UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES & INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2013

COURSE NAME:

CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS

COURSE CODE:

ENG 303 / IDE-ENG303

DURATION:

TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.
- 2. SECTION B: ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION.
- 3. YOU WILL BE PENALISED FOR REPEATING MATERIAL YOU HAVE ALREADY USED TO ANSWER ANOTHER QUESTION.
- 4. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR ANSWERS THAT ARE CLEAR, CONCISE AND GRAMMATICALLY WELL CONSTRUCTED.

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A

Question 1 (Compulsory)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

a. What is conversational analysis? [3] b. Discuss five major differences between spoken and written discourse [5] c. What are the factors (common to all cultures) that come into play in the act of speaking? [8] d. Explain what is meant by adjacency repairs. Give three examples. [4] e. With relevant examples discuss the conversational maxims that form the cooperative principle. [8] f. Formulate a possible illocution and a possible perlocution for the following utterances: i. It's raining. ii. Here comes a dog. [8] g. Discuss the two rules for turn-taking. [4] [40 Marks]

SECTION B

CHOOSE ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

Question 2

Discuss in detail gender differences in talk-in-interaction. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.

[20 marks]

Question 3

Using relevant examples, explain the following:

a.	The use of deictic words/ expression in spoken texts	[2]
b.	Speech maintaining cues	[4]

		[20 marks]
e.	Turn taking relevance place	[4]
d.	Conversational Implicature	[6]
c.	Turn taking and overlaps	[4]

Question 4

Examine the two extracts of transcriptions of the same stretch of talk below. <u>Transcript A</u> represents ordinary transcription and some non-verbal activities in standard orthography. <u>Transcript B</u> shows how Conversational Analysis conventions have been used. Compare and contrast the two transcriptions and discuss their differences.

Transcript A					
22	L:	and he came up to me and he said, "Oh hello Lesley,			
23		still trying to buy something for nothing!"			
24	Both:	(Sharp intake of breath)			
25	J:	Ooo Lesley!			
26	L:	Ooo (Laughs)			
27	J:	Isn't he			
28	L:	What do you say?			
29	J:	Oh isn't he dreadful.			

Transcript B

34		about 'n he came up t' m	ne 'n he said <u>Oh</u> : h:h <u>e</u> llo
35		Lesley, (.) still trying to bu	uy something <u>f</u> ' nothing,
36		.tch! .hh[hahhhhhhh	
37	J:	[.hhoohhhh!	
38		(0.8)	
39	J:	<u>Oo[;:: [: Lesley]</u>	
40	L:	[00:. [<u>ehh heh heh</u>]	
41		(0.2)	
42	J:	l:s[n 't] [he	
43	L:	[What] do <u>y[ou sa</u> :y.	
44		(0.3)	
45	J:	Oh isn't he drea:dful.	[20]

[20 Marks]