

## Spoken language: a test

1. The name for a unit of talk is? **An utterance**
2. Who came up with the idea of the maxims of conversation? **Grice**
3. What are they? **Quantity; quality; manner; relevance**
4. When sounds are merged, it is called what? **Elision**
5. When parts of grammar are missed out, it is called what? **Ellipsis**
6. *As a matter of fact* and *carry the can* are examples of what? **Fixed expressions**
7. Transactional language does what? **Gets things done**
8. What is its contrast? **Interactional language**
9. *Uh – huh, really* and *oh* are examples of what? **Back channeling**
10. Why do we do it? **To show that we are listening**
11. Paralinguistic features are what? **The non-verbal elements of speech**
12. What purpose do discourse markers serve? **They mark boundaries in conversation**
13. Claiming common ground is an example of what? **Positive politeness**
14. Being apologetic or hedging are examples of what? **Negative politeness**
15. The speech variety used by a group is known as what? **Sociolect**
16. The speech used by an individual is known as what? **Idiolect**
17. Verbal signposting is called what? **Lexis**
18. Give an example. **This, that, there, those**
19. "*How're you?*" / "*Fine*" is an example of what? **Adjacency pair**
20. "The factors which govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choices on others" (Crystal) is called what? **Pragmatics**
21. What do a) heads and b) tails do? **a) identify the key information b) amplify, extend or reinforce**
22. Who came up with the idea of "face" and FTAs? **Brown and Levinson**