**SPEECH AND SPOKEN EXCHANGES**

**SPOKEN SENTENCE STRUCTURE :**

* SPACING OUT INFORMATION : In writing , information is often packed tightly into complex structures, whereas in speech , information is generally separated out given piece by piece.
* FRONTING AND TOPICALISATION : Spoken sentences do not necessarily follow the Subject-Verb – Object order unlike the written ones.
* TAGS : Information may be spaced out by putting some of it in a complete sentence and then adding more details at the end. The extra words at the end are called a ‘tag’.

**DISCOURSE MARKERS IN SPEECH**

Discourse markers can communicate several things :

* What are we talking about?
* What are we doing?
* Attitude of the speaker.

**DECLARATIVE QUESTIONS**

Declarative questions are often used when the speaker thinks he/she knows or has understood something , but wants to make sure or express surprise. There is usually a rising intonation.

Example : That’s the boss ?

**RHETORICAL QUESTIONS**

Questions that do not expect an answer. It is generally used for the sake of emphasis.

Example : If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

**ECHO QUESTIONS**

In this, a speaker may simply repeat what s/he has heard .

Example :Just take a look at that

Take a look at **what**?

**QUESTION TAGS**

They are small questions that usually come at the end of the speech

Example : He is good boy, **isn’t he**?

**REPLY QUESTIONS**

Short questions are often used in interaction to show that the listener is paying attention and interested. They are constructed with auxiliary verb+ pronoun

Example : ‘It was a terrible party.’ ‘Was it?’ ‘Yes…’

**PRONUNCIATION**

In speech, stress and rhythm are important elements .

NB: