(١) It is true that DA aims to enable us to solve concr...
and epistemological questions.
(a) philosophical
🔲 Ontological
(c) undiglossia
(d) metaphysical

(2) It is a well known fact that discourse analysis helps us find the hidden...... which stan...
beyond a text
(a) hints
(b) marks
🔲 motivation
(d) critic

(3) When analyzing a discourse, it is necessary to consider the surrounding social and
.... contexts.
(a) environmental
(b) political
🔲 historical
(d) technological

(4) The choice of the word is .... important in DA.
(a) From time to time
🔲 always
(c) never ever
(d) seldom

(5) Discourse Analysis is a modern discipline of the ...... that covers a wide
different sociolinguistic approaches
🔲 social sciences
(b) psychology ✕
(c) medicine ✕
(d) engineering ✕

(6) When we speak everybody crafts what he has to say to fit the .... in
communicating.
🔲 context
(b) hall
(c) hotel

(7) It is a well known fact that if institutions, committees, and committee meetings didn't already exist, ... in certain ways would be nonsense

(a) speaking and acting

(b) writing

(c) logically writing

(d) acting

(8) We always and simultaneously construct or build ....areas of reality whenever we speak.

(a) twelve

(b) three

(c) two

(d) six

(9) " 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" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is......

(a) sports

(b) celebration

(c) politics

(d) semiotics

(10) Situated meanings don't simply reside in individual............; very often they are negotiated between people in and through communicative social interaction.

(a) minds

(b) hearts

(c) history

(d) prehistory

(11) Ways of looking at the world of talk and interaction are what we mean by ...... in discourse analysis

(a) tools of inquiry

(b) ways of succeeding

(c) ways of failing

(d) ways of constructing good sentences

(12) Words like "work" and "coffee" seem to have more .... than are apparent in the of situated meanings we have discussed so far.

(a) specific meaning

(b) limited meaning

(c) negative meaning

(d) general meaning

(13) When you speak you try to present yourself as a certain person who is invo...
in a certain kind of ....

(a) class
(b) upper class
(c) activity
(d) low class

(14) the first thing that comes to our minds when we think about how meaning is situated in actual contexts of use, is a property of language called "..........."

(a) reflexivity
(b) reflexive pronoun
(c) reflexive noun
(d) justice

(15) Which comes first? The situation or the language? This question reflects an imp
.... between language and "reality":

(a) disconnection
(b) reciprocity
(c) miss understanding
(d) misleading

[handwritten notes: which come first — The situation or the language — This question reflects an important]

(16) We can say that an "utterance" has meaning only if and when it communicates..........................

(a) a who and a whom
(b) a what and a which
(c) a who and a what
(d) a why and only why

7) A semiotic aspect, that is, the "......," such as language, gestures, ages, or other symbolic systems.

blind systems
mathematical systems
metaphorical systems
sign systems

(18) A political aspect, that is, the distribution of "..........." in the interaction, such as, power, status, and anything else deemed a "social good" by the participants in terms of their cultural models and Discourses.

(a) social products
(b) social goods
(c) social habits
(d) social beliefs

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(19) The Anglo-American young woman named "Jane," we 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 girl friend being intimate with her boyfriend."
(b) is playing the same role
(c) behaves similarly with her parents and with her boyfriend
(d) pretends that she has only one social language

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(20) Some studies argue the chemistry experimental chemist is recognized, in large part, in their....................

(a) titles
(b) countries
(c) apparatus and books
(d) faces

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(21) The tools of inquiry that are important in discourse are the tools that are relevant to h we (together with others) build .... and activities.

(a) personality
(b) ambition
(c) dreams
(d) identities

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(22) Some of the non-language "stuff," which are important in discourse are: ....

(a) different ways of thinking, acting and interacting
(b) sleeping
(c) dreaming
(d) imagining

... then I cannot make sense of what you have ....

(24) People have differential access to different identities and activities, connected to different sorts of status and social good, and this is considered as............

- (a) a root source of inequality
- (b) a root source of equality
- (c) a root source of prejudice ✗
- (d) a root source of injustice

(25) Lots of interesting complications can set in when we think about identity enacted in and through ....

- (a) personality ✗
- (b) dreaming ✗
- (c) writing ✗
- (d) language

(26) ...., through the "anonymous" texts and products they circulate, can author or issue "utterances."

- (a) Institutions
- (b) Secretary ✗
- (c) Individuals and institutions
- (d) Individuals ✗

(27) We can point out that whos and whats ....

- (a) are not really discrete and separable
- (b) are discrete and separable ✗
- (c) are not really discrete ✗
- (d) are not really separable ✗

(28) A language can be integrated with "other stuff" such as (........................),

- (a) objects values and time
- (b) time and place
- (c) other people, objects, values, times and places
- (d) other people

(29) Being a "real Indian" is not something one can simply be. Rather, it is something that one .... in and through the doing of it.

