

# DISCOURSE

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Chapter – VIII

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# What is Discourse

- Discourse studies and evaluates written or oral discourses consisting of more than one sentence. We can divide these reviews into two classes:
- **Relationships between sentences:** The formation of relations between sentences and the elements that provide this.
- **Separating a discourse into its components:** Dividing a discourse into title, introduction, development, and conclusion.
- Discourse can be written or oral, and it is also shaped by its stakeholders. With these thoughts, we will gather the discourse under the *discourse*, *monolog* and *dialog*.

**Discourse:** It is a series or set of sentences produced by one or more people for a purpose or to convey information.

**Monolog:** It is a speech or written document of a single person against a society.

**Dialog:** It is the conversation of more than one person.

# Active Discourse

## Language

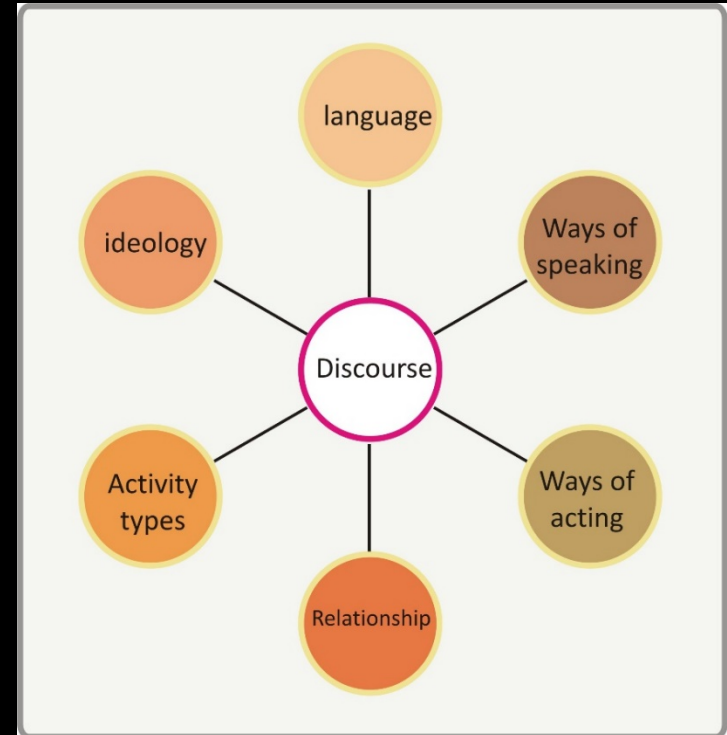
For a good discourse, it is necessary to know the spoken language well. Knowing the language starts with knowing the words. The words used in the discourse should be chosen carefully and used in the right sense, the sentences should be formed properly, and the sentences should be complete and consistent.

## The way of saying

The incorrect construction of a sentence may prevent the transfer of the idea to be conveyed and even cause misunderstandings. Emphasizing the words related to the thought to be conveyed, adjusting the tone well affects the listeners and highlights the thought to be conveyed.

## Body Language

It is clear that body language is also effective during discourse. The speaker's movements, hand, arm and facial movements contribute to the expression; attracts the attention of the listener. It is known that the speech of a speaker standing still will be ineffective.



