

GCSE English Language

5EN3A

Unit 3 - Spoken Language Study

Candidate A:

Introduction

I am going to be writing about the interview between Dizzee Rascal and Jeremy Paxman and how they are both affected during the interview

Section one

The purpose of the first section is for Dizzee Rascal to comment on the election of a black president which he does do saying "it's positive. It's positive" which is repetition which shows he is slightly nervous during the interview which is most likely because of the purpose. During his full comment on the election on a black president he digresses from the topic and relates it to hip hop which of course he is more comfortable with, during that comment he said "um" which is indeed a filler and shows how uncomfortable he is in the interview and shows a sign of nervousness. He doesn't answer the question as fully as he could of. Dizzee Rascal also uses simplistic language again something that he is most likely more comfortable with instead of trying to be on the same level as Jeremy Paxman in terms of vocabulary he also repeats the word "immediate" which is another example of possible nervousness. The filler "um" could also be interpreted to represent Dizzee Rascal giving himself time to extend the topic on which his comfortable with (hip hop) which again helps him during the interview. Another topic that Dizzee Rascal is comfortable with is young people seeing as to how he can relate to them which help him during the first section giving him something to say. The purpose also drastically effects what he says considering he has to talk about such a daunting topic such as the election of the first black president which could explain the extensive use of repetition, fillers and pauses. The audience as well drastically affects the Dizzee Rascals speech considering he has to appeal to a completely opposite audience to his which must be challenging

Section two

The purpose of the first section is for Jeremy to politely establish control of the interview and try to get Dizze Rascal to talk about politics again which he does manage to do albeit quite rude and overly polite, what he says is "sorry to interrupt you" which of course is a hedge is intentionally making the interruption polite so it doesn't seem as rude in front of Jeremy's audience which is another example of how the audience affects Dizze and Jeremy. The purpose of section two in short is for Jeremy to try and take back control of the interview and get Dizze Rascal to talk about politics, as Jeremy asks the question "could you see this happening in Britain?" Dizze rascal replies with a short sentence "yeah in time" which shows that after being cut off by Jeremy he has a loss for words in the interview and he pauses for three seconds not knowing what to say. In section two Jeremy doesn't succeed again in trying to get Dizze rascal to talk about politics Dizze just answers in short sentences.

In the second part of section two Jeremy replies to Dizze's short sentence with "you're rather positive" he keeps his comment short expecting a reply from Dizze which he does get but it is on Dizze's terms, he replies with "yeah man why not man? There is a first time for everything isn't there if you believe you can achieve innit?" which is a phatic statement because he doesn't really mean anything by it, Dizze rascal ends that portion of the interview on his terms he manages to resist giving into pressure from Jeremy and again doesn't really answer the question. During that quote he also reverts back to his comfort zone choosing to use slang such as "innit" and also he repeats the word "man" which shows he is trying to indeed go back to his comfort zone and he is re-establish his role in the interview.

Third Section

The purpose of the third section is to give in to pressure from Jeremy and actually try to comment about the election of a black president. After Dizze Rascal's previous comment which included slang and repetition and slight digression and not really answering the question Jeremy quickly diverts the topic back to politics by saying "do you believe in political parties in Britain?" Dizze then shows signs of giving in to the pressure and actually answers the

B4B2 Assured understanding of how/why changes to st occur

question properly albeit he still uses slang fillers and pauses. Dizze Rascal says "Yeah, they exist I believe in e mi don't know if it makes a difference but you know what I mean it is what it is politicians... say what they says- you might get every now and again a genuine one, innit but i think people like as a whole make the difference.." he still uses slang such as "innit" to be more comfortable and actually get words out but in the end he does answer the question and he does give his political stand point. Dizze Rascal also has a long pause in the middle of the quote this shows he is giving himself time to think which shows Jeremy has gotten to him and so has the audience of Jeremy's show (which is quite sophisticated in comparison with Dizze Rascals audience). Dizze Rascal also uses a filler to extend his answer. ✓

Jeremy's reply to Dizze Rascals answer continues to add on to pressure to Dizze by saying "but in the end you've already told us how excited you feel about the election of a black president clearly and individual does make a difference?" Jeremy having said this implies he is indeed trying to force Dizze to talk about politics which Dizze does do by saying "yeah to help boost the morale. But change comes from everybody coming together and making a difference" this answer shows Dizze Rascal has finally given into pressure from Jeremy because of the lack of slang and fillers and pauses. ✓

