

FEATURES OF UNSCRIPTED CONVERSATION

1. opening greetings -formulaic to ease participants into conversations
-may be accompanied by body lang/gestures

2. turn taking -conversationalists have to make instant, finely discriminating judgement on when to start turn

3. adjacency pairs -statement and response

4. holding the floor -person speaking holds floor
-determining takeover:
i. naming them
ii. complete their sentence
iii. hesitate
iv. sound & body language
v. voice starts to fall & speaker looks at those who are about to takeover

5. clashing -speaking at the same time

6. repairing -correcting self/using phrases that acknowledge mistakes
-other participant may correct mistake

7. topic shift -done via formulaic expressions

8. conversation endings -formulaic
-make plans to meet again
-body language

FEATURES OF UNSCRIPTED CONVERSATION

1. phatic communion -ice breakers

2. adjacency pairs *mentioned in structure*

3. voiced pauses -non-fluency features/fillers used to give time to think or announce start of utterance

4. voiceless pauses -silence/break in conversation

5. false starts -non-fluency features to correct previous statements

6. repetition -for emphasis or to gain thinking time

7. turn taking *mentioned in structure*

8. overlaps & interruptions -non-fluency feature

9. hedges/vague language -avoid coming to point or saying things directly
-to soften blow of statement

10. modality -introduces different options and compromises for negotiation

11. ellipses -omission or slurring of syllables

12. transactional language -discourse to get things done with specific purpose

13. elision -meaning of utterance is generally understood between participants & can be shortened

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNSCRIPTED CONVERSATION

1. back channel -sounds to reassure speaker that listener is following

2. discourse markers -words/phrases marking boundaries between one topic and another
-also used to signal end of conversation (used widely via phone)

3. non-standard features & forms -speaker struggles to phrase utterances clearly

4. tag questions -at the end of declarative utterances to elicit response from listener

5. deixis -words that locate the conversation in a specific space/-context that a non-participant wouldn't understand

6. fixed expressions -phrases said can become routine and patterned

7. vague expressions -words used to soften requests & maintain greater engagement between speakers

8. adverbs

