

Spoken language study

Text language is influenced by spoken language by slang and back-tracking. Slang can be often influenced by spoken language because, when you text to your friends you always say some slang words to them and most of the time they would understand it and reply back with slang such as “Buv” and “fam” and “yo” But when you text to your mum or dad, you don’t use slang because, your parents wouldn’t understand that and they would think that you meant something else. Back-tracking can be influenced because, when you are texting about what you are doing and stuff like that, they reply back and then instantly you say what you said before because, in your mind you don’t have anything else to say to the other person and that’s the first thing that comes out. An example is “are you playing football today?” and then “na man have to go shopping” then “so are you playing football then?” etc. and this is what I am going to explain in each of my paragraphs is this.

In spoken language an example of this which has been linked into people texting other people is fillers. And fillers is basically in speech and texting they allow people to think and pause for a minute or so and then they reply back once they have something to say. I think that the reason for all of this is either hesitancy or indecision because, sometimes they feel as they are in a rush to say something so quickly that they may type/say something stupid or funny. Also, they feel as they are in a race with the other person to see who says something first, but in real fact they don’t actually think at all and their own minds are blocked out from what they was supposed to say.

People can often think that text language is lazy but in fact it’s a special way of communicating with each other. When people text they use a lot of different symbols such as (! @: &, “, .) and so on. The reason why they would use those symbols is because, they feel that they can communicate in that specific way to other people and also, it’s their own way of expressing themselves as a person and the types of stuff they do is :) which is a smiley face and :(this is a sad face and so on. They also use some unusual spelling such as “wiv” which is with, “ite” which means alright but shorter and they do this because, they feel like it is the right thing to do in their mind and also their friends can understand what they are trying to say but when you are texting to your mum or your dad, it is completely different because, when you use slang to text to your parents they don’t understand and they would think that you said something completely different. At the same time it is normal for a teenager to say some slang words because, it is in their nature and their own right to say some slang words plus, they don’t really mean any harm to the other person they are texting to.

The first feature of spoken language is volume and the reason why this is in spoken language is because, when a person speaks they can either talk really loud or they talk quiet to their friends and family. If they speak loudly then that means they are bubbly and are really out-going, but if they talk quiet then they are a little bit sensitive and want to keep to themselves and are a little shy as well and that is also completely normal because not everyone is the same, we are all different and we may type and speak a different way to our friends and to our teachers as well.

The second feature of spoken language is accents and the reason why this is in spoken is because, when people speak they all have different accents like Irish, Scottish, youth accent,

Yorkshire accents and Etc... Some people can tell most accents by the way we speak. When teenagers speak, they have a youth accent and most of the time they use slang in the words they say like "Bruv" and "Fam" and stuff like that but as you get older you are like sophisticated in the way you speak and you are most likely to use words that are right for older people and sometimes when we text we use slang and some of that slang can, in a certain way determined or prove what accents we have. For example "aye laddie" which is Scottish, "Bruv" which is a youth accent, and so on. So there are lots of different examples in which we can almost tell there accents from text and spoken language.

In text communications they are features that appear in different types of communications and when people speak they can use the feature of a discourse. And what a discourse is, is that when you say or text something you say/type a sentence and that sentence is longer than a normal sentence. For example: "how are you, are you ok?" and the reason for this is because, when they want to say something to their friends they normally need to make the sentence longer only depending on what they have to say. And a discourse is an important feature there is in spoken language and also, in some ways it can help other people into knowing what a discourse is and how it works and why it works and also, they can have a race with their friends to see who says something first and in that respect some people would think that they can say or text something and they would know what they are trying to say.

Conclusion

Text communication is a form of a type of contact and has adapted many features of speaking and texting and a few examples of that are, fillers, slang, back-tracking, discourse, and maybe accents and that is because, in all texting this is all linked into what text language is and text and spoken language in some ways are linked together because, both of them have their own unique way and the public attitudes towards this are I think minimal to an certain extent because, some people don't want to react and that's fine but people that are interested in this sort of stuff would react and they would say what they think and feel about it and why they feel this way about it.