by interrelationships among components. The classificatory grid he proposed is known as the SPEAKING grid which can be used to discover a local or culturally relative taxonomy of communicative units.

Hymes's SPEAKING

S: (Setting,Scene)	Physical circumtances, subjective definition of an occasion
P: (Participants)	Speaker/Sender/Addresser/Hearer/Receiver/Audience / addresse
E: (Ends)	Purposes and goals or outcomes
A: (Act Sequence)	Message form and content
K: (Key)	Tone, manner
I: (Instrumentalities)	Channel (Verbal, non verbal, physical) Forms of speech drawn from Community repetoire
N: (Norms of interaction	Specific properties attached to speaking interpretation and interpretation of norms within cultural belief system.
G: (Genre)	Textual categories

Pragmatics

1. The notion of Pragmatics

2. Speaker Meaning

3. Cooperative Principle

1. The Notion of Pragmatics

According to Fasold (1993) pragmatics is a study of the use of context to make inferences about meaning. It is another broad approach to discourse. Nowdays pragmatics has a broader discussion, for example ethnography of communication, some psycholinguistics aspects, moreover discourse analysis included also.

2. Speaker Meaning

Based on the concept of Grice, speaker meaning is what the speaker intend to communicate needs not be related to conventional meaning at all. It means that speaker meaning may be inferred through a process quite different from the encoding and decoding and processes assumed by code mode of communication.

3. Cooperative Principle

The first concept that we are going to discuss before we talk about cooperative principle is implicature. An implicature is an implication or suggestion deduced from the form of utterance. A conversational implicature uses the cooperative principle which govern the efficiency of conversation.

✦ In other word, implicature is an inference about speaker's intention which arises from a recipient's use of both semantic meanings and conversational principles (Schiffrin, 1994: 193).

✦ According to Grice, cooperative principles simply means people engaged in conversation will say something suitable at that point of development of the talk. He devided it into a set of conversational maxims and sub-maxims

Maxims	Sub-maxims
The Maxim of Quantity	• Make your contribution as informative as is required • Do not make your contribution more informative than is required
The Maxim of Quality	• Do not say what you believe to be false • Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.
The Maxim of Relation	• be relevant
The Maxim of Manner	• Avoid obscurity of expression • Avoid anbiguity • Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity) and • Be orderly.

Why Study Discourse Analysis?

+ As linguists, to find out how language works, to improve our understanding of an important kind of human activity

+ As educators, to find out how good texts work, so that we can focus on teaching our students these writing/speaking strategies.

+ As critical analists, to discover meanings in the text which are not obvious on the surface (e.g., analysing a politician's speech to see their preconceptions).

How does DA relate to Other approaches?

"areas mentioned"	their interests	their data
Sociolinguistics	Social interaction in conversation; social context	Transcribed spoken data
Psycholinguistics	Issues related to language comprehension	short constructed texts (textoids) or sequences of written sentences
Philosophical linguistics	Semantic rels bet pairs of sentences; relation sentences and the world, truth-values	Constructed sentences
Computational linguistics	Models of discourse processing	Short constructed texts

How does DA relate to Pragmatics?

- Difficult to answer, since both fields are basically defined by the set of people who work in the field, and their practices.

- Pragmatics has been a term used to refer all aspects of linguistics which don't fit inside semantics, syntax or phonology.

- While semantics concerns the relation between language and the things language refers to, pragmatics is more about the relationship between language and its users.

How does DA relate to Pragmatics?

✦ Thus: pragmatics concerns speech-acts, and what people can infer from language but is not said (implicature, presupositions, indirect speech acts). • But generally concerned with choices in individual utterance, not patterns of choices throughout a discourse.

Thank you

For your attention