

# تحليل الخطاب – محمود السلمان

## الواجبات

### الواجب الاول

I talk and act in one way one moment and I am speaking and acting as “chair” of the committee; the next moment I speak and talk in a different way and I am speaking and acting as one peer/colleague speaking to another.this is called identities and relationships

True

False

I talk and act so as to make what I am saying here and now in this committee meeting about whether we should admit more minority students connected to or relevant to (or, on the other hand, not connected to or relevant to) what I said last week about my fears of losing my job given the new government’s turn to the right.This is called connections

True

False

there is only one tool of inquiry”) that will help us study how building tasks are carried out and with what social and political consequences

True

False

## الواجب الثاني

1-True

2-True

3-False

Real Indians" manage face-to-face relations with others in such a way that they appear to be in agreement with them

True

False

Although many "non-Indians" find it proper to ask questions of someone who is instructing them, "Indians" regard questions in such a situation as being inattentive, rude, insolent, and so forth

True

False

Not all of us master and control more than one social language

True

False

## الواجب الثالث

**.(Situations are never completely novel (indeed, if they were, we wouldn't understand them**

True

False

**Situations are not repeated, with more or less variation, over time**

True

False

**Cultural models "explain," relative to the standards of the group, why words have the various situated meanings they do and fuel their ability to grow more**

True

False

**a few of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and - through language**

True

False

# اسئلة اختبارات

## اسئلة اختبارات ٥٠ سؤال

حسبي الله لا اله الا هو عليه توكلت وهو رب العرش العظيم

**1: رقم السؤال**

**1-Discourse analysis is meant to enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask ..... and epistemological questions**

- a) Ontological I**
- b) Diglossical I**
- c) Undiglossia I**
- d) Biological I**

**2: رقم السؤال**

**2- Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding social and ..... Contexts**

- a) Geographical I**
- b) Political I**
- c) Historical I**
- d) Technological I**

**3: رقم السؤال**

**3-In DA one term is looked upon a lot more favorably than the other, and this is what a Discourse Analyst would consider, as well as looking at the relationship of these terms with a.....**

- a) Wider world l
- b) Wider society l
- c) widely used term l**
- d) wider culture l

**رقم السؤال : 4**

**- Language has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to ..... the situation or context in which we are communicating.**

- a) Fit l**
- b) Contradict l
- c) Criticize l
- d) Described l

**رقم السؤال : 5**

**5-if institutions, committees, and committee meetings didn't already exist, speaking and acting this way would be.....**

- a) Nonsense l**
- b) Meaningful l
- c) Logical l
- d) Clear l

**رقم السؤال : 6**

**6-"I enter a plain, square room" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech the area which is reflected by this example is .....**

- a) The meaning and value of aspects of the material world l**
- b) Activities l
- c) Politics l
- d) Semiotics l

**رقم السؤال : 7**

□ 7- (what and how different symbol systems and different forms of knowledge “count) is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech the area which is reflected by this example is .....

- a) The meaning and value of aspects of the material world l
- b) Activities l
- c) Politics l
- d) Semiotics l

رقم السؤال: 8

8- “tools of inquiry” in DA means

- a) ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction l
- b) ways of writing l
- c) ways of reading l
- d) ways of constructing good sentences l

رقم السؤال: 9

□ 9- When you speak or write anything, you use the resources of English to project yourself as a certain kind of.....

- a) object l
- b) topic l
- c) leader l
- d) person l

رقم السؤال: 10

10- If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing.....

- a) I cannot know where are you from l
- b) I cannot make sense of what you have said, written, or done l
- c) I find it easy to know what you have said, written, or done
- d) I might find it difficult to understand what you have said, written, or done l

رقم السؤال: 11

**11- Since different identities and activities are enacted in and through language, the study of language is integrally connected to matters of**

- a) inequity and injustice |
- b) equity and injustice |
- c) inequity and justice |
- d) equity and justice |**

**رقم السؤال: 12**

**12-Who's ..... Multiple..... be people.**

- a) Cannot be /they need to |
- b) can be/ they need not always |**

**رقم السؤال: 13**

**13-..... , through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.” For example, we will see below that the warning on an aspirin bottle actually communicates multiple who's.**

- a) teachers |
- b) Not just individuals, but also institutions |**
- c) Only institutions |
- d) Only individuals |

**رقم السؤال: 14**

**□ 14- linguistic have focused on language, it is also important to see that making visible and recognizable who we are and what we are doing ..... requires more than language.**

- a) Sometimes |
- b) Always |**
- c) Rarely |
- d) Never |

**رقم السؤال: 15**

**□ 15- There are a multitude of ways one can do being-and-becoming-a-“real-Indian.” Some of these are “Real Indians” prefer to.....**

- a) avoid conversation with strangers |
- b) avoid mixing with strangers |
- c) take to strangers |
- d) take pictures with strangers |

رقم السؤال: 16

16- "Real Indians" manage face-to-face relations with others in such a way that they appear to be in .....