# Active Discourse

## Relationship style

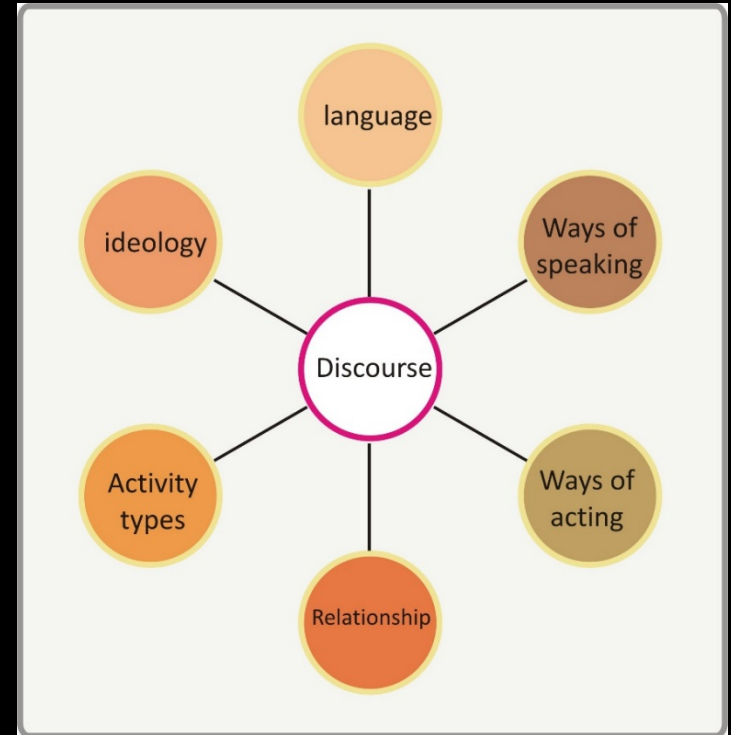
The scope of the discourse and the way it is presented depend on the relationship between the speaker and the listeners. The type of relationship can be social or individual. It is important to choose the words according to the relationship style and to determine the way of saying it. It is clear that the conversation between two friends will be different from the conversation between those who do not know each other.

## Type of activity

The environment in which the discourse is made is a formative factor. The way a political leader speaks in public squares and the way a teacher speaks in class are naturally different. The content of the speech is also prepared according to the type of activity.

## Ideology

The ideology of the discourse, in other words its purpose, is an important factor in the preparation and presentation of its content. The discourse is prepared and maintained to serve this ideal.



# Factors Affecting the Discourse

## Culture

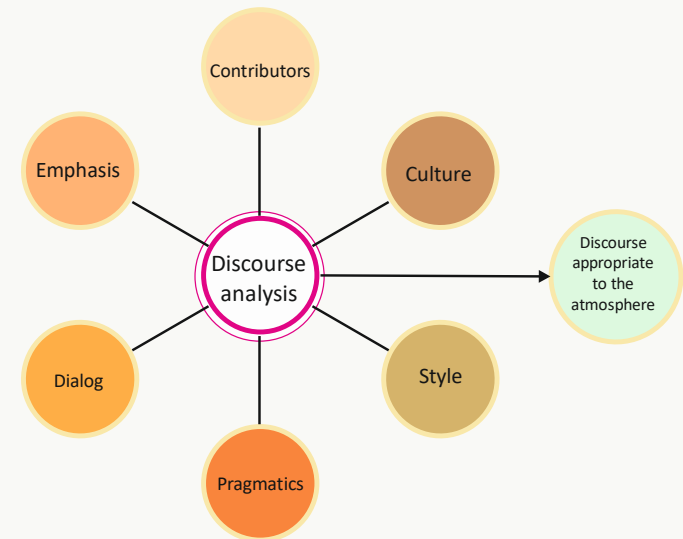
While preparing the content of the speech, it is necessary to know the culture of the listeners or readers. Respect for the values of the society is especially expected. Knowing the rules of behavior and feelings of the listeners is of great benefit.

## Style

Perhaps more important than saying something is the style of saying it. It is recommended to pay attention to the reactions of the listeners when something is said and to change the style of the speech accordingly. Discourse, speech and conversation are social activities in a sense, and the speaker is also expected to show a certain degree of delicacy in this activity.

## Pragmatics

It is expected that the words chosen in the speech are suitable for the idea to be conveyed and the culture of the listeners. The words used by the speaker must match the meaning perceived by the listeners. At the same time, the sentence formed by the speaker must be in the sense intended by the speaker. The subject of action will be explained in detail in the next section.



