

Oral Communication in Context

First Quarter - Module 6
Types of Speech Style



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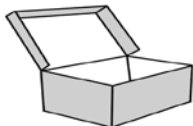
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What I Need to Know

You are exposed to various situations in which you will have to communicate. Sometimes, you tend to think of the words that you should use, reflect on the manner that you should deliver your words, and consider the type of interaction that you should act upon. All of these are important to be understood to be able to express yourself properly.

This module will lead you to the five types of speech style. Speech styles vary according to social context, for example, to whom are you addressing your speech and what is your purpose for expressing your speech. The five types of speech style are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate.

After reading and studying this lesson, you are expected to demonstrate the following skills to:

Content Standard

- recognize that communicative competence requires understanding of speech context, speech style, speech act and communicative strategy

Performance Standard

- demonstrate effective use of communicative strategy in a variety of speech situations

Learning Competencies

- distinguish types of speech style (N11/12OC-Ifj-17)

Moreover, in this lesson you will learn concepts and do practice activities that will help you to do the following which are linked to the main lesson:

- select the positive restatements for the given expressions;
- describe the communication features of the presented pictures;
- specify different places where the types of speech style are applied;
- cite social situations in which the types of speech style are appropriate to use;
- construct expressions of speech or dialogue for the types of speech style; and
- apply the types of speech style to express a speech or a dialogue that corresponds to the given contexts.





What I Know

You express yourself in different ways. The tone of your voice varies depending on whom you are communicating and depending on the context of communication. Before you become familiar with the contents of this module, answer the 5-item pre-assessment.

Select the positive restatement for each of the given expressions.

- _____ 1. "You will not overcome your problems."
A. "Just pass the problem, your solution will not work."
B. "There are solutions to problems, but not for your problems."
C. "You are strong enough to face your problems."
D. "Your friend may help you with your problems, depend on that."
- _____ 2. "You will not get employed."
A. "You are a failure."
B. "There are opportunities ahead of you."
C. "You will be interviewed but might be rejected."
D. "Improve your performance or be a disappointment."
- _____ 3. "You will not be going to get any better at this."
A. "You have never done it before."
B. "There are ways things work but impossible for this."
C. "You can try to make it work."
D. "It is too complicated."
- _____ 4. "He/she is hardworking than you."
A. "This is hard, but you can do it if you keep on trying."
B. "Pass the work to him/her."
C. "Do not push yourself, just let him/her do it for you."
D. "Time to decline the work."
- _____ 5. "You are not rich, but others are."
A. "Money will not come you."
B. "Work and earn for yourself."
C. "Depend on what other can give you."
D. "You are blessed."

Lesson

6

Types of Speech Style



What's In

The discussion from the previous module leads you to the types of speech context. Before you proceed to the new lesson, answer the pre-assessment items to determine if you can still recall the previous lesson.

Identify the type of speech context that best corresponds each of the given definitions.

Intrapersonal Communication

Interpersonal Communication

Public Communication

Mass Communication

- _____ 1. This is a communication between and among people, in which an interaction or collaboration occurs between the sender and the receiver of the message.
- _____ 2. This communication makes you deliver your prepared or unprepared speech before or in front of your audience. A feedback or response from your audience is usually unnecessary.
- _____ 3. This type of speech context opens the communication through the application of technology like television, radio, cellphone or computer. or even printed materials like magazines and newspapers.
- _____ 4. This refers to the communication within yourself. This happens when you are between two choices trying to determine the better option, or when you are reflecting about your actions and behavior toward other people.



Determine the type of speech context that is used in each of the given communicative situations.

