

Lingua Inglese 2A

Variation across medium and age

Plan of the day

- Reminders: Survey, Markings, and FOEs
- One last word on coherence
- A few general concepts
- Language across age and means of communication
- Fill-in-the-blanks: Getting started with variation across space

EXTRA-CLASS WORK: *Discovering*, Chp. 14 (pp.107-112); Chp 18 (pp. 129-137); Chp 19 (pp. 139-141)
Exercises: *Discovering* 18,2 (p. 133)

Survey & Course registration

Please, make certain that you complete this survey

<https://goo.gl/forms/VL0p0km2gaYS9La02>


My markings

LEX (=LEXICAL ISSUES: you chose a word that is not appropriate for the sentence)

SP (=SPELLING ISSUES: you wrote a word the wrong way)

MS (=MORPHO-SYNTACTIC ISSUES: something is not working with the sentence structure; choice of tense, aspect, or modality of verbs; choice of case of pronouns; some sentence component is missing; the word order is wrong)

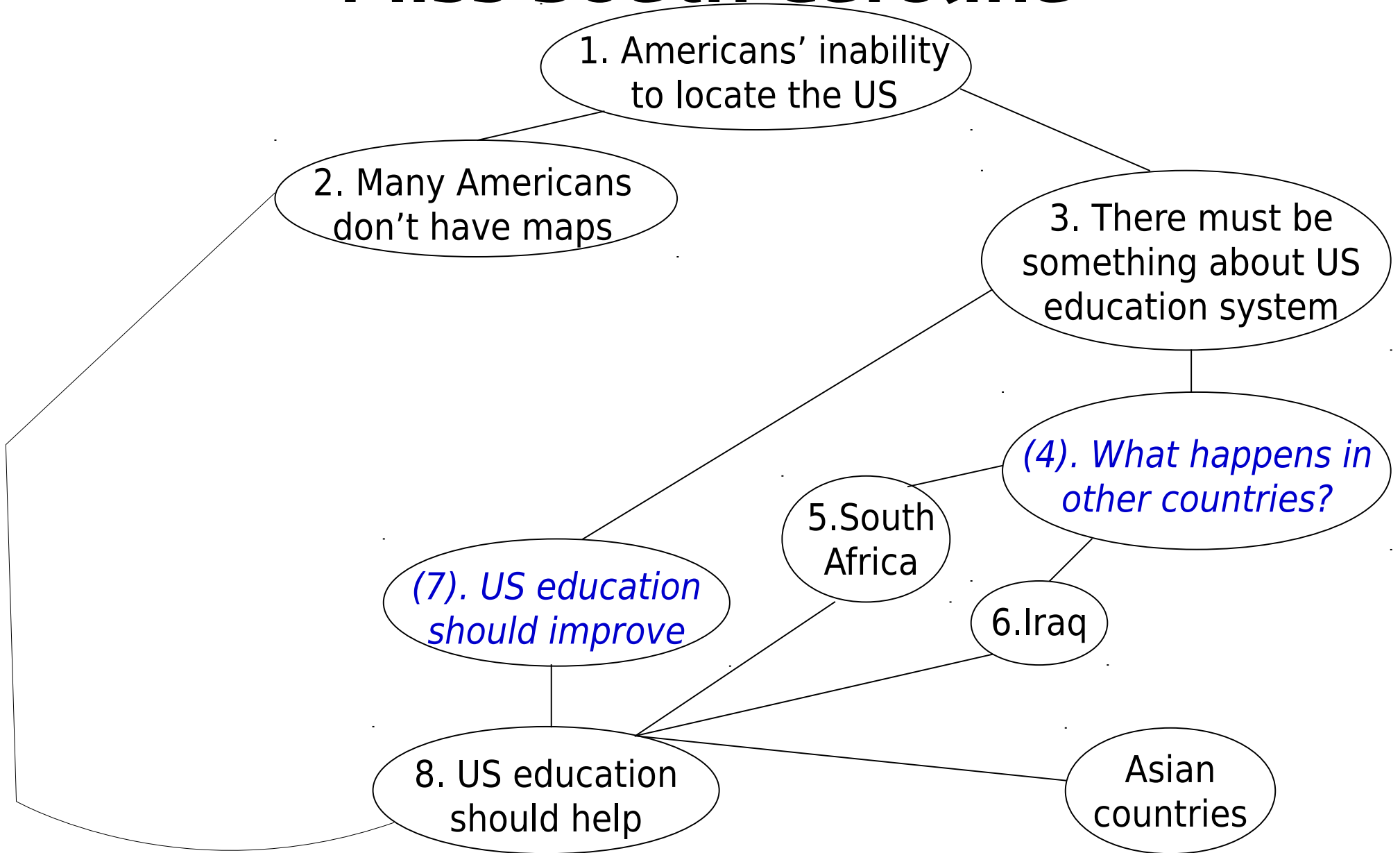
V (= something is missing).

