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| Part of the Paper | Research Studies | Key ideas and course book references |
| Language and Occupation (AS Paper 2 Language Varieties 1hr 30 minutes).  Students will study the key concepts of audience, purpose, genre and mode and will explore language in its wider social and geographical contexts. Students will study varieties of English within the British Isles. This part of the subject content also requires students to study social attitudes to, and debates about, language diversity. | Howard Giles (1973)  Accommodation Theory | Read page 182-4 in coursebook  Convergence: When we use language to resemble, and be more in line with the language used by our audience.  Divergence: When people use language to distance and distinguish themselves from others.  In some occupations, people choose or need to converge with people they are speaking to e.g. Doctor explaining diagnosis to a patient. Other occupations may diverge by adopting, for example, a more formal register (legal letters, teacher reports) |
| John Swales (2011)  Discourse Community  (an alternative term for this is a community of practice) | In a discourse community members:  • Share a set of common goals  • Communicate internally  • Use specialist language and discourse  • Possess a required level of skill and knowledge to be considered eligible to participate in the community |
| Drew and Heritage (1993)  Inferential Frameworks | Members of a discourse community have  • inferential frameworkds (knowledge built up over time and used in order to understand meanings that are implicit)  • strong hierarchies of power leading to asymmetrical interactions (unequal) |
| Koester (2004)  Phatic talk | Language that is devoid of content but that supports social relationships.  Koester showed that phatic talk is important to getting jobs done within organisations.  • Workers need to establish interpersonal relationships and have interactions that are not just about work-related procedures.  • Being sociable and engaging in personal chat is an important aspect of effective working.  • Solidarity is an important dimension in the workplace. |
|  | Medical slang  Adam Fox (2002) The British Medical Journal | • Ash cash – money for signing cremation forms  • Buff – applying spin to a patient’s history to facilitate a transfer  • Code brown – incontinence related emergency  • Departure lounge – geriatric ward  • FTF – Failure to fly for attempted suicide victims  • House red – blood  • Wrinkly – geriatric  The language of the medical profession has more than one register – technical/ scientific lexis and slang. Sociolects sometimes develop to deal with taboo issues in society (illness and death) |
| Word | | Definition | |
| Occupational Lexicon | | Vocabulary that is specific to the occupation e.g. acronyms used by teachers (AFL, CPD, NEET, PP). See p.180 coursebook for other occupational lexicons | |
| Restricted occupational lexis | | Words or phrases that are used solely in a particular job. Law and medicine provide examples of this. | |
| Codes | | Use of codes to specify a specific situation. The use of codes in the emergency services, retail and hospitality is widespread. See p 182 coursebook for examples | |
| Jargon | | Technical language in any field. | |
| Register | | In the occupational language register is often conveyed through the use of – modal verbs, imperatives, pronouns, coded language, abbreviations and acronyms, logos, jargon, standard English, complexity of sentence structure, politeness markers, terms of address. See p.184 in coursebook | |
| Jackspeak The sociolect of the Royal Navy has been the subject of many slang dictionaries. | | *The Pusser’s Rum Guide to Royal Navy Slanguage* gives the following examples   * Abeam – adjacent to * To let the cat out of the bag (idiom)– refers to the cat o’ nine tails (a whip used for punishment) being taken out of its storage bag  Ring off (phrasal verb) – to finish a task – derived from the old engine telegraph system of bell signals | |
| Computer experts & Leet | | A written mode form, its non-standard features are mainly lexical and orthographic. Leet originated in the 1980s, and takes its name from the bulletin board systems that preceded the modern day internet. An ‘elite’ OR ‘leet’ user would have full access to the system. Leet forms became associated with computer experts and in particular hackers who used computers and networks for illegal and deviant activities. As the internet and text based communication has become widespread, non-standard features of leet have entered the mainstream e.g. the acronym ROFL (Rolling On Floor Laughing) and ‘w00t’ to show excitement | |

Reading List for Language and Occupation

Military & naval language

• Walker, Andy (2011) The joy of jackspeak http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid\_9600000/9600625.stm

• Bowcott, Owen (2003) Guardian, The language of occupation https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/apr/16/iraq.owenbowcott

PR language

• Anonymous (2014) Guardian, PR Jargon: The ten most overused terms https://www.theguardian.com/media-network/media-network-blog/2014/nov/14/pr-jargon-overused-terms-words

Office language

• Poole, Steven (2013) Guardian, An A-Z of modern office jargon https://www.theguardian.com/money/2013/oct/22/a-z-modern-office-jargon

Medical language

• Campbell, Denis (2014) Guardian, Doctors told to dispense with confusing medical jargon https://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/jun/18/doctors-dispense-with-medical-jargon-patients

Business English

• Mike Nelson’s Business English Lexis Site http://users.utu.fi/micnel/business\_english\_lexis\_site.htm

Small talk/ phatic talk

• Taylor, Rosie (2016) Daily Mail, The first 12 words you say in an interview that can land (or lose) you the job

http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3416592/How-just-little-small-talk-job-impression-walk-interview-room-shape-employer-sees-candidate.html

• Brewer, Kirstie (2016) Guardian, Is small talk social glue or just white noise? (https://www.theguardian.com/small-business-network/2016/sep/08/is-small-talk-social-glue-or-just-white-noise