

Y8 T6: Spoken Language

Terminology 1	Terminology 2
<p>Accent: the way users of a language differ in how they pronounce certain sounds and words, e.g. in a Yorkshire accent we say 'bath' with a short 'a', whereas in the South of England they might say 'barth' with a longer 'ar' sound (to rhyme with calf)</p> <p>Dialect: the distinctive grammar and vocabulary used by a person in a specific region or social class. E.g. The word choice for a bread roll: cob, bread cake, sarnie</p> <p>Idiolect: an individually distinctive style of speaking. Usually word choices used by the speaker for their own use. How you express yourself in your own style depending on influences e.g. family, travel, education, region, peer group, etc.</p> <p>Standard English: the most formal variety of English which uses formal tone, regular spellings and punctuation, and doesn't use any features of regional or non-standard dialect</p>	<p>Adjacency pairs: Expressions used in parallel- usually ritualistic and formulaic socially. E.g. 'How are you?' 'Fine thanks.'</p> <p>Turn taking: A turn is a time during which a single participant speaks, within a typical, orderly arrangement in which participants speak with minimal overlap and gap between them.</p> <p>Back-channel: Words, phrases, and non-verbal utterances. Used by a listener to give feedback to show the speaker that they are following and understand the conversation/message. E.g. I see, oh, uh huh, really, yeah, hmm</p> <p>Discourse Markers: words or phrases which are used to signal the relationship/ connection between utterances and to allow the listener to follow the conversation. E.g. first, on the other hand, what's more, so anyway...</p>
Terminology 3	Terminology 4
<p>Contraction: a phrase shortened- often marked by an apostrophe in writing. E.g. Cannot = can't</p> <p>Elision: the omission or slurring of one or more sounds or syllables. E.g. going to = gonna</p> <p>Utterance: An utterance is a complete unit of talk, it begins and ends with a clear pause. Essentially, it is a continuous piece of speech without any pause in it. E.g. Who/e/ver/does/not/love/does/not/know/God,/ bec/cause/God/is/love./We/ love/ be/cause/he/ first/ loved/ us.= 23 utterances</p> <p>Prosodic features: Includes features such as stress, rhythm, pitch, tempo, and intonation. These features are used to mark out key meaning in a message; it focuses on how something is said. For example, prosody provides clues about attitude or affective state: The sentence "Yeah, that was a great movie," can mean that the speaker liked the movie or the exact</p>	<p>False start: When the speaker begins an utterance, then stops and either repeats or rephrases. Sometimes called 'self-correction'. E.g. She, uh, she asked me to leave.</p> <p>Filler: Do not have a conventional meaning, they are used in speech to allow time to think, create a pause or to hold a turn in conversation. This can be known as a 'voiced pause'. E.g. er, erm, um, ah</p> <p>Pause: This when the speaker is talking and takes a pause. The pause will indicate how long the pause takes place for before the speaker continues talking. (.) = micro-pause (1)= the pause lasted for 1 second (2)= the pause lasted for 2 seconds</p> <p>Self-correction: An alteration that is suggested or made by a speaker, the listener, or audience in order to correct or clarify something previously said. E.g. 'Breakfast and so <u>on</u> <u>has to be on</u> (.) <u>has to be</u> available at the prescribed times'.</p> <p>Paralinguistic features: Related to body language- it is the use of gestures, facial expressions, and other non-verbal expressions. It adds meaning to the speaker's message beyond the words being spoken. E.g. [laughter], [pointing to the pen], [eye roll]</p>
Terminology 5	Language Theory
<p>Vague language: Statements that sound imprecise and unassertive; essentially it is indefinite language. E.g. and so on, whatever, thungummy, whatsit...</p> <p>Hedge: Words or phrases which soften or weaken the force which something is said. E.g. perhaps, maybe, sort of, possibly, I think</p> <p>Tag question: Strings of words normally added to a declarative sentence to turn the statement into a question. E.g. It's cold in here, isn't it? That's fancy, do you not think?</p>	<p>Grice's Maxims: The four basic rules of conversation: quantity (don't say too much or too little); relevance (keep to the point); manner (speak clearly and in an orderly way); quality (be truthful).</p> <p>Pragmatics: Focuses less on structures and more contexts and purposes of people talking to each other. David Crystal said 'Pragmatics studies factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others'.</p>