- a) agreement with them |
- b) disagreement with them |
- c) quarrel with them |
- d) conversation with them |

رقم السؤال: 17

17-.....for who is a "real" feminist ,gang member ,patriot ,humanist ,culture scientist ,yuppie" or " regular" at the local bar .

- a) there are something no once and for all the local tests |
- b) there are rarely no once for all tests |
- c) there are no once for all tests |

رقم السؤال: 18

□ 18- The other – less studied of grammar that is considered distinctive grammar for social languages is .....

- a) the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, | which signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- Discourses
- b) the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which do not signal characteristic whos-doing-whats-within- Discourses
- c) the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which signal characteristic only of whos-within- Discourses
- d) the “rules” by which grammatical units like nouns and verbs, phrases and clauses, which signal characteristic whats -within- Discourses



**رقم السؤال: 19**

19- Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part, not in their .....

- a) names
- b) nationality
- c) books, apparatus, and books
- d) heads

**رقم السؤال: 20**

20-“The coffee spilled, get a mop”; in this sentence ,triggered by the word " mop" in the context ,.....

- a) you create a situated meaning something like food we eat
- b) you create a situated meaning something like water
- c) you create a situated meaning something like "grains that we make our coffee from
- d) you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink for coffee .

**رقم السؤال: 21**

21-“cultural models are ..... (like a mental movie). or information theories shared by people belonging to specific social or cultural groups.

- a) Stereotyped families with disconnected
- b) Storylines families of connected images
- c) Stereotype families with connected images
- d) Storylines families with disconnected realities

**رقم السؤال: 22**

22-Any piece of language , oral or written, is composed of a set of ..... cuse or cluse that help listeners or readers to build six things.

- a) Psychological
- b) Grammatical

- c) Social I
- d) Historical I

**رقم السؤال: 23**

□ 23-connection building , that is , using cues and clues to make assumptions about how the past and future of an interaction

- a- Different I
- b- Similar I
- c- Equal I
- d- **Linked I**

**رقم السؤال: 24**

□ 24-the use of the following sort of pattern of grammatical features (such as " when I thought about it" , or the use of mitigators such as " I do not know") or complex subordinate clauses) by a young woman who is speaking to her parents , is indicative of a particular .....

- a- Historical language I
- b- **Social language I**
- c- Academic language I
- d- Regional language I

**رقم السؤال: 25**

□ 25-conversation as it is used in discourse analysis can involve .....

- a- Values I
- b- Groups I
- c- Controversy and Values I
- d- **Controversy I**

**رقم السؤال: 26**

26- Discourse analysis will enable to reveal the hidden .....behind a text

- a- Result I
- b- Author I
- c- **Motivations I**

**d- Critic I**

**رقم السؤال: 27**

**27- Though critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product of .....period**

- a- Modern I**
- b- Premodern I**
- c- Old I**
- d- Postmodern I**

**رقم السؤال: 28**

**28- the use of a term like "colonization" or a "occupation" is something that is..... important in DA.**

- a. Sometimes I**
- b. Always I**
- c. Rarely I**
- d. Seldom I**

**رقم السؤال: 29**

**29-Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different..... approaches.**

- a. Linguistic I**
- b. Psycholinguistic I**
- c. Syntactic I**
- d. Sociolinguistic I**

**رقم السؤال: 30**

**30- How we speak or write..... that very situation or context in which we are communicating.**

- a. Does not create I**
- b. Creates I**
- c. Avoids to describe I**
- d. Does not avoid to describe I**

٢٠ سؤال يتبع للـ ٣٠- سؤال السابقة  
ليكون المجموع ٥٠ سؤال

**1: رقم السؤال**

**-All of us control many different social languages  
.....in different context .**

- a) And switch between only two of them 1
- b) And switch among them 1**
- c) But do not switch among them 1
- d) But they could not switch among them 1

**2: رقم السؤال**

**.....at play allow people to enact and recognize  
different discourse at world**

- a) psychological language and situated meanings 1
- b) situated meanings and cultural models 1
- c) Social meaning and cultural models 1
- d) Social language , situated meanings and cultural  
models 1**

**3: رقم السؤال**

**situations , when they involve communicative social  
interactions, always involve .....**

- a) emiotic aspect 1
- b) emetic aspect 1
- c) emotional aspect 1
- d) semiotic aspect 1**

**رقم السؤال: 4**

**world building , that is, using cues or clues to assemble situated meaning about**

- a) what activity is going on 1**
- b) what is here and now reality 1**
- c) what is the heading 1**
- d) the past and the future 1**

