



3
السنة



Speaking & Listening

1ST Semester – 2nd Lecture

د. مايا عايد

2020-2019

Political Terms Reading & comprehension

Consecutive Translation phonetics

Culture Scientific Texts & Idioms **Essay**

Contrastive Analysis **Dictionaries** عربي

GRAMMAR Semantics & Syntax Translation
Speaking & Listening

Literary Texts **Interpretation**

Science of Translation Discourse Analysis

Good morning everyone:

Last lecture I talked about this subject which is an introduction for phonetics, sounds, types of letters, positions of the stress & about the features of good speaker.

Now let's start with the assignment on page 14:

In this assignment we will use the British pronunciation.

Assignment 1: following are some words. Try to find out how stress is indicated in your dictionary.

Sometimes in three, four or five syllables words, we have primary stress and secondary stress. Long words often have one rather heavily stressed part (primary stress, often indicated with an apostrophe at the top on the line) and a part that is also stressed, but with less intensity (secondary stress, often indicated with an apostrophe at the bottom on the line).

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| pronunciation | /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/ |
| Dictation | /dɪk'teɪʃn/ |
| personal | /'pɜːsənl/ |
| syllable | /'sɪləbl/ |
| comfortable | /'kʌmfətəbl/ |
| Simultaneously | /ˌsɪml'teɪniəsli/ |
| telephonist | /tə'lefənɪst/ |
| orthography | /ɔː'θɒgrəfi/ |
| dictionary | /'dɪkʃənri/ |
| philosophy | /fə'ləsəfi/ |
| boring | /'bɔːrɪŋ/ |
| fascinating | /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ |
| advantageous | /ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs/ |

Assignment 2: page 15

Find out how the following pairs are stressed.

Instructor: If we have a noun & a verb that have the same word what we do? How do we stress the word?

Student: Words like these have two syllables if it's a noun we stress the initial part / the first syllable but if it is a verb, we stress the second syllable.

| Noun | Transcription | Verb | Transcription |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| The contract | /'kɒntrækt/ | To contract | /kən'trækt/ |
| The desert | /'dezət/ | To desert | /dɪ'zɜːt/ |
| The export | /'ekspɔːt/ | To export | /ɪk'spɔːt/ |
| The import | /'ɪmpɔːt/ | To import | /ɪm'pɔːt/ |
| The insult | /ɪn'sʌlt/ | To insult | /'ɪnsʌlt/ |
| The object | /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ | To object | /əb'dʒekt/ |
| The permit | /'pɜːmɪt/ | To permit | /pə'mɪt/ |
| The protest | /'prəʊtest/ | To protest | /prə'test/ |
| The record | /'rekɔːd/ | To record | /rɪ'kɔːd/ |
| adjective | Transcription | Verb | Transcription |
| Separate | /'seprət/ | Separate | /'sepəreɪt/ |

Student: The contract, if the word is noun so the stress will be in the first syllable, and if the word is verb so stress will be in the second syllable.

Instructor: Exactly.

Instructor: If you have to stress a word that you don't know how to pronounce it what would you do?

Student: We will look for it in the dictionary.

Instructor: You can use an electronic dictionary you can just listen to how words pronounced, but if you don't have one what can you do?

You look to the transcription but sometimes it may be tricky, you may not remember all the sounds of transcription you are reading, so you can just go back online and use Google, write it on Google then write the word elucidate pronunciation and listen to how it pronounced, or you can go to the YouTube it has a million of videos tell you how to pronounce each word. If we have a difference in dialect so we will have a difference pronunciation, for example, there is a difference between British & American pronunciation.

Now open your books on page 21:

FORMS OF ADDRESS

Forms of address play analysis important role in determining the type of relationship between the addressor and the addressee. Consequently, unawareness of their correct use creates problems in communication.

Instructor: What do we mean by form of address? What question comes to our minds? It's about type of address between two people, **formal & informal**, we use formal forms in academic or professional situations, and we use the informal in street, between two friends, family members & with every one that is close to us and know very much.

Now give me an example of formal form of address.

Student: welcome

Instructor: It can be both formal & informal.

Gonna: It's informal form of writing.

If I'm addressing the dean of our university, I use the formal address.

All the words just like titles, names we put before it a specific words to specific people and that gives me a certain meaning either it might be formal or informal, that's the base idea of all the forms that we use in everyday language or in writing as well because we also have formal & informal forms in writing.

The addressee means the audience of the speech, the receiver or the listener of our words etc.

