

Discourse analysis

ACROSS ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

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Chapter **1**

*Introduction:
Linguistic forms and
functions*

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Chapter 1

Introduction: Linguistic forms and functions

1. The analysis of discourse is seen to have been necessarily identified identically serving as the analysis of language in

- a) use
- b) usage
- c) both a, and b
- d) either a, or b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

2. Discourse analysis is said to have been assigned to describe the linguistic

- a) forms
- b) forms and functions
- c) forms, functions and purposes
- d) forms, functions, purposes and procedures

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

3. Discourse analysis is assigned to describe the linguistic forms as have been associated with

- a) purposes
- b) functions
- c) both a, and b
- d) either a, or b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

4. Discourse analysis is seen to have been scholastically capitalized on in the characterization of linguistic forms independent of which those forms are designed to serve in human affairs .

- a) purposes
- b) functions
- c) both a, and b
- d) **neither a, nor b**

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

5. Discourse analysts are seen to have been reported primarily engaging themselves with the assignment of

- a) **investigating what language is used for**
- b) determining the formal properties of a language
- c) both a, and b
- d) either a, or b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

6. Brown and Yule (1983/9:1) are seen to have claimed that the approach is more well documented.

- a) **formal**
- b) functional
- c) interactional
- d) transactional

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

7. Attempts to provide a general set of labels for the principal functions of language are seen to have often resulted in terminology.

- a) vague
- b) **confusing**
- c) both a, and b
- d) neither a, nor b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

8. A natural language utterance is seen to have been justifiably qualified to fulfill no more than function(s).

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) None of the above

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

9. The function which language serves in the expression of ‘content’ is seen to have been inherently rendered

- a) interactional
- b) instrumental
- c) transactional
- d) interpersonal

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

10. The function manipulated in expressing social relations and personal attitudes is documented to have been rendered in category.

- a) ideational
- b) referential
- c) descriptive
- d) None of the above

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

11. The dichotomy of *transactional/interactional* is seen to have been distinguished generally standing in correspondence to Halliday’s (1970b) functional dichotomy of

- a) emotive/referential
- b) ideational/interpersonal
- c) expressive/representative
- d) social-expressive/descriptive

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

12. Jakobson (1960) is reported to have technically introduced the functional dichotomy of

- a) referential / emotive
- b) ideational /interpersonal
- c) representative /expressive
- d) descriptive / social-expressive

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1)

13. Linguists and linguistic philosophers are reported to have nonetheless generally assumed that the most important function of language is

- a) to communicate information
- b) to perform communicative functions
- c) both a, and b
- d) either a, or b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 1-2)

14. Lyons (1977:32) is denied to have observed that the notions of communication is readily used of

- a) feelings
- b) feelings and attitudes
- c) feelings, attitudes and moods
- d) None of the above

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 2)

15. Lyons (1977:32) is said to have primarily shown deep interest in

- a) the intentional transmission of factual or propositional meaning
- b) the notion of communication readily used of feelings, moods and attitudes
- c) both a, and b
- d) neither a, nor b

(Brown and Yule, 1983/9: 2)