The Components of Speech Events and Speech Situation

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Abstract:

The use of linguistics has become an important part of the teaching and learning process in and out of the class. It gives knowledge of the rules which controls of language as a system of communication.The speech events are motivating because the contextual factors relation includes. Knowing only grammar is not enough. So language must be appropriate to the condition and contributors. Although people from different social groups inter-relate differently, the participants in each group are expected to adopt a specific "way of speaking". The use of language allows one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. However, language is a complex phenomenon. In other words, it is not enough just to recognize the meaning of the sentences spoken, but the context of situation and the context of the culture must be tacit, such as it is public or private, formalor informal, whois being spoken, and who might be hear the sentences.By studying sociolinguistics, we can interact politely studying and appropriately in social situations.

Keywords **—Linguistics, Speech situation, Communication, Sociolinguistics, Message.**

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I. INTRODUCTION

We take as our starting point the speed event which may be defined as a price of linguistic interaction, a communicative happening consisting of one or more utterances. Thus the kind of exchange which takes place between a traveller and a ticker collector is a speech event, as are lengthier exchanges such as that between a door-to-door salesman and his prospective customer and that between two housewives gossiping over the garden wall. A speech event may be such that one speaker more or less monopolizes the speaking role, as in sermons and politicians speeches, or the speaking may be very evenly distributed as in the rapid exchanged of two music-hall comedians telling a joke. Although we use the term 'speech', the speech event is neutral as to medium, ant its constituent utterances may be written (with an addressee presupposed) as well spoken (with an addressee physically present). Thus sending a telegram is a speech event. So is putting up a notice reading BEWARWE OF THE BULL [7].

As is perhaps apparent, the notion of speech event is not an easy one to pin down. Here we are in much the same position as the grammarian, who finds that the notion of 'sentence' is similarly elusive. But speech events, like sentences, have intuitive reality, as is evident from the fact that labels are readily attached to them. One talks of sermons, sales patter, doing the introductions, over prices, having consultation, and so on people recognize speech events, even though it is difficult to give formal definition to what it is that they

recognize. We will follow the lead of the grammarian, who allow his grammar to define the sentence, by saying that the speech event will be defined in our analysis in terms of the components which go to make it up.

We will build up a model of the speech event by setting down the different factors that come into play when an act of communication takes place. To begin with, we must have someone sending a message to someone else. We may say, them, that three of the constituent factors in the speech event are the addresser and address and the message. As we pointed out above, the addressee need not be physically present, but any act of communication presupposes his existence. He may not be known as an individual, of course, we commonly address people we do not know in speaking and writing.

II. THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Speech Event is the occurrence or ongoing linguistic interaction in one form of speech or more that involves two parties namely speakers and opponents of speech, with one point of speech in a particular time, place and situation [1], based on the explanation which was intended by the speech event was the ongoing interaction involving two parties, namely the speaker and the opposing party.

Hymes(1974:53) [5] develops a valuable model to assist the identification and labelling of components of linguistic interaction that was driven by his view that, in order to speak a language correctly, one needs not only to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are used.

Hymes (1974) [5]proposed three levels of analysis, namely, speech situation, speech event andspeech acts, that 'speech event' analysis is the most important dealing with particular instancesof speech exchange, like exchange of greetings, enquiry, etc.

A. Linguistic

Linguistic is the study of language as a system of humancommunication. When a language is studied, it is alsonecessary to know the varieties of a language used bydifferent social classes in different social situations. In thisway, linguistics overlaps with sociology and a new field ofstudy called social linguistics [2, 3].To know language as a formal system we need to know notonly the rules which generate well – formed sentences butalso language as a means of social interaction. We need toknow those conventions of use which control the selection ofwell-formed sentences appropriate to a particular socialsituation.

III. THE SPEECH EVENT

The speech event may be defined as a piece of linguisticinteraction, a communicate happening consisting of one ormore utterances.For example, the kind of exchange which takes placebetween a traveller and a ticked collector is a speech event,as are lengthier exchanges such as that between a door – to -door salesman and his prospective customer and thatbetween two houses – wives gossiping over the garden wall.The speech event will be studied with its constituent factors.The most obvious constituents of a speech event are asfollows [4, 8].

a. Addresser and Addressee
b. Message Form
c. Channel
d. Setting
e. Topic
f. Code

B. Addresser and Addressee

To Starr from an analysis of a speech event, there must be atleast two participants, the "I" and "You" or "a speaker '' and"a hearer" or "the addresser and the addressee." Theaddresser is the one who sends a message and the addresseeis the one who receives the message. Both addresser andaddressee may be singular or –plural. So the speech eventmay take place.

1. One to One
2. One to Many
3. Many to One
4. Many to Many

As the address need not be physically, present or may not beknown as an individual. We don't know in speaking andwriting by identifying them as members of a group [4, 8].

C. Message From

A "Message" is something that the addresser sends to theAddressee. What is conveyed in speech or writing from oneperson to one or more other people. The message may notalways be stated in verbal form but be conveyed by othermeans.

For example……a wink, gestures. Although the message isusually verbal it may be transmitted without verbal means atall.For example … signs and signals "spoken" and "written"forms are verbal message while "Gesture" and "Graphic "arenonverbal. If it is extensive,we may have to shorten; if formal, we will select a differentset of words [4, 8].

D. Channel

Another constituent factor in speech event is "channel"through which a message is conveyed. For communication totake place, contact must be established between theAddresser and Addressee. Just the physical nearness of twopeople does not establish a speech situation. So to get theattention of people, a channel of communication must beopened and also maintained with our perceiving senses suchas –

Hearing (Auditory)
Sight (visual)
Hearing+ sight (Audio-Visual)
Touching (Tactile)

Auditory Channel is represented by sound waves passingthrough the air and perceived our sense of hearing.Visual Channel is stated by marks at the sense of sight.Therefore writing is regarded as "Language in the visualmedium" and speaking as "language aural medium."Gestures also make appeal to the visual. Since, thus writingand gesture are different media which make use of the samechannel [4, 8].