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Fourth Section

The purpose of the fourth section is Jeremy jokes about Dizze's informality and also Dizze seizes back control of the interview and ends it on his terms. Jeremy asks the question "Dizze Rascal, Mr Rascal do you feel yourself to be British?" Jeremy does not try to assert pressure in the interview possibly because he is so used to having control of the interview. Dizze rascal replies with "of course I'm British man! You know me! What's good. I think it don't matter what colour you are, it matters what colour heart is and your intentions. I think a black man, purple man, Martian man can run the country... as long as he does right by the people." Dizze reverts back to his comfort zone like he did in the beginning of the interview with the pauses and his speech. Jeremy then asks the question "why don't you run for office?" jokingly and Dizze goes off this answer and ends the interview on his terms by saying "see,

that's a very good idea. I might have to do that one day. Dizze Rascal for prime minister, yeah! Wassappenin! Barack Obama embraced hip-hop man that's the way he got through to kids There was a young vote ever. And it was through hip-hop! Dizze Rascal ends the interview on his terms looking slightly foolish but again on his terms. Also he was able to speak his answer quite fluently instead of pausing halfway through and continuing also he digresses from hip-hop to being prime minister then back to the general topic of the interview Barack Obama.

Unit 3 Spoken Language

February 2013

Mo Farah and Jones interview

Introduction

In this article I will be analysing the interview between bbc interviewer Jones and double gold medallist Mo Farah just after Mo Farah won his second gold medal during the 2012 London Olympic games.

Section One

The purpose of section one is to capture Mo Farah's reaction on winning a 2nd gold medal for the television audience. The interview starts literally just after Mo Farah ran 5000 metres and Jones's opening question is "you've just won your second gold medal for running 5000 metres can you describe the feeling?" Mo Farah replies with "Ahh it's just unbelievable, Um I was lost confidence going into the race and y'know and in the heat I din't feel so good" This quote by Mo Farah makes it obvious that something is affecting his spoken language, the two things that are most likely to affect his spoken language is the audience itself and the adrenaline he has from running the race this is shown by the amount of fillers and conjunctions he uses such as "ahh" being the filler and "y'know" and "din't" being the conjunction it is most likely the

adrenaline affecting him rather than the audience in that quote because after running the race the audience is most likely going to have a very minimalistic affect on him whereas the adrenaline has an immediate effect.

Mo Farah also says "I have to say I felt tight to I was hoping like the guys an that would do something and try and get rid of me so who helped me a lot and it it worked out so it's pretty good". This particular portion of the quote heavily backs up my previous statement of the adrenaline affecting him in this portion he sometimes even forgets words such as the part where he said "um I was lot confidence" which is grammatically incorrect he also repeats "it" twice which shows that the adrenaline is affecting him he also unintentionally shortens words such as "and" into "an" which is another example of his speech being affected also during the actual supposed answer to Jones question Mo Farah doesn't actually answer the question he just rambles on to talk about the events during the race as opposed to how he feels currently during the interview. The audience's role in this interview is surprisingly minimalistic for Mo Farah, the audience is still in awe of the fact that he just won his second gold medal so they don't really have a huge effect it really affects Jones more instead of Mo because he isn't in the same position as Mo.

Section two

The purpose of the second section is for Mo Farah to comment on the race in detail. Jones attempts to steer Mo Farah back to his original question by saying "when you hit the front there was no way anyone was gonna get past you" during that shot quote Jones says "gonna" as oppose to "going to" which is very interesting because he is also speaking informally as oppose to formally like most interviews it may also be the audience effecting Jones considering he isn't in the same position as Mo Farah he may be trying to appeal to the audience by speaking more formally. Mo Farah responds with "No th' the American guy tried to come past me but I knew I just had to hold on to it" during that quote you can see that the adrenaline is wearing off and he is starting to be a bit more grammatically correct as opposed to the previous section my evidence to support this is the fact that the only spoken language techniques he used is repetition of the word "the" when he says "th' the". He

also disagreed with Jones which may be the audience effecting him so he has to act more humble to try and appeal more to the audience. The next portion of the quote is "and goin into it i got great support from the crowd an' y'know it means a lot to me an' that two medals is to my obviously to my two twin girls who are coming" during that portion of the quote he again uses less spoken language techniques in comparison to the first section which were abundant he uses conjunctions, repetition and digression. The conjunction he uses is "goin" and "y'know" which is probably because of the adrenaline. He repeats a short portion of his sentence by saying "is to my obviously to my two little girls who are comin" which repeats is to my twice he then digresses onto the topic of when they are going to be born by saying "not born yet, hopefully been born un" which he uses a filler in and obviously digresses, Jones then replies with "hahahaha" thats great yeh the twins we should tell everybody at home, arrive next month" the "hahaha" he uses is most likely phatic and to get to his point faster. Mo Farah then continues his point saying "well literally like they could arrive any day the doctors said within you've got twelve days" and then the rest of the quote is indecipherable which again is probably because of his adrenaline rush and his fatigue. B4 B3

