

A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

This dissertation, "A Semantic and Pragmatic Analysis of Verbal Particles in Cantonese" by Oi-wan, Winnie, Chor, ???, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of thesis entitled A SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF VERBAL PARTICLES IN CANTONESE submitted by Chor Oi Wan Winnie for the degree of Master of Philosophy at the University of Hong Kong in June 2004 The present study is an attempt to develop a systematic and unified way of accounting for the range of meanings exhibited by verbal particles in Cantonese and to develop a more satisfactory way of grouping them into categories. It aims at examining and describing the particles' semantic and pragmatic properties. Studies in the past have tended not to treat Cantonese verbal particles as a system. In this thesis, an attempt is made to fill this gap. The observations made in this study are based primarily on a close examination of a Cantonese corpus consisting of about 8 hours of genuine, colloquial, unscripted and spontaneous speech. The term "verbal particle" in this study is defined as a versatile, grammatical bound form occurring immediately after verbs. Altogether 16 particles are identified: 35 22 55 35 35 33 23 21 gan ", " zyu ", " hoi ", " zo ", " hei ", " gwo ", " haa ", " maai 33 35

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

21 35 55 55 55 ", " saai ", " gam ", " wan ", " sei ", " can ", " dak ", " faan 22 " " and ding " . It is proposed that they can be classified into three semantic categories namely aspect, quantification and modality. 35 22 55 35 35 The seven verbal particles gan ", " zyu ", " hoi ", " zo ", " hei ", " 33 23 gwo " " and haa " " are termed aspectual particles. By using some syntactic and 35 35 33 23 semantic tests, it is found that zo ", " hei ", " gwo " " and haa " " can be 35 22 55 further classified as perfective particles while gan ", " zyu " " and hoi " " the imperfective particles. 21 33 21 35 The four particles maai ", " saai ", " wan " " and gam " " are considered as quantificational particles. They put emphasis on different parts of the 21 quantificational process. Maai " " emphasizes the quantification of the last of a 33 series of items in a domain while saai " " puts the emphasis on the quantification 21 of "all" items in a domain. On the other hand, wan " " includes every single item 35 being quantified while gam " " emphasizes that only "part" of what is being quantified is at issue. 35 55 55 55 The remaining five particles sei ", " can ", " dak ", " faan " " and 22 ding " " are found to be closely linked to the expression of modality in Cantonese and therefore are termed modal particles. They allow speakers to express their attitudes towards certain situations and to reflect their thoughts in their mental world. DOI: 10.5353/th_b2914744 Subjects: Cantonese dialects - Particles Cantonese dialects - Verb phrase Cantonese dialects - Semantics Pragmatics

This book provides a pragmatic analysis of presidential language. Pragmatics is concerned with "meaning in context," or the relationship between what we say and what we mean. John Wilson explores the various ways in which U.S. Presidents have used language within specific social contexts to achieve specific objectives. This includes obfuscation, misdirection, the use of metaphor or ambiguity, or in some cases simply lying. He focuses on six presidents: John F.

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Ronald W. Reagan, William F. Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack H. Obama. These presidents cover most of the last half of the twentieth century, and the first decade of the twenty first century, and each has been associated with a specific linguistic quality. John F. Kennedy was famed for his quality of oratory, Nixon for his manipulative use of language, Reagan for his gift of telling stories, Clinton for his ability to engage the public and to linguistically turn arguments and descriptions in particular directions. Bush, on the other hand, was famed for his inability to use language appropriately, and Obama returns us to the rhetorical flourishes of early Kennedy. In the case of each president, a range of specific examples are explored in order to highlight the ways in which a pragmatic analysis may provide an insight into presidential language. In many cases, what the president says is not necessarily what the president means.

The relationship between language and ideology has long been central to research in discourse analysis, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology, and has also informed other fields such as sociology and literary criticism. This book, by one of the world's leading pragmatists, introduces a new framework for the study of ideology in written language, using the tools, methods and theories of pragmatics and discourse analysis. Illustrations are drawn systematically from a coherent corpus of excerpts from late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history textbooks dealing with episodes of colonial history and in particular the 1857 'Indian Mutiny'. It includes the complete corpus of excerpts, allowing researchers and students to evaluate all illustrations; at the same time, it provides useful practice and training materials. The book is intended as a teaching tool in language-, discourse- and communication-oriented programs, but also for historians and social and political scientists.

