

Dialogue in Communicative development

- There is no hard evidence of the originates of language in prehistoric communities. but it seems reasonable to assume that speech precedes writing and dialogue precedes monologue.
- Turn taking and interaction are among the first communicative skills.
- ~~for~~ Parents hold 'conversations' even with very young babies by making a dialogue with their babies. and try to interpret their earliest noises as turns.

Discourse typology: - reciprocity

Reciprocal - there is at least a potential for interaction, the sender can monitor and adjust to it or to put it another way, where the receiver can influence the development of what is being said.

Prototype! - Face to face conversation.

Non-Reciprocal - sender and receiver may have no opportunity for interaction.

Prototype! - a book by a dead author

Discourse and Dialogue Analysis

Discourse

* Any set of connected sentence

* John like coffee.

most of all

John likes cappuccino and latters.

Dialogue

* Unlike discourse, multiple speakers, multiple hearers.

* John: Can I get a cup of tea?

Jane: Cream?

John: Hm?

Jane: do you want your coffee Black?

John: oh yes, thanks

Introduction

* Dialogue is one of the fundamental principles of all discourse written and spoken alike.

* Paradoxically, this is as true in discourse which appears to be created by one person alone (monologue) as in discourse which is created by two or more. (dialogue)

Anaphora Resolution:

Anaphora is the use of an expression whose interpretation depends upon another expression in context. (its antecedent or postcedent)

For example. in the sentence Sally arrived, but nobody saw her.

the pronoun her is an anaphor.

2) her arrival, nobody saw Sally

Case 1
In a broad sense, it denotes the act of Referring. Any time a given expression refers to another contextual entity, anaphora is present

Case 2
In a narrower sense, the term anaphora denotes the act of Referring backwards in a dialog or text, such as referring to the left when an anaphor points to its left ~~text~~ toward its antecedent in languages that are written from left to right.

Anaphora (in the narrow sense, species of endophora).

- a) Susan dropped the Plate. (It) shattered loudly. [the pronoun it points to the left toward its antecedent the plate]
- b) the music stopped. and that upset everyone
- c) Fred was angry. and so was I.

Cataphora (included in the broad sense of anaphora, species of endophora).

a). Because he was very cold, David put on his coat.

b). Although some might do so, I shall not buy a new bike.

Exophora

a) this garden hose is better than one.

(the demonstrative adjectives this and that are exophors; they point to entities in the situational context.

b) Jerry is standing over there. - the adverb there is an exophor. it points to a location in the situational context.

(over)