Section three

The purpose of section three is to promote Mo Farah's charity organisation and for him to comment on the immediate future. Jones then quickly diverts the topic back to the future of where Mo Farah is going to run next by saying "incredible now I that um we're gonna see you in this country again shortly" the incredible Jones uses is most likely phatic and is probably just used to divert the topic Jones is more familiar with. The rest of Jones's quote is then followed by "i think you are competing in Birmingham and then defiantly i think for the great north run are you ready for everything that is going to follow because mo mania is going to sweep the nation are you ready for that" in that quote he finishes with a question which is obviously an attempt to keep Mo Farah on the topic he chooses also Jones uses a few fillers and conjunctions which is most likely to appeal to the audience watching at home

and in the stadium also the conjunctions and fillers he uses is "prob" instead of probably and "gonna" which he repeats twice and filler is "um". Mo Farah responds with "I don't know what's going on i'm just talking one race at a time." In that quote he beats Jones's attempt to actually talk about the he chose I know this because he then proceeds to digress about his charity which could be his way of speeding up the interview or just standard self promotion which it is probably both, he says " i'm having a big auction err charity, the Mo Farah foundation, so tables still to be booked so, get on the website, Mo Farah err it's the Mo Farah foundation dot org. During that short quote it does seem like the effects of the adrenaline rush are wearing off you can tell this because of the lack of fillers and repetition in comparison to the first two sections he does repeat the "y'know" four times and repeats "i'm" but that is a very minimalistic amount in comparison to the first two sections and there amount of repetition

B4B

Moderator comment and mark:

Paxman/Rascal and Farah/Jones transcripts are used as stimulus here and have been examined in sections perhaps to encourage a detailed, analytical style of approach. A range of language features are explored and thoroughly exemplified. Comments demonstrate assured understanding about changes in spoken language according to situation and context. The response is not quite completed but nevertheless is sustained enough to cover all band 4 assessment criteria. A mark of 20 at the top of band 4 is appropriate here for A02.

Mark: 20

Candidate B

This conversation took place on a Newsnight special for the first inauguration of Barack Obama in 2009, Jeremy Paxman is interviewing Dizzee Rascal ; a hip-hop artist.

To start the conversation off, Jeremy Paxman asks Dizzee Rascal "How does it seem to you". This is an open ended question and he uses it because it can get a range of answers from Dizzee Rascal; keeping the conversation interesting. He doesn't ask Dizzee Rascal "How does the inauguration of Barack Obama seem to you" because the topic has already been introduced. He uses a deixis, this makes his whole sentence simpler, easier to understand and it doesn't overwhelm the listener. It is a Newsnight special dedicated to Obama, so the audience is aware of whom Jeremy Paxman is talking about and there is no need for Jeremy Paxman to specify word for word what he means. The news of Barack Obama being sworn in as president of the United States was news known internationally, so viewers would understand what he meant as well.

BS B3 relevant exemplification

Dizzee Rascal then responds by saying "It's positive. It's positive because..." The fact that he repeats himself makes him come across to Jeremy Paxman and the audience as unprepared and nervous. He repeats himself to reevaluate what he wants to say, giving himself more time to think of something to say. Throughout the whole interview, Dizzee Rascal's speech is filled with pauses, fillers, repetitions and hesitations. This is because he is a hip-hop artist; his point of expertise is music and hip hop. Newsnight however, is a show aimed at sophisticated and educated adults who are interested in Politics, so it is a very formal show with the topic focus of politics all the time so the questions being asked aren't exactly easy for Dizzee Rascal to answer straight away. Dizzee Rascal then continues to speak about how hip hop inspired Barack Obama to become president and it helped him win the election and his speech is fluent with little hesitations and repetitions. He is more comfortable talking about music than he is with politics; he knows what he's talking about.

BS B2 perceptual understanding

Jeremy Paxman notices that Dizzee Rascal is digressing away from the topic they're supposed to be discussing the election and Dizzee Rascal is talking about hip hop instead. To get him back on track, Jeremy Paxman interrupts him: "Sorry to interrupt you, but..." He interrupted Dizzee Rascal; breaking one of the rules of politeness, but Jeremy Paxman manages to maintain a level of politeness by apologizing and using a hedge. He also hesitates, as if it were a silent way of asking Dizzee Rascal if it's ok if he continues to ask his question. This shows that Jeremy Paxman knows he's interrupting him but that he shouldn't be yet it is necessary that he does.

