**Do the following tasks:**

1. Using the Organon model distinguish the functions in the following utterances:

This is quite a productive model, I have to state.

Are you crazy to do a thing like that?

2. Formulate the possible illocution and a possible perlocution for the following utterances.

1) It’s raining.

2) Here comes a dog.

3) My favorite band is giving a concert tonight.

3. Give an example of an utterance which, depending on the situation, can have the illocutionary force of order, request, warning and complaint.

4. Comment on the proposition “A text is a collection of connected utterances on the basis of the following “texts”. Is coherence criterion valid or not?

1) In the springtime the building blossoms (graffiti)

2) Closed (notice on a shop door)

5. The etymology of the words *text* and *textile* goes back to the same Latin verb “*textere”*, which means “to weave” or “join together”. Define the text using words that also describe the characteristics of textiles.

6. By using the letters S, E, N and G from the SPEAKING model, point out the differences between the discourse situations in which a doctor and a nurse find themselves when they are working together at the hospital and when they go for drinks at a local bar after work.

7. Give the examples of the three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal and textual on the basis of the following conversation:

A: There is a good party tonight.

B: Actually I have to study.

A: Too bad.

B: Yes, I am sorry.

A: Well, I guess I don’t need to ask you if you want me to pick you up.

8. In the following examples the word “run” has different meanings. Does the determination of the correct meaning have to do with cohesion and coherence?

1) I am going to wind up these old clocks I found on the attic, but I don’t know if they will run or not.

2) A number of lesser-known candidates were promised government funding, but I don’t know if they will run or not.

9. Compare the three functions Bühler assigns to a linguistic sign with the three-part approach to a sign of Pierce.

10. According to Johnstone (2002) there are 6 aspects that shape discourse. Explain and exemplify them:

1) Discourse is shaped by the world, and discourse shapes the world.

2 )Discourse is shaped by language and discourse shapes language

3) Discourse is shaped participants, and by discourse shapes participants

4) Discourse is shaped by prior discourse, and discourse shapes the possibility for future discourse.

5) Discourse is shaped by its medium, and discourse shapes the possibility of its medium.

6) Discourse is shaped by purpose, and discourse shapes possible purposes.

11. Choose an advertisement and analyze the depicted verbal and visual codes by using the triad field, tenor and mode.

12. Read the definitions of discourse and explain the differences between them. Choose the one, that is the best from your perspective. Make your own one, which will depict your understanding of discourse.

1) “Discourse is language above the sentence or above the clause” (Stubbs 1983)

2) “The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use”. (Brown& Yule 1983)

3) “That mysterious moving face that creeps in between the words and between the lines, sparkling ideas, images and emotions that are not contained in any words one at a time – the face that makes words into discourse” (Tannen 1988).

4) “Discourse is for me more than just language use: it is language use, whether speech or writing, seen as a type of social practice” (Fairclough 1992) .