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

This volume is a collection of eight articles on the general topic of translation. The common element running through them all is the analysis of samples of tourist literature and their translations, from a pragmatic point of view. The languages concerned are mainly English and Spanish, but examples of German and French texts are also included. The theoretical approaches are multifaceted. Relevance theory, systemic-functional linguistics and discourse analysis are some of the theoretical standpoints taken as a background. The book covers phenomena as varied as translation quality assessment, audience design and perlocutionary effects, dealing also with more specific features like thematic structure, inference and propositional meaning, discourse markers and grammatical metaphor in order to provide a wide range of analyses for the specialised reader.

This book presents a theory of long humorous texts based on a revision and an upgrade of the General Theory of Verbal Humour (GTVH), a decade after its first proposal. The theory is informed by current research in psycholinguistics and cognitive science. It is predicated on the fact that there are humorous mechanisms in long texts that have no counterpart in jokes. The book includes a number of case studies, among them Oscar Wilde's Lord Arthur Savile's Crime and Allais' story Han Rybeck. A ground-breaking discussion of the quantitative distribution of humor in select texts is presented.

This book introduces a methodology and research tool (DART) that make it possible to carry out advanced corpus pragmatics research using dialogue corpora enriched with pragmatics-relevant annotations. It first explores the general use of spoken corpora for pragmatics research, as well as issues revolving around their representation and annotation, and then goes on to describe the resources required for such an annotation process. Based on data

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

from three different corpora, ranging from highly constrained, task-oriented, ones (SPAADIA Trainline & Trains 93) to unconstrained dialogues (Switchboard), it next presents an in-depth discussion and illustration of the potential contributions of syntax, semantics, and semantico-pragmatics towards pragmatic force. This is followed by a description of the largely automatic annotation process itself, and finally an analysis of how a set of more than 110 potential speech acts defined in DART contributes towards establishing the specific communicative characteristics of the three corpora.

Poems.

This volume offers recent developments in pragmatics and adjacent territories of investigation, including important new concepts such as the pragmatic act and the pragmeme, and combines developments in neighboring disciplines in an integrative holistic pragmatic approach. The young science of pragmatics has, from its inception, differentiated itself from neighboring fields in the humanities, especially the disciplines dealing with language and those focusing on the social and anthropological aspects of human behavior, by focusing on the language user in his or her societal environment. This collection of papers continues that emphasis on language use, and pragmatic acts in their context. The editors and contributors share a perspective that essentially considers language as a system for communication and wants to look at language from a societal perspective, and accept the view that acts of interpretation are essentially embedded in

culture. In an interdisciplinary approach, some authors explore connections with social theory, in particular sociology or socio-linguistics, some offer a political stance (critical discourse analysis), others explore connections with philosophy and philosophy of language, and several papers address problems in theoretical pragmatics.

A Pragmatic Analysis of Legal Proofs of Criminal Intent is a detailed investigation of proofs of criminal intent in Israeli courtrooms. The book analyses linguistic, pragmatic, interpretative and argumentative strategies used by Israeli lawyers and judges in order to examine the defendant's intention. There can be no doubt that this subject is worthy of a thorough investigation. A person's intention is a psychological phenomenon and therefore, unless the defendant chooses to confess his intent, it cannot be proven directly – either by evidence or by witnesses' testimonies. The defendant's intention must be inferred usually from the overall circumstances of the case; verbal and situational contexts, cultural and ideological assumptions and implicatures should be taken into account. The linguistic analysis of these inferences presented here is necessarily comprehensive: it requires consideration of a variety of theoretical frameworks including speech act theory, discourse analysis, argumentation theory, polyphony theory and text linguistics.

Perspectives on Discourse Analysis: Theory and Practice provides the student/reader with the basic theoretical knowledge and the empirical tools of some of the most relevant approaches to the analysis of discourse. It has been mainly conceived of as a general (university) course on Discourse Analysis, but it can also be useful for any person or group whose main concern is to acquire the basic necessary knowledge and skills for analyzing any type of discourse. The subject matter of the book could not only be of use for linguists or prospective linguists: given its interdisciplinary character, its findings can be (and in fact are) used and applied by practitioners and scholars from different fields, such as sociology, psychology, medical science, computer science, and so on. Thus the book can be used by any person who, having certain linguistic knowledge, is interested in exploring the fascinating world of discourse. All the chapters contain both a theoretical and an empirical section, the latter containing examples of analysis, as well as exercises (Practice) and self-evaluation questions, whose answers can be found at the end of the book (in the Practice key and Key to self-evaluation questions sections). The book is divided into 12 chapters. The first two introduce basic information about discourse analysis and text linguistics, as well as the necessary techniques for gathering data, including a very brief introduction to corpus linguistics. Chapters 3-11 present and discuss some of the most

