

Chapter 1 : Speaking: Words to Use Instead of "Said"

Idioms. not on speaking terms, not or no longer in a relationship of open, willing, or ready communication, as because of resentment or estrangement: They had a squabble during the holidays, and now they're not on speaking terms.

This principle accompanies the one stated earlier: He modeled it for us as an example of how we can use the spoken Word of God to rebuke the devil. They are bullies, and bullies exploit us at our times of greatest weakness. In that passage, Jesus demonstrated for us how the spoken Word has power over temptations of the devil! Do you realize how awesome and how important that is? You speak an appropriate Scripture passage, and in so doing put the lie to whatever the devil is trying to get you to believe and act on. When you or I do that, the devil has to obey! Because to the devil, there is no difference between Jesus speaking the Word and you or I speaking the Word! In the following passage God revealed a glimpse of the grandeur and majesty with which He regards His spoken Word. Note the underlined text: And Look What Happened: He spoke and the universe came into existence. He spoke through Moses and the Red Sea parted. He spoke and the lepers were made clean. He spoke and Lazarus rose from the dead. He spoke and water turned into wine. He spoke and multitudes were fed. He spoke and the blind could see, the dumb could speak, the deaf could hear, and the crippled, the lame, the paralyzed, and the bleeding were healed. The Valley Of The Dry Bones The hand of the Lord was upon me, and he brought me out in the Spirit of the Lord and set me down in the middle of the valley; it was full of bones. Behold, I will cause breath to enter you, and you shall live. And as I prophesied, there was a sound, and behold, a rattling, and the bones came together, bone to its bone. But there was no breath in them. Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe on these slain, that they may live. But not just any old bones; DRY bones!! God instructed a mere mortal just like any one of us to speak words that He gave them. So the point is?? And the more of the Bible passages we know, the better equipped we are for victory over the devil. The devil will not pull up a chair and wait patiently while you look up a verse or call a friend. Scripture memory is the answer. Recall that in Isaiah We, as His ambassadors, are called to do what He would do if He were here in the flesh. Think Of It Like This: Suppose you were in desperate need of legal help. Which of these people would you rather have as your advocate? A seasoned top-notch defense attorney with decades of experience. Right? So would I!

Chapter 2 : How can Jesus and the Bible both be the Word of God?

Extraordinary: Words to Use Instead of "Very" Big Things: Words to Use Instead of "Big".

Characteristics of language Definitions of language Many definitions of language have been proposed. Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts. Trager formulated the following definition: A number of considerations marked in italics below enter into a proper understanding of language as a subject: Every physiologically and mentally typical person acquires in childhood the ability to make use, as both sender and receiver, of a system of communication that comprises a circumscribed set of symbols e. In spoken language , this symbol set consists of noises resulting from movements of certain organs within the throat and mouth. In signed languages , these symbols may be hand or body movements, gestures, or facial expressions. By means of these symbols, people are able to impart information, to express feelings and emotions, to influence the activities of others, and to comport themselves with varying degrees of friendliness or hostility toward persons who make use of substantially the same set of symbols. Different systems of communication constitute different languages; the degree of difference needed to establish a different language cannot be stated exactly. No two people speak exactly alike; hence, one is able to recognize the voices of friends over the telephone and to keep distinct a number of unseen speakers in a radio broadcast. Yet, clearly, no one would say that they speak different languages. Generally, systems of communication are recognized as different languages if they cannot be understood without specific learning by both parties, though the precise limits of mutual intelligibility are hard to draw and belong on a scale rather than on either side of a definite dividing line. Substantially different systems of communication that may impede but do not prevent mutual comprehension are called dialects of a language. In order to describe in detail the actual different language patterns of individuals, the term idiolect , meaning the habits of expression of a single person, has been coined. Typically, people acquire a single language initiallyâ€”their first language, or native tongue, the language used by those with whom, or by whom, they are brought up from infancy. Complete mastery of two languages is designated as bilingualism ; in many casesâ€”such as upbringing by parents using different languages at home or being raised within a multilingual communityâ€”children grow up as bilinguals. Language, as described above, is species-specific to human beings. Other members of the animal kingdom have the ability to communicate, through vocal noises or by other means, but the most important single feature characterizing human language that is, every individual language , against every known mode of animal communication, is its infinite productivity and creativity. Animal communication systems are by contrast very tightly circumscribed in what may be communicated. Indeed, displaced reference, the ability to communicate about things outside immediate temporal and spatial contiguity, which is fundamental to speech, is found elsewhere only in the so-called language of bees. Bees are able, by carrying out various conventionalized movements referred to as bee dances in or near the hive, to indicate to others the locations and strengths of food sources. But food sources are the only known theme of this communication system. Surprisingly, however, this system, nearest to human language in function, belongs to a species remote from humanity in the animal kingdom. On the other hand, the animal performance superficially most like human speech, the mimicry of parrots and of some other birds that have been kept in the company of humans, is wholly derivative and serves no independent communicative function. Attempts to teach sign language to chimpanzees and other apes through imitation have achieved limited success, though the interpretation of the significance of ape signing ability remains controversial. However, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic studies have drawn attention to a range of other functions for language. Among these is the use of language to express a national or local identity a common source of conflict in situations of multiethnicity around the world, such as in Belgium, India , and Quebec. Language interacts with every aspect of human life in society, and it can be understood only if it is considered in relation to society. This article attempts to survey language in this light and to consider its various functions and the purposes it can and has been made to serve. Because each language is both a working system of communication in the period and in the community wherein it is used and also the product of its history and