BS B1 perceptual understanding of spoken language

Dizzee Rascal then replies "Yeah. In time" his answer is very brief and he is stood a huge grin. The fact that he used two minor sentences shows that he doesn't have much to say, once again showing that he is unprepared and struggling with the questions that he is being asked. He also grinned once he finished what he said. This hints that he wants the subject to change, it's really awkward for him and he knows it is so he wants Jeremy Paxman to move on.

BS B4 perceptual understanding

Paxman has picked up on Baroness Amos point about "Britishness" and repeats it in his question. Dizze Rascals response is positive, this is shown clearly in the phrase "Of course I'm British man! You know me!" He uses two exclamatory sentences one after the other, which shows his positivity. He then says "I think a black man, purple man, Martian man could run the country...as long as he does right by the people" He uses the list of three technique which helps support the point he made and makes him seem credible. *B5B1 relevant & emphatic*

At this point, the interview is coming to an end, and Jeremy Paxmans question "Well why don't you run for office?" is flippant. He's not looking for a good answer from Dizze Rascal; the question is very flippant and easy-going. It also signifies that the interview is coming to a close, so Jeremy Paxman doesn't need an answer from him that requires thought. Dizze Rascal then answers him by adding humour into his answer but he also adds a bit in saying that Hip hop helped Obama become President. "...Barack Obama embraced hip-hop, man. That's the way he got through to the kids." He feels that Jeremy Paxman hasn't really taken his point about Hip-hop playing a big part in politics seriously so he uses the point again. *B5B1*

This interview took place straight after Mo Farah won gold in the 5000m final in the 2012 Olympics. Mo Farah has just run 5000 metres so he is very out of breath, so it has affected his speech. Phil Jones is a journalist for the BBC and Mo Farah is an athlete. In contrast to the Jeremy Paxman and Dizze Rascal Transcript, this interview is very informal and more relaxed. *perceptive understanding of language*

To start off the interview, Phil Jones asks Mo Farah: "Mo, you've just written yourself into the annals of history, double gold medallist, can you describe the feeling?" Phil Jones comes across as very informal and maintains this throughout the whole interview. We know this because he doesn't use the correct register and refers to Mo Farah as "Mo" and not "Mo Farah" or "Mr. Farah" One reason he comes across as informal is because he is addressing a very broad target audience, so he needs to use a style of language that many people feel comfortable with and can understand easily. *B5B3 B5B2 changes in language according to context*

Phil Jones is very specific when he started the interview this can be shown in the phrase "...written yourself in the annals of history, double gold medallist..." He doesn't want to use a deixis; Phil Jones wanted to be very specific with his question so the audience and Mo Farah can soak in the importance of what Mo Farah has just achieved. If Phil Jones had just asked Mo Farah "can you describe the feeling he probably wouldn't have gotten as decent an answer if he asked him "Mo, you've just written yourself into the annals of history, double gold medallist, can you describe the feeling?" maintaining the principle of deference by asking him an open question : "Can you describe the feeling?" *B5B3*

He has just run 5000 metres; his mind is all over the place so Phil has specified what he wants to hear from Mo Farah in his answer. Phil Jones's questions are significantly more informal than Jeremy Paxmans questions. *sustained focus*

Mo Farah is genuinely pleased and happy throughout this interview. It is obvious when you look at when he says "Ahh it's unbelievable." He really stresses the "un" when he says "unbelievable". He exaggerates on his letters which shows he can't believe what he's achieved. This also shows that he comes across as humble and modest. Mo Farah is seriously surprised with what just happened. ✓

BSB1 perceptible understanding

Phil Jones adheres to the principle of camaraderie throughout the interview. An example of this is when he says to Mo Farah "When you hit the front there was no way anyone was gonna get past you." Even though Phil Jones is interviewing Mo Farah, he praises him rather than asking him a question. Mo Farah comes across as very modest throughout this whole interview. You can clearly see because he says "No the American guy tried to come past me" to Phil Jones. Phil Jones was expecting him to agree with what he said to him but instead Mo Farah acted really modest and didn't agree with the praises he received. He also digresses a lot when he speaks. An example of this is shown when he says "...an y'know it means a lot to me an' that the two medals is to my obviously to my two girls who are comin..." He's going off topic by talking about the twins he's expecting. This is also violating the maxim of relation because he unintentionally moved away from what they were supposed to be discussing. In comparison to the previous transcript, Jeremy Paxman always dragged Dizze Rascal back when he wandered off topic because it was a much more formal interview than this one. Phil Jones let Mo Farah stray a little and didn't force him back to the topic at hand immediately; this transcript is more relaxed than the other Jeremy Paxman and Dizze Rascal interview. This can be seen when Phil Jones says "Hahaha, that's great yeah the twins, we should tell everyone at home arrive next month." ✓

