

Discourse Analysis:How To Use It

Himashree Barman^a

^{a*} Gauhati University

Abstract

what is discourse analysis ?"-It is really a difficult question. In briefly discourse analysis which we can say that this is a research method for studying the relation between spoken and written language to its social context. The oxford dictionary defines discourse analysis as "a linguistic a method of analysing the structure of text of utterance longer than one sentence taking into account both their linguistic content and their sociolinguistic context, analysis performed using, the method ".Discourse analysis is the systematic study of naturally occurring (not hypothetical) communication in the broadest sense, at the level of meaning (rather than as physical acts or features). However, a survey of the literature on discourse analysis would quickly reveal that, although some researchers employ the term to describe a particular kind of analysis, it is also a label that has widespread usage across several disciplines with diverse goals defining discourse. At first we all have to know what is discourse. Schiffirin ETAL (2003) note that their are " Three main categories of Discourse Defination ;These are anything beyond the sentence, secondly language in use and the third one a broader range of social practice that includes ton languets and non specific instances of language. You have to know what is happening in the conversation or know the language which is used by speaker for communication.

Keywords: Discourse analysis Practical field Language, Conversation skill, Communication

1. Research Methodology

For this research I used the descriptive method which is as usual needs to every research. So that I have used this and I also used evaluative methods and historical methods for knowing the history of discourse analysis that I have included here.

2 Aim of the Research::

I want to discuss on this paper about how to use the discourse. What is the important thing for a good communication skills. I want to teach every students about discourse analysis in briefly. So that everyone could get the basic concept of discourse analysis.

3.Scope of the research:

I want to give a brief description of discourse analysis .The history, how to use it for communication .Simply it is my scope of research paper. In practical field how a speaker and listener can make a sweet communication in their own way it is my scope of the research paper.

4.Main topic Discussion

"Discourse " which words derives from Latin "Discursus",The word discourse means conversion , format writing. In assamese the word discourse means "Baka Alap", "bakabhangi" etc.

It is a new concept of linguistics science. The concept of discourse analysis which started in twenty century. The Bloomfield. Sapir ,they started the descriptive theory. After the linguistic theory of saychur ,they try to overcome this theory. Then in the middle of twenty century the mathematician Noam Chomsky tried to make a new theory which name is a Transformative generative theory .In 1967, Chomsky write the book " Syntactic Structure ".He said that you can make unlimited sentences from a single sentence. Specially he given

importance in the human psychology than the structure of a sentence. In the time 1978, in western history Pennsylvania University had organized a seminar and then vally,Hember,brown are make a new theory to develop psychological view with language And this is called "Discourse Analysis". In western concept they were not happy about this theory of Noam Chomsky. So that they make a new theory to the connect twice. Which called discourse analysis. They make a sweet relation between language and human psychology. According to them saychur had described about the word ,alphabet, root,etc of the sentences. Though he discuss about some sentences, but their are some possible for meaningless sentences. According to Noam Chomsky, "(NOW) in the case of natural capacity like language it just happens, the way you learn to walk In other words language is not really something you learn. Acquisition of language is something that happens to you ; .its not something you do .learning language is something like undergoing puberty. You don't learn to do it ; you don't do it because you see other people doing it, you are just designed to do it at a certain time (Chomsky 1988;173_4)

Actually Chomsky wants to say that there are every sentence has a kernel sentence and also have a deep structure and surface structure. Chomsky wants to develop the theory of transformative generative grammar. Chomsky also said that the language which is earn by birth. Bloomfield also discuss about very close part (নিকটতম অংগ),of a sentence . But Chomsky criticised this and said that if sentence makes to connect the word one by one than it would be meaningless like "Colourless green sleep furiously " .which is no meaning ahead. So in the book "Synthetic structure " Chomsky told about the Noun, pronoun, verb ,adverb, adjective, of a sentence,. According to him every sentence has a kernel or simple sentence like generative .He also told us about the "tree diagram " of a sentence. He believes that everyone got a dictionary by birth .we can use it and make a sweet communication with others.

In simple way ,discourse analysis their are two kind of theory . If you handle a situation and making discussion with others sweetly it is the discourse analysis. Here some types of conversations skill which is very important for discourse analysis. These are _

- 1) Presentation
- 2) Message
- 3) Reportive
- 4) Argumental
- 5) Conversation
- 6) Interviewer
- 7) Judgement Etc.

We can use two types of discourse analysis which is Orel or written. Actually behind every conversation there are different situations. At first we have to know the beyond of the situation then the overall summary of the main topic we also have to know the reference of the theme .Then we can complete the task discourse analysis. Mainly two important thing in discourse analysis.

- A. At first we have to know what he want to say it is information, or arguments, or it is interview etc. .
- B. Discuss the situation which beyond the conversation. Secondly we have to know the aim what is actually want to say .