- _____ 1. On stage, you are called to address your staff to express how their service and contribution has reached the demands of the market, which leads to an increase of sales. You also addressed your investors for their successful business proposals.
- _____ 2. You post a blog on your online channel about your reviews on the latest cellphone in the market. Your channel has reached a thousand subscriber, you have received positive comments, and your blog has attracted viewers to buy the latest cellphone too.
- _____ 3. You are in doubt whether you will stay and continue your current job in the country or you will accept the offer to work abroad. You tend to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the two scenarios. Upon careful reflection, you decided to stay to your current workplace.
- _____ 4. Your circle of friends is curious about your beliefs and traditions, so you start on sharing about them. Despite the continuous questions of your friends, you tend to respond and explain yourself to them positively.
- _____ 5. You need to present the financial plan to your colleagues, but it cannot be through a face-to-face meeting because your other colleagues are assigned in different places. You have decided to use an application found on your laptop wherein you can set a virtual presentation to them, and with this, you are able to present the financial plan.

Let us now proceed with your lesson by determining what you already know about the different types of speech style.

? What's New

Describe the communication that you see from each of the given pictures and identify who the possible communicators are on each of the given pictures.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



What is It

A speech style, according to Joos (1968), refers to the form of language that the speaker utilized which is characterized by the level of formality. Speech styles are patterns of speaking characterized by distinctive vocabulary, intent, participants and grammatical structures. He identified speech styles into five types: frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate.

1. Frozen Style

- It is the most formal communicative style that is often used in a respectful situation, in a solemn ceremony and other formal occasions.
- It uses the complex grammatical structures and vocabulary.
- It has fixed form and has symbolic or historical nature.
- It does not require any feedback from the audience.

Examples: Philippine National Anthem, Preamble to the Constitution, marriage ceremonies

Example expressions:

In a court of law:

“I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help me God.”

In a wedding declaration:

“First, I am required to ask anyone present who knows why these persons may not lawfully marry, to declare it now

2. **Formal Style**

- It is restricted to formal situations and the words that are used are associated with academic and professional communication.
- The speech is expected to be presented in complete sentences with specific word usage.
- It is used by speakers who prepare speeches before they are delivered; the communication is usually one-way in nature.

Examples: President’s State of the Nation Address, pronouncements by judges, business proposal presentation

Example expressions:

“The substantial discounts that are placed on our goods made the company to be exposed better to our foreign customers.”

“Here at Arkie’s Realty, we value our clients by giving them honest and a proper understanding on property investments and property management. We ensure to deliver the best results not only to out clients, but also to or employees and partners.”

3. **Consultative Style**

- It is the most operational among other styles because both the speaker and receiver share ideas or express unplanned speech.
- It happens in a semi-formal communication with a two-way participation of communicators.

Examples: classroom discussion, parent-teacher conference, conversation between an employer and an employee



Example expressions:

- Architect: These are the four designs that you may choose from. The construction details are also attached.
- Client: These are wonderful. I will seek advice from the organization regarding the physical and landscape structures.
- Architect: Thank you for considering these designs. The designs are open for suggestions, and I am willing to help further on the drawing of plans to provide space and environment that is practical and comfortable.
- Client: There is no doubt why the organization has recommended your designs, I will see you again tomorrow for the updates.

4. Casual Style

- It is a casual form of information sharing typically used for personal conversations with friends.
- It is a common speech style among peers and friends, for the diction or vocabulary used is informal; the language shared is very relaxed.

Examples: casual conversation with friends, chats and phone calls with friends

Example expressions:

- “Hey”
- “What’s up?”
- “How is it going?”
- “Nope”
- “Yes dude”

5. Intimate Style

- It occurs between or among close family members and close relationships like couples.
- It is used in conversation between individuals who know each other well because of shared background information.

Examples: family sharing ideas about appreciating one another, couple talking about their future

Example expressions:

- Husband: I can see that the problem has not been solved yet.

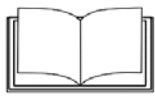


Wife: Can we talk about what happened earlier?

Husband: I am sorry, honey! I don't mean to keep you waiting.

Wife: I understand! Next time, please send me a message right away if you cannot make it on time.

Husband: I will, honey! I will be more mindful about time.



What's More

As you reflect on the concepts of each of the speech styles, you learn that your words and language need to be appropriately chosen to be able to respond well in any communicative situations.

Increase your understanding about the lesson by answering the given activities that are prepared for you.

Specify at least (5) five places where each of the types of speech style is commonly applied or usually happens. Refer to the given example.

