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CORRECTION OF THE SECOND EXAM OF LINGUISTICS

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- 1- Pragmatics is an approach to language study which functions at the level of the utterances. It focuses on the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and understood by the listener. In this context it highly considers the intention of the speaker and how it interpreted by the listener. Therefore, in order to interpret speaker meaning, pragmatics considers the context to clear out any kind of ambiguity. Moreover, Pragmatics considers how the listener makes his inferences in order to understand the speaker's intention. In other words, it studies what is communicated but not said.

- 2- In discourse analysis, context refers to all the linguistic and non linguistic factors which affect spoken or written communication. In the study of discourse, the context is taken into consideration to interpret the actual discourse. For example, if we read a notice in a public garden KEEP OFF THE GRASS, the context of the garden gives sense to it, but we put it in the context of the classroom, it makes no sense.

- 3- Among the aims of teaching and learning discourse analysis are:
 - Enrich students' understanding of how language works.
 - Encourage students and tutors in the exploration of texts.
 - Provide students with the opportunity to examine how meaning is constructed and negotiated in discourse.

- 4- In turn-taking, discourse analysis studies the conventions governing matters such as: how conversations open and close, who speaks and when and for how long, who can interrupt, how much time can elapse between turns, how topics get changed, whether or not can speakers complete or repair each other's utterances etc....

- 5- Generativism was originated in USA and inaugurated by the linguist Noam Chomsky. It is said to have started with Chomsky's book Syntactic Structures

(1957) and followed by Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1965). It appeared as a reaction to the structuralist approach led by Leonard Bloomfield. Because the structuralists ignored meaning and emphasized that language should be analysed in a mechanical way, and the focus of the linguist is to discover the various constituents of language without explanation; in addition to the consideration of the surface structure and the neglect of the underlying cognitive system.

Therefore, with Chomsky's reaction, language is differently perceived and on the base of it he developed a full theory of language description called Transformational Generative Linguistics which takes the form of rules in the mind of the language user.