APPROACHES TO ANALYZING MEDIA GENRES (DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

19 October 2016

OUTLINE

- What is discourse analysis (DA)
- Conversation analysis
- Ethnographic approaches to DA
- Corpus-based DA
- Multimodal DA
- Critical DA

WHAT IS DA?

- "Discursive turn" in social sciences
- Interdisciplinary field of inquiry
- Definition of DA: "the analysis of linguistic behavior, written and spoken, beyond the limits of individual sentences, focusing primarily on the meaning constructed and interpreted as language is used in particular social contexts."

WHAT IS DA?

Main features:

Analysis of language beyond the sentence

Analysis of "language in use"

Interdisciplinarity

WHAT IS DA?

Two levels of DA:

 A macro-sociological level: "serves to transmit the social structure, the values, the systems of knowledge, all the deepest and most pervasive patterns of the culture".

• A micro-sociological level: "meanings are seen as specific to particular contexts and situations".

DEVELOPMENTS IN DA

Recent developments in DA:

 The role of semiotic modes other than written or spoken text

Varieties of new media of communication

CONVERSATION ANALYSIS

Conversation Analysis

- Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson
- Based on ethnomethodology
- Definition: "the description and explication of the competences that ordinary speakers use and rely on in participating in intelligible, socially organized interaction".
- Discourse is regarded as a kind of social action –
 we are always "doing things with our words".

Conversation Analysis

What is analyzed:

- Informal conversations between equals
- Institutional types of discourse
- The mechanics of turn-taking
- The concept of adjacency pair

Methods:

Detailed transcriptions of natural talk

CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS

```
How'v you bee:n.
Ava:
           hh Oh:: survi:ving I guess, hh[h!
Bee:
                                            [That's good, how's (Bob),
Ava:
           He's fine,
Bee:
           Tha::t's goo:d,
Ava:
```

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MtOG5PK8xDA

(from 04:10 to 9:35)

ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACHES TO DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

ETHNOGRAPHY

- Emphasis on social context regarded as the central aspect of communication
- Gumperz and Hymes: "ethnography of communication"
- Less reliance on actual analysis of linguistic data and more on text-external social and contextual factors

ETHNOGRAPHY

Methods:

- Observation of practices with the help of new technologies – then their interpretation
- Collection of documents
- Interviews, questionnaires, field notes, ...

Exploring a particular social group's discourse practices...

Watch video: language, media and 24/7 videorecording ("The Birth of a Word")

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RE4ce4mexrU

CORPUS-BASED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

CORPUS-BASED DA

- Baker, Biber,...
- Works with large amounts of text
- General corpora representing language use in a variety of contexts, both written and spoken (e.g., Bank of English, British National Corpus)
- Specialized corpora the study of language variations in specific academic and professional genres

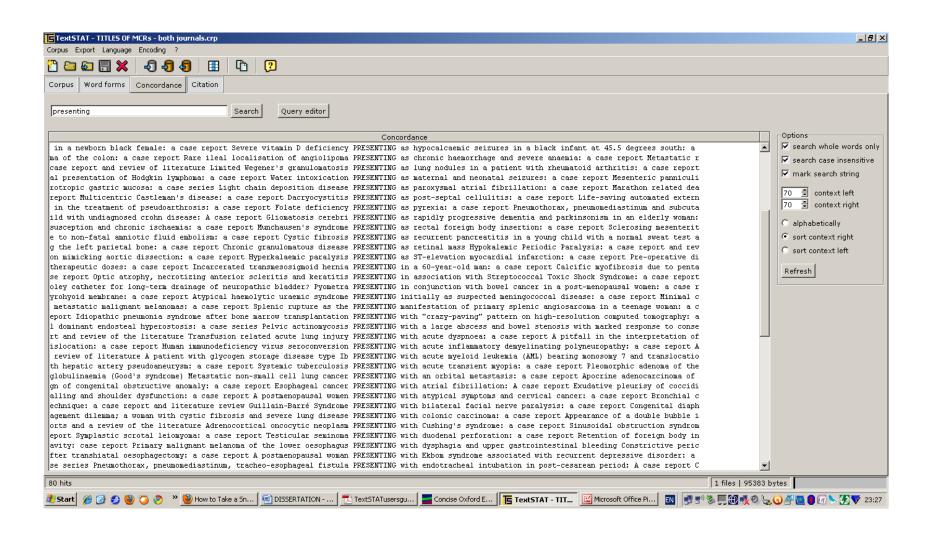
CORPUS-BASED DA

Frequency and Dispersion

Table 3.3 The most frequent ten lexical words in the holiday corpus

	Word	Frequency	
1	beach	124	
2	pool	122	
3	studios	116	
4	sleep	107	
5	club	99	
6	facilities	96	
7	bar	94	
8	private	87	
9	bars	79	
10	apartments	78	

CORPUS-BASED DA



MULTIMODAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

MULTIMODAL DA

- Text is just one of the many modes of communication
- Textual data is not necessarily the most important mode used for the construction and interpretation of meaning
- Analysis of semiotic modes other than text: gestures, posture, proxemics, visual images, document layout, music and architectural design...

MULTIMODAL DA

The sign = signifier + signified (Saussure)

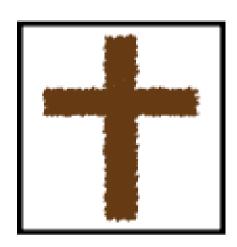
 Signifier – phonological sound or graphic appearance of a sign (e.g., word, image,...)

 Signified – the meaning and interpretation of the sign

MULTIMODAL DA

- <u>Denotation</u> refers to the literal meaning of a sign. It is the dictionary definition of a word e.g., snake "any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous reptiles".
- <u>Connotation</u> refers to the associations that are connected to a certain sign such as emotional suggestions related to a word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. E.g., the connotations for snake might include danger or evil.

<u>Denotation</u>: a brown cross <u>Connotation</u>: a symbol of religion, a symbol of Christianity





What could the denotation and connotation of this sign be analyzed?

(writers often deliberately select words that they think will influence your reactions and appeal to your emotions)



Denotation: where a person lives

Connotation:

HOME – cozy, loving, comfortable

HOUSE – the actual building or structure

RESIDENCE – large, cold, no feeling

DWELLING – primitive or basic surroundings





CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

CRITICAL DA

- Focus on socio-political domination: notions of ideology, power, hierarchy, and gender are seen as relevant for an interpretation or explanation of text
- Small qualitative case studies as well as large data corpora
- Fairclough, Wodak, Van Dijk

CRITICAL DA

Language is not powerful on its own – it gains power by the use powerful people make of it, specifically in new public spaces or new genres provided by globalized media

Media Analysis of US Coverage of Arab-Israeli Conflict:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIOzo82emA0 (from 6:09)