# Factors Affecting the Discourse

## Dialog

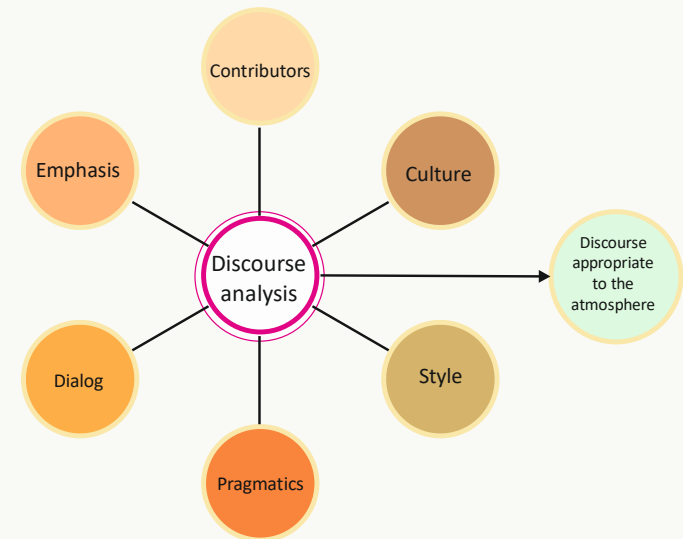
Dialog is an activity done together and mutually. For this reason, the reaction of the listeners should be observed and accordingly the content and direction of the speech should be changed. Consideration should be given to what the other person is saying and the next dialog should be arranged accordingly.

## Emphasis

Discourse can be considered as an exercise. The speech is directed by measuring the reaction of the listeners and events. These practice actions are continued throughout the dialog. The content of the discourse and the way of saying it can be changed according to the reactions of the listeners. Words and sentences that are thought to be misunderstood can be corrected or explained. The effect of the speech is increased by emphasizing the ideas and concepts that are intended to be conveyed.

## Contributions

There are many factors that can strengthen the discourse and support the transfer of the desired meaning. These factors include body movements, hand, arm and facial movements, facial expression, attitude, attitude, speech distance, eye contact, use of objects related to the subject, spatial information, time and timing.



# Types of Discourse

Verbal Discourse

Written Discourse

Electronic Discourse

On-line

Off-line

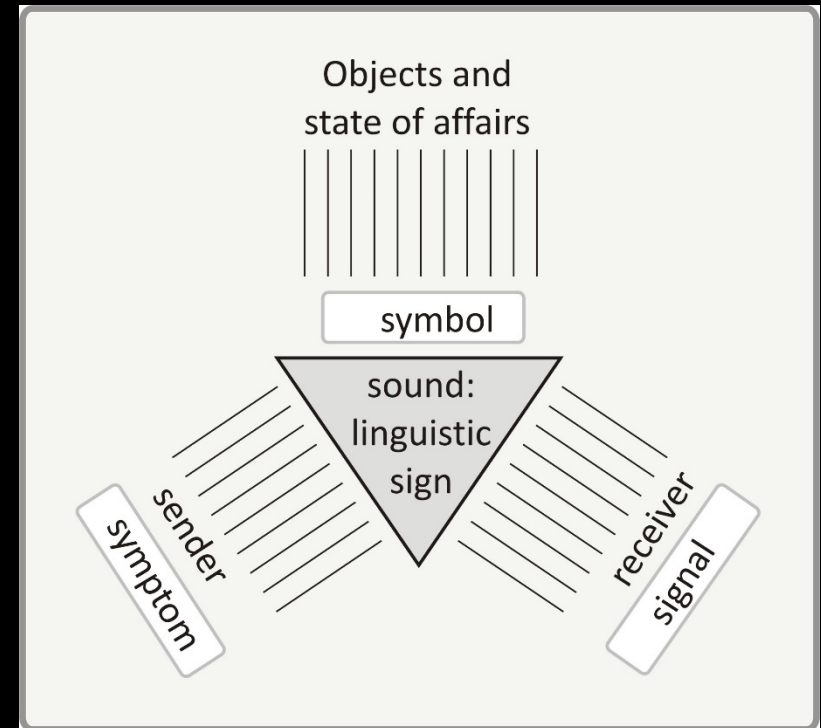
		Presentation	Message	Report	Argument	Dialog	interview
Number of speakers	Single speaker	↓	↓	↓			
	Multi speakers				↓	↓	↓
Degree	Equal				↓	↓	
	Not equal	↓	↓	↓			↓
Content format	Unspecified subject	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓
	Unspecified subject					↓	
Behavior method	Annotated		↓	↓			
	controversial	↓			↓		
	associative					↓	



# Language, Discourse, Communication Models

Considering language as a tool for communication, K. Bühler proposed the Organon model. The interpretation of this figure is as follows:

- Depending on the relationship and the target, an image is produced according to the information to be conveyed.
- The image is tried to be transferred in the form of speech.
- Speech generates a signal for the sender while it generates a signal for the listening party.

