

Component 1: Section A. A glossary of spoken language features.

| <b>Term</b>               | <b>Description</b>   |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Accelerando</b>        | A term used to describe speech that is getting faster (marked accel. on transcripts).  |
| <b>Accent</b>             | The ways in which words are pronounced. Accent can vary according to the region or social class of a speaker.  |
| <b>Accommodation</b>      | A term used to describe the changes people make to their speech, prosodic features and gestures in order to emphasise or minimise the difference between them.       |
| <b>Adjacency pair</b>     | A sequence of two connected or parallel phrases uttered between speakers:<br>"How are you?"<br>"I'm fine thanks."  |
| <b>Assimilation</b>       | In phonology the way in which the sounds in a word can effect neighbouring sounds.<br>"Handbag" ----- "Hambag."  |
| <b>Back-channelling</b>   | Interactive features that demonstrate a participant is listening (mm, yeah, ahh). They don't disrupt the speaker's turn.   |
| <b>Comment Clause</b>     | A commonly occurring clause in speech which adds a remark to another clause (I mean... I think...)   |
| <b>Contraction</b>        | A reduced form often marked by an apostrophe in writing:<br>'Cannot' becomes 'Can't'<br>'She will' becomes 'She'll'  |
| <b>Convergence</b>        | A process in which two speakers adapt their language and pronunciation to reduce the difference between them.  |
| <b>Declarative</b>        | A statement.   |
| <b>Deixis</b>             | Words such as 'this', 'that', 'here', 'there' which act as a sort of verbal pointing.  |
| <b>Dialect</b>            | The distinctive grammar and vocabulary that is associated with a regional or social use of a language. Think 'Geordie Shore' with "mortal" and "worldie".            |
| <b>Discourse Markers</b>  | Words and phrases which signal the relationship and connection between utterances. They act as a sort of signpost: 'first', 'On the other hand', 'now', 'right' etc. |
| <b>Divergence</b>         | A process in which two speakers adapt their language and pronunciation to increase the difference between them.  |
| <b>Elision</b>            | The omission or slurring of one or more sounds or syllables: "going to" becomes "gonna."   |
| <b>Ellipsis</b>           | The omission of a part of grammar.<br>"Are you going to the party?"<br>"You going to the party?"   |
| <b>Emphatic stress</b>    | Stress placed upon syllables or words.   |
| <b>False start/Repair</b> | This is when a speaker begins an utterance, then stops and either repeats or reformulates it.  |
| <b>Filled pause</b>       | A voiced hesitation.   |
| <b>Filler</b>             | Words with usually no semantic meaning 'er' 'umm' 'ah'.  |
| <b>Hedging</b>            | Words and phrases which soften the force with which something is said – perhaps, maybe, possibly, I think.   |
| <b>Idiolect</b>           | An individually distinctive style of speaking.   |
| <b>Imperative</b>         | A command.   |
| <b>Implicature</b>        | A term used to describe what a hearer infers from an utterance.  |

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| <b>Interrogative</b>       | A question.   |
| <b>Intonation</b>          | The quality or tone of voice in speech, which can stay level or rise and fall.  |
| <b>Latch on</b>            | A smooth link between speakers in an exchange.  |
| <b>Overlap</b>             | Where two speakers speak at the same time.  |
| <b>Paralinguistics</b>     | The study of non-verbal communication like body language and gestures.  |
| <b>Phatic talk</b>         | Words, phrases and clauses that serve a social function: 'morning' and 'lovely day isn't it?'                                       |
| <b>Phoneme</b>             | The smallest unit of sound.   |
| <b>Phonetics</b>           | The study of spoken sounds and the way in which they are produced.  |
| <b>Phonology</b>           | The study of sounds used in different forms of communication and different texts.   |
| <b>Prosodic features</b>   | The use of pitch, pace, rhythm and volume in speech.  |
| <b>Rallentando</b>         | A term used to describe speech that is getting slower. Usually marked as 'rall' on a transcript.                                    |
| <b>Sociolect</b>           | A distinctive style of speech used by a particular group of people – teenagers, footballers, 'Mean Girls'.                          |
| <b>Spontaneity markers</b> | Distinctive features of spoken language that mark speech as spontaneous – such as fillers   |
| <b>Tag question</b>        | When a speaker turns a declarative into an interrogative by tacking on extra words:<br>"It's a lovely day today, <u>isn't it?</u> " |
| <b>Turn taking</b>         | The organisation of participants in a spoken interaction.   |
| <b>Utterance</b>           | Basically instead of referring to a sentence (written texts) we call lines in a transcripts, utterances.                            |