- (a) becomes
- (b) is born being
- (c) dies ✗
- (d) imagine being

(30) Being a "real Indian" also requires appropriate accompanying ....

- (a) places
- (b) times
- (c) objects
- (d) objects, times and places

(31) 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 (identity) engaged in a particular type of what (activity) here and now, then you have pulled off ....

(a) a discourse
(b) an advanced course
(c) an average course
(d) part of a discourse

(32) The Discourses we enact existed before each of us came on the scene and most of them ....

(a) will exist long after we have left the scene
(b) will not exist long after we have left the scene
(c) will exist long before we have left the scene
(d) will not exist long before we have left the scene

(33) This is what I call "..............." People engage in such work when they try to make visible to others (and to themselves, as well) who they are and what they are doing.

(a) unreal work
(b) real work
(c) recognition work
(d) unfamiliar work

(34) Discourse analysis is a product of .... period.

(a) ancient
(b) pre ancient
(c) old
(d) postmodern

(35) In discourse analysis it is important to consider the relation between terms and it is also important to look at the relation between these terms with ....

(a) narrower World
(b) more complex society
(c) widely used term
(d) wider culture

(36) How we speak or write .... that very situation or context in which w communicating.

(a) Does not create
(b) creates
(c) avoids to describe
(d) does not avoid to describe

(37)   " He gets into a plain, triangle house" is an example of an area of reality which is reflect by speech. The area which is reflected by this example is......

(a) sports

☑ The meaning and value of aspects of the material world

(c) diplomatic

(d) semiotics

(38)   Different identities or social positions we enact and recognize in different settings are what we mean by ....

(a) situated meaning

(b) situated styles

☑ situated identities

(d) situated stuff

(39) You project yourself as a certain kind of person when ....

(a)   you pretend yourself as a hero

☑ you speak or write anything, and you use all of the sources of your language

(c)   you speak or write anything, and you avoid using any other language

(d)   you give up hope

(40) everybody presents a different identity at a formal meeting than he does at the family meeting. And, though these are both meetings...........................

(a)   they are same kind of activities

(b)   they are not activities

☑ they are different activities

(d)   they are insignificant activities

(41) So, language then always .... reflects and constructs the situation or context in which it is used.

☑ simultaneously

(b)   continuously

(c)   negatively

(d)   positively

(42) A ...., that is, the personal, social, and cultural knowledge, feelings, values, identities, and relationships relevant in the interaction.

(a)   sociolinguistic aspect

(b)   linguistic aspect

☑ sociocultural aspect

(d)   negative cultural aspect

43) there are several "tools of inquiry" that will help us study how building tasks are carrie ıt and with what social and political ....

) reasons ✗

☑ consequences

motives

goals ✗

consequence

.... that have been the

(44) "Conversations" with a capital "C," means long-runn................. and enact here focus of a variety of different texts and interactions.

(a) important themes imagining
(b) important themes or motifs ✗
(c) long-running but not important themes or motifs
(d) important themes of acting positively ✗

(45) a socially-situated identity, means the "................" one is seeking t....... and enact here and now.

(a) kind of dream ✗
(b) kind of person
(c) kind of rank
(d) kind of imagining

(46) An utterance can be authored by ....

(a) one person
(b) groups
(c) one person or groups
(d) a secretary and only other two mangers

(47) The term "real Indian" is, of course, an "insiders' term." The fact that it is used by some Native Americans in enacting their own identity work ....- Native Americans to use the term

(a) does not license non
(b) does license non
(c) sometimes it licenses ✗
(d) never licenses ✗

(48) ....is considered the key to Discourses.

(a) Imagining
(b) Sleeping
(c) Traveling
(d) Recognition

(49) To make sense of a given moment, you have to recognize the ...... involved in it.

(a) identities and activities
(b) identities
(c) activities
(d) environment ✗

(50) There is another term that it is useful in place of the cumbersome phrase "who doing-what," at least as far as the language aspects of "who-doing-whats" are concerned (remembering that language is caught up with "other stuff" in Discourses). This term is

"................".

(a) psychological language
(b) physical language
(c) social language
(d) metaphysical language ✗

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

اجابات اختبار تحليل الخطاب   صفر ١٤٣٦

1	b	11	a	21	d	31	a	41	a
2	c	12	d	22	a	32	a	42	c
3	c	13	c	23		33	c	43	b
4	b	14	a	24	a	34	d	44	b
5	a	15	b	25	d	35	c	45	b
6	a	16	c	26	c	36	b	46	c
7	a	17	d	27	a	37	b	47	a
8	d	18	b	28	c	38	c	48	d
9	c	19	a	29	a	39	b	49	a
10	a	20	c	30	d	40	c	50	c