

Understanding of spoken language

What is involved in understanding spoken language?

<p>Understanding non-verbal communication—this accounts for at least 50% of face-to-face communication.</p>	<p>Interpreting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Facial expressions ⇒ Body language ⇒ Tone of voice ⇒ Gesture ⇒ Use of props/objects
<p>Understanding language at a concrete level (Keywords)</p>	<p>Understanding Keywords (also known as information-carrying words or ICWs). This refers to the amount of language we can process <u>without</u> the help of context clues.</p>
<p>Understanding questions and abstract language</p>	<p>Understanding questions ranging from the most concrete (e.g. what's this?) to most abstract (e.g. why? how do you know...?)</p> <p>Understanding hidden meanings, sarcasm, inference, idioms etc.</p>
<p>Auditory short-term memory</p>	<p>Holding information in short-term memory to help us to process the meaning of what was said long enough to respond appropriately.</p>
<p>Long-term memory</p>	<p>Storing what was said in long-term memory is important for learning and vocabulary.</p> <p>Children need an well-organised memory store to help them store information efficiently.</p>