

## **Study materials for L2-1.**

### **Modes of Communication**

1. What are the three primary modes of communication? Verbal, non-verbal, and written.

2. What mode of communication involves body language.

Non-verbal communication.

Which mode of communication is most effective for conveying emotions? Non-verbal communication. Language of Communication

4. What is the primary purpose of language in communication? To convey thoughts, ideas, and emotions.

5. What is the difference between denotation and connotation in language? Denotation is the literal meaning of a word, while connotation refers to the implied or emotional meaning. 6. Why is context important in language communication? Context helps clarify the meaning of words and phrases. Verbal Communication

7. What is verbal communication? Communication that uses spoken or written words.

8. What is an example of formal verbal communication?

A business meeting.

9. Why is tone important in verbal communication? Tone conveys the speaker's attitude and emotions. Non-verbal Communication

10. Give an example of non-verbal communication. Eye contact.

11. How can posture influence communication? It can convey confidence, openness, or defensiveness.

12. What role does facial expression play in communication?

It helps convey emotions and reactions. Personal, Social, and Business Communication.

13. What is personal communication? Communication that occurs between individuals in a private or informal setting.

14. What is social communication? Communication that occurs within a group or society to build relationships and social networks.

15. What distinguishes business communication from other forms of communication? Business communication is formal and goal-oriented, focusing on professional objectives.

## **Functional English and Its Objectives**

What is Functional English?

Functional English is the practical use of English in real-life situations.

What are the main objectives of Functional English?

To develop effective communication skills.

Why is Functional English important?

It helps in day-to-day interactions and professional communication.

What skills does Functional English focus on?

Reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

Who benefits from learning Functional English?

Everyone, especially non-native speakers.

How does Functional English differ from academic English?

Functional English is more practical and less focused on theory.

Formal English

What is Formal English?

Formal English is a style of language used in professional and official contexts.

When is Formal English typically used?

In business, academic, and official communications.

What are key characteristics of Formal English?

Polite tone, complex sentences, and precise vocabulary.

How does Formal English differ from informal English?

Formal English avoids slang and contractions, unlike informal English.

## **Spoken English and Broken English"**

Introduction:

"Spoken English and Broken English" is a thought-provoking essay by George Bernard Shaw, written in 1921.

Shaw, known for his wit and satire, explores the complexities and nuances of the English language.

Key Themes:

Language Evolution:

Shaw reflects on the dynamic nature of language, emphasizing that language is constantly evolving.

He discusses the inevitability of change in language and challenges the notion of a fixed, "proper" form of English.

Spoken vs. Written English:

Shaw delves into the disparity between spoken and written English, highlighting how spoken language often deviates from grammatical norms.

He argues that spoken English is a living, breathing entity, reflecting the vibrancy of daily communication.

Influence of Dialects:

The essay explores the impact of regional dialects on spoken English, acknowledging the rich diversity in linguistic expressions.

Shaw celebrates the unique flavors that various dialects bring to the language.

Critique of Language Purism:

Shaw challenges language purists who rigidly adhere to grammatical rules, advocating for a more flexible and accepting attitude towards linguistic variations.

He contends that linguistic evolution is a natural process that should be embraced rather than resisted.

Social Implications:

The essay touches upon the social implications of language use, addressing issues of class and education in relation to spoken English.

Shaw prompts readers to reconsider linguistic prejudices and the judgments associated with certain speech patterns.

Things to learn from the essay

Linguistic Awareness:

The essay encourages students to develop a heightened awareness of the dynamic nature of language, fostering an appreciation for linguistic diversity.

Critical Thinking:

Shaw's witty critique prompts students to think critically about societal attitudes toward language and challenges them to question established norms.

Language and Society:

The exploration of social implications provides a lens through which students can examine the intersection of language, culture, and societal structures.

Communication Skills:

Students can glean insights into effective communication by considering the interplay between spoken and written English, honing their skills for various contexts.

Conclusion:

"Spoken English and Broken English" by Bernard Shaw serves as a valuable resource for offering a perspective that encourages a nuanced understanding of language evolution, linguistic diversity, and the societal dimensions of communication. Engaging with Shaw's insights can foster critical thinking and an appreciation for the fluidity of language, preparing students for effective communication in a diverse and ever-changing world.

### **Rhetoric and Prosody**

1) Simile : A simile is a figure of speech in which a likeness is struck between two dissimilar. This is done in an explicit way. Example : “When the evening is spread out against the sky Like a patient etherised on a table.” Explanation : Here a point of similarity is struck explicitly between two dissimilar things ‘evening’ and ‘patient’ ; the point of similarity being the drowsy inactivity and languor accompanying.

2) Metaphor : A metaphor is a figure in which a likeness is struck between two unlike things. Here the likeness is implied and not explicitly stated. Example : “I will drink life to the lees” Explanation : Here a similarity is struck between two dissimilar things leading one is life and drinking wine; the point of similarity being the factor of enjoying up to the last bit.

3) Personification : In this figure some abstract ideas and inanimate objects are invested with personality and attributes with living beings, where they are used as a subject. Example : “Nature might stand up And say to all the world, this was a man.” Explanation : In this case, nature, an inanimate thing, is invested, with personality and shown to be taking up some activity.

4) Hyperbole : It is a figure in which a deliberate exaggeration is made. Example : “Ten thousand I saw at a glance.” Explanation : This is a case in which the poet comments on something, which he likes and exaggerates while giving it a number count.

5) Irony In an ironic phrase, **one thing is said, while another thing is meant**. For example, if it were a cold, rainy gray day, you might say, “What a beautiful day!”

For comprehension skills, idioms, phrases, one word substitution follow any grammar book.