**رقم السؤال: 5**

**The coffee spilled, get a broom”; in this sentence ,triggered by the word " broom" in the context ,.....**

- a) you create a situated meaning something like food we eat 1**
- b) you create a situated meaning something like water 1**
- c) you create a situated meaning something like "grains that we make our coffee 1 from**
- d) you create a situated meaning something like dark liquid we drink for coffee . 1**

**رقم السؤال: 6**

**situated meaning is .....“on the spot” as we communicate in a given context, based on our construal of that context and on our past experiences**

- a- a concept that we ignore 1**
- b- a concept that we remember 1**
- c- an image that we assemble 1**
- d- an image that we forget 1**

**رقم السؤال: 7**

**in the example of the upper-middle-class ,Anglo-American young woman named " Jane",took in our course , Jane**

**a- is making visible and recognizable two different versions of who, one is a daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girlfriend being intimate with her boyfriend."**

**b- is making visible and recognizable three different versions of who she is and what she is doing , In one case she is "a dutiful and intelligent daughter having dinner with her proud parents "and in the other case she is "a girlfriend being intimate with her boyfriend." And in the third case she is a student**

**c- behaves similarly with her parents and with boyfriend**

**d- uses the same social language 1**

**رقم السؤال: 8**

**Each social language has its own distinctive grammar.**

**One of these is**

**the.....**

**a. Modern set like accent 1**

**b. ....ture set like unused words 1**

**c. ....t set of units like verses of poetry 1**

**d. the traditional set of units like nouns 1**

**رقم السؤال: 9**

**when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property which is called.....**

**a. reflexivity 1**

**b. reflex 1**

**c. logicality 1**

**d. reflexivity 1**

**رقم السؤال: 10**

**..... which "Indians" call "razzing" each participant further establishes cultural competency in the eyes of the other**

- a. Only correctly responding to the sparring 1
- b. correctly engaging to the sparring 1
- c. correctly responding to the sparring and correctly engaging to the sparring 1**
- d. avoiding engaging to the sparring 1

11: رقم السؤال

Whenever we speak or write we always and simultaneously construct or build ..... areas of "reality"

- a. Five 1
- b. Two 1
- c. Four 1
- d. Six 1**

12: رقم السؤال

"I talk and act in such a way that a visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps its me!) Is "standing his ground on principle," but a visibly angry female is "hysterical" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is.....

- a. The meaning and value of aspects of the material world 1
- b. Activities 1
- c. Politics 1**
- d. Semiotics 1

13: رقم السؤال

Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be Rather. It is something that one becomes in and through, that is.....

- a. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian 1**
- b. kinship only. 1

- c. Something that one can simply be without doing it 1
- d. carrying out the actual performance of being a real Indian and kinship 1

رقم السؤال: 14

"Situated identities, "means.....

- a. Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings 1
- b. Different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- c. Different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language "stuff"
- d. Long- running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of variety of different texts

رقم السؤال: 15

discourses "with a capital "D" means

- a. Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings 1
- b. Different styles of language that we use to enact and recognize different identities in different setting
- c. Different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language "stuff" 1
- d. Long- running and important themes or motifs that have been the focus of variety of different texts

رقم السؤال: 16

When you write or speak you try to project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of .....

- a. Society 1
- b. Activity 1
- c. World 1
- d. Class 1

رقم السؤال: 17



it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an (a)....., though often multiple or" ..... " who- doing- what.

- a. Integrated/ hetroglossic 1
- b. Integrated/ homoglossic 1
- c. disintegrated/ hetroglossic 1
- d. disintegrated/ homoglossic 1

رقم السؤال: 18

You project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table. And, though these are both dinner

- a. They are same kind of activities 1
- b. They are not activities 1
- c. They are different activities 1
- d. They are insignificant activities 1

رقم السؤال: 19

- An oral or written "utterance" has meaning then, only if and when it communicates .....

- a. A who 1
- b. A what 1
- c. A who and a what 1
- d. A why 1

رقم السؤال: 20

- An utterance .....A sort of overlapping ..... who

- a. Can communicate/ but not compound 1
- b. Can communicate/ but compound 1
- c. Cannot communicate/ but not compound 1
- d. Cannot communicate/ but compound

## اسئلة اختبار

### ٤٢ سؤال

الاخ / غسان

اتمنى التوفيق لجميع الطلبة والطالبات  
الدكتور محمود محمد احمد السلطان

**Sunday 11-2.30**

ان اصبت فمن الله وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان  
طبعا الاجوبة باللون الاحمر والأسئلة باللون المخالف وعدد اسئلة  
الاختبار ٥٠ سؤال ولكن هنا ما اسعفتني به الذاكرة واعتذر عن  
التقصير والخطأ  
اتمنى ان تكون ذو فائدة للجميع

- 1. Discourse analysis will enable to reveal the hidden motivations behind a text or behind the choice of a particular method of research to interpret that text.**
- 2. Discourse analysis is meant to provide a higher awareness of the hidden motivations in others and in ourselves, and therefore, enable us to solve concrete problem by making us ask ontological and epistemological questions.**
- 3. Though critical thinking about the analysis of texts is as ancient as mankind, discourse analysis is perceived as the product of postmodern period**

4. Discourse Analysis (DA) is a modern discipline of the social sciences that covers a wide variety of different **sociolinguistic** approaches.