prominent and well-known approaches to discourse analysis, namely Pragmatics, Interactional Sociolinguistics, Conversation Analysis, The Ethnography of Communication, Variation Analysis and Narrative Analysis, Functional Sentence Perspective, Post-Structuralist Theory and Social Theory, Critical Discourse Analysis and Positive Discourse Analysis, and Mediated Discourse Analysis. Finally, Chapter 12 deals with crucial and further issues, such as the type of discourse chosen for the analysis, the strategies and functions of discourse, or the problem of choosing an appropriate unit of analysis which will suit the aims of research. Perspectives on Discourse Analysis: Theory and Practice may prove of value to all those who are professionally involved in the area of discourse and pragmatic studies, or simply to those who wish to acquire the necessary basic knowledge and techniques for analyzing any type of discourse, from medical, journalistic or political discourse to computer-mediated, humoristic, or hegemonic discourse (where the use and abuse of power is an important issue), just to name a few of the innumerable possibilities. A desirable and intended effect of this book is also the development of an open and tolerant mind, which will eventually lead to a better understanding of the different and varied manifestations of language, culture and communication in human society.

The volume Questions in Discourse - Vol. 2 Pragmatics collects original research

on the role of questions in understanding text structure and discourse pragmatics. Most studies adopt the perspective of (implicit) Questions under Discussion in presenting novel analyses of various discourse-semantic phenomena.

Those aspects of language use that are crucial to an understanding of language as a system, and especially to an understanding of meaning, are the acknowledged concern of linguistic pragmatics. Yet until now much of the work in this field has not been easily accessible to the student, and was often written at an intimidating level of technicality. In this textbook, however, Dr Levinson has provided a lucid and integrative analysis of the central topics in pragmatics - deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and conversational structure. A central concern of the book is the relation between pragmatics and semantics, and Dr Levinson shows clearly how a pragmatic approach can resolve some of the problems semantics have been confronting and simplifying semantic analyses. The complexity of these issues is not disguised, but the exposition is always clear and supported by helpful exemplification. The detailed analyses of selected topics give the student a clear view of the empirical rigour demanded by the study of linguistic pragmatics, but Dr Levinson never loses sight of the rich diversity of the subject. An introduction and conclusion relate pragmatics to other

fields in linguistics and other disciplines concerned with language usage - psychology, philosophy, anthropology and literature. Many students in these disciplines, as well as students of linguistics, will find this a valuable textbook. Previous studies reveal a consensus among scholars regarding the need of business firms to understand and respond effectively to customers' complaints (Liu & McClure, 2001). Trading companies are one of these business contexts in which it is essential to determine 'proper' methods for conducting and handling a customer's complaint, especially since customer's complaints frequently occur in the trading industry. The present study analyses the sequential and interactional characteristics of business complaints and responses to them for both local citizens and customer service members in anonymized electronic audio recordings of 25 hours of naturally-occurring complaint phone calls to the Complaint Unit (CU) of a Furniture Trading Company (FTC) in Saudi Arabia. The participants of the study are members of the general public (customers) who called to complain about issues related to the services of this company during the study period together with the institutional staff members working in this company. A mixed methods approach is employed for data analysis. Quantitatively, the study develops a structured coding system for the core sequences of Saudi Arabic complaint phone calls. Qualitative analysis of some

interactions complements the quantitative analysis. The interactional behaviour of Saudi Arabic speakers identified in Saudi Arabic telephone complaints is interpreted on the basis of the socio-cultural norms of the Saudi society that determine the interactional behaviour of the speakers. The framework for data analysis integrates the identified sequential organization and verbal strategies of complaint phone calls found in the literature with additional aspects which the researcher considered necessary to address the corpus of the Saudi Arabic complaint calls. The analysis suggests that in the context of institutional complaint discourse, complaints are Face-Threatening Acts (FTAs) but not inherently impolite in themselves. It also indicates that it is possible to identify a basic overall structural organization of the Saudi Arabic business complaints consisting of highly routinized recurring interactional moves. In institutional settings, there are some universal complaining strategies and other culture-specific ones. The choice of different complaint strategies and graders is explained in terms of a number of factors that affect the speech behaviour of complaining by native Saudi Arabic speakers in institutional discourse, including cultural norms, the customer's level of dissatisfaction, power, goals, and emotions. The study provides further evidence as to the role of culture in contextualizing speech utterances in Saudi institutional complaints. Drawing on

