

Leactuer two

- **Social expression**
- **Negative and question**

By

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"Social expressions Social expressions are expressions/vocabulary that are used in social situations

Imagine

Your friend comes to you and tells you that he got an A+ grade in the exams. What would you say?

Congratulations

Thank you

See you later

Sorry

Congratulations!

You say ‘congratulations’ when you want to express your joy in the other person’s joy or success.

A: I’m getting married this summer.

B: That’s great news. Congratulations!

Sorry

You say ‘sorry’ when you want to express your grief. You say sorry when you say ‘no’ as an answer.

A: My uncle passed away last night.

B: Oh! I’m sorry to hear that.

A: Can I borrow this book?

B: I’m sorry, I haven’t finished reading it yet.

Excuse me

You say ‘excuse me’ to gain attention of the other person/people.

Excuse me , can give me the last lecture

See you later

You say 'see you later' when you are taking leave or saying bye. A: Heyi , I got to go now. B: Ok. See you later.

Yes, of course/No, of course not.

You use 'of course' to stress your answer.

A: Can I borrow your pen.

B: Yes, of course.

A: Are you going out tonight?

B: No, of course not. I've got to study.

Same to you

You say 'same to you' when you want to wish the other person the same thing.

A: Our team won the best team award!

B: Congratulations!

A: Thank you and same to you.

B: Let's party tonight.....

What Is Social Interaction?

A social interaction is an event that occurs between two or more individuals. They each use culturally approved methods to communicate certain things or perform appropriate actions. Information is exchanged as a result of social interaction.

Social interactions occur every day, and they can even occur without us knowing, such as when we or others use nonverbal communication to express ourselves to others. There are several main elements of social interaction, including:

Information

Multiple parties involved

Goals to be achieved or tasks to be completed

The purpose of social interaction is to enable multiple individuals to express themselves and complete certain tasks. Social interactions are central to communication between members of the same community.

Social interactions have an important function in society. They allow members of a community to socialize and encourage a sense of community. They provide a way for the spread and strengthening of social and cultural mores and norms. Through social interactions, individuals reaffirm their commitment to community values.

Social Interaction Examples

There are many examples of social interaction, in work, education, social, and religious settings. Every single thing we do with another person counts as social interaction.

The two main types of social interaction are verbal social interaction and non-verbal social interaction.

The characteristics of verbal social interaction are:

Expression through spoken words

Expression of one piece of information at a time

Discrete communication that only occurs when speaking

The elements of non-verbal social interaction are:

Expression through signals, usually given by parts of the body

Expression through written words

Potential expression of multiple pieces of information at the same time

Continuous communication that can even occur when not intended

Types of Social Interaction

There are many types of social interaction, and the frequency with which the different forms are used can be determined by cultural norms or institutional rules.

What are the five most common forms of social interaction? They are exchange, competition, cooperation, conflict, and coercion. Each of these is used in certain contexts and avoided in others. The most common form of social interaction is the exchange, in which information is simply transferred between the parties involved. Competition involves stakes, something that is the reward for the completion of a goal. In the cooperation form of social interaction, the different parties involved are both reaching toward a common goal. Conflict involves an issue of which both parties are on the opposite side. Each party tries to convince the other that they are correct. Coercion occurs when one or more parties involved in the interaction attempt to force the other to complete an action or accept the truth of their arguments.

Exchange

Exchange is perhaps the most common type of social interaction. In this form, information is transferred between the parties involved. In other words, it is a social process whereby social behavior is exchanged for a reward that is of equal or greater value to the behavior. The main characteristics of this type of social interaction include a sender, a receiver, information that is sent and received, and a reward that is gained by each party.

The purpose of an exchange is the spread of information or the expression of approved social behaviors. This is mostly used in a setting in which goals or arguments are not the main objectives of the interaction.

An example of an exchange form of social interaction is a lecture at a university. A professor delivers an address on the importance of currency in the Nabataean culture. They are not attempting to force beliefs on students, or prove that they are better or more correct than other individuals. They are simply attempting to accurately and precisely communicate the information that their students need to know. The reward for the students is new knowledge. The reward for the professor is heightened respect among university students as a reliable source of knowledge.

