

CHAPTER THREE: CONVERSATION ANALYSIS (CONT'D)

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LECTURE OUTLINE

- Turn taking
- Back-channel
- Overlap
- Relexicalisation
- Feedback
- Repair

TURN TAKING

How turns are taken:

- A brief silence
- Syntactic completeness
- Pitch level
- Linguistic devices for getting the turn (e.g. *I wonder if I might say something, Hang on a minute, Shut up will you, etc.*)

BACK-CHANNEL

Linguistic means of not taking the turn or simply making it clear to the speaker that the listener is attending to the message.

For example:

A: After all you have done for me, I think I couldn't move on

B: ... (silence)

A: I mean I wasn't able to stand it. Couldn't stand.

B: Mm

OVERLAP

The way speakers predict one another's utterances and often complete them for them, or overlap with them as they complete.

For example:

A: I'd like to get our [own...

B: [A glossy for us would be good too

A: ... I'd like to get our own so that maybe we can even put two together

RELEXICALISATION

How speakers take up, repeat, and modify the vocabulary selections of others in order to expand, develop, or change topics

Example on page 103

FEEDBACK

The way listeners show they are attending to what being said; can be verbally like *hm*, *uuh* huh, or non-verbally through body position or eye contact.

REPAIR

The way speakers correct things that have been said; this is often done through *self repair* or *other repairs*.

For example:

I'm going to the movie tomorrow ... I mean, the opera