# Research and Publication Should be Fun

Ribut Wahyudi, Ph.D. candidate School of Education, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, Email address: Ribut.Wahyudi@vuw.ac.nz UNTAG Banyuwangi 05 April 2015

### Warming up questions:

- What is your impression about "research"?
- What is your impression about "publication"?
- Are they fun things? If so, in what way?
- If not, why not?
- Could you tell us your experience about your research and publication?

#### What is Fun all about?

- what fun means to you?
- what fun means to others?
- are they the same?
- can we research something a fun way?
- can we publish something fun?
- If so? Why is it so?
- If not? Why not?

## What do you think about the following studies?

- Gossip as indirect mockery (Ferreira, 2014)
- Language encounters in Banci community (Natsir, 2012)
- Youth language and sociability (Hefner, 2007)
- Why do people use Facebook? (Nadkarni & Hofmann, 2012)
- Indonesian stand up comedy (Afidah & Wahyudi, 2014)
- Are those studies fun? What do you think?

### Discourse Studies

What is your understanding about Discourse?
What scope does it have?
Have you got an experience of doing research in this area?
Please tell us?

## Discourse Analysis (Paltridge, 2006)

- What is discourse analysis?
- Discourse and society?
- Discourse and Pragmatics?
- Discourse and Genre?
- Discourse and Conversation?
- Discourse grammar?
- Corpus approaches to discourse analysis?
- Critical discourse analysis?
- Doing discourse analysis?

## The definition of Discourse Analysis (DA)

- DA focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, phrase, sentence, that is needed for successful communication.
- It looks at patterns of language across texts in which it is used. DA also considers the ways that the use of language presents different views of the world and different understandings.

#### Conts...

- It examines how the use of language is influenced by the relationship between participants as well as the effects the use of the language has upon social identities and relations.
- It also considers how the view of the world and identities, are constructed through the use of discourse.
- DA examines both spoken and written discourse. (See., Paltridge, 2006, p.2).

## Discourse and society:

- Discourse and social class
- Discourse and gender
- Discourse and identity
- Discourse and ideology
- Discourse and language choice
- Discourse communities etc
   (See Paltridge, 2006, pp.23–50)

## Discourse and Pragmatics

- what is Pragmatics
- Speech acts and discourse
- The cooperative principle
- Politeness and face
- Conversational implicature
- Face threatening acts etc(Paltridge, 2006, pp.53-81)

## Discourse and genre

- what is genre?
- written genres across cultures?
- Spoken genres across cultures?
- The social and cultural contexts of genres?
- The application of genre analysis?
- (See Paltridge, 2006, pp.82–105)

#### Discourse and conversation

- Sequence and structure in conversation
- Feedback
- Repair
- Gender and conversation analysis
- Transcription in conventions
   (See Paltridge, 2006, pp.106-126)

## Additional resources: Research may be less fun/serious here ©

- Discourse and Grammar
- Corpus approaches to Discourse Analysis
- Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)
- Post-structural research

## Discourse and grammar

- Grammar from discourse perspective
- Cohesion
- Collocation
- Conjunction
- Theme and rheme
- Thematic progression etc (Paltridge, 2006, pp.127–153)

#### What is corpus approaches to DA?

- What is corpus?
- Kinds of corpora?
- British National Corpus (BNC)
- The Michigan Corpus of Academic Written English (MICASE)
- Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)
- The TOEFL Spoken and Written Academic Language Corpus (Paltridge, 2006, pp.155– 177).
- Asian Corpus of English (ACE)

## Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): Research gets more serious here:-)

- What is CDA?
- Principles of CDA?
- Methods of CDA: van Dijk, Wodak & Fairclough (See Wodak & Meyer, 2001)

#### Post-Structural Research

- Post-structural research enables us to explore "how the language is implicated in power and dominance" (Norton, 1989, p.159).
- Post-structural lenses favour an analysis of "language as discourse", which means that language is seen as "a particular way of organising meaning making practice" (Norton, 1989, p.157-158).
- e.g. Michel Foucault

#### Michele Foucault's Core Notions

- Truth is a historical category
- Knowledge is always shaped by political, social, historical factors – by power – in human societies (see. O'Farrell, 2005)
- e.g. Oral (2013) on classroom power-relation

#### References

- Afidah, L. & Wahyudi, R. (2014). How it starts and ends: A study of Indonesian stand-up comedy. Bahasa & Sastra, 14(2), 170-189.
- Ferreira, A.F.A. (2014). Gossip as indirect mockery in friendly conversation: The social function of 'sharing a laugh' at third parties. Discourse Studies, 16(5), 607-628.
- Nadkarni, A. & Hofmann, S. G. (2012). Why do people use facebook? Personality and individual differences, 52, 243-249
- Natsir, Y. (2012). Language encounters in the workplace of Banci community. International Journal of Language Studies, 6(1), 107-124.
- Norton, B. (1989). Towards a pedagogy of possibility of teaching English internationally: People's English in South Africa. *TESOL Quarterly*, 23, 401–420.

#### References conts...

- O'Farrell, C. (2005). *Michel Foucault*. London: Sage Publication
- Oral, Y. (2013). "The right things are what I expect them to do": Negotiation of power-relation in English classroom. Journal of Language, Identity and Education, 12(2), 96-115.
- Paltridge, B. (2006). Discourse Analysis. London: Continuum.
- Smith-Hefner, N.J. (2007). Youth language, gaul-sociability and the new Indonesian middle class. Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, 17(2), 184-203.
- Wodak, R. & Meyer, M. (2001). Methods of critical discourse analysis. London: Sage Publication.