Spoken and written modes of languages

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Spoken and written modes: which comes first?

Basic view:

- Spoken primary (in the history, in the language acquisition by a child)
- Written secondary, record of the speech
 - BUT: social and educational point of view (literacy, civilization, social prestige, official recognition; language standard)
 - NLP, linguistics: accessibility of written data

Different functions, forms and linguistic characteristics

Functions of spoken and written modes

(prototypical; other distinctions: prepared – non prepared; intently recorded – not recorded; formal – informal)

Speech:

- Quick, direct
- Not lasting
- Presence of the addressee (shared knowledge)
- Immediate feedback from the addressee
- Common context (situation)

Written mode:

- Relative permanence
- Different times, places, contexts
- Preparation, possibility to reformulate (author)
- Possibility to re-read or omit (addressee)

Linguistic characteristics of speech compared to written mode: inexplicitness

- A. How did it go?
- B. Not too bad. I'm just glad it's over.
- C. Was it the last one?
- D. Yes, for the time being.

Lack of clear sentence boundaries

And he was saying that erm – you can go to a nightclub in Birmingham – and watch Tony Bennet for about thirty bob – something like this a night with Tony Bennet – have a nice meal in very plushy surroundings very nice warm pleasant

Simple sentence structure, subordination rather at the end of the phrase than at the beginning

[Yesterday we saw the man [who is a friend of the woman [who lives in the house [which used to belong to us]]]].

[The man [who is a friend of the woman [who lives in the house [which used to belong to us]]] cam to see us yesterday].

Further features

- Repetitiveness (lower information density)
- Normal non-fluency:
 - Hesitation, unintended repetitions
 - Grammatical blends:
 - Would you mind telling me what's the time?
 - False starts:

You really ought – well do it your own way

- Monitoring and interaction features
- Informality