

Overview

- Linguistic competence vs. Communicative competence (pragmatics)
- Discourse knowledge
- Sociolinguistic knowledge

Speech Acts - Austin

- Locutionary Act
- Illocutionary Act
- Perlocutionary Act

Egocentrism?

- Piaget: private speech shows that children are not able to take another's perspective
 - egocentrism --> socialized intellect
 - Private speech --> social speech
- Vygotsky: Private speech is self-monitoring
 - Social interaction --> individual intellect
 - Social speech --> private speech --> inner speech



Images from Jean Piaget Society & www.kolar.org/vygotsky

Types of private speech

- Egocentric communications
- Fantasy play
- Emotional release
- Self-direction
- Reading aloud
- Inaudible mutterings

Taking the listener into account

- More explicit instructions when listener's eyes are closed (Maratsos, 1973)
- Use of indirect requests
- Use of IDS

Other conversational skills

- Turn-taking
- Contingency
 - A: Let's build a bridge.
 - C: A big bridge

Developmental time course

- Stage I (12-26 months, MLU 1-2)
 - Primitive turn-taking
- Stage II (27-30 months, MLU 2-2.5)
 - Uses “please” sometimes
 - Sustains topic for 1 or 2 turns
 - Attempts conversational repairs

Developmental time course

- Stage III (31-34 months, MLU 2.5-3)
 - Most exchanges are 1 or 2 turns per topic
 - Topic collaborating
 - Conversational repairs are word replacements

Developmental time course

- Stage IV
 - Learns about differences in pause lengths
 - By end of Stage IV, can sustain conversation for more than 2 turns
 - Primitive presuppositional skills
 - Starts to make indirect requests
- Stage V
 - Further improvements & refinements

Developmental time course

- School years
 - Maintaining topic
 - Relevance
 - Shading
 - Repairs
 - Indirect questions

Narrative

- Different from conversations in a number of ways:
 - Often monologues
 - Listener is passive
 - Speaker is responsible for organizing & providing all information
 - Agentive focus
 - Decontextualized
- Types of narratives:
 - Stories
 - Personal narratives
 - Scripts

Narrative development

- Protonarratives
- Organizational structures
 - Chaining
 - Centering
- Preschool narrative development examples
 - “Mommy sit here. Baby go ‘Waa!’ Kitty go ‘meow,’ Doggie play ball.”
 - “Daddy threw a straw. Suzie ate ice cream. I had a Pepsi.”
 - “Mommy took me to the zoo. There was a lion. He made a noise. There was a monkey. And I got some popcorn. And we drove home.”
- School-aged development

Examples from Hulit & Howard, 1997

Story grammar components

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| • Setting statement | • There was this boy and... |
| • Initiating event | • ... he got kidnapped by pirates. |
| • Internal response | • He missed his dog. |
| • Internal plan | • So he decided to escape. |
| • Attempt | • When they were all eating, he cut the ropes and... |
| • Direct consequence | • ...he got away. |
| • Reaction | • And he lived on an island with his dog and they played in the sand every day. |