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In comparison the two interviews are fairly different; Jeremy Paxman has a rather harsh style of interviewing whereas Phil Jones is more relaxed and easygoing with his questions. The Jeremy Paxman and Dizze Rascal transcript is also more formal than Mo Farah's interview.

Moderator comment and mark:

This response demonstrates a detailed and perceptive understanding of the way spoken language works, consistently supported by relevant exemplification. Paragraphs 5 and 6, "Dizze Rascal then....Paxman devalues ..." infer and comment on language choices and the influence these may have on other speakers and listeners. This idea is further developed, exemplified and analysed, placing the response in band 5.

Mark: 22

Candidate C

In the first part of the interview, Paxman wants to hear Dizzees opinion about a black president. at the beginning Dizzee tries to speak in a formal way, this put him out of his comfort zone as he is not used to speaking like that causing him to hesitate, "immediate, immediate". This quote shows that he has to slightly think about what he is saying, showing the audience that he was not prepared. The word "unity" does not usually appear on his regular vocabulary, this shows the audience that he is trying to picture to them that he knows what he is talking about and not be seen as a typical rapper that is not very bright. Dizzee also has some false starts, "and I think you know what ..." this also shows the audience that he was not prepared for this topic. The purpose influences the language as it makes Dizzee speak different from his day to day language which is slang causing him to hesitate and use some filler.

The purpose of the second part of the interview is Paxo regaining the control over the interview "sorry to interrupt you". This quote shows us that Paxo does not want Dizzee to change the topic of the interview making it look inappropriate to the purpose. Dizzee gets a great impact from the next part where Paxman shoots a direct question at him, "could you see this happening in Britain?" this question puts Dizzee on the hot seat and makes him talk about a topic that he is not very confident in, which is politics. From all the pressure he received, Dizzee reverts to his casual slang. He uses the words like "yeah" and "innit" to put him back into his comfort zone.

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In the third section of the interview Paxman tries to get a comment from Dizzee about political parties. However at this point of the interview, by Dizzee's language you can tell he has completely forgot the formality and wants to stay relaxed and talk in slang and uses a lot of filled pauses "it is what it is" and also uses a lot of silences. The purpose influences the audience as they are expecting a comment from someone you would not usually expect it from, however Dizzee does not give the right response and just goes on with himself. This shows the audience that he does not know much about politics but he is trying to say stuff to make it seem as if he knows what he is talking about by using words he would not usually use "morale".

Near the end of the interview Paxo is patronising Dizzee by calling him "Mr Rascal". At first you might think Paxman is trying to be formal but you later realise that he is saying it in a joking way and we all know Dizzee Rascal is not his real name. Paxman has realised that Dizzee is completely worn off so concludes the interview with question that are not quite relevant "do you feel yourself as British". Dizzee takes a lot of advantage of this question to just be himself and talk in lot slang and phatic words "you know me What's good". This shows the audience that Dizzee does not care about the interview and is just saying anything as he wants the interview to end as soon as possible. In the end of the interview Dizzee has control of the interview and he is trying to get the first point he made at the end of the interview across which is hip hop boosted that chance of Barack Obama

being elected. He says this because his career involves around hip hop and he is trying to show the audience that what he does is a good thing to the world.

In conclusion, throughout the whole interview Dizzee was speaking in a non-fluent formal language due to being out of his comfort zone, also from all the pressure he got from the audience and the direct questions.

Moderator comment and mark:

Clear knowledge and understanding of the ways spoken language works is evident here and particularly exemplified in paragraph 3. Understanding of the effects of context on language choices is clear. The comments at the end of the first page begin to demonstrate thorough understanding but this is not sustained. Exemplification is sound throughout. This band 3 response achieves a mark of 15.

