

**Context Paragraph – TTS-ParFs.**

This TEXT TYPE took place/was published/broadcast/distributed in/on/throughout SETTING (+ SETTING2) and features PARTICIPANT A, APPOSITIVE and/addressing PARTICIPANT B, APPOSITIVE. PARTICIPANT A seeks to FUNCTION and FUNCTION, (additional information for other participants as required)

**Mode Paragraph** (Spontaneous or Planned, Text Type and Setting)

*The text is a planned/spontaneous TEXT TYPE-SETTING, which shapes both its organisation and packaging of information.*

## MOSTLY SPONTANEOUS TEXTS

- Topic Management and Turn Taking: speaker roles, sentence types, interruptions (overlap), prosodics, discourse markers & particles, interrogative tags, holding/passing the floor
- Cooperation: openings and closings, minimal responses (=back channelling), vocal effects, adjacency pairs
- Non-Fluency Features: pauses, pause fillers (= voiced hesitation), false starts, repetitions, repairs

## MOSTLY PLANNED/EDITED TEXTS

- Cohesion: Adverbials & Conjunctions, Lexical choice (collocation and sense relations), Lexical Repetition, Ellipsis, Substitution, Anaphoric and Cataphoric Reference (pronouns, determiners)
- Coherence: formatting, logical order, inference, consistency, conventions

Information packaging: front and end focus, prosodics, fronting, clefting, existential there, inversion, passive and active voice, deictics and anaphoric reference

*NB. Some texts may require elements from both categories: e.g. some planned texts (e.g. a formal ceremony) may merit discussion of topic management, holding the floor and non-fluency features; some spontaneous texts may merit discussion of coherence/cohesion factors*

**Tenor-Identities Paragraph** (Distant/Close Tenor, Social Purposes, Social Group)

*The register is FORMALITY, reflecting PARTICIPANTS' purpose to PURPOSE and PURPOSE, as well as the DISTANCE tenor between them.*

- encouraging intimacy, solidarity and equality
- maintaining and challenging positive and negative face needs
- promoting linguistic innovation
- supporting in-group membership and identity

- maintaining and challenging positive and negative face needs
- reinforcing social distance and authoritative identities
- establishing expertise
- promoting social harmony, negotiating social taboos and building rapport
- clarifying, manipulating or obfuscating

Informal lexis and morphology: verbal idioms, colloquial lexis, expletives, informal word formation (shortening, suffixation), deictic personal pronouns, contractions, Old English roots, core vocabulary

Formal lexis and morphology: elevated/low frequency lexemes Latin/Greek roots, multi-morphemic lexis, core vocabulary

Informal syntax: ellipsis, fragments, parataxis, low lexical density, interactional sentence types in written texts

Formal syntax – high lexical density, nominalisation, modification, process-oriented passive voice

**Field and Function Paragraph** ('to inform about X'; to elicit information about X, to instruct how to Y', to persuade to do Y', 'to entertain with X', 'to enter into an agreement to do Y', 'to commemorate X', 'to celebrate N', 'to express EMOTION about/for Y')

**Key language choices assist in the achieving of the text's functions to FUNCTION and FUNCTION.**

- Semantic Fields
- Lexical choice: Repetition, Denotation and Connotation
- Sentence Types, adverbials, subordination and coordination, tense and aspect
- Prosodic features (tempo, volume, pitch, stress, intonation) and Vocal effects: (coughs laughter, breath)
- Semantic Patterning: Figurative Language – Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Animation, Idiom, Puns, Lexical Ambiguity, Irony, Oxymoron
- Syntactic Patterning: Parallelism, Listing, Antithesis
- Phonological Patterning: Alliteration, Assonance, Consonance, Onomatopoeia, Rhythm, Rhyme,
- Orthographic effects: bolding, italics, font size and type
- Euphemism and Dysphemism
- Morphological Patterning