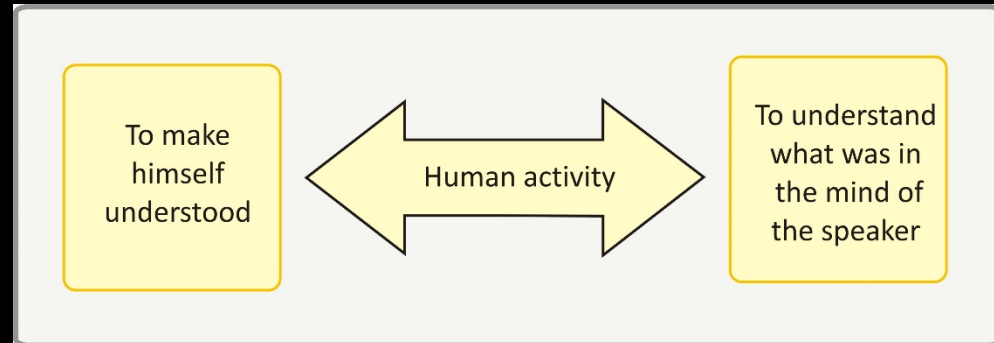


Organon Model	Functions	Type
Symbol	Information	Informational discourse
Symptom	Explanation	Statement of explanation



# Language, Discourse, Communication Models

Linguist O. Jespersen defines language as a human act. On one side of this action, there is the person who is wanted to be understood, and on the other side, there are those who try or work to understand what the speaker has in mind.

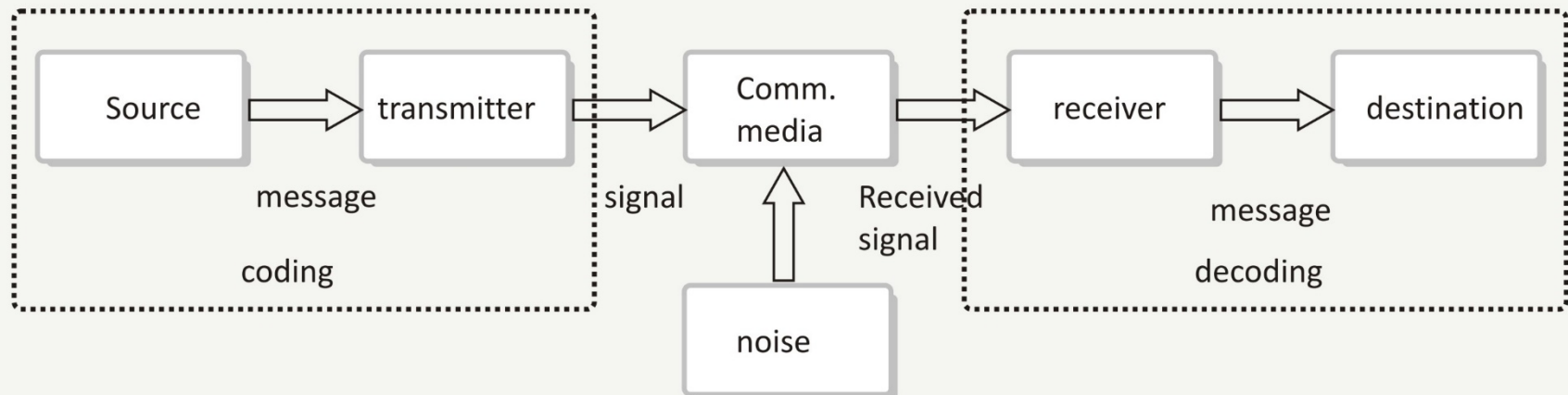


1. Meaning: It is forbidden to swim in the sea wearing swimsuits or bikinis in this village. It must be entered naked.
2. Meaning: In this village, one can enter the sea with a dress.
3. Meaning: In this village, it is forbidden to enter the sea with beach clothes. This is not the beach.