the source of its future development, any account of language must consider it from both these points of view. The science of language is known as linguistics. It includes what are generally distinguished as descriptive linguistics and historical linguistics. Linguistics is now a highly technical subject; it embraces, both descriptively and historically, such major divisions as phonetics, grammar including syntax and morphology, semantics, and pragmatics, dealing in detail with these various aspects of language. Historical attitudes toward language As is evident from the discussion above, human life in its present form would be impossible and inconceivable without the use of language. People have long recognized the force and significance of language. Naming "applying a word to pick out and refer to a fellow human being, an animal, an object, or a class of such beings or objects" is only one part of the use of language, but it is an essential and prominent part. In many cultures people have seen in the ability to name a means to control or to possess; this explains the reluctance, in some communities, with which names are revealed to strangers and the taboo restrictions found in several parts of the world on using the names of persons recently dead. Such restrictions echo widespread and perhaps universal taboos on naming directly things considered obscene, blasphemous, or very fearful. Perhaps not surprisingly, several independent traditions ascribe a divine or at least a supernatural origin to language or to the language of a particular community. So out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field and every bird of the air, and brought them to the man to see what he would call them; and whatever the man called every living creature, that was its name. A similar divine aura pervades early accounts of the origin of writing. The Norse god Odin was held responsible for the invention of the runic alphabet. The inspired stroke of genius whereby the ancient Greeks adapted a variety of the Phoenician consonantal script so as to represent the distinctive consonant and vowel sounds of Greek, thus producing the first alphabet such as is known today, was linked with the mythological figure Cadmus, who, coming from Phoenicia, was said to have founded Thebes and introduced writing into Greece see Phoenician language. By a traditional account, the Arabic alphabet, together with the language itself, was given to Adam by God. The later biblical tradition of the Tower of Babel Genesis Courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna The origin of language has never failed to provide a subject for speculation, and its inaccessibility adds to its fascination. But people have tried to go farther, to discover or to reconstruct something like the actual forms and structure of the first language. This lies forever beyond the reach of science, in that spoken language in some form is almost certainly coeval with Homo sapiens. The earliest records of written language, the only linguistic fossils humanity can hope to have, go back no more than 4, to 5, years. On several occasions attempts have been made to identify one particular existing language as representing the original or oldest tongue of humankind, but, in fact, the universal process of linguistic change rules out any such hopes from the start. The Greek historian Herodotus told a possibly satirical story in which King Psamtik I of Egypt reigned " bce caused a child to be brought up without ever hearing a word spoken in his presence. In Christian Europe the position of Hebrew as the language of the Hebrew Bible Old Testament gave valid grounds through many centuries for regarding Hebrew, the language in which God was assumed to have addressed Adam, as the parent language of all humankind. Such a view continued to be expressed even well into the 19th century. Only since the mids has linguistic science made sufficient progress finally to clarify the impracticability of speculation along these lines. When people have begun to reflect on language, its relation to thinking becomes a central concern. Several cultures have independently viewed the main function of language as the expression of thought. Such an attitude passed into Latin theory and thence into medieval doctrine. Medieval grammarians envisaged three stages in the speaking process: Rationalist writers on language in the 17th century gave essentially a similar account: Such a view of language continued to be accepted as generally adequate and gave rise to the sort of definition proposed by Henry Sweet and quoted above. The main objection to it is that it either gives so wide an interpretation to thought as virtually to empty the word of any specific content or gives such a narrow interpretation of language as to exclude a great deal of normal usage. A recognition of the part played by speaking and writing in social cooperation in everyday life has highlighted the many and varied functions of language in all cultures, apart from the functions strictly involved in the communication of thought, which had been the main focus of attention for those who approached language from the standpoint of the philosopher. These thinkers were concerned with the origin

