

### Seminar 3. Key problems of discourse analysis

<i>Questions for discussion</i>	<i>Recommended reading</i>
1. Characterize <i>Discourse analysis</i> as a branch of modern linguistics. Explain how the term is interpreted by different scholars.	Schiffrin, Debra. <i>Discourse // An Introduction to Language and Linguistics</i> / Eds. Fasold, R. & Connor-Linton, J. Cambridge University Press. 2013. P. 500.
2. What assumptions form the theoretical basis of <i>Discourse analysis</i> according to Rodney H. Jones?	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 2.
3. When did <i>Discourse analysis</i> emerge? Which disciplines did it evolve from?	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 25–27.
4. What types of <i>Discourse studies</i> can be singled out? Explain.	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 23–25.
5. Dwell on the basic principles of ‘doing’ discourse analysis as summarized by Teun A. van Dijk?	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 29–31.
6. Specify the role of such components as <i>language, practice</i> and <i>context</i> in Discourse analysis.	Angermuller, J., Maingueneau, D. & Wodak, R. <i>The Discourse Studies Reader. An Introduction.</i> 2014. P. 1–14.
7. What is descriptive Discourse analysis? On what levels can discourse be analyzed as a verbal structure?	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 6–13.
8. Explain how discourse can be analyzed on the levels of sound, sight, body, order and form.	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 6–13.
9. Characterize the level of meaning. What are semantic representations? Spell out the difference between the <i>macro level</i> and <i>micro level</i> of coherence relations in discourse.	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 6–13.
10. Characterize <i>style</i> and <i>rhetoric</i> as the expression levels of discourse.	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 6–13.
11. Focus on schematic structures of discourse. What is a <i>superstructure</i> ? Give examples.	Van Dijk, T. A. (ed.), <i>Discourse as structure and process. Discourse studies: A multidisciplinary introduction.</i> London & Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1997: 6–13.

12. <i>Critical discourse analysis</i> as a trend in modern linguistics. What are general properties of a critical research on discourse?	Van Dijk, T. A. Critical discourse analysis. In D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen & H. E. Hamilton (Eds.), <i>The handbook of discourse analysis</i> . Second edition. 2015, pp. 466–485.
13. What are the main areas of research in Critical Discourse Analysis?	Van Dijk, T. A. Critical discourse analysis. In D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen & H. E. Hamilton (Eds.), <i>The handbook of discourse analysis</i> . Second edition. 2015, pp. 475–479.
14. Dwell on the ideological aspect of discourse. What is ideology? How does discourse promote a particular ideology?	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 14–19.
15. How do people represent the world through language according to Michael Halliday? What elements do all texts contain?	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 14–19.
16. How is ideology promoted through constructing relationships? Exemplify.	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 14–19.
17. What is intertextuality? Spell out its role in promoting ideology? Find examples in the media.	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 14–19.
18. What does <i>multimodal discourse analysis</i> focus on?	Jones, R. <i>Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students</i> Routledge. 2012. P. 36–39.

### Practical tasks

**Task 1:** On *Discourse and Society* journal web page, read about the criteria recognized as relevant for ‘doing’ discourse analysis (*What do we mean by ‘Discourse Analysis’?*). Take notes on how to tell apart discourse analysis from other kinds of analysis

URL: <http://www.discourses.org/journals/das/whatisdiscourseanalysis/index.html>).

**Task 2:** Watch the video (File “Fairclough\_Critical discourse analysis”). Take notes on Fairclough’s analytical model and its dimensions. Explain why the model is criticized?

**Task 3:** Consider the following presentation on discourse by Malcolm N. MacDonald (File “Discourse\_presentation”). Take notes on Discourse theory and answer the following questions:

1. *What is the difference between descriptive and critical discourse analysis?*
2. *What levels of discourse description are singled out by N. Fairclough?*

**Task 4:** Read the analytical guidelines for processing the material in critical discourse research suggested by Siegfried Jager. Provide an overview of the analytical steps. Assess the advantages of the method. *Source:* Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. London: SAGE. 2001. P. 54–56.