 Short wave length marking = not a real mistake, but yours is not the best choice.

 Long wave length marking = content issue.

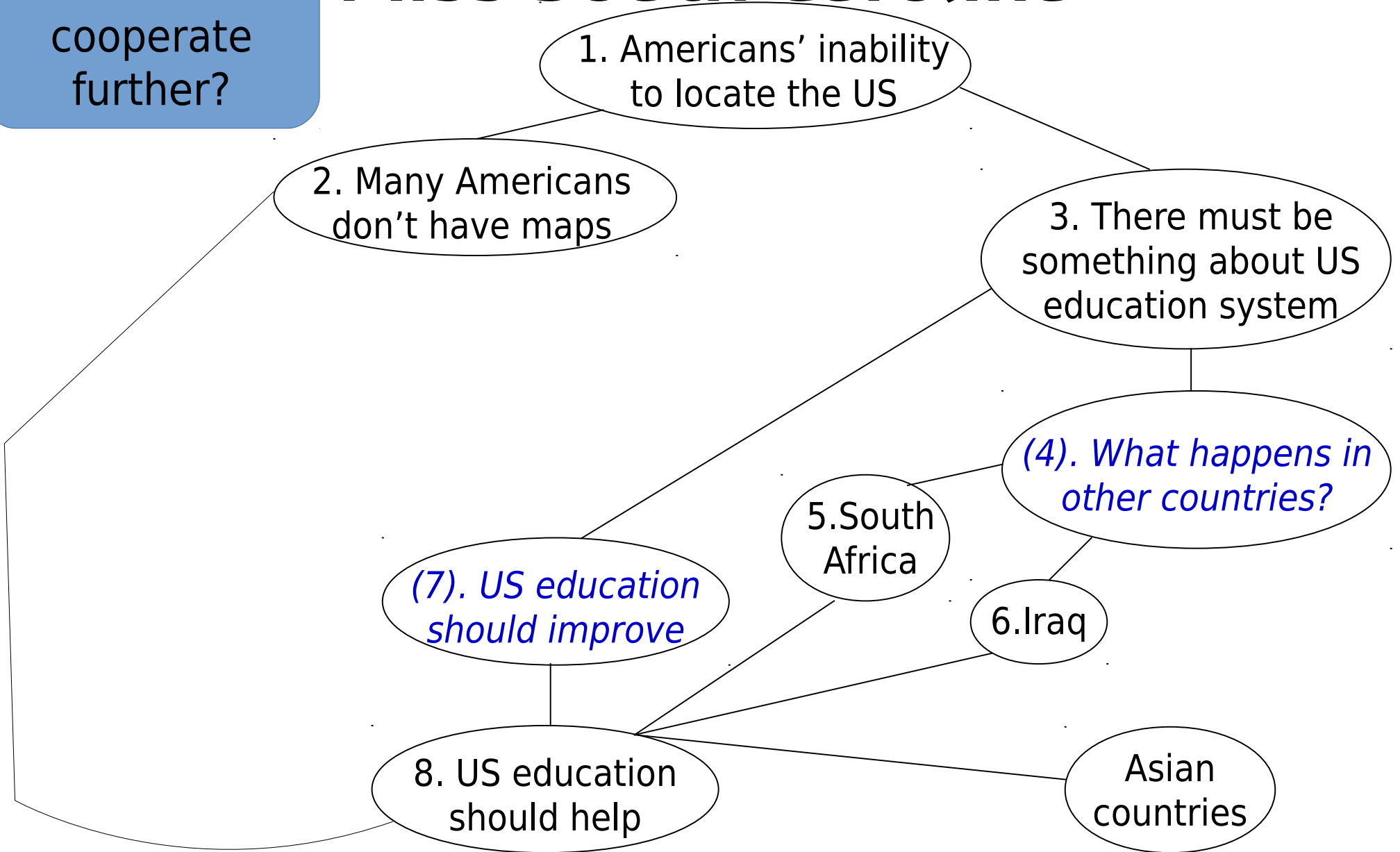
Always check FOEs.
Last update in
07_CA_post.pdf