the findings of the study, as well as taking into consideration certain contextual determinants in conflictual Saudi Arabic business exchanges, the thesis proposes an analytical framework of natural spoken complaint business interactions applied effectively to the Saudi Arabic culture and likely to be equally applicable to other languages and/or to other Arabic dialects.

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2018 in the subject Speech Science / Linguistics, University of Babylon (College of Education), course: Linguistics, language: English, abstract: Justification may be a prerequisite for any claim that is made, whether the claim is about a weather forecast by a meteorologist, an accusation of negligence by an employee against his or her employers, or a doctor's diagnosis. Justification denotes a communicative act which is meant to compensate for the violation of a certain norm or to enable recipients to understand better something unpredicted or disputed. Although justification is ubiquitous in everyday life, it has so far remained relatively unexplored in general and in the political domain in particular. Therefore, this study examines its pragmatic aspects in some selected British and American political speeches. It sets itself the task of fulfilling the following aims: (1) finding out the various criteria of justification resorted to by British and American decision-makers and discovering the most frequent criterion; (2) detecting the types of justification that

are most recurrently used by British and American decision-makers in the data under study ; (3) identifying the pragmatic structure of justification employed by British and American decision-makers shedding some light on its most basic structural components; (4) finding out the different pragmatic strategies employed by British and American decision-makers to justify their decisions and detecting the most frequent ones; (5) identifying the similarities and differences between British and American decision-makers regarding the use of the criteria, types, strategies and basic structural components of justification ; (6) specifying the role played by strategic maneuvering in justification; (7) designing an eclectic model for data analysis; (8) shedding some light on the different approaches proposed to account for the complex nature of justification. To achieve the aims of the study and assess the validity of its hypotheses, a number of procedures are followed: (1) reviewing the literature relevant to justification and enhancing its pragmatic nature; (2) developing an eclectic model to be used in analyzing the data under study through surveying the relevant pragmatic theories; (3) randomly selecting data as representative examples for both British and American political speeches and analyzing them by means of the model developed for this purpose; (4) conducting a statistical analysis to support the findings of the pragmatic analysis; and (5) Conducting comparison between the strategies used by the

British and American decision-makers.

This is an introduction to pragmatics, the study of how people make sense of each other linguistically. The author explains, and illustrates, basic concepts such as the cooperative principle, deixis, and speech acts, providing a clear, concise foundation for further study.

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, , language: English, abstract: This research work is a pragmatic analysis of selected utterances from the Christian scriptures using the speech act theory of Searle of 1969 and Politeness theory stipulated by Brown and Levinson. The motivation for this study is the fact that the Christian scriptures has received little attention when it comes to scholarly investigations. The work is divided into five chapters: Chapter one features the background to the study, definitions of terms, statement of problem, aim and objective of the study, significance of the study and the scope of the study. Chapter two features the review of literatures relevant to this research in terms of theory, data and area of study. Chapter three contains the exploration of the methodology and theoretical framework adopted for the study. Chapter four features the analysis of the selected utterances into two subheadings: speech act analysis focusing on the illocutionary, and politeness analysis of the same set of utterances, which are taken from the New Testament part of the Bible, Matthew, Luke and John to be precise. After the analysis, a table is attached which summarises the research question. Pragmatics as a level of

linguistic analysis describes language from the point of view of the language users; most importantly, the choices these language users make, the constraints they encounter in using their language for social interaction and also the effect of their use of language on other participants in a speech event. This is the domain of pragmatics. Hence, social context is considered in any pragmatics study because in any social context, the sole aim of the language is to foster communication and when talking about communication, there is always the “more than” notion – a speech saying much more than what the ordinary message may project and pragmatics bothers itself with the ability to interpret the inner message of any speech

