| Text type | SPEECH |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Definition | a formal talk or public address |
| | |
| Purpose | various situations and purposes are possible: |
| | welcome/thank somebody |
| | praise somebody |
| | explain an issue/an opinion |
| | • convince |
| 3. | • influence |
| | motivate |
| | |
| | make people think/react/act (manipulating hairs the authors) |
| | (manipulating being the extreme) |
| | etc. |
| Sama canaata of | poods to be somefully atmost and |
| Some aspects of content and | - needs to be carefully structured: |
| structure | |
| Structure | in the introduction you greet the audience, catch their |
| | attention and state your aim |
| | > you may use a provocative statement, anecdote, joke, |
| | personal experience, quotation etc. > you may refer to the expectations of the listeners |
| | you may refer to the expectations of the listeners |
| | in the main next year develop association with |
| | • in the main part you develop your ideas, give |
| | examples and must hold your listeners' attention |
| | use a convincing line of argument/a clear structure |
| | > chronological or topical order of arguments |
| d. | back up arguments with facts, figures, reasons, |
| | consequences, examples etc. |
| | |
| | • in the final part you may |
| | > refer to the introduction |
| | > appeal to the listener |
| | > call for action |
| , | > ask for support |
| | > make a promise |
| | > mention further possible perspectives |
| | etc. |
| Some aspects of | always take your audience and the accesion into |
| language and style | always take your audience and the occasion into consideration |
| language and style | Consideration |
| | diction: |
| | - powerful vocabulary |
| | - a variety of sentence structures and phrases that help to |
| | structure the speech |
| | - rhetorical devices |
| | - metorical devices |
| | register: |
| | • formal style (houtral) |
| | • Ioiniai style (Montan) |
| | |

| | solemn formal serious entertaining committed etc. |
|---------------------|--|
| Useful vocabulary | Ladies and gentlemen, My fellow students, on behalf of the arguments for/against first/second/third/finally that is why moreover/furthermore in short Let us Why don't we? Thank you for your attention. |
| Example | Your school is hosting a group of international students. Write the welcome speech. |
| Ideas for exercises | formulate different introductions/endings for one speech change an informal into a formal speech make A. use diff. Shylishic allies |
| | made it use ouff. Shynkhe allies |