Miss South Carolina

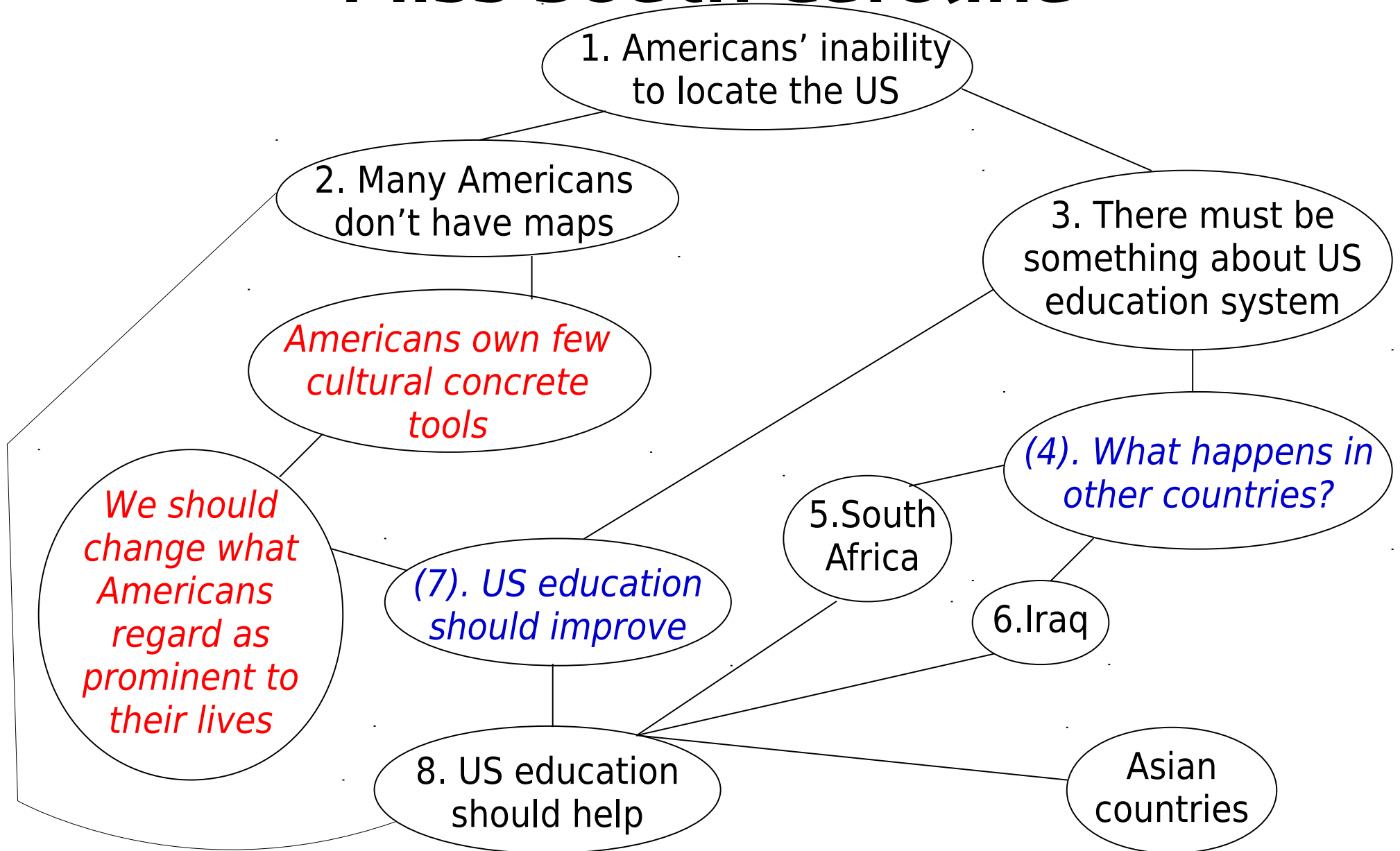


What if we cooperate further?