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2018 in the subject Speech Science / Linguistics, University of Babylon (College of Education), course: Linguistics, language: English, abstract: Justification may be a prerequisite for any claim that is made, whether the claim is about a weather forecast by a meteorologist, an accusation of negligence by an employee against his or her employers, or a doctor's diagnosis. Justification denotes a communicative act which is meant to compensate for the violation of a certain norm or to enable recipients to understand better something unpredicted or disputed. Although justification is ubiquitous in everyday life, it has so far remained relatively unexplored in general and in the political domain in particular. Therefore, this study examines its pragmatic aspects in some selected British and American political speeches. It sets itself the task of fulfilling the following aims: (1)

finding out the various criteria of justification resorted to by British and American decision-makers and discovering the most frequent criterion; (2) detecting the types of justification that are most recurrently used by British and American decision-makers in the data under study; (3) identifying the pragmatic structure of justification employed by British and American decision-makers shedding some light on its most basic structural components; (4) finding out the different pragmatic strategies employed by British and American decision-makers to justify their decisions and detecting the most frequent ones; (5) identifying the similarities and differences between British and American decision-makers regarding the use of the criteria, types, strategies and basic structural components of justification; (6) specifying the role played by strategic maneuvering in justification; (7) designing an eclectic model for data analysis; (8) shedding some light on the different approaches proposed to account for the complex nature of justification. To achieve

The poems in this selection testify to Osundare's belief in total poetry, that is poetry enhanced by song, drum and choreography. These are poems to be read and heard, fusing vibrant lyricism with social relevance. The author has won numerous awards for his poetry including the Commonwealth Poetry Prize 1986, the Cadbury Poetry Prize 1989 and in 1991 the Noma Award, Africa's most prestigious book prize. Niyi Osundare is currently Visiting Professor of African Literature at the University of New Orleans. The claim that “?pronominals have phonological features only where they must, for

some reason”, is strongly supported by the occurrence of the null pronoun PRO as coined and introduced by Noam Chomsky. How reference of PRO is determined is the main subject of control theory, the subsystem of core grammar to which this study is dedicated. Chomsky has not followed up his “natural suggestion that choice of controller is determined by theta roles or other semantic properties of the verb, perhaps pragmatic conditions of some sort.” But then, a great many students of control have engaged in exploring thematic roles as tools most suitable for investigating control. Shifting analysis of control to the relationship between thematic features carried by PRO and its potential controller respectively, was a turning point in control theory. Control proved to be a by-product of satisfying matching conditions that exist between thematic properties of PRO and its licit controller. The constraints derived from them are not construction-specific. If grammar and pragmatics seem to go hand in hand, their complicity in determining control behavior is elucidated by showing that pragmatic factors can be referred to by grammatical constraints. Data of nine languages are used in the study.

Finally, adults were able to quickly resolve the referent when presented with competitors that were inconsistent with the semantics of some (girl with socks vs. girl with no socks). This suggests that previous slowness were specifically linked to delays in pragmatic analysis. Paper 3 found that children hearing some were also delayed in their reference restriction. However unlike adults, children continued to fixate on both

critical characters until the final disambiguating phoneme, indicating a failure to generate the implicature. Furthermore, while children quickly rejected competitors inconsistent with the semantics of some, they failed to distinguish between referents that were inconsistent with the scalar implicature. Altogether, these results support the distinction between semantics and pragmatics and demonstrate that even routine and robust pragmatic inferences only occur after initial semantic processing during comprehension and acquisition.

We still lack practical answers to one of the most basic questions in empirical research: How should researchers interpret meanings? The contributors take seriously the goals of both post-modernist and positivist researchers, as they offer detailed guidance on how to apply specific tools of analysis and how to circumvent their inherent limitations. Arabic Rhetoric explores the history, disciplines, order and pragmatic functions of Arabic speech acts. It offers a new understanding of Arabic rhetoric and employs examples from modern standard Arabic as well as providing a glossary of over 448 rhetorical expressions listed in English with their translations, which make the book more accessible to the modern day reader. Hussein's study of Arabic rhetoric bridges the gap between learning and research, whilst also meeting the academic needs of our present time. This up-to-date text provides a valuable source for undergraduate students learning Arabic as a foreign language, and is also an essential text for researchers in Arabic, Islamic studies, and students of linguistics and academics.

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

This book tackles various pragmatic issues which are manipulated by politicians in diverse contexts where the principle of being honest is less important than fulfilling their goals. These issues range from Irony to Impoliteness, Deception, Diplomacy, Fallacy, and Political Accusations. Besides, it reveals what pragmatic strategies are appealed to by those politicians to win over their opponents or convince their audience. Revealing those strategies is done by pragmatic analytical models which are applied to verbal and nonverbal data. Thus, the book can be useful to politicians, pragmaticians, and applied linguists. Additionally, the book is indispensable to researchers interested in pragmatics as it suggests different approaches about how to build pragmatic analytical models and how to use them to analyze political data or any other kind of data.