Competition

Competition is one of the other prominent types of social interaction. In this form, one or more of the parties are attempting to prove to the others, or to bystanders, that they are superior to other parties in one or more aspects. The object of the

competition is the completion of a goal that only one of the candidates can attain. The main aspects of competition are a goal and multiple parties that are attempting to accomplish it.

The purpose of the competition form of social interaction is to increase the resources and capabilities of one party at the expense of the other parties. Competition is the cornerstone of the capitalist economic system.

An example of the competition form of social interaction is when two businesses sell similar products and are attempting to gain more buyers. To achieve this goal, one company reduces its prices. The other company keeps the same price but raises the quantity of its product.

Cooperation

Cooperation is a specific type of social interaction used in institutions such as businesses. In this form of social interaction, the parties who are involved work together toward a specific goal. This type of social interaction can be used in tandem with the exchange form. The main characteristics of cooperation are one or more goals and multiple parties that are all attempting to achieve those goals.

The purpose of cooperation is to accomplish a certain goal through interacting with others. No group can achieve its goals or fulfill designated tasks without cooperation between all of its members.

An example of the cooperation form of social interaction is when a task group at a business is attempting to finalize a budget for the business. The only way that the budget can be completed is for each member of the group to do their own task and assist others in completing theirs.

Conflict

Conflict is a unique type of social interaction in that both parties are actively opposing each other. Conflict occurs when multiple parties are seeking the realization of different goals. This is particularly true when the parties involved are working toward directly oppositional goals that cancel each other out. The main aspects of the conflict form of social interaction are

The purpose of a conflict is to ensure that one or both of the resolutions hoped for by the parties can be realized, or at least that there can be some sort of middle ground.

An example of conflict interaction is a conversation in which two friends argue about which restaurant makes better food. Eventually, this conversation leads to tension and animosity between the friends. The only way for the conflict to end is for the friends to compromise or for one of the friends to admit that the other friend's restaurant is superior.

Coercion

Coercion is the last of the types of social interaction. It is related to the conflict form of social interaction, and in some ways, it is an escalation of the conflict form. In this form of social interaction, one or more parties in the interaction attempt to force the other party or parties to commit an act or agree to a position which they would never do otherwise.

The main characteristics of the coercion form of social interaction are intimidation, a task that the subjects of coercion do not want to do, and a person who can wield influence over the subjects.

The purpose of coercion is to make others do something that they do not want to do, especially if them completing that action benefits the coercer.

An example of coercion is when bullies force their colleagues to do something, like falsify reports or give them lunch money. Coercion can also be used between larger parties, such as two groups or countries.

Invasions are type of coercion. One nation is attempting to coerce the other to do something.

Color image. Invasions such as the one that the military body is preparing for are an expression of the coercion form of social interaction.

Social interactions occur every single day. They involve some form of the communication of information or the expression of some culturally accepted idea. The two main methods of communication that are used in social interactions are verbal interactions and non-verbal interactions.

The five main types of social interaction are exchange, competition, cooperation, conflict, and coercion. Each of these has distinct characteristics, and they are used in certain circumstances. Exchange, for example, is used when parties only want to communicate information. It is a social process whereby social behavior is exchanged for some type of reward for equal or greater value. Cooperation is used when parties want to work together to achieve a goal of some kind. In fact, it is necessary for a group to be able to complete its tasks and achieve its goals. Conflict occurs when individuals have heated, tense interactions as they try to convince each other of the truth of their argument. Coercion is used when individuals want to force someone to do something for them. An example of someone who would use coercion is a bully.

Questions and negatives

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions are questions which we answer with Yes or No. Look at these statements:

They are working hard.

They will be working hard.

They had worked hard.

They have been working hard.

They might have been working hard.

We make Yes/No questions by putting the first part of the verb in front of the subject:

Are they working hard?

Will they be working hard?

Had they worked hard?

Have they been working hard?

Might they have been working hard?

Yes/No questions 1

Yes/No questions 2

Negatives

We make negatives by putting not after the first part of the verb:

They are not working hard.

They will not be working hard.

They had not worked hard.

They have not been working hard.

They might not have been working hard.

In spoken English, we often reduce not to n't:

They aren't working hard.

