

## **Glossary**

**Attitude:** A predisposition to respond for or against an object, person, or position. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Competence:** The implicit system of rules that constitutes a person's knowledge of a language. This includes a person's ability to create and understand sentences including sentences they have never heard before. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics, 2002*)

**Connotation:** The additional meanings that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics, 2002*).

**Culture shock:** The psychological reaction we experience at being placed in a culture very different from our own or from what we are used to. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Denotation:** Referential meaning; the objective or descriptive meaning of a word. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Discourse competence:** Knowing how to begin and end conversations. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics, 2002*).

**Grammatical competence:** Knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, phonology, and semantics of a language. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics, 2002*)

**Idiomatic expression:** The kind of language and grammar used by particular people at a particular time or place (*Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, 2001*)

**Intercultural communication :** Communication that takes place between or among persons of different cultures or persons who have different cultures beliefs, values, or ways of behaving. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Kinesics:** The study of the communicative dimensions of facial and body movements. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Materials:** In language teaching, anything which can be used by teachers or learners to facilitate the learning of a language. Materials may be linguistic, visual, auditory and they may be presented in print, audio or video form, on CD-ROMS, on the

internet or through life performance or display. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics,2002*)

**Nonverbal communication:** Communication without words; communication by means of space, gestures, facial expressions, touching, vocal variation and silence. (*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Paralinguistic :** The vocal but not nonverbal aspect of speech. Paralanguage consists of voice qualities (for example, pitch range, resonance); vocal characterizers (laughing or crying, yelling or whispering ); vocal qualifiers ( intensity, pitch height); and vocal segregates ( “uh-uh,” meaning “no,” or “sh” meaning “ silence” ).(*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Proxemics:** The study of the communicative function of space; the study of how people unconsciously structure their space- the distances between people in their interactions.(*DeVito, Joseph A. 2006*)

**Sociolinguistic competence (also sociocultural competence):** Knowledge of the relationship between language and its non linguistic context, knowing how to use and respond appropriately to different types of speech acts, such as requests , apologies , thanks and invitations, knowing which address forms should be used with different persons one speaks to and in different situations. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics,2002*)

**Strategic competence:** Knowledge of communication strategies that can compensate for weakness in other areas. (*Longman, Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied linguistics,2002*)