The first substantial textbook on pragmatics to focus on Spanish. The authors discuss key theories within the Anglo-American tradition of pragmatics, concentrating on the relationship between language use and socio-cultural contexts, and their uptake by Hispanists. Drawing on research by foremost scholars in the field, with reference to a wide range of 'Spanishes', including a first treatment of 'sociopragmatic variation'. Concepts throughout are illustrated with real language examples taken from different Spanish corpora. The book is carefully structured to be appropriate for upper-level undergraduate, as well as postgraduate, students.

Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics is a comprehensive introductory text which discusses the development of pragmatics - its aims and methodology - and

also introduces themes that are not generally covered in other texts. Jenny Thomas focuses on the dynamic nature of speaker meaning, considering the central roles of both speaker and hearer, and takes into account the social and psychological factors involved in the generation and interpretation of utterances. The book includes a detailed examination of the development of Pragmatics as a discipline, drawing attention to problems encountered in earlier work, and brings the reader up to date with recent discussion in the field. The book is written principally for students with no previous knowledge of pragmatics, and the basic concepts are covered in considerable detail. Theoretical and more complicated information is highlighted with examples that have been drawn from the media, fiction and real-life interaction, and makes the study more accessible to newcomers. It is an ideal introductory textbook for students of linguistics and for all who are interested in analysing problems in communication.

One More Way to Kill the Frog
A Pragmatic Analysis of Some Uses of Humor in
Conversation
Qualitative Methods in International Relations
A Pluralist Guide
Springer
This impressive volume attempts to make an assessment of past achievements, but also to open up new perspectives in the field of pragmatics, exactly ten years after the publication of Searle's seminal *Speech Acts*. This rich collection presents an unrivaled diversity of topics and approaches united by the possibilities and limitations generic to the field of pragmatics.

We have recently seen a broadening of pragmatics to new areas and to the study of

more than one language. This is illustrated by the present volume on Contrastive Pragmatics which brings together a number of articles originally presented at the 10th International Pragmatics Conference in Göteborg in 2007. The contributions deal with pragmatic phenomena such as speech acts, discourse markers and modality in different language pairs using theoretical approaches such as politeness theory, Conversation Analysis, Appraisal Theory, grammaticalization and cultural textology. Also discourse practices and genres may differ across cultures as illustrated by the study of TV news shows in different countries. Contrastive pragmatics also includes the comparative study of pragmatic phenomena from a foreign language perspective, a new area with implications for language teaching and intercultural communication. The contributions to this volume were originally published in *Languages in Contrast* 9:1 (2009).

Over the years, pragmatics - the study of the use and meaning of utterances to their situations - has become a more and more important branch of linguistics, as the inadequacies of a purely formalist, abstract approach to the study of language have become more evident. This book presents a rhetorical model of pragmatics: that is, a model which studies linguistic communication in terms of communicative goals and principles of 'good communicative behaviour'. In this respect, Geoffrey Leech argues for a rapprochement between linguistics and the traditional discipline of rhetoric. He does not reject the Chomskian revolution of linguistics, but rather maintains that the

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

language system in the abstract - i.e. the 'grammar' broadly in Chomsky's sense - must be studied in relation to a fully developed theory of language use. There is therefore a division of labour between grammar and rhetoric, or (in the study of meaning) between semantics and pragmatics. The book's main focus is thus on the development of a model of pragmatics within an overall functional model of language. In this it builds on the speech act theory of Austin and Searle, and the theory of conversational implicature of Grice, but at the same time enlarges pragmatics to include politeness, irony, phatic communion, and other social principles of linguistic behaviour. First Published in 2001. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This collection sheds light on the ways in which corpus linguistics and the use of learner corpora might be applied to the study of academic discourse, revealing linguistic and rhetorical patterns and insights into variation across a range of disciplinary genres. Organized into three sections, the book highlights key tools and methodologies in corpus analysis to study such features as discourse markers, lexical bundles, linguistic complexity, lexico-grammatical conventions, and modality in case studies in studies of academic discourse, both in a second language and in English for specific purposes. The volume features examples from disciplinary genres not often covered in the existing literature, including MA theses, academic book reviews, and online student forums. Taken together with the study of learner corpora, the book demonstrates the

