

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**



**Faculty of Humanities / Institute of Distance Education**

**Department of English Language and Literature**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – JULY 2017**

**COURSE TITLE : CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS**  
**COURSE CODE : ENG 303 / IDE-ENG 303**  
**DURATION : TWO HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTIONS : THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR QUESTIONS.**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN TOTAL,  
QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER**

**ALL QUESTIONS ARE WORTH 30 MARKS EACH  
FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE TRANSCRIPTION  
CONVENTIONS COMMON TO CONVERSATION  
ANALYTIC RESEARCH MAY RESULT IN A LOSS  
OF MARKS**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED  
BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## QUESTION 1

Refer to the hypothetical interaction below and answer the questions that follow.

L1 V: c'mon, lets go!

L2 c'mon ma::n

L3 Is there a probl'm? Are ju not joinin the march?

L4 S: (0.7)

L5 Eish, we::ll I'd like to but I've a presentation to make tomorrow

L6 .  
.  
.

- a) What kind of a response is given by S? [5 marks]
- b) Briefly discuss the discourse practices S has used to respond to V and give reasons why he might have used them. [20 marks]
- c) How is the pause in L4 a conditional relevance and not a dispreferred response? [ 5marks]

## QUESTION 2

According to Hutchby and Wooffitt (2008:49), the turn-taking model developed by Sacks (1974) begins from the idea that, turns at talk are “resources which, like goods in an economy, are distributed in systematic ways among speakers.” With close reference to the interaction below, discuss the notion of turn-taking and adjacency pairs in talk-in-interaction. = [30 marks]

L1 Patient: Do you think I’m insane?

L2 Doctor: Do you think so?

L3 Patient: No, of course not.

L4 Doctor: But I think you are.

## QUESTION 3

Schegloff (2007) asserts that there are measures that a current speaker takes in order to maximize the occurrence of a sequence with a preferred SPP. These are pre-expansion, insert expansions and post expansions. With close reference to the interaction below, and any other you might have heard, discuss the nature and significance of pre-expansions in talk. = [30 marks]

(Telephone conversation between Nelson and Clara, where Nelson is the caller and Clara is called to the phone)

L1 Cla: Hello!

L2 Nel : Hi!

L3 Clara: Hi!

L4 Nel : Whatcha doin'?

L5 Cla : Not much.

L6 Nel : Y'wanna drink?

L7 Cla : Yeah.

L8 Nel : Okay.

#### QUESTION 4

When conversationalists encounter problems in talk, they have recourse to a repair mechanism. Using the excerpt below, briefly discuss the notion of repair in talk, and in the process identify the trouble sources and the nature of the repair mechanisms applied.

**= [30 marks]**

L1 Zee: I'm havin' some people to dinner this Saturday

L2 and would really like you t' com

L3 Tee: Saturday or Su[nday?]

L4 Zee: [ah .h ] old age, Sunday

L5 Tee: (.)If it's Sunday, yeah

L6 Zee: great, I'm countin' ju IN=

L7 Tee: =sure,definitely, >can't miss your spicy dishes<

L7 Zee: (.) Sunday then (0.8)

L8 Is your helper off this weeken-?

L9 Tee: no, ah yes, it's my COOK dear, not helper ((laughing))

L10 Zee: Oh, what's the difference? >COOK, HELPER, same thin'

L11 Tee ah < yeah, probabl'>  
(0.5)

L12 Zee: .hh eh guess what?

L13 Tee: mh hh what?

L14 Zee: my husband invited this friend of his from Malawi for dinner last month

L15 Mr Kepu-[Ki- kepu], ah

L16 Tee: Mr [KApu]

L17 Zee: Yeah that one

L18 Tee: it turns out he °CAN'T° join us this time around

L19 Zee: He °turned down° your invite?

L20 Tee: °No°, he is said to be suffering from °proper° cancer=

L21 Zee =(laughing) PO:STRA:TE cancer!!

L22

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