

## Lesson 1: Types of Speech Context and Style

### Speech Contexts

- **Intrapersonal** – communication with oneself (thinking, reflecting, self-talk).
- **Interpersonal** – communication with others:
  - **Dyad** (two people) – e.g., giving feedback, comforting a friend.
  - **Small Group** (3–12 people) – e.g., class project discussions, organization meetings.
- **Public** – one speaker addressing an audience (e.g., speech, lecture, graduation message).
- **Mass Communication** – communication through media like TV, radio, newspaper, internet.

### Speech Styles (Joos, 1968)

1. **Intimate** – private language between family/close friends.
2. **Casual** – used with peers/friends; may include slang/jargon.
3. **Consultative** – semi-formal; professional setting (teacher-student, doctor-patient).
4. **Formal** – one-way, structured, serious (sermons, state addresses).
5. **Frozen** – fixed expressions used in ceremonies (pledge, prayers, constitution).

### Why does context & style matter?

Using the correct context and style ensures that the message is understood, respectful, and appropriate to the situation.

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## Lesson 2: Types of Speech Act

### Definition

A speech act is when saying something **performs an action** (e.g., “I promise...” not only communicates but *commits* to an act).

### Types of Speech Acts

1. **Locutionary** – the actual utterance (words spoken).
  - Example: “It’s cold here.”
2. **Illocutionary** – the intended meaning (what the speaker really means).
  - Example: “Please close the window.”
3. **Perlocutionary** – the effect on the listener.
  - Example: Listener closes the window.

### Examples in Real Life

- “I now pronounce you husband and wife” → performs marriage.
- “I apologize” → performs an act of apology.
- “Can you pass the salt?” → request, not just a question.

**Why it matters:**

Understanding speech acts improves **communicative competence**—the ability to interpret what people really mean beyond words.

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### **Lesson 3: Types of Communicative Strategy**

**Definition**

Communicative strategies are techniques to ensure smooth and effective conversation, especially when miscommunication happens.

**Types of Strategies**

1. **Nomination** – introducing a topic clearly (“Let’s talk about...”).
2. **Restriction** – limiting what can be discussed (rules in class discussions).
3. **Turn-taking** – knowing when to speak and when to listen.
4. **Topic Control** – keeping the conversation focused.
5. **Topic Shifting** – moving to a new subject smoothly.
6. **Repair** – fixing breakdowns in communication (“Sorry, what I mean is...”).
7. **Termination** – politely ending a conversation (“It was nice talking to you.”).

**Why it matters:**

These strategies avoid confusion, maintain respect, and make communication clearer and more productive.