impact of corpus linguistic tools in better understanding linguistic patterns of specific languages and language use and in turn, their role in helping to identify the needs of language learners. The book will be of interest to students and scholars in corpus linguistics, applied linguistics, and English for Specific Purposes.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2012 in the subject Literature - Africa, grade: Bachelor of Arts, University of Burundi (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences University of Burundi), course: English Language and Literature, language: English, abstract: This is a pragmatic analysis of the Kirundi kinship terminology with the aim of using a linguistic approach to study how Burundians use kinship terms to express entreaty. It has been noted that Kirundi speakers use kinship terms to address their hearers in order to achieve some targets. Thus, kinship terms embody the power of action that is exploited in interpersonal conversation to express entreaty. The study was based on the assumption that Kirundi kinship terms do things in actual communication. Kirundi kinship terms used for entreaty purpose were collected from members of the Kirundi speech community and from available related literature. They were translated into English and classified according to how they are used with regards to the conveyance entreaty. The speech act theory was used to identify the locutionary force (semantics), the illocutionary force (intention) and the perlocutionary force (possible effects) of each contextualized kinship term. The people's reactions in relation to deeper implications and possible effects of the kinship terms were obtained through a questionnaire and an

interview schedule. The findings of the study showed that the respondents (100%) are aware of the pragmatic use of kinship terms and use kinship terms to convey entreaty in their everyday life. When they were asked whether they use kinship terms for entreaty purpose, they all agreed (100%) regardless of their age and sex. It was proved, however, that there is a tendency to replace some terms by foreign language equivalents or religious brotherhood terms. Respondents also expressed their views that kinship terms are honorific words and politeness forms which have the power to arouse one's addressee grant one's request. Kirundi kinship terms may, therefore, be taken as one major source of reference to study the ethnopragmatics of Burundians. Kirundi kinship terminology should, thus, be subjected to well balanced analysis and interpretation to avoid unnecessary influences. The analysis of Kinship terms is recommended as a powerful tool for people concerned with sociopragmatics. Moreover, Kirundi Kinship terminology constitutes a wide field for linguists interested in studying the power and effects of language in society.

Is there a specifically 'Taiwanese' or 'Polish' humor? Do people from Taiwan and Poland share the same sense of humor? How is humor related to politics, religion and the LGBT community? These questions represent the starting point of investigation of this book. Some of the central issues explored here include: (1) how Taiwanese and Polish friends use various discourse strategies to construct humor; and (2) how different types of humor are employed on television variety shows to attract laughter.

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

This book also provides an explanation of the prevalence of wúlítóu ‘nonsense’ in the Taiwanese society and how Polish ‘directness’ is reflected in humor. To understand how humor is culturally shaped and how it contributes to a talk-in-interaction, the three methodological approaches of conversation analysis, multimodal discourse analysis and interactional linguistics are adopted and combined here. This book will be of interest to both linguists and non-linguists who are interested in the social and cultural construction of humor.

This volume provides extensive critical information about current discussions in the study of speech actions. Its central reference point is classic speech act theory, but attention is also paid to nonstandard developments and other approaches that study speech as action. The first part of the volume deals with main concepts, methodological issues and phenomena common to different kinds of speech action. The second part deals with specific kinds of speech actions, including types of illocutionary acts and some discourse and conversational phenomena. Reduced series price (print) available! degryter@de.rhenus.com.

This descriptive and comprehensive study on the discursive struggle over interpersonal relations in online message boards is located at the fascinating interface of pragmatics and computer-mediated discourse – a research area which has so far not attracted much scientific interest. It sets out to shed light on the question how interpersonal relations are established, managed and negotiated in online message boards by giving

Read PDF A Pragmatic Analysis Of Some Selected Poems In Osundare S

a valid overview of the entire panoply of interpersonal relations (and their interrelations), including both positively and negatively marked behavior. With the first part of the book providing an in-depth discussion and refinement of the pivotal theoretical positions of both fields of research, students as well as professionals are (re-)acquainted with the subject at hand. Thus supplying a framework for the ensuing case study, the empirical part displays the results of the analysis of 50 threads (ca. 300,000 words) of a popular British message board.

[Copyright: e6c4c27ed635669ca5b2eebea7da003d](#)