



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : قسم اللغة الانجليزية

المرحلة: الرابعة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : علم اللغة

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Linguistics**

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة العربية: تحليل الخطاب

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : **Discourse Analysis**

Discourse Analysis ...

What is meant by Discourse Analysis?

-Language beyond sentence and it concerned with the study of language in texts and conversation.

- Reading a notice like this, no shoes, no service on shop windows in summer means a conditional relationship between the two parts (if you are wearing no shoes, you will receive no service). So, we have the ability to create complex discourse interpretation of fragmentary linguistic messages.

Interpreting Discourse

-Many of us can cope with texts which we did not produce by ourselves . We can build interpretation.

-In many texts, they may contain set of errors yet they can be understood.

e.g.,.....it takes this name from people's carer. In my childhood, I remember the people live. It was very simple. Most people was farmer.

-This example about my town illustrates some ungrammatical forms yet we can reach a reasonable interpretation of what the writer intended to convey.

-To interpret something or to be interpreted are the key elements investigated in the study of discourse.

Cohesion

-Texts must have structure that depends on factors different from those required in the structure of a single sentence, such factors are described in terms of cohesion.

-Cohesion refers to the ties and connections that exist within texts.

-Among those types of cohesive ties are the following : he, my, I .. as in the following example:

e.g. My father once bought a Lincoln convertible. He did it by saving every penny he could. That car would be worth a fortune nowadays. However, he

-In this regards, some words maintain reference to same people and things such as he and my.

-There are also general connections that share a common element of meaning such as 'money' (including saving and penny) and time (including time and nowadays).

-There are also connections such however to the opposite of what has already been said before.

-Such cohesive ties gives us insight how writers structure what they want to say.

-The conventions of cohesive ties structure differ from one language to the next.

-Cohesion would not be enough to enable us to make sense of what we read, e.g. Lincoln, the car, that color, her, she and letter (these are a number of connections but is very difficult to interpret)

-Yet, this sentence: My father bought a Lincoln convertible. The car driven by the police was red. That color does not suit her. She consists of three letters. Now, it becomes clear from this sentence that 'connectedness' we experience in our interpretation of normal texts is not simply based on connections between words.

Coherence

-Coherence is another factor that helps us distinguish connected texts that make sense from those that do not.

-It is concerned with everything fitting together well .

-It is something that exists in people not in words or structures.

-Coherence is involved in creating meaningful connections that are not actually expressed by the words and sentences.

-It is not only related to understanding odd texts but rather involved in our interpretation of all discourse.

-It is present in the interpretation of casual conversation.

-for example,

Her: that is the telephone.

Him: I'm in the bath.

Her: ok.

-There are no cohesive ties within this fragment of discourse. Yet, they do use the information contained in the sentences expressed, but there must be something else involved in the interpretation. It is suggested that

exchanges of this type are best understood in terms of the conventional actions performed by the speakers in such interaction.