and development of language in relation to thought in a way that earlier students had not been. The medieval and rationalist views implied that humans, as rational, thinking creatures, invented language to express their thoughts, fitting words to an already developed structure of intellectual competence. The relations between thought and communication are certainly not fully explained today, and it is clear that it is a great oversimplification to define thought as subvocal speech, in the manner of some behaviourists. But it is no less clear that propositions and other alleged logical structures cannot be wholly separated from the language structures said to express them. Even the symbolizations of modern formal logic are ultimately derived from statements made in some natural language and are interpreted in that light. The intimate connection between language and thought, as opposed to the earlier assumed unilateral dependence of language on thought, opened the way to a recognition of the possibility that different language structures might in part favour or even determine different ways of understanding and thinking about the world. All people inhabit a broadly similar world, or they would be unable to translate from one language to another, but they do not all inhabit a world exactly the same in all particulars, and translation is not merely a matter of substituting different but equivalent labels for the contents of the same inventory. From this stem the notorious difficulties in translation, especially when the systematizations of science, law, morals, social structure, and so on are involved. The extent of the interdependence of language and thought—linguistic relativity, as it has been termed—is still a matter of debate, but the fact of such interdependence can hardly fail to be acknowledged.

Ways of studying language Languages are immensely complicated structures. One soon realizes how complicated any language is when trying to learn it as a second language. Likewise, ongoing work in the study of language has underscored just how much effort is needed to bring palpable fact within systematic statement. This article proposes simply to give a brief outline of the way language or languages can be considered and described from different points of view, or at different levels, each contributing something essential and unique to a full understanding of the subject. A more detailed treatment of the science of linguistics can be found in the article linguistics.

Phonetics and phonology The most obvious aspect of language is speech. Speech is not essential to the definition of an infinitely productive communication system, such as is constituted by a language. But, in fact, speech is the universal material of most human language, and the conditions of speaking and hearing have, throughout human history, shaped and determined its development. The study of the anatomy, physiology, neurology, and acoustics of speaking is called phonetics; this subject is dealt with further below see Physiological and physical basis of speech. Articulatory phonetics relates to the physiology of speech, and acoustic phonetics relates to the physics of sound waves.

Created and produced by QA International. But, from a rather different point of view, speech sounds are also studied in phonology. Spoken language makes use of a very wide range of the articulations and resultant sounds that are available within the human vocal and auditory resources. Far fewer general classes of sounds are distinctive carry meaning differences in any language than the number of sounds that are actually phonetically different. The English *t* sounds at the beginning and end of *tot* and in the two places in *stouter* are all different, though these differences are not readily noticed by English speakers, and, rightly, the same letter is used for them all. Similar statements could be made about most or all of the other consonant and vowel sounds in English. What is distinctive in one language may not be distinctive in another or may be used in a different way; this is an additional difficulty to be overcome in learning a foreign language. In Chinese and in several other languages loosely called tone languages, the pitch, or tone, on which a syllable is said helps to distinguish one word from another: Languages differ in the ways in which consonant and vowel sounds can be grouped into syllables in words. English and German tolerate several consonants before and after a single vowel: Italian does not have such complex syllables, and in Japanese and Swahili, for example, the ratio of consonant and vowel sounds in syllables and in words is much more even.

Grammar Another component of language structure is grammar. There is more to language than sounds, and words are not to be regarded as merely sequences of syllables. The concept of the word is a grammatical concept; in speech, words are not separated by pauses, but they are recognized as recurrent units that make up sentences. Very generally, grammar is concerned with the relations between words in sentences. Classes of words, or parts of speech, as they are often called, are distinguished because they occupy different places in sentence structure, and in most

languages some of them appear in different forms according to their function English man, men; walk, walked; I, me; and so on. Languages differ in the extent to which word-form variation is used in their grammar; Classical Chinese had almost none, English does not have much, and Latin and Greek had quite a lot.

