تحليل الخطابDiscourse analysis

Discourse analysis   Meaning:

❖ Cohesion:تماسك

❖ Coherence:اتساق

❖ Speech eventsاحداث الكلام:

❖ Conversation analysis:تحليل المحادثة

❖ Co-operative principle:مبدا التعاون

❖ Hedges:الاسيجة

❖ implicatures:التعريض

Background Knowledgeالخلفيه والمعرفة
❖ Schemas and scripts:المخططات والبرامج النصية

Discourse analysis: لها كذا معنى
When we ask how we make senseادراك of what we read,.
how we can recognize well constructedيفسر texts as opposed to those that are jumbledمضطرب or incoherent,
how we understand speakers who communicate more than they say,
and how we successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation,
we are undertaking what is known as *__discourse analysis__*.

Cohesion: ترابط جمل كوهيجن

Cohesion describes the way in which a text is tied together by linguistic devices اجهزة, *such as* And . . . , Additionally . . . , Therefore . . . , However . . . and On the other hand . . .

A text has coherence تماسك if its constituent مكونة sentences follow on one from the other in an orderly fashion شكل منظم so that the reader can make sense معنى of the entire text.

The property خاصيه of unity in a written text or a segment خطاب of spoken discourse تنبع that stems روابط from links among its surface elements, as when words in one sentence are repeated in another, and especially from fact that some words or phrases depend for their interpretation upon in material مواد or following text, as in the sequence تسلسل.

My father once bought a Lincoln convertible تحويل. He did it by saving every penny مال he could. That car would be worth مفيد a fortune ثروة nowadays. However, he sold it to help pay for my college education. Sometimes I think I'd rather بدلا have the convertible..

ترابط معنى كوهيرنس :coherence

The key to the concept مفهوم of coherence ("everything fitting تركيب together well") is not something that exists موجود in words or structures, but something that exists in people. It is people who "make sense" of what they read and hear.

My father bought a Lincoln convertible. The car driven by the police was red. That color doesn't suit her. She consists تتكون of three letters. However, a letter رساله isn't as fast as a telephone call.

The property of unity in a written text or a segment of spoken discourse that stems from links among its underlying ideas and from the logical organization and development of its thematic content

Cohesion

يسمى ترابط الجمل هو مزيج من معنى عملي ودلالات وذلك يعتمد على التعبيرات اللغوية او الروابط في الجملة
و له علاقه بالتفسير الواضح
يهتم بترابط القواعد النحويه وترابط الافكار
يعني يتعلق باللغه نفسها وتركيبها

coherence

ترابط المعنى: هو مفهوم عملي واضح و يتعلق بالتفكير المنطقي وهو
يعتمد على معرفة الشخص بخصوص اي كلمه معطاة في السياق
يهتم بالتفكير المنطقى عند قراءه مثلا قطعه او سماع خطاب

<h1 style="text-align:center; color:red;">Speech eventsاحداث الكلام</h1>

In exploring what it is we know about taking part in conversation, or any other speech event (e.g. debate, interview, various types of discussions), we quickly realize that there is enormous variation in what people say and do in different circumstances. In order to begin to describe the sources of that variation, we would have to take account of a number of criteria. For example, <u style="color:red;">we would have to specify the roles of speaker and hearer(or hearers) and their relationship(s), whether they were friends, strangers, men, women, young, old, of equal or unequal status, and many other factors</u>*. All of these factors will have an influence on what is said and how it is said. We would have to describe what the topic of conversation was and in what setting it took place*.

<h2 style="text-align:center; color:blue;">Co-operative principle:المبدا التعاوني</h2>

The co-operative principle is stated in the following way: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, 1975: 45). Supporting this principle are four maxims, often called the "Gricean maxims."

The Quantityكميه maxim: Make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more, or less, than is required.

The Quality جودةmaxim: Do not say that which you believe to be false or for which you lack adequate evidence.

The Relationعلاقة maxim: Be relevant.

The Manner اسلوبmaxim: Be clear, brief and orderly.

<div dir="rtl">

1-مكسيم الكمية: جعل مساهمتك غنية بالمعلومات كما هو مطلوب، لكن لا أكثر، أو أقل، مما هو مطلوب

2.- مكسيم الجودة: لا نقول أن الذي كنت تعتقد أن تكون كاذبة أو التي تفتقر إلى الأدلة الكافية

3- مكسيم العلاقة: أن تكون ذات صلة "طريقة" .

4-مكسيم: تكون واضحة وموجزة ومنظم

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<h1 style="text-align:center;color:blue">التحوطات:Hedges</h1>

We use certain types of expressions, called hedges, to show that we are concerned about following the maxims while being co-operative participants in conversation. Hedges can be defined as words or phrases used to indicate that we're not really sure that what we're saying is sufficiently correct or complete. يمكن تعريفها بأنها الكلمات أو العبارات المستخدمة

للإشارة إلى أننا لسنا حقاً متأكد من أن ما نقوله الصحيح أو كاملة بما فيه الكفاية

We can use sort of or kind of as hedges on the accuracy of our statements, as in descriptions such as *His hair was kind of long or The book cover is sort of yellow* (rather than It is yellow). These are examples of hedges on the Quality maxim. Other examples would include the expressions listed below that people sometimes put at the beginning of their conversational contributions. الامثلة وقال الدكتور مو متاكد

As far as I know …,

Now, correct me if I'm wrong, but …

I'm not absolutely sure, but ….

