

EALTA Summer School, Innsbruck, 2016

Welcome & Introductions



Universiteit Utrecht



TESTING ENTERPRISES
Paragon

The team

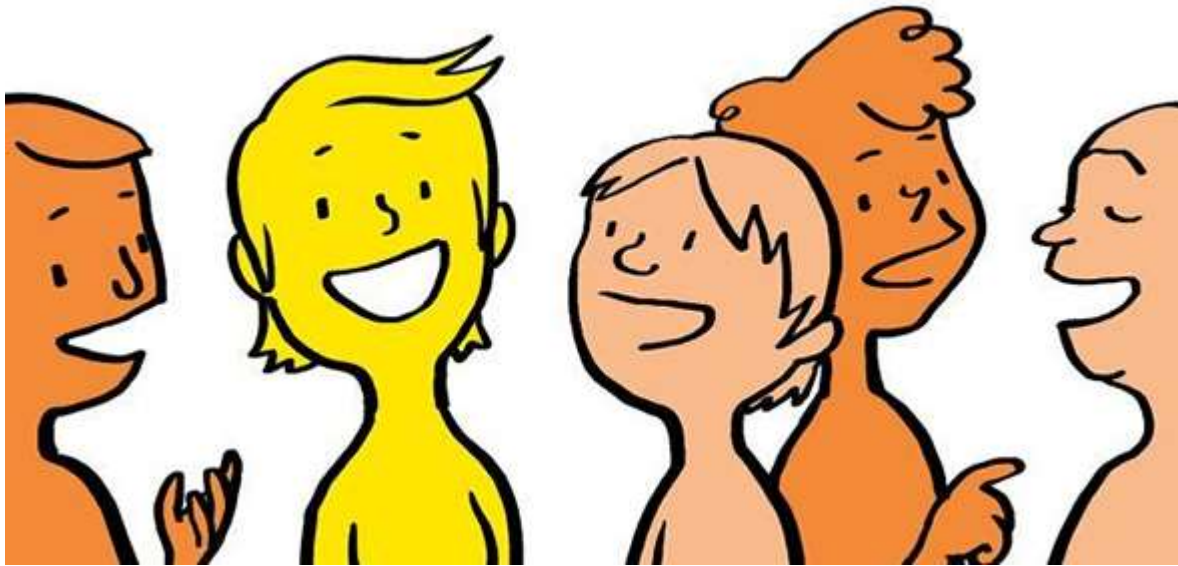
- Innsbruck Organisers

- Sigrid Hauser
- Kathrin Eberharter
- Benjamin Kremmel
- Matthias Zehentner

- Facilitators

- Carol Spoettl
- Claudia Harsch
- Nivja de Jong
- Jayanti Banerjee


Getting acquainted



Name | Country | Interesting fact

Comparing & Contrasting Speaking & Writing





What are the similarities and differences between speaking and writing?

Views over time

Pre-1960s	Assumption that writing was speaking written down
1980s	Investigations of the differences between spoken and written language
1990s	Reminder of the overlaps between spoken and written language

Presumed differences

■ Interaction

- Speaking typically involves two or more people and tends to be face to face (e.g. shopping transaction).
- Interaction in writing is less immediate and tends to be non-existent (e.g. letter of complaint).

■ Involvement

- Spoken language includes more personal pronouns (e.g. you), questions, exclamations, and hedges (e.g. we might).
- Written language tends to be more distant. It has a lower incidence of questions and exclamations.

Presumed differences

■ Formality

- Spoken language is less formal. It contains colloquialisms (e.g. cell/handy) and phatic language (e.g. lovely day isn't it?).
- Written language is typically carefully punctuated, follows the rules of standard grammar, and avoids contractions.

■ Dysfluency

- Spoken language can be repetitive with language slips, self-corrections, pauses, overlapping speech and interruptions.
- Written language is more carefully structured, contains fewer digressions, and can be abstract.


Presumed differences

■ Planning time

- Speaking is 'online' and there is typically little or no planning time.
- Writers have time to plan and edit their work until they are happy with it.

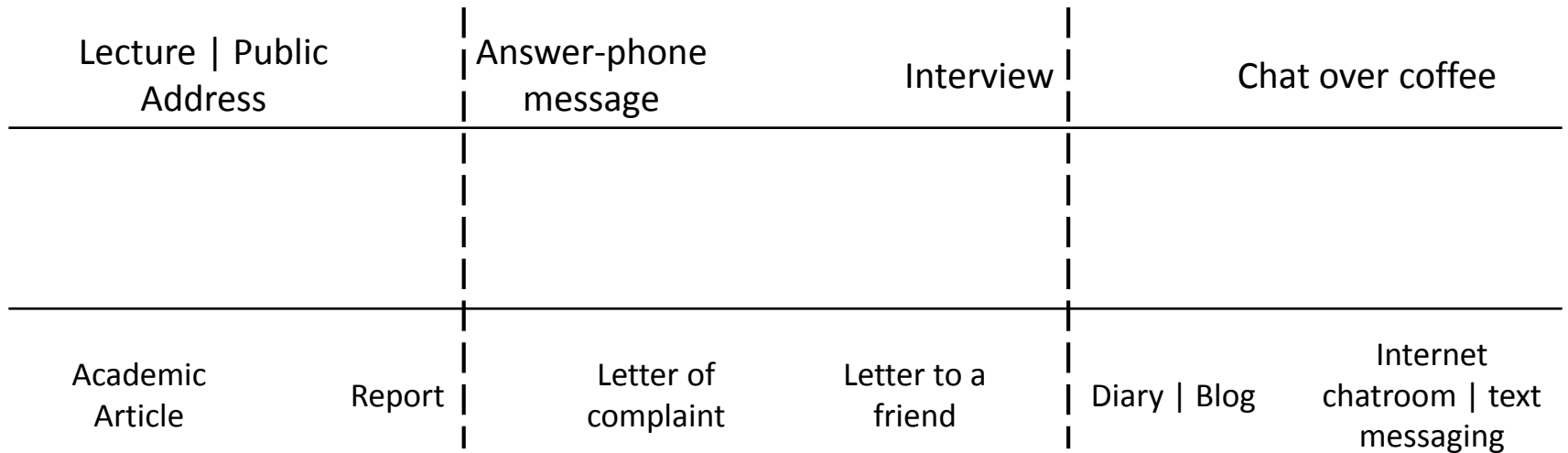
■ Complexity

- Spoken language is described as lexically less dense (fewer content words in relation to grammatical words) and syntactically less complex (tendency towards shorter sentences with simple co-ordinations such as 'and' and 'but').
- Written language is typically more lexically dense and syntactically more complex (more subordinations and passive constructions).



BUT are these differences
really there?

Continuum of speaking activities



Continuum of writing activities

Similar or different?

Conference paper	Report
Chat over coffee	Instant messaging

- Interaction
- Involvement
- Formality
- Dysfluency
- Planning time
- Complexity

Link to the remainder of the week...

Day	Main theme/focus
Monday	Construct
Tuesday	Task design
Wednesday	Rating criteria/scales
Thursday	Rater training
Friday	Interlocutor frames/training