Miss South Carolina



Miss South Carolina



General concepts

- Rules Vs Heuristics
- Grammaticality
- Prescriptivism Vs descriptivism
- Grammar (and more generally language) is a system

Exercises

- Did you spot the two intrusive sentences in text on page 19?
- What linguistic features characterize Holden Caulfield as a teen-ager?

In-class activity



- **Use the printed material**
- It **MUST** be a small notebook size sheet (A5)
- On top of the page, write:
 - LAST NAME & first name (BLOCK LETTERS, please)
 - ID#
 - today's date
 - NO

SIGNATURE

Rossi Mario 20358962 14-3-2019

Miss South Carolina

While listening and filling in the blanks,
try to spot

FILLERS

FALSE STARTS

PROSODIC PECULIARITIES

Age

- Let's reconsider Miss South Carolina's speech. There are at least two features that we have already discussed in class and that cast her parlance as teenager's. What are they?
- Think of the short hand/stenographic writing in texting on the phone. Rewrite the following exchange as it would be texted by youngsters (not only them). You might want to delete words altogether.
A: I can't see you? where are you?
B: Exit the cafeteria and walk straight ahead.
- Come up with a couple more examples of stenographic writing.

Spoken language and getting started with cohesion and coherence

PROSODIC PECULIARITIES

Valley speak OR Valley Girl accent

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AlsopqHX0C8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mIBg-w6TNLE> (from
minute 2:30)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYLosOtsjLM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81IZDhXeJBk>

Just a short description:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_girl

Speaking Vs Writing

In the next slides, you will look at a table with two columns: one related to writing and the other to speaking language.

Very quickly, write the number of the empty cells and try to fill them in.

Do not look the answers up in the text-book.

In most cases they are intuitive features.

You simply have to think of contradictory or opposite qualities.



For SUBMISSION

Speaking Vs Writing: contrasting features

Writing	Speech
1) _____	Speech is acquired “naturally”, no formal training is necessary.
Writing uses the visual channel.	2) _____
The writer and the reader deal with the text at different times.	3) _____
4) _____	In speech, you can usually see the face of the person in front of you and he/she can let you know if what you are saying is clear.
5) _____	Speech is vanishing.

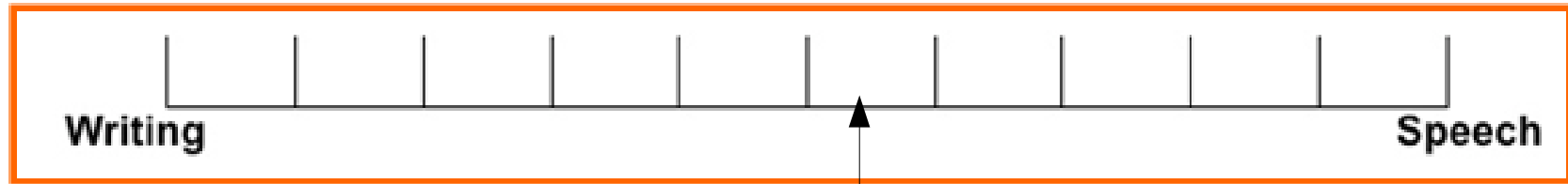
Speaking Vs Writing: contrasting features

Writing	Speech
<p>Writing is often more deliberate: this may include: the choice of vocabulary (we tend, for example, to avoid to use twice the same word in close sentences: we will look for synonyms), the distribution of the different contents, etc,</p>	<p>Speech is more immediate: the speaker has limited time and memory, so her/his organization of the speech is less complex and the syntax is less articulate.</p>
<p>6) _____</p>	<p>Speech uses prosodic elements: pauses, intonation, rhythm, and when in presence (face-to-face), gestures and various non verbal signals.</p>

Speaking Vs Writing: contrasting features

Writing	Speech
7) _____	When you speak you cannot go back and you cannot either delete or modify what you said, you can only add new words or sentences.
Deictic references must be explained and described E.g.: "Clark," she said, pointing to the ugly pink and white piece of furniture. "Can you pass me that brush over there, please?" (Superman II) The underlined part of the text is not present in the scene: You need to add it to make the reader understand.	8) _____