- The addressee: المتلقي, المستمع

- The addressor: المرسل, المتحدث

The influence of forms of address on language is so immense to the degree that they can make the simplest conversation look like a great ceremony. Every form of addresses has a certain place to occupy; when this place is changed, and consequently a deviation from the norm takes place, a message is there in the mind of the speaker.

In every speech we have someone who is communicating something to the addressee, Between two people who are talking we have the **addressor** which is the person who is

speaking, we have the **addressee** which is the person who is receiving the speech, So this is the basic components of every speech act or every oral act.

The form of my speech to you as students is formal, because it's a teacher-student relationship, but if I'm talking to my friend so the speech will be informal because it's an everyday speech.

The address isn't the whole discourse, but it's a part of discourse and discourse is the whole meaning that I'm dealing with.

Of course, We can't use informal speech in formal situation, every situation has its own uses of words, it's up to the addressor & the addressee, the type of relationship between them & the place they are in.

If I talked to my boss in informal manner I may get fired from my job, I would be impolite.

The formal type of address means that I know the norms of speaking, I know my boundaries, I know how to speak what & when, but if I'm diverting when I'm talking to my boss so I'm trying to make myself get fired, and if you talked in formal way to your friends they would be curious because of your language.

If we violating the norms of speech what do we have? That means I have a power relationship with the addresser.

Speaking to the others needs thinking of the starting of the conversation, if I want to start a phone call what do I start with? Greetings "hello, good morning".

Listen to this example carefully:

Hey you fellows what are you doing! **informal because the use of words.**

It is usually used to address someone who is important. The two words "hey", "fellow" can never be used by a student to address his teacher in a school. Instead of that, the former will address the latter by something like "sir" which is formal form of respect.

Telephoning

Telephoning in a language which is not your own is not easy. You should be aware that the person you are speaking to may have difficulties too. Therefore, keep the following points in mind:

- **Clear "clarity"**: speak clearly and use a clear articulation and then try to avoid difficult words and long sentences if it is not necessary to use them.
- Don't talk to fast.
- Confirm what you have understood: be confirmed which means that you are telling the other party "I understand you".
- Be Polite "soften your words": start and end the conversation politely. Try to avoid being too direct. In English this is often done by using would. For example; "I would like to have some more information"
- Be efficient "using suitable words": make sure that you have prepared the call and know what you want to say and how you want to say it in advance.
- Prepare your ideas.

- Trust your words.
- Know when & where to speak.
- Know how to structure your speech.
- Listen to the other party what he/she is trying to convey a message to you.

Greetings:

There are a set of sentences formal & informal, how can I move between the formal & informal speech! I have to change the verb form by adding modal verbs for example, could you, can you etc. This how I can change the verb form consequently you should change the tone or the style of formal & informal.

❖ For academic writing especially in exam do not write for example: “isn’t” this is not an acceptable form, but write “is not”, **remember not to use contractions**, you have to be direct, because contractions are not a formal way of writing.

You can get the informal learning from the street, from conversations with close friends & with family.

If I want to say **what’s wrong with you?** in a formal way, how can I rephrase it? I can say, **what’s the matter?**

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| - What is wrong with you? | Informal |
| - Well met. | Formal |

The tone of it impolite, addressing someone with the word “you” this is informal, but if I want to make it formal it can be: What is the matter? what is happening with you?

- If I say “make yourself at home” it is informal, it means “welcome” formal.
- If I say “so so” it means I’m neither good or bad, it is an average “in the middle”.
- If I say “we get by” it means we can manage we will survive.

A child cannot address his/her uncle/aunt by his/her first name because of social limitations that restrict us from using such language with people of higher rank that they are older, so they should be respected and we cannot use this language with them.

- If I say to my friend “sir come here” this is polite, but if I say “ you come here” this is impolite, usage the word “you” here in a formal situation deviates the whole meaning in impolite form, So the first is polite because you show that you are respecting the addressee, but the second one is impolite.

Cultural differences “culture specific”: (الاختلافات الثقافية)

An example:

In a Syrian context if I'm referring to someone “you are an owl” "أنت بومة" it is **pessimism**, in an Arab context in our society an owl is an example of pessimism, but in the western culture it refers to **wisdom**, so here we have a culture differences between an Arabic situation and an English situation for example. There it means something beautiful, but here it means something bad.

If you are translating how can you manage such a situation? You have to translate depending on the source language, of the language that I'm translating from into the language that I'm translating to, so be attention when you translating something.

That's all for today
See you next week.

عنوان مكتبة الكمال: ((كلية الآداب – داخل الحرم الجامعي - بناء الصحافة/ جانب المدرج السابع))

The end ♥