Mark: 15

Candidate D

In the spontaneous spoken language transcript one, we can tell that the speakers are a group of girls older than year 7, probably year 8. They are probably a group of friends as they talk to each other informally, using sarcasm and jokes. The conversation is about how they felt when they first got into year 7 and how it has progressed, implying that the target audience is year 6's coming into year 7 to try and get them to join the school. The sound of cutlery in the background along with the chatter, suggests that they are in school, most likely at lunchtime, however it is uncertain which day of the week it is. At some points in the transcript, it's obvious that the girls have been told what to say, this is shown when they say, "social gathering" "transition" however they have not rehearsed, shown by the amount of fillers and pauses they use.

All the girls in the group have a northern accent, most likely Lancashire. This is shown when they say, "Owt" and "Right" because they drop the "t" in the word. During the transcript, ~~there~~ ^{there} are times in which we can tell the girls are aware of the recording because their accents loosened, implying they're nervous, however at other times, you can tell the girls are more relaxed because they use sarcasm, jokes and useless banter whilst being recorded, which shows they forget they're being recorded and just talk about what the school is like. The pronunciation of the vowel 'o' also depicts that they are from somewhere UP north.

The relationship between the girls is mostly symmetrical, this is shown by the way the girls speak to each other. The use of interruptions, "Don't fell left// out" "//so you're not left behind", sarcasm, "yeah, good one Rachel. Yep" and slang, "Cos we can't" imply that the girls are really close. However, at some points it seems as though speaker A and B are more dominant as they speak more than speaker C does, which could suggest that speaker A and B feel they are better than speaker C. However, the use of last name, "So what do you think, Georgia... Jefferson." implies that there is an asymmetrical relationship within the group of friends. Throughout the transcript, there are which the dominance will change, so speaker C will be the more dominant but then it will switch back to A + B being more dominant and from there, it will keep switching. The topic digressed at some points, "that was a big word for you Olivia" banter is used and they stop talking about the school for a minute before going back to what they originally started talking about.

A lot of different devices are used; Fillers, "er..." "um" interruptions, overlaps, Repetition, ellipses and false starts. These are used to keep the conversation flowing and continuous, this is so that the girls seem smarter than they actually are to try and get parents and children to want to either go to the school or send their children to the school. The ellipses are used so they can figure out what they're going to say and make it sound smart, "It was a bit like... It wasn't like it was..."

Spontaneous spoken language, transcript 2.

In the spontaneous spoken language transcript two, we can tell that there are only two speakers, Ken and the interviewer. By their conversation, we can tell that they don't actually know each other as they are talking formally and professionally. The topic of the conversation is the war and his life during it, suggesting that once again, the relationship between the two is purely professional. The quietness in the background implies that they are in a studio during the interview however it is unclear what day of the week it is. The interviewer lets Ken speak meaning she wants to find out as much as possible.

The audience is people who are interested in the war or what life was like for children during the war. The tone of the interviewer is cold, formal and unfriendly, the dialect she used is received pronunciation; also known as the Queen's English, on the contrary, Ken's tone of voice is soft and friendly, we can tell by his slight accent that he is from Blythe in Northumberland. The interviewer is the more dominant one, she has all the control so she chooses to let Ken speak so she can find out more information. The use of back-channeling, "mm" shows Ken that she is listening but also letting him continue ~~ess~~ to talk. *The above is accurate analysis of spoken language and non-verbal features etc. + the implication here of*
Other notable features such as pauses and ~~the~~ repetition

Make us think that Ken is fairly old, because he has to stop to think about what he is going to say next or he has to remember something. The whole time the dominance stays the same, with the interviewer being the dominant one. The language used is consistent with times of war, 'Raudy' 'stamps' and 'solders' suggesting that he is reliving his time as a child.

Moderator comment and mark:

This response demonstrates clear understanding of the ways in which spoken language works and how and why it changes according to context. This band 3 response cites a range of spoken language features and soundly exemplifies comments. The candidate engages more closely with transcript 1 than with the second source but the bullet points of the question are addressed. A mid-band 3 mark of 13 is appropriate here.

Mark: 13

Spontaneous spoken language

Transcript One

To begin, the spontaneous transcript is made up of three, 12 year old girls in year 8. From the constant overlaps from the girls; interruptions and laughter we can tell these girls are friends; ~~and~~ ^{however} although the transcript tells us the girls are from Lancashire, we can tell the girls have northern accents from their pronunciation of 'o' and repetative use of the dialect; 'cwt'. The girls talk about their transition from year six to year seven, this suggests that the purpose of the speech ~~was~~ ^{is} to inform and educate children coming into the new school. All of the girls have quite bubbly, uplifting personalities which could be used as an advantage to comfort the audience, rather than shy, introverted characters; ^{*} The sound of, most likely, cutting in the background gives us reason to believe they're probably in the lunch hall. ~~going~~