But writing is not always apprehended by the sense of sight.So Tactile is a channel which makes appeal to the sense oftouch.Audio-Visual Channel makes use of both senses of hearingand sight. One may use both the aural and the visual channelof gesture Therefore, in many speech events. One may usemore than one channel at the same time [4, 8].

E. Setting

The time and place of a speech event is called the setting. Forexample- a conversation can take place in a classroom, agarden, a church, and it can take place at any hour of the day.The setting of a speech event may have an effect on what it issaid.Conversation or communication between people does nottake place in a vacuum but at a particular time and place, in aphysical and temporal setting, they may by in a crowd oralone, among friends or strangers, in a street or court. Allthese factors may play a part in what goes on in theconversation [4, 8].

F. Topic

Topic is what is talked about or written about. Indifferentspeech communities, there are different rules about whattopics may or may not be discussed. For example, in somecommunities, illness, death, a person's age may beconsidered unsuitable topics for conversation. There isalways about something a prepositional element or topic inan utterance. So topic is an important element in the speechsituation [4, 8].

G. Code

Any system of signals can be used for sending a message. Anatural language is an example of a code, as are more codeBraille and sign language. We may not be able tocommunicate, with another person if we do not share thesame seed of code for verbal conversations or if we have nolinguistic code in common. The paralinguistic code is, tosome degree at least, known both addresser and addresses.Although the factors are separated, they interrelate incomplex ways in particular speech events [4, 8]. The setting mayhave a very definite effect on the channel not channel notbecause of physical circumstances in which an exchangetakes place; thus bookmakers at racecourses conveyinformation about betting odds by the use of signs not onlyto preserve secrecy but to overcome the noise of the crowd,which would drown out any attempts at speech.The setting also determines the message form. MostMyanmar religious ceremonies are opened by reciting"earmwo (namawtatha).

b*0awm (bagawatow)   t&[awm(arahatow) ormoAkwf'ó (thamarthemavoadatha)" theretimes. The setting is religious and the message form ofreciting "earmwo" is appropriate ate to the setting.

The setting code and topic are often interrelated. Forexample –There are certain topics of conversation which arenot suitable during mealtimes. Sometimes, setting relates tocode in bilingual Situations For example, In the Middle Ages,theological matters were discussed in Latin though they usedtheir own languages in other communication.Topic is related to the addresser and addresses.

For example:

Men and women have different things to talk aboutTherefore men hardly talk about babies feeding times.Each of the factor the addresser, the addressee, the channel,the linguistic code used the setting, the topic and the form ofthe message, plays an essential role in everyday speechsituation. We are able to understand what variety to use inwhat situation, how to vary the style according to whom weare addressing when to speak or remain silent.

IV.   DATA ANALYSIS OF SPEECH EVENT

Speech event: 1 "Birthday"

Tomorrow is my birthday. I will have a birthday party at home in the evening. I will invite my friends. My mother will cook coconut rice and chicken curry. My father will buy a birthday cake for me. I will songs with my friends.

Speech event: 2 "Plan"

My name is Ko Ko. This is my plan for the next week. I will go to school from Monday to Friday. On Friday afternoon, I will play basketball with my friends. On Saturday,I will visit my grandfather. We will play chess. Then, we will go to a restaurant and have lunch there. On Sunday morning, I will go to the park. I will go far a walk there. In the afternoon, I will go to shopping. In the evening, I will stay at home and watch TV.

Speech event 3:"From the Canteen"

Our school has a can teen and a fruit stall. We usually buy snacks there. We sometimes eat lunch there, too. We can get rice and noodles. They are good for energy. We can have friend chicken. This is good for growth. We can also buy sandwiches and orange juice. We can also have mont-hin-gah (rkefh[if;ig;). Our teacher likes it. We can buy different fruits at the fruit stall. My favourite fruits are watermelon (igz&JoD;t&rf;judkufw,f). It is good for health.

Speech event 4:"Three Season"

We have three seasons in Myanmar. They are the hot season, the rainy season and the cold season our country has a festival in every month of the Myanmar calendar. In tagu (wefcl;), the 1 st month, we have the water festival. It is famous. Another famous festival is the lighting festival and we have it in Thadingyut (oDwif;usGwf), the 7 th month. We like festivals.

Speech event 5: Message 1

1.   Wint War

My village is having a bad flood. We cannot go back to our house.Now, many people do not have food to eat. It! cold here and we need food and clothes. Your friend,   Htwe Htwe

2.   Htwe Htwe

I will bring food and clothes for your family and your friends. Before I come, I will also ask my friends to help.   Wint War

3.   Hello friend,

My friend Htwe Htwe needs help. Her village is having a bad flood, they need food and clothes. Will you help?   Wint War

4.   Hello Wint War

I want to help people in your friend`s village .I will give biscuits, bread and apples. I will also give shirt. Longyis (vHkcsnf) and sweaters.
Bo Bo

5.   Bo Bo

Thank you very much.   Wint War

V. CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, knowing only grammar is not enough languagemust be appropriate to the situation and participants. Bystudying sociolinguistics we can interact politely studyingand appropriately in social situations. That is why; I likecourteously sociolinguistics very much.

Thus, in the above sample, the most recurring event in relationship was found to be sharing in a colleague's success story (celebration), friends helping each other, and friends advising each other. Language learners have to pay attention to the recurring speech event. So as to know the appropriate language to employ for such contexts and situations.

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