## واجبات مقرر تحليل الخطاب

| 1) | Colonization' has positive connotations of helping others to develop themselves. If you are trying to change the meaning of a given discourse from being positive into being negative then you will change the word colonization into   |
|----|---|
|    | A. generalization   |
|    | B. revolution  C. occupation  |
|    | D. realization  |
| 2) | I act and talk in one way at one moment and I am speaking and acting as chair of the company, the next moment I speak and act in a different way and I am speaking and acting as one peer/colleague speaking to another. This area of reality is                                      |
|    | A. Identities and relationships   |
|    | <ul><li>B. activities</li><li>C. public relations</li></ul>   |
|    | D. political relations  |
| 3) | "" with a capital "," that is, different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language " stuff"  |
|    | A. C/Conversation   |
|    | B. S/Syntax  C. Discourse/D   |
|    | D. S/Sociolinguistic  |
| 4) | Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through Who's can be multiple and they need not always be people   |
|    | A. language   |
|    | B. discourse C. linguistics   |
|    | D. identity   |
| 5) | For "real Indians," any conversation they do have with a stranger who may turn out to be a "real Indian" will, in the discovery of the other's "Indianness," establish substantial between the conversational partners just through the mutual acknowledgment that they are "Indians" |
|    | A. obligations  |
|    | B. conversations C. relations   |
|    | D. interrelations   |
| 6) | The key to Discourses is "recognition." If you put language, action, interaction, values, beliefs, symbols, objects, tools, and places together in such a way that others recognize you as a particular type of who () engaged in a particular type of what ()                        |
|    | A. identity/identity two  |
|    | B. activity/work  C. identity/activity  |
|    | D neonle/ranks  |

- 7) Each social language has its own distinctive grammar. However, two different sorts of grammars are important to social languages, only one of which we ever think to study formally in school. One grammar is............
  - A. the traditional set of units like nouns, verbs, inflections, phrases and clauses
  - B. old words
  - C. old nouns
  - D. generative Grammar
- 8) A .....is an image or pattern that we assemble "on the spot" as we communicate in a given context, based on our construal of that context and on our past experiences
  - A. situated identity
  - B. situated genetic
  - C. situated meaning
  - D. meaningful learning
- 9) .....That is, the place, time, bodies and objects present during interaction
  - A. material aspect
  - B. economic aspect
  - C. economic circumstance
  - D. activity aspect
- 10) For "real Indians," any ....... they do have with a stranger who may turn out to be a "real Indian" will, in the discovery of the other's "Indianness," establish substantial obligations between the conversational partners just through the mutual acknowledgment that they are "Indians"
  - A. obligations
  - **B.** conversations
  - C. relations
  - D. interrelations

ملاحظة سؤال ٥ و ١٠ مكرر والدكتور جاب الجمله كامله بدون ما يشيل الكلمه الي يبيها جواب!!

سح الليل حاب