# Communication Models

- The idea that language is a means of communication between people brought up the communication model proposed by Shannon and Weaver, which electronic engineers use to model communication.
- The source of information shows the person speaking or writing. This person's writing or verbalizing his thoughts is interpreted as coding his thoughts. Thus, the thoughts of the author become a signal.
- A communication medium is required for this signal to reach the target population. The medium of communication can be the medium of the meeting or the speech. In other words, the medium may be a written statement, a book, or an electronic medium.
- There is noise in every communication environment. Noise can cause some degradation of signals. Therefore, it is possible that some of what the author or speaker wants to convey is corrupted.
- Those who listen or read try to create correct information from this distorted information.



# Expectations from the Discourse

In order for a sentence or word to be accepted as discourse, it must meet certain conditions. In order for a discourse to be a discourse, Robert de Beaugrande (1981) proposed the seven rules:

Cohesion

Coherence

Intentionality

Acceptability

Informativeness

Intertextuality

# Analysis of Discourse

## Slicing of Discourse

### Book

Preface

Introduction

1. Subject

1.1 Subtopic

1.2 Subtopic

...

1.n Summary

References

2. Subject

2.1 Subtopic

2.2 Subtopic

...

2.n Summary

References

...

index

### Academic Paper

Title

Abstract

1. Introduction

2. Research

3. Method or algorithm

4. Application

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

6. Resources

# Text Tiling-I

- In order for a discourse to be consistent, the words in the discourse must be related to each other and there must be a semantic relationship between the sentences.
- Whether a text meets the rules of coherence and consistency can be deduced by looking at the words in the text.
- A study based on this idea was conducted by Hearst in 1994 and 1997. The method that compares a text to a tiled place and the tiles to the parts of this text that contain semantic integrity is called TextTiling.

## Sentence parsing

Sentence is parsed and converted into words separated by spaces. All letters are converted to lowercase. Stop word words are discarded. The morphological analysis of the words is done and the root forms are kept. Pseudo-sentences containing  $k$  words are formed from these words. Instead of real sentences, pseudo-sentences (sentence strings) of the same size are created to ensure better rating. Actual sentences can be of different sizes. Sentences of different sizes can produce discordant degrees.

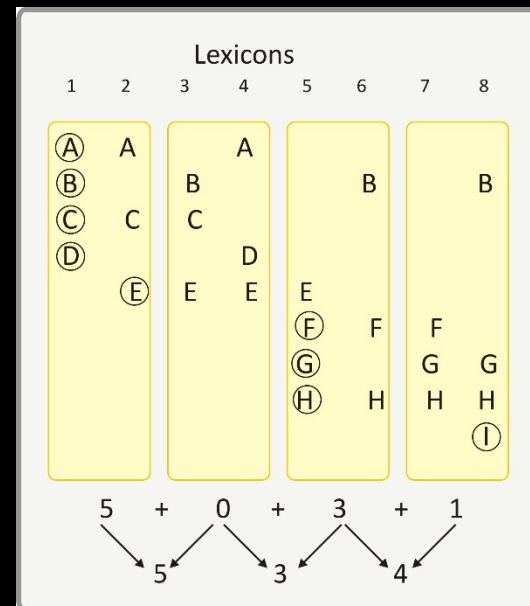
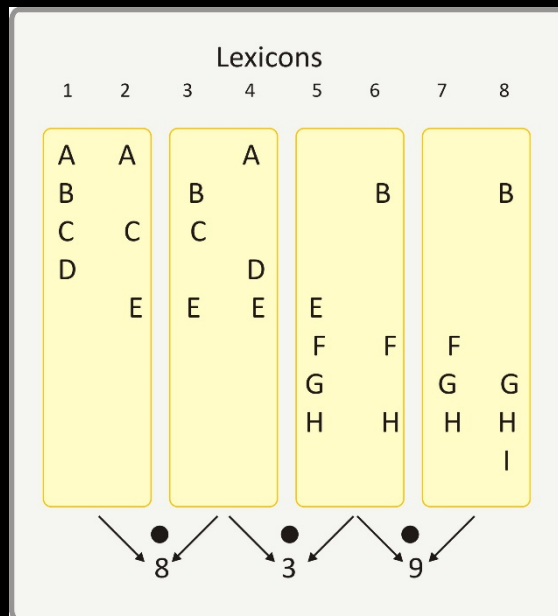
## Lexical rank determination

