

ENG523_Quiz 2

1. According to H. Pal Grice (1975), the purpose of cooperative principle is to get communication as informative as clearly. (effective)
2. Internal grammatical structure of words and phrases as well as the word are known as language _____. (forms)
3. Language learning refers to the ____ learning of a language in the classroom. (informal)
4. The study of language and political economy emerged during the _____ from parallel currents in several fields. (1980s)
5. Speech community is a term in _____ used to describe a group of people who share the same language. (discourse analysis)
6. Linguist _____, argues that it's logical to assume that a shared language like English, which is spoken throughout the world, is a speech community. (Muriel SavilleTroike)
7. An individual who lives and participates in more than one cultural setting is known as _____. (bicultural)
8. Functions represent the active use of _____ for a specific purpose. (language)
9. People who study issues of migration and ethnic identity use _____ theory. (social community)
10. Discourse knowledge relates language preferably to psychological as well as contexts. (social)
11. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader). (presupposition)
12. One of the foundational concepts in pragmatics is _____ theory. (speech act)
13. Language ideologies is associated with preferably _____ methods such as ethnography discourse analysis. (qualitative)
14. Functions represent the active use of _____ for a specific purpose. (language)

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15. The performance of an utterance and its meaning is called _____. (illocutionary act)
16. Discourse knowledge relates language preferably to psychological as well as contexts. (social)
17. Which of the following is a traditional topic in sociology? (social inequality)
18. As a speaker, we have to tell the truth or something that is provable by adequate evidence is named as maxim of _____. (quality)
19. J.R. Searle suggested that the basic unit of linguistic communication is _____. (speech act)
20. An individual who lives and participates in more than one cultural setting is known as _____. (bicultural)
21. A theory of language is a theory of _____. (action)
22. Language ideologies and language attitudes were created by researchers in the second half of the _____. (20th century)
23. According to H. Paul Grice (1975), the purpose of cooperative principle is to get communication. (effective)
24. Speech act theory was developed by _____, a British philosopher of languages. (J. L. Austin)
25. A famous linguist _____ pioneered research in how personal interaction can influence ways of speaking and interpreting. (John Gumperz)

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