Example: *Frozen – church*

Frozen	Formal	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

5.				
----	--	--	--	--

Cite (5) five social situations in which each of the types of speech style is appropriate to use. Refer to the given example. Use a separate sheet of paper.

Example: Consultative – Inquiring to a salesperson about the specifications of a gadget that you plan to buy at a Shopping Mall.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Social situation corresponds to the type of speech style.	10 pts	
Presentation of ideas is clear and relevant.	10 pts	
Details are sufficient to support ideas	10 pts	

Frozen	Formal	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

5.				
----	--	--	--	--

Construct at least (3) three expressions of speech or dialogue for each of the types of speech style. Refer to the given example.

Example: *Formal* – “A wonderful evening ladies and gentlemen! I express my appreciation for your presence tonight as we celebrate the opening of the newly-established Apparel Enterprises in the market.”

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Communicative expression corresponds to the type of speech style.	10 pts	
Communicative expression is clear and proper.	10 pts	
Knowledge on the lesson is evident.	10 pts	

Frozen
1.
2.
3.



Formal
1.
2.
3.

Consultative
1.
2.
3.

Casual
1.
2.
3.

Intimate
1.
2.
3.





What I Have Learned

A speech style refers to the choice of words and tone of voice that a speaker applies to fit to the level of formality of a communicative setting. The five types of speech styles are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate.

Frozen speech style is an unchanging language that is used for very formal situations. It is also known as a fixed speech. This is the most formal style that is usually used in respectful situations or formal ceremonies.

Formal speech style is a one-way communication that is used for imparting knowledge or information to a certain audience. It uses formal words and expressions. Complete and well-structured sentences are expected to be used in the communication.

Consultative speech style is a two-way communication that is used by both the sender and the receiver to communicate effectively. Background information of the communicators is provided. It is also used in situations where the communicators are required to give some form of continuous feedback based on what is communicated. Interruptions and feedback fillers are allowed.

Casual speech style is an operational style. This is also called a “group language,” in which all the communicators that are involved in the communication can understand each other. Most of the time, conversational topics talked by peers or friends are normally unplanned.

Intimate speech style is used by individuals who have a strong bond; they use private or personal language codes which are unfamiliar to others. This communication is private and is reserved for close family members or intimate people.



What I Can Do

After answering the various activities about the types of speech style, develop your understanding about the speech styles and realize their importance in your life and in your community by applying the speech styles in real-life situations.

Apply each of the types of speech style to express a speech or a dialogue that corresponds to each of the given contexts. Refer to the given example.

Example: *You are inviting in a casual style. – “Hey guys, come on, join me in the house for a party tonight!”*



Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Communicative expression corresponds to the type of speech style.	10 pts	
Communicative expression is corresponds to the given context.	10 pts	
Communicative expression is clear and proper.	10 pts	

You are restating a policy in frozen speech style:

1. _____
2. _____

You are encouraging in a formal speech style:

1. _____
2. _____

You are requesting in a consultative speech style:

1. _____
2. _____

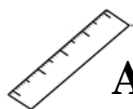
You are greeting in a casual speech style:

1. _____
2. _____

You are parting in an intimate speech style:

1. _____
2. _____





Assessment

Determine the type of speech style of each of the given descriptions and examples.

Frozen	Formal	Consultative
Casual	Intimate	

- _____ 1. varied scripted phrases
- _____ 2. open forum
- _____ 3. a private vocabulary
- _____ 4. conversation with a loved one
- _____ 5. news reporting
- _____ 6. chats and blogs
- _____ 7. Pledge of Allegiance
- _____ 8. campaign speeches
- _____ 9. nicknames or codenames
- _____ 10. conversation on-the-job



Additional Activities

Express a speech or a dialogue orally, you may be with another communicator, showing at least (2) two of the types of speech style. Take a video of the oral presentation and send it to your teacher.

Use the following rubrics as a guide while working on this activity.

Criteria	Score	Remarks
Speech or dialogue corresponds to the type of speech style.	10 pts	
Speech or dialogue is clear and appropriate.	10 pts	
Video presentation is evident and proper.	10 pts	





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