They won't be working hard.

They hadn't been working hard.

They haven't been working hard.

They mightn't have been working hard.

Negatives 1

Negatives 2

Present simple and past simple questions and negatives

For all verbs except be and have, we use do/does or did to make Yes/No questions in the present simple and past simple:

They work hard. Do they work hard?

He works hard. Does he work hard?

They worked hard. Did they work hard?

For all verbs except be and have, we use do/does + not or did + not to make negatives in the present simple and past simple:

They work hard. They do not (don't) work hard.

He works hard. He does not (doesn't) work hard.

They worked hard. They did not (didn't) work hard.

Here are the question forms and negative forms for be in the present simple and past simple:

Positives	Questions	Negatives
I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)

He is (he's)	Is he?	He is not (He's not/He isn't)
She is (she's)	Is she?	She is not (She's not/She isn't)
It is (it's)	Is it?	It is not (It's not/It isn't)
You are (you're)	Are you?	You are not (You're not/You aren't)
They are (they're)	Are they?	They are not (They're not/They aren't)
Positives	Questions	Negatives
I was	Was I?	I was not (I wasn't)
He was	Was he?	He was not (He wasn't)
She was	Was she?	She was not (She wasn't)
It was	Was it?	It was not (It wasn't)
You were	Were you?	You were not (You weren't)
They were	Were they?	They were not (They weren't)

We make questions and negatives with have in two ways. Usually we use do/does or did:

Do you have plenty of time?

Does she have enough money?

Did they have any useful advice?

I don't have much time.

She doesn't have any money.

They didn't have any advice to offer.

but we can also make questions by putting have/has or had in front of the subject:

Have you plenty of time?

Has she enough money?

Had they any useful advice?

and make negatives by putting not or n't after have/has or had:

I haven't much time.

She hasn't any money.

He hadn't any advice to offer.

Wh-questions

Wh-questions are questions which start with a word like what, when, where, which, who, whose, why and how.

Question words

Questions with when, where, why

We form wh-questions with these words by putting the question word in front of a Yes/No question:

he are working in a shop.	Where are they working?
They have been working hard for their exams.	Why have they been working hard?
They arrived at six.	When did they arrive?

Questions with who, what, which

When we ask who, what and which about the object of the verb, we put the question word in front of a Yes/No question:

He is seeing Joe tomorrow.	Who is he seeing tomorrow?
I want a computer for my birthday.	What do you want for your birthday?
I'd prefer some tea.	Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?

Wh question?

When we ask who, what and which about the subject of the verb, the question word takes the place of the subject:

Barbara gave me the chocolates.	Who gave you the chocolates?
Something funny happened.	What happened?
The dog frightened the children.	Which dog frightened the children?

We sometimes use what or which with a noun:

What subjects did you study at school?

Which English newspaper started in 1986?

What subjects does everyone have to study?

Which newspaper do you prefer, The Times or the Guardian?

Wh-questions

Questions with how

We use how for many different questions:

How are you?

How do you make questions in English?

How long have you lived here?

How often do you go to the cinema?

How much is this dress?

How old are you?

How many people came to the meeting?

Questions with verbs and prepositions

When we have a question with a verb and a preposition, the preposition usually comes at the end of the question:

I gave the money to my brother.	Who did you give the money to?
She comes from Madrid.	Where does she come from?
They were waiting for an hour.	How long were they waiting for?

Other ways of asking questions

We sometimes use phrases like these in front of a statement to ask questions:

Do you know ...?

I wonder ...

Can you tell me ...?

For Yes/No questions, we use the phrases with if:

This is the right house.

Do you know if this is the right house?

Everyone will agree.

I wonder if everyone will agree.

Mr Brown lives here.

Can you tell me if Mr Brown lives here?

For wh-questions, we use the phrases with a question word:

Do you know who lives here?

I wonder how much this dress is.

Can you tell me where she comes from?

We often use do you think ...? after question words:

How much do you think this dress is?

Where do you think she comes from?

Who do you think lives here?

Negatives with the to-infinitive

When we make a negative with the to-infinitive, we put not in front of the to-infinitive:

He told us not to make so much noise.

We were asked not to park in front of the house