5. Analysis of discourse looks not only at the basic level of what is said, but takes into consideration the surrounding social and **historical** contexts

6. A Discourse Analyst would consider, as well as looking at the relationship of these terms with **a widely used term.**'

7. Language has a magical property: when we speak or write we craft what we have to say to *fit* the situation or context in which we are communicating .

8. How we speak or write **creates** that very situation or context .It seems, then ' that we fit our language to a situation or context that our language, in turn 'helped to create in the first place

9. After all, if we did not speak and act in certain ways ' committees could not exist; but then, if institutions, committees, and committee meetings didn't already exist, speaking and acting this way would be **nonsense** .

10. Whenever we speak or write, we always and simultaneously construct or build **six** things or six areas of "reality:"

11. ***The meaning and value of aspects of the material world*** :I enter a plain' square room, and speak and

act in a certain way (e. g .like someone about to run a meeting), and, low and behold, where I sit becomes the “front” of the room .

12. *Politics* I talk and act in such a way that a visibly angry male in a committee meeting (perhaps it’s me!) is “standing his ground on principle,” but a visibly angry female is “hysterical ”.

13. *Semiotics*

(what and how different symbol systems and different forms of knowledge “count )”

14. there are several “tools of inquiry) ” **ways of looking at the world** of talk and interaction)

15. “ *.Discourses* ”with a capital “D,” that is, different ways in which we humans integrate language with non-language “stuff,”

16. You also project yourself as engaged in a certain kind of activity, a different kind in different circumstances. If I have no idea who you are and what you are doing, then **I cannot make sense** of what you have said, written, or done.

17. You project a different identity at a formal dinner party than you do at the family dinner table. And, though these are both dinner, they are none **the less different** activities.

18. the study of language is integrally connected to matters of **equity and justice.**

19. An oral or written “utterance” has meaning, then, only if and when it communicates a *who* and a *what*

20. *Who's* can be multiple and **they need not always be people** 21. The utterance **communicates a sort of overlapping and compound *who*.**

22. **Not just individuals, but also institutions,** through the “anonymous” texts and products they circulate, can author or issue “utterances.”

23. You are *who* you are partly through *what* you are doing and *what* you are doing is partly recognized for what it is by *who* is doing it. So it is better, in fact, to say that utterances communicate an **integrated.**

24. So it is better, in fact, to say that utterances though often multiple or “**heteroglossic,**”

25. Though I have focused on language, it is important to see that making visible and recognizable *who* we are and *what* we are doing **always** requires more than language.

26. “Real Indians” **prefer to avoid conversation with strangers**

27. “real Indians” frequently engage in a distinctive form of verbal sparring. By **correctly responding to and correctly engaging** in this sparring,

28. Some studies argue the physics experimental physicists “know” is, in large part, **not in their heads.**

29. All languages, like English or French, are composed of many (a great many) **different** social languages.

30. Each social language has its own distinctive **grammar**.

31. One grammar is the **traditional set of units** like nouns, verbs, inflections, phrases and clauses.

32. This young woman is making visible and recognizable **two different** versions of *who* she is and *what* she is doing.

33. In one case she is “**a dutiful and intelligent daughter** having dinner with her proud parents”

34. And in the other case she is “**a girl friend being intimate** with her boyfriend.”

35. Conversations” with a “big C,” since they are better viewed as (historic) conversations **between and among** Discourses.

36. More than people, and more than language, are involved in **Conversations**.

37. A situated meaning is an **image** or pattern that we assemble “on the spot”

**38.** In the first case, triggered by the word “mop” in the context, you assemble a situated meaning something like “**dark liquid we drink**” for “**coffee**”;

**39.** in the second case, triggered by the word “broom” and your experience of such matters, you assemble either a situated meaning something like “**grains that we make our coffee from**”

**40.** Cultural models are “**storylines,**” families of connected images.

**41.** When we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, we quickly face an important property of language, a property I will call “**reflexivity**”

**42.** Though discourse analysis **usually** focuses on the language (semiotic) aspect.

كل ما يخص المستوى ٨ ملخصات - واجبات - اسئلة مراجعة في هذا الرابط :

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/t65048.html>