We also take care to indicate that what we report is something we think or feel (not know), is possible or likely (not certain), and may or could (not must) happen. Hence the difference between saying Jackson is guilty and I think it's possible that Jackson maybe guilty. In the first version, we will be assumed to have very good evidence for the statement.

CAROL: Are you coming to the party tonight?

LARA: I've got an exam tomorrow.

هل أنت قادم إلى الطرف؟ الليلة : كارول

أنا : LARA عندي امتحان غدا .

which mean no.\الاجابه ليست بنعم او لا ولايوجد فيها تصريح قبول او رفض ولكن فيها رفض

On the face of it, Lara's statement is not an answer to Carol's question. <u>Lara doesn't say Yes or No. Yet Carol will immediately interpret the statement as meaning "No" or "Probably not."</u> How can we account for this ability to grasp one meaning from a sentence that, in a literal sense, means something else? It seems to depend, at least partially, on the assumption that Lara is being relevant and informative, adhering to the maxims of Relation and Quantity. (To appreciate this point, try to imagine Carol's reaction if Lara had said something like Roses are red, you know.) Given that Lara's original answer contains relevant information, Carol can work out that "exam tomorrow" conventionally involves "study tonight," and "study tonight" precludes "party tonight." Thus, Lara's answer is not simply a statement about tomorrow's activities, it contains an implicature (an additional conveyed meaning) concerning tonight's activities.

implicatures

CAROL: Are you coming to the party tonight?

    LARA: I've got an exam tomorrow.

it contains an implicature (an additional conveyed meaning)

طبعا كلمة implicature مشتقة من كلمة implication أي تلميح الى شئ

فعندما يقول المتحدث بأن <u>معظم الطلاب</u> قد اجتازوا الاختبار فهو <u>يلمح الى أنه ليس كلهم</u> قد اجتازوا الاختبار

فاننا نتحدث عن المعنى الذي نستنتجه من بين السطور وليس المعنى implicature وعادة عندما نتحدث عن الحرفي للجملة

بمعنى أن سياق الكلام قد يجعلنا نفسر معنى كلمة أو جملة غير المعنى الحرفي لها

Background Knowledge:

John was on his way to school last Friday.

He was really worried about the math lesson.

معرفتنا بخلفية الموضوع المتحدث عنه تساعدنا على فهم النص والمقصود منه الجملة

Help under stand the text or sentence

Most people who are asked to read these sentences report that they think John is probably a schoolboy. Since this piece of information is not directly stated in the text, it must be an inference. Other inferences, for different readers, are that John is walking or that he is on a bus. These inferences are clearly derived from our conventional knowledge, in our culture, about "going to school," and no reader has ever suggested that John is swimming or on a boat, though both are physically possible, if unlikely, interpretations.

An interesting aspect of the reported inferences is that they are treated as likely or possible interpretations that readers will quickly abandon if they do not fit in with some subsequent information. Here is the next sentence in the text.

Last week he had been unable to control the class.

On encountering this sentence, most readers decide that John is, in fact, a teacher and that he is not very happy. Many report that he is probably driving a car to school

Schemas and scripts

A schema is a general term for a conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory

مخطط هو مصطلح عام لهيكل معرفة تقليدية الموجودة في الذاكرة.

. A script is essentially a dynamic schema

البرنامج نصي أساسا مخطط ديناميكي

a script has a series of conventional actions that take place

نصي بسلسلة من الإجراءات التقليدية التي تجري

Schemas and scripts:المخطط والسيناريو

A schema مخطط is a general term for a conventional knowledge structure that exists in memory.

We have many schemas (or schemata) that are used in the interpretation of what we experience and what we hear or read about. If you hear someone describe what happened during a visit to a supermarket, you don't have to be told what is normally found in a supermarket. You already have a "supermarket schema" (food displayed on shelves, arranged in aisles, shopping carts and baskets, check-out counter, and other conventional features) as part of your background knowledge.

Similar in many ways to a schema is a script

A script السيناريو. a series of conventional actions that take place. سيناريو هو في الأساس مخطط ديناميكي You have a script for "Going to the dentist" and another script for "Going to the movies." We all have versions of an "Eating in a restaurant" script, which we can activate to make sense of this short text.
لديك سيناريو "الذهاب إلى طبيب الأسنان "، والسيناريو آخر ل " الذهاب الى السينما.
"لدينا جميع الإصدارات من " الأكل في مطعم " السيناريو ، الذي يمكننا أن ننشط لفهم هذا النص القصير.

Schema image: Schemas and scripts: مثال عليهم للتوضيح

Trying not to be out of the office for long, Suzy went into the nearest place, sat down and ordered an avocado sandwich. It was quite crowded, but the service was fast, so she left a good tip. Back in the office, things were not going well. Script like اميج ان هيا اوفيس السكيما

هنا الاكشن ربيت اكشن وي نمبر ربيت اكشن فيلم اميج

On the basis of our restaurant script, events briefly described in this short text. For example, although the text doesn't have this information, we would assume that Suzy opened a door to get into the restaurant, that there were tables there, that she ate the sandwich, then she paid for it, and so on. The fact that information of this type can turn up in people's attempts to remember the text is further evidence of the existence of scripts. It is also a good indication of the fact that our understanding of what we read doesn't come directly from what words and sentences are on the page, but the interpretations we create, in our minds, of what we read

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