All of the girls have a northern accents, we know this from their strong pronunciation of vowels. The girls use a lot of fillers such as 'like' and 'yeah', this shows us the girls try to buy themselves time to think about what they say so they don't make mistakes and look silly. The girls accents get stronger towards the

* The end and they tend to speak louder, this girls use shows us that the girls begin to relax a lot of and become less aware of the recording, tag ques- it becomes less clear and harder to understand. such stand. *

as "with it" to see The girls appear to have ~~an~~ asymmetrical ^{symmetrical} relationship. We can infer this from the other agrees humour between the girls; "That's a big with them word for you Olivia" from this you can for reason- tell the girls share an equal power since that and it isn't an asymmetrical situation.

they've Also the girls interruptions of each other; "big// said the big change" shows the girls don't care if right their friends are talking, they want to symmetric thing speak. Although the relationship is symmetric

etc., some parts of the transcript show a dominance from speaker A; "Yeah, good one Rachael. Yep" this could come across as quite sarcastic and threatening.

~~A few~~

In a few cases, interventions occur when a speaker will change attempt to control the conversation by interrupting; "because// like// they put you with you can work with". The girls constantly overlap each other, getting carried away with the conversation and forget they're recording. There are a few digressions, for example; "even the teachers have fun" and they randomly change the subject about Holly's singing making it confusing for the audience.

They girls address each other kindly using phatic communication as they probably spend a lot of time together at school and therefore don't need to have big conversations, they're comfortable enough to use small talk; "right how anyone got any ideas?"

Moderator comment and mark:

This response sits on the border of bands 3 and 4. Clear understanding of the ways spoken language works is soundly exemplified and a range of spoken language features are highlighted and discussed. The depth of comment improves when the candidate examines transcript 2.

Mark: 15

Candidate F

Spontaneous spoken language

Transcript 1:

In this spontaneous spoken language transcript, it is fairly obvious that the speakers are a group of 12-13 year-old girls, as they are talking about year 7 and they remember it ~~was~~ very well. It ~~seems~~ seems like the girls are a group of friends, due to the constant giggling and overlapping. We can infer from some of their advanced vocabulary and the subject of their conversation that the teachers have told them what to ~~talk~~ talk about. It appears as if the target audience are year 6's who are nervous about moving up to secondary school and the purpose is to make them realise that it isn't as scary as they think it will be. I think that it is also meant as feedback to teachers. ~~It is evident~~ This ~~is~~ conversation is probably taking place during lunchtime because you can hear cutlery in the background of the recording. ~~Now~~ It is evident that the girls are very aware of the recording when considering what to say because they use a lot of filled pauses and say 'like' a lot. There is also a lot of nervous laughter throughout the tape, more so at the beginning, because the girls are not used to being recorded when speaking, so they would have been quite uncomfortable with it. A conscious effort towards perceptual awareness of context and relationship between the speakers.

~~Among~~ The first very noticeable thing when the recording starts is the strong Northern accent of the girls. These girls are from Lancashire, hence why they have this accent. They use lots of dialect that is familiar to their area, such as 'cos' and 'owt'. Their accent is also ~~so~~ evident because of their pronunciation of the letter 'o', for example, 'you make lots and lots of friends'. Their accent is a lot less obvious at the start of the recording because they are upward converging so that ~~the~~ they are easier to understand to a wider range of people, but as they get more familiar

with the atmosphere and with the recording, ~~they begin~~ they get more comfortable and relax ~~so their accent~~ causing their accent to become a lot more blatant. As well as their accent, their idiolect ~~includes~~ includes saying 'like' ~~and a lot~~ a lot ~~but~~ when trying to think of what to say next. This shows that their ~~speech~~ speech is fairly casual.

~~Their relationship~~

The relationship between the speakers is pretty symmetrical throughout most of the transcript. However, there are moments ~~to~~ where it appears as if one of the speakers becomes a little bit overpowering and take control. An example of this is speaker 'c' says "so what do you think, Georgia... Jefferson, You haven't said out."

There are lots of non-fluency features throughout the whole transcript. There are quite a few filled ~~pauses~~ pauses ~~in~~ in the conversation, such as 'err'. Filled pauses are used when people are a little bit lost for words, and ~~if~~ you can usually infer that the speaker is nervous from this and I think that that is the reason for the filled pauses used by the girls. There are also a lot of unfilled pauses, these are shown by an ellipsis and are used when ~~the girls are thinking~~ ^{one of} one of the girls are thinking about what to say next. ~~These~~ Again, these emphasise ~~nerves~~ nerves. Another feature that is commonly used all the way through this spoken transcript is overlapping. Overlapping is ~~different~~ to disrupting because when you overlap someone, you are usually agreeing with them or adding to their point. They ~~show~~ show that the relationship between these speakers is that they are friends. Overlapping is shown by two forward slashes, "//". An example of overlapping in this transcript is "we do all them experiments with // fire. // yeah."