Chapter 3 : Spanish language - Wikipedia

to deliver an address, discourse, etc.: to speak at a meeting. to make a statement in written or printed words. to communicate, signify, or disclose by any means; convey significance.

As a writer, words are my paints on my palette, my tools in my tool box. I love them all. I love that a handful, a mouthful, gets you by, a satchelful can land you a job, a well-chosen clutch of them could get you laid, and that a solitary word can initiate a stampede, and therefore can be formally outlawed – even by a liberal court bent on defending a constitution guaranteeing unimpeded utterance. I love that the Argentine gaucho has over two hundred words for the coloration of horses and the Sami language of Scandinavia has over a thousand words for reindeer based on age, sex, appearance-e. More than the pristine, I love the filthy ones for their descriptive talent as well as transgressive nature. I love the dirty ones more than the minced, in that I respect extravagant expression more than reserved. I admire reserve, especially when taken to an ascetic nth. I love the particular lexicons of particular occupations. The substrate of those activities. The nomenclatures within nomenclatures. My relationship to the word is anything but scientific; it is a matter of faith on my part, that the word endows material substance, by setting the thing named apart from all else. Horse, then, unhorses what is not horse. Posted on the Poetry Foundation Website with these credits: Reprinted by permission of Copper Canyon Press, <http://www.coppercanyonpress.com>. Also on the subject of words, C. I believe the word was made good from the start; it remains so to this second. I believe words are golden as goodness is golden. Even the humble word brush gives off a scratch of light – I believe the word used wrongly distorts the world. I hold to hard distinctions of right and wrong. Wright on the process of revision – and the fear that often drives us: The words we choose – and how we choose to use them – is the key to building common ground between us. What stories do we tell? How do we tell them? Doors open at 7pm; film starts at pm. From the official description: In , five friends took a road trip to climb Cerro Fitz Roy, and documented the whole thing on a 16mm Bolex. Along the way they surfed undiscovered breaks, skied on sand and snow, spent 31 days in a snow cave and made a first ascent on the mountain. Fifty years later this film, which defined a lifestyle and became an underground classic, is in its first wide release.

Chapter 4 : List of Newspeak words - Wikipedia

Speak, talk, and converse mean to express in words. speak is used of anything said, whether it is understood or not and whether it is heard or not. We didn't know what language they were speaking.

Two thirds of the talks are clustered in a narrow range between and words per minute. Remember that this average and range do not necessarily apply to all speaking situations. What influences your overall speaking rate? There are many factors which influence your overall speaking rate: Your normal speaking rate This is a product of your birth, your culture, and your history family, profession, etc. Some people talk faster. Some people talk slower. Nervousness and stress Speaking under pressure tends to make you speak faster. I am not immune to this trait. Mental fatigue If you are tired, you will tend to speak slower. Complexity of content Longer sentences and more complex speech content means more pauses are necessary, and this will slow down your speaking rate, too. This is desirable because it helps your audience – they need more time to mentally process longer sentences and more complex content. However, it would help them more to simplify your content and shorten your sentences. Verbal pauses Insertion of natural pauses in your verbal delivery will slow your speaking rate, but the gains in understandability are worth it! Extra pauses induced by you Every time you stop to checking your notes, think to search for a word, show a prop or slide, or demonstrate something, your speaking rate drops. Often, the benefits of doing these things outweighs the drawbacks. Larger audiences tend to induce larger delays. Extra pauses induced by the environment These are harder to predict, but you should allow for them. For example, loud noises outside the room or other distractions may force you to pause, or repeat yourself. All but the last two factors are completely within your control, and even those last two factors can be predicted somewhat. Is it better to speak faster or is it better to speak slower? Generally, slower is more intelligible than faster speech. However, instead of worrying too much about your numerical speaking rate, it probably would be better to focus on improving your clarity and lowering the complexity of your language. Good enunciation, sharp pronunciation, and proper stresses will produce clear language and make it easy for your audience to hear each word. By simplifying words and simplifying your sentences by eliminating unnecessary words, you become much more understandable. Vocal Delivery Article Series.

Words are written language, and carry for us the breath of life. As a writer, words are my paints on my palette, my tools in my tool box. Words are everything -- and they are nothing if we don't imbue them with power, with meaning, if we don't follow the advice to "choose our words."

