

Conversation and community



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Reading and writing as conversation Question two Different communities discuss different topics depending on various situations it may be. The region's current issues are the adequate source of topics, for instance, if a national basketball team is beaten and fails to qualify for finals in their grounds, fanatics will never miss what to comment. Apart from sports, other hot topics of conversation in various communities include politics, education, and technology among others. Consequently, these topics generate lengthy conversations as well as debates in different people.

From a practical perspective, some topics in conversations are not joined by anyone in place. A topic may initiate a hot debate in vehicle, but one may realize that not all the passengers contribute majorly to it. This scenario bring up a question that, ' what might be making them feel out of place?'. A person may feel excluded from the conversation because some reasons one of them being the person's topic interests. Different people have different likes and dislike when it comes to topics. People who like politics, for example, enjoy reading local newspaper editorials and political journals so as to gain procedural knowledge on the subject. This helps them to argue with facts and with much passion on the topic.

Level of know how may be another cause of exclusion from a conversation. In many instances, an undergraduate may not easily break in a conversation among professors discussing a topic in their academic field. This may be due to his/her conceptual knowledge and may feel that he will have nothing to contribute. Again the issue of procedural knowledge between the two may not rhyme and as a result, one will feel excluded. Other possible causes of exclusions from conversations may be the age factor, moods, environment, and time amongst others. As Burke (1973) argues in his book, when one

wants to break into a conversation, he/she will have to wait for some time as well as paying attention to where he/she can start coming through.

Addressing the general audience about the issue, I would emphasize much on various background information they need to set things right. Time and patience are the major issues. Before contributing in a conversation, one should take time and observe where to interrupt. Again, simple language to explain every detail in the subject will help different people grasp what's going on in the conversation.

Question three.

Yes I have. I was recently almost being unable to catch the drift an in-progress conversation amongst my classmates. Though the topic was interesting, I had wished to be told how the debate started but none of them was in a position to simply because it was all heated up. Whenever I ask, one could interrupt defending the other while another answer preceding questions. I decided to listen for sometimes as I try to connect what was ensuing. As a result, I realized that reading was all like catching up in the scenario. Reading a book or an article addressed to an insider audience may prove challenging in that you are not informed just like in the conversation where one has one has to know some pre-requisites so as to make informed contributions to a conversation. In that case, asking a question on how a conversation started is like reading rhetorically in that one recognizes how different authors accomplish their purposes.

Works Cited

Burke, Kenneth *The Philosophy of Literary Form: Studies in Symbolic Action*, 3rd ed. (Berkeley: U of California P, 1973), 110-11. Print.