Speaking Vs Writing: a continuum



Recitation
of a poem

Classroom discussion

Letter

Tweet

TV news

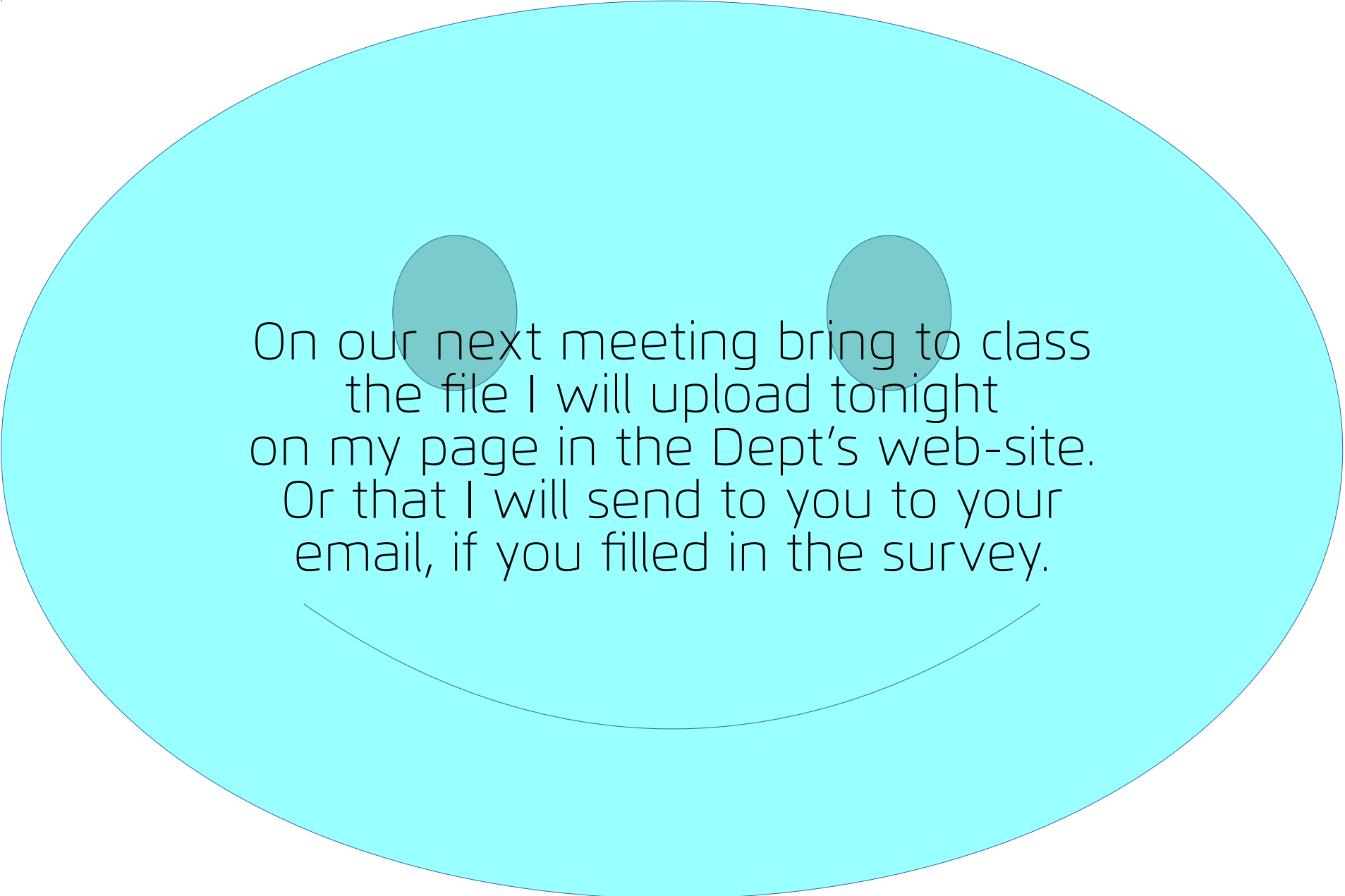
Email

Chat (on a website)

A newspaper article

Place these texts at some point of the continuum.

You should consider a frequent typical use of the instance. Do not consider special uses.



On our next meeting bring to class
the file I will upload tonight
on my page in the Dept's web-site.
Or that I will send to you to your
email, if you filled in the survey.

About pronunciation

- How do British people perceive other languages according to Catherine Tate, a British comedian
- START A WORK-SHEET (name, last name, st. ID#, date) and number 1 to 10 lines, **as follows**

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

.....

10) _____

Fill in the numbered blanks in the captions

Full

Fill-in-the-blanks