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Lecture 11 – DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

1. All these aspects together constitute a system (an interrelated network) within which each of the components or aspects simultaneously gives meaning to all the others and gets meaning from them.

   • كل هذه الجوانب معاً تشكل نظاماً (الشبكة مترابطة) من خلاله كل عنصر من العناصر أو الجوانب وقت واحد يعطي معنى لجميع الأخرين، وهذا يعني الحصول منها.

   • That is, we have another form of reflexivity here, as well. For a shorthand, let us call this system the “situation network.”

   • هذه هو، لدينا شكل آخر من أشكال الفعل المنعكس هنا، أيضاً. الاختزال، دعونا نطلق على هذا النظام "شبكة الوضع".

   • Situations are never completely novel (indeed, if they were, we wouldn’t understand them).

   • الحالات هي أبدا الرواية تماماً (في الواقع، إذا كنا، فإنا لن نفهم منهم).

2. Rather, they are repeated, with more or less variation, over time (that is, distinctive configurations or patterns of semiotic resources, activities, things, and political and sociocultural elements are repeated).

   • بالأحرى يتم تكرارها، مع تباين أكثر أو أقل، مع مرور الوقت (وهذا هو، وتتكرر تشكيلات مميزة أو أنماط من موارد السيمياتي، وأنشطة، الأشياء، وعناصر سياسية واجتماعية وثقافية).
Such repetition tends to “ritualize,” “habitualize,” or “freeze” situations to varying degrees, that is, to cause them to be repeated with less variation (Douglas 1986).

Institutions, in turn, create forces (e.g. laws, disciplinary procedures, apprenticeships, etc.) that ensure the repetition and ritualization of the situations that sustain them.

3-Such repetition (e.g. imagine the old style spelling bee or the traditional doctor– nurse–patient relationship around a hospital bed) is the life blood out of which institutions, such as distinctive types of schools, hospitals, businesses, industries, government agencies, political parties, street gangs, academic disciplines, colleges or college classrooms, and so on and so forth through a nearly endless list, are created.
5- Let me give some brief examples of how all the aspects in the situation network are integrally intertwined.

- Let me give some brief examples of how all the aspects in the situation network are integrally intertwined.
- Consider a small seminar room with a circular table in it, and blackboard on all sides.
- The room has a “front” and “back” when a teacher is standing at the “front” addressing students.
- What gives the room (a material thing) a “front” and a “back” (meanings/values) is a socioculturally distinctive activity, teaching of a certain sort, which some cultures engage in and others do not, an activity realized through socioculturally distinctive forms of language and certain sorts of sociocultural
• knowledge, attitudes, and identities.
  المعارف والمواقف، والهويات
• Furthermore, the “front”—“back” dimension of the room reflects the traditional political alignments of teachers as “authorities” and students as subservient.
  علاوة على ذلك، فإن "الجبهة" - "العودة" البعد من الغرفة يعكس التحالفات السياسية التقليدية من المعلمين باعتبارهم "السلطات" والطلاب على أنه تابع.
• Thus, the room, the activity, the talk, sociocultural identities, and political relations all mean together, giving and taking meaning from each other.
  وهكذا، فإن الغرفة، والنشاط، والحديث، والهويات الاجتماعية والثقافية، والعلاقات السياسية يعني كل ذلك معا، إعطاء وأخذ معنى من بعضها البعض.