Spontaneous Spoken Language Transcript 2:

* accent

slight mis-accents
of regional accents
making

In this spontaneous spoken language transcript, the speakers are a 74-year-old man from Blythe in Northumberland. His name is Ken and he is being interviewed about what he remembers about the war. He grew up with a Geordie* but had to upward converge to fit in and to gain acceptance. The interviewer is asking Ken ~~many~~ many questions about the war and is allowing him time to give long, detailed responses. The purpose of this interview ~~is~~ may be to find out information for a newspaper article or for a ~~documentary~~ documentary. It seems as though they may be speaking in Ken's living room due to the quietness in the background.

contact
with
middle class
influences
of
middle class
audience
by 30s

When the interviewer begins to speak, again it is very noticeable that she has a really posh accent. This is called received ~~pronunciation~~ pronunciation, more commonly known as 'Queen's English'; and ~~is associated with~~ it is associated with middle and upper class families. This accent is typically heard on radio stations such as BBC 4 and their listeners would be the target audience for this interview. ~~Ken has a fairly average accent. He would have grown up with a Geordie accent.~~ You can hear this strong accent in the interviewer's when she says words such as "war" and "sort" because the vowels ~~are~~ are 'round' and the consonants are clipped, which can often give an unfriendly impression. Ken's accent is a lot more average. He would have grown up with a ~~Geordie~~ Geordie accent, but ~~the~~ regional dialects were seen as inferior in the time that Ken was growing up so he would have had to up shift his accent and upward converge to gain ~~an~~ acceptance and to fit in. ~~Ken's accent is not only~~

accurate
technical
vocabulary
impact
is clear

You can see that Ken's accent has shifted because of the difference between the Geordie way of ~~pronouncing~~ pronouncing 'o' and ~~his own~~ the way he pronounces it. For example; "It happened more or less all over the country."

Due to the difference in class, the interviewer is not only more dominant purely because of the fact that she's the interviewer, but also because her accent and background would be considered as better, and therefore more dominant than Ken's.

Even though there is a difference in class and power, the interviewer still shows Ken a lot of respect by allowing him to speak for long periods of time after she has asked a question. She opens the interview with a closed question, ~~on the way~~ "So, how did we get you when ~~was~~ war broke out?" This question is just to make Ken feel more comfortable and to relax ~~him~~ him. When Ken is speaking, the interviewer shows more respect by letting him know that she is listening. She does this by back channeling channeling, an example of this is 'mm', and the effect is that it shows Ken that she is interested, ~~and makes~~ making him more willing to continue speaking.

Ken's speech is generally very non-fluent, this is due to his old age. ~~Ken~~ He commonly uses filled pauses in his ~~speech~~ ~~dialect~~ dialect, as most old people do. An example of a filled pauses in his ~~speech~~ speech is ~~"but er er certainly lots of..."~~ "but er er certainly lots of...". He also uses many unfilled pauses in his speech, such as "well yes erm (.) I mean...", ~~these again~~ these again emphasise that Ken is an old man and he uses the pause when he is trying to think about what to say next. Also, he pauses a lot because he struggles to remember

* ~~should be~~ ~~written at bottom~~ ~~of page~~ ~~3~~ Things from so long ago at his age. * There are a lot

more ~~filled~~ pauses and filled pauses at the beginning of the recording ~~and the~~ because he is more ~~than~~ uncomfortable with the atmosphere. This is shown when he ~~says~~ says "That () terrified us all and er () and immediately overhead, raining down () destruction ()." As he speaks more, he relaxes more and begins to remember more, which causes his ~~speech~~ speech to become a lot more fluent. This is shown when he says "Across the road there were sand bags in place with anti-aircraft guns in them, and the ships kept on coming and going on the river, transporting much needed coal to other parts of the country..."

He also uses a lot of repetition in his speech because his brain is slower than a younger person's brain. Examples of his repetition are "but but yes" and "er, so so like er the er."

Moderator comment and mark:

This sustained study of the ways in which spoken language changes according to context is sustained and well supported by relevant examples. A range of spoken language features are analysed in context. The thorough approach of this candidate becomes perceptive at points, placing this response just into Band 5.

Mark: 21