It is how an author expresses his or her thoughts that reveals character, asserts social psychologist James W. Pennebaker of the University of Texas at Austin. When people try to present themselves a certain way, they tend to select what they think are appropriate nouns and verbs, but they are unlikely to control their use of articles and pronouns. These small words create the style of a text, which is less subject to conscious manipulation. The software has been used to examine other speech characteristics as well, tallying up nouns and verbs in hundreds of categories to expose buried patterns. The software counts how many times a speaker or author uses words in specific categories, such as emotion or perception, and words that indicate complex cognitive processes. It also tallies up so-called function words such as pronouns, articles, numerals and conjunctions. Within each of these major categories are subsets: Are there more mentions of sad or happy emotions? LIWC answers these quantitative questions; psychologists must then figure out what the numbers mean. Before LIWC was developed in the mid-90s, years of psychological research in which people counted words by hand established robust connections between word usage and psychological states or character traits. The political candidates, for example, showed clear differences in their speaking styles. John McCain tended to speak directly and personally to his constituency, using a vocabulary that was both emotionally loaded and impulsive. Barack Obama, in contrast, made frequent use of causal relationships, which indicated more complex thought processes. He also tended to be more vague than his Republican rival. When the subjects of analysis are not accessible, however, LIWC may provide a unique insight. The comparison showed how much pronouns are able to disclose. For bin Laden, analysis showed that the thought processes in his texts had reached a higher level over the years, whereas those of his lieutenant had stagnated. In Pennebaker and statistician R. Sherlock Campbell, now at Yale University, used a statistical tool called latent semantic analysis LSA to study the diary entries of trauma patients from three earlier studies, looking for text characteristics that had changed in patients who were convalescing and met rarely with their physician. Again, the researchers showed that content was unimportant. The factor that was most clearly associated with recovery was the use of pronouns. Patients whose writings changed perspective from day to day were less likely to seek medical treatment during the follow-up period. It may be that patients who describe their situation both from their own viewpoint and from the perspective of others recover more quickly from traumatic experiences—a variation on the already well-established idea that writing about negative experiences is therapeutic. Researchers are currently investigating many other patient groups, including those with cancer, mental illness and suicidal tendencies, using LIWC to uncover clues about their emotional well-being and their mental state. Although the statistical study of language is relatively young, it is clear that analyzing patterns of word use and writing style can lead to insights that would otherwise remain hidden. Because these tools offer predictions based on probability, however, such insights will never be definitive. But at the end of the day, we all are making educated guesses, the same way economists can understand, explain and predict economic ups and downs. Here is a sampling of the many variables that can be detected in our use of style-related words such as pronouns and articles: In general, women tend to use more pronouns and references to other people. Men are more likely to use articles, prepositions and big words. As people get older, they typically refer to themselves less, use more positive-emotion words and fewer negative-emotion words, and use more future-tense verbs and fewer past-tense verbs. Depression and suicide risk: Public figures and published poets use more first-person singular pronouns when they are depressed or suicidal, possibly indicating excessive self-absorption and social isolation. Flexibility in Writing Style and Physical Health. Sherlock Campbell and James W. Pennebaker in *Psychological Science*, Vol. Pennebaker and Cindy K. Chung in *The Content Analysis Reader*.

Chapter 6 : Convert Words to Minutes - Speech Calculator (Free)

Learn about languages: types, greetings, expressions, secret messages, phrasing, trivia, and much more.

Chapter 7 : Speaking Synonyms, Speaking Antonyms | calendrierdelascience.com

For these 9 talks, the average speaking rate is words per minute. Two thirds of the talks are clustered in a narrow range between and words per minute. Remember that this average and range do not necessarily apply to all speaking situations.

Chapter 8 : What is the Average Speaking Rate?

A list of words from the fictional language Newspeak that appears in George Orwell's Nineteen calendrierdelascience.com that some of these words may not strictly be Newspeak, as many of the examples come from the internal jargon of the Ministry of Truth (which is said to be "not actually Newspeak, but consisting largely of Newspeak words").

Chapter 9 : Quotes: Words, Speech and Talk

She heard him speaking in a voice not louder than a whisper, rapid, distinct. I have used the words "they" and "their" in speaking of these heroes. "Yes," said Dick, staring in front of him and speaking in a dull, even voice.