Just for example if a man said that "you are a cow".Than you have to know why he said like this? What is the purpose behind the speech. You have to know that The person Compares to you with a cow just because of his stupidity or foolishness. Ultimately you have to know that this is a comparison between you and cow for their madness .If you know the situation and also understand what was speaker told ;and if you behave like similarly and simply short out all the topic then it will be the sweet conversation. And it is also be the part of discourse analysis. So discourse analysis consider the larger discourse context in order to understand how it affects the meaning of the sentences. Discourse analysis. Discourse analysis means examining have language functions and how meaning is created in different social contexts. It can be applied to any instance of written or oral language, as will as non verbal aspects of communication such as tone and gestures.

It is used for social aspects of communication and the ways people use language to achieve specific effects.

At last I really want to say that we all have to know for discourse analysis that the speaker and listener how to communicate in their own view .The speaker at first have to know about the interest of a listener and which technique is used by him to impress the listener so that the speaker wants to listener similarly the listener have to know what is speaker says . .If you are a third person in the conversation that means not even you speaker or listener, then at first you have to know what is happening beyond the conversation ,about the topic they had discussed. They do arguments or interviews or is it a simple conversation or order .It all are you have to know. This is the simple way how to use discourse analysis and what is it. Van Dijk (1997c) points out that the term

discourse is commonly used to refer to a particular form of language use or more generally to spoken language or ways of speaking, such as the discourse of former president Ronald Reagan. Discourse analysis ranges from just written, or just spoken language to other modes of communication, there are such things which are non-verbal gestures. As well, the main important thing is that what is the relation between reality and the language. Even sometime we see that the language study of a facial expression is a preferred behavioural method for inferring them. The alternative is to become attracted to the discourse itself, treating it as interesting, sweet, and worth analysis in details. There are many collaborative methods for speakers that explain how an individual finds a word or produces sentences. So we can say if you make a sweet discourse then you have to focus on interest and explanation skill. Differences Between Written and Spoken Language which is important for a good communication. Written language which is persistent static 'object'. It can be reread any time; it seldom requires a rapid response. Consists of discrete, separate symbols. Words are easily separated. Text is organized spatially. Is relatively context-free. It uses only words and punctuation. The words are highly explicit. Text is monologue and solitary. There is no immediate reader. The writer and reader are in different places. Text must often be addressed to a general audience. It is acquired as secondary socialization. Literacy is learned institutionally (in schools). It is taught with explicit, conscious norms. The norms are more standardized, with less variation. Face-to-face Dialogue Is ephemeral 'dynamic'. It cannot ordinarily be reviewed. The participants must respond immediately, 'on-line.' Is verbally continuous. Words and other acts merge. Dialogue is organized temporally. Is highly dependent on context. It uses face and hand gestures as well as prosodic features. The words can be less explicit. Dialogue is a "social interplay." There is an addressee present. The participants are in the same setting. Dialogue can draw on the settings, and the ongoing conversation. Is acquired as Primary socialization. Dialogue is learned interpersonally (at home). It is practiced rather than explicitly taught. The norms are freer, with more variation.

In European or western writer Clark and Wilkes-Gibbs (1986) proposed that the speaker and addressee work together to choose a word or term to describe something. For example: 109 A. B.

A. That tree has, uh, uh Tentworms. Yeah.

B. Yeah. (p.6)

Sacks (quoted in Jefferson, 1973, p.59) provides another example: A. B.

A. I heard you were at the beach yesterday.

What's her name,

oh you know

, the tall redhead that lives across the street from Larry?

The one who drove him to work the day his car was

Oh Gina!

Yeah Gina.

She said she saw you at the beach yesterday. That means Clark and Wilkes-Gibbs wants to tell that some experts are really very collaborative and some are not. So that's why we have to stay concerned and must be think that what is saying by speaker.

5. Review of the literature:

We all know that about the discourse analysis there are not as many proper guide books available. So we have to gain knowledge with help of English literature. There are many researchers who do research about the topic discourse analysis. So that in twenty-first century there are many guide books which will be get. But compare to our Assamese library there are more books available in their languages stock. But we can say some researchers' paper which one help me for making this paper these are like: Wood, L. A., & Kroger, R. O. (2000). "Doing discourse analysis: Methods for studying action in talk and text," "syntactic structure" of Noam Chomsky. And there are very much data provided us from internet. We can go through YouTube, different kinds of website for discourse analysis and also hear some lecture from your university professor. It will help us to make a research paper.

6. Conclusion:

Actually in discourse analysis there are need two things like that is speaker says. And also what is you understand. Is it correct or not. I already told that what is necessary for making a discourse analysis so at last I want to say some points like:

A..*Many* readers will be started to see data from a psychology lab included as "naturally occurring." However, we agree with Hayloft (1992, p. 116) that, as long as the participants are not confederates and are interacting spontaneously, even within an assigned task or topic, their discourse cannot be arbitrarily dismissed because of the context in which it occurred.

B., It is undoubtedly because of the inductor preferences of many discourse analysts that they eschew the term coding, which has implications of an a priori system that the term analysis does not.

C., Ironically, the term naturalistic actual means 'as if natural' (e.g., a naturalistic painting).

D. We are currently using the software, Broadway (www.b-way.com) because of its higher-quality AM format and because it allows us to create "loops," that is, to isolate and repair selected segments easily.

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