

Bildungsroman



Identities - poetry



Purpose & Perspective



19<sup>th</sup> Century - themes



Shakespeare



Spoken Language



## Year 9 Knowledge Organiser: Spoken Language



### HOW do you talk?

### WHY do you talk that way?



**Idiolect**

An individually distinctive style of speaking. Every individual has a 'linguistic fingerprint' which makes their use of the spoken word unique

**Sociolect**

A social dialect or variety of speech used by a particular group, such as working-class speech

**Dialect**

The accent, lexis and grammar of a specific geographical region.

**Register**

A form of language appropriate to a particular situation or context. Registers can be spoken or written. The main influence is AUDIENCE which requires the speaker or writer to adopt different levels of formality

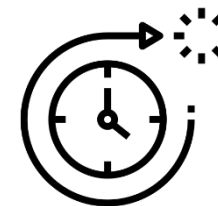
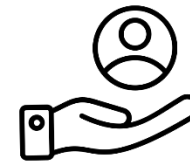
### Functions of Speech

- ✓ **Referential:** To provide information
- ✓ **Expressive:** To express feelings
- ✓ **Transactional:** To get something done
- ✓ **Interactional:** Social relationships
- ✓ **Phatic:** Communication Small talk



Spontaneous Speech	Writing
Use our vocal chords to expel air, shape our mouths, lips and tongue in order to make sounds	Use a pen, a pencil, a laptop, a mobile device i.e. we use an object of some description in order to communicate
Less structured: Digressions, repetitions, hesitations, false starts, mistakes and interruptions apparent	More structured: organized into sentences and paragraphs
Immediate: in everyday conversations (spontaneous) words cannot be 'taken back' and re-crafted; the listener hears the first attempt at communication	Words can be written; edited; changed; added to; altered BEFORE the reader sees the communication
Impermanent (as above) Sounds are immediately lost unless recorded	Preferable where a permanent record is required
Body language enables us to manipulate meaning	We usually don't 'see' the writer
Prosodic features (tone, pitch and stress) affects meaning	Punctuation enables us to manipulate meaning
Favoured mode of address for social interaction	Suitable for the exploration of complex, lengthy ideas
Vocabulary is likely to be less formal	Vocabulary is likely to be more formal
Grammar tends to be more non-standard; wider use of dialect words and expressions	Grammar tends to be more standard
Wider use of deictic expressions (words which have a 'pointing' function, such as "now", "yesterday", "next")	Less apparent, although discourse markers provide structural cohesion

<b>Tag questions</b>	Extra phrases added on to the end of sentences in order to make a question. Could be a sign of speaker support, uncertainty or a request for clarification. <i>E.g. It was tomorrow, wasn't it? You did really well, didn't you?</i>
<b>Back-channelling:</b>	A feature to show the listener is supporting or paying attention to the speaker. <i>E.g. Mmm, yeah, OK</i>
<b>Fillers:</b>	Non-verbal sounds that can act as pauses in speech, either naturally or to give a speaker thinking time. May signal speaker uncertainty. <i>E.g. Er, um</i>
<b>Skip connectors</b>	These return to a previous topic of conversation and act as a type of discourse marker. <i>E.g. Anyway, coming back to our original discussion</i>
<b>Hedging:</b>	A strategy used by a speaker to avoid directness or to try to avoid what could be a face-threatening act. <i>E.g. kind of, sort of, maybe, perhaps, possibly, could, might</i>
<b>Discourse markers</b>	Words that signal a shift in conversation and topic areas. Can also announce a counter-argument. <i>E.g. Ok, right then, so, but</i>
<b>False starts</b>	These are used when a speaker begins to speak, pauses then starts again. <i>E.g. It began er Arsenal kicked off the second half</i>
<b>Non-fluency features</b>	Parts of speech that are not made of actual words. <i>E.g. pauses, hesitations, repetitions that occur in spontaneous speech.</i>
<b>Ellipsis</b>	Leaving out words in spoken language because they are not needed. <i>E.g. Just seen Jack, Tonight, 8pm</i>
<b>Adjacency pairs</b>	An adjacency pair is composed of two utterances by two speakers, one after the other. The speaking of the first utterance (the first-pair part, or the first turn) provokes a responding utterance (the second-pair part, or the second turn)
<b>Repairs</b>	These are used when a speaker returns to correct a previously stated phrase or sentence. <i>E.g. He sorry she broke the glass.</i>
<b>Vague expressions</b>	Similar to hedging, these are deliberately non-committal expressions. <i>E.g. Anything, something, thing</i>



<b>Deixis</b>
A deictic expression (or deixis) is a word or phrase which <b>points to the time, place or situation</b> in which a speaker is speaking. There are <b>three main types</b> of deixis
<b>Personal:</b> Personal deixis encodes the participants' roles in a speech event and shows itself typically in personal and possessive pronouns. "I, you, he, she, it, we, they".
<b>Spatial:</b> Words describing the speaker in space or in relation to other objects. "here, there, these, those, this, that".
<b>Temporal:</b> Temporal deixis is expressed in time adverbials like "now, then, soon, lately, recently, ago, today, tomorrow, yesterday" more complex time adverbials like "last Monday, next year, or this afternoon", and in verb tenses.