Two methods are used to rank lexical sequences: The first method is the set comparison method. In this method, the similarity of the clusters is tried to be determined. Similarity is graded by the number of times the same words occur in neighboring clusters. The second method is vocabulary-based. In this method, grading is done by looking at how many new words appear within the specified range at the midpoint.

# Text Tiling-II

## Comparison of sets

In the set comparison method, neighboring lexical strings are compared to determine all lexicon similarity. As explained above, the size of the set consisting of lexicon is imagined as  $k$ . The  $k$  value is approximately the average cluster size. The actual partition sizes are not used because they give negative results in the rating. The similarity value is calculated for each lexicon sequence (cluster). Similarity  $i$  as cluster sequence number is indicated by  $i$  and cluster size  $k$ . It is between the lexicon and the  $i+k$  th lexicon, so it is searched between the  $i+1$  th lexicon and the  $i+k+1$  th lexicon. We can think of this method as a floating window. Each lexicon string will appear  $2 \cdot k$  times when calculating similarity.

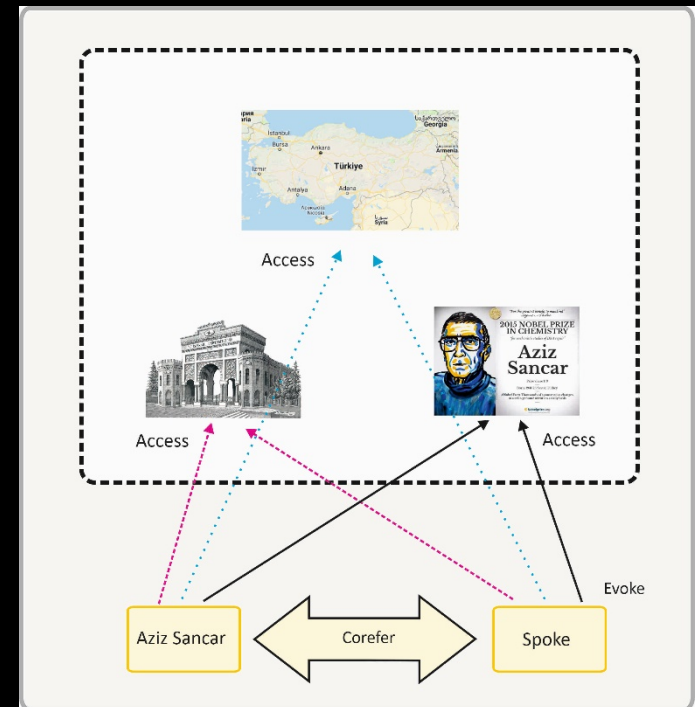


# Evaluation of References

In order to evaluate a discourse, it is necessary to know who said it when, in what environment and under what conditions. In discourses consisting of more than one sentence, references are made in the text to avoid repetitions and to make the speech fluent.

**Aziz Sancar** was born in the Savur district of Mardin, to parents with eight children who were illiterate but attached importance to education. **He graduated** from Istanbul Faculty of Medicine. **He became** one of the three Turks accepted to the American National Academy of Sciences for his studies abroad.

Stating that he was very surprised when he heard the news, **Aziz Sancar** said on the television channel that he was connected by phone, "It is my **hometown that gives** me very good education. **It gave** me extraordinary medical education and **it was** the source of my success here."





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