

Oral forms

debate	A formal discussion based on a topic, during which opposing sides of an argument are presented.
lecture	An educational talk given to a group of people, the aim of which is to develop their understanding of something. This is one-way communication between the presenter and the group of people. There is no opportunity for discussion
seminar	Similar to a lecture, but often given to smaller groups of people. There is often opportunity for interaction between the presenter and the members of the group.
speech	The expression of thoughts and feelings through the verbal techniques. The purpose of a speech is to inform, persuade or entertain a group of people about a particular subject.
vote of thanks	An informal oral form in which the speaker thanks someone official for their contribution or support

Oral language features

alliteration	Repetition of the same sound beginning several words in sequence. <i>Example:</i> 'Let us go forth to lead the land we love.' - J.F. Kennedy
analogy	Compares the subject to something completely different. It provides insight into the subject and allows the reader to draw a comparison between the two things being compared.
anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or lines. <i>Example:</i> 'We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the land grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender.' - Sir Winston Churchill

<p>antisrophe</p>	<p>Repetition of the same word or phrase at the end of successive clauses. <i>Example:</i> 'In 1931, ten years ago, Japan invaded Manchukuo - without warning. In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia - without warning. In 1938 Hitler occupied Austria - without warning. In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia - without warning. Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland - without warning. And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand - and the United States - without warning.'" - Franklin D. Roosevelt</p>
<p>antithesis</p>	<p>Opposition, or contrast of ideas or words in a balanced or parallel construction. <i>Example:</i> 'Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice, moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue.' - Barry Goldwater</p>
<p>apostrophe</p>	<p>A sudden turn from the general audience to address a specific group, or person, or personified abstraction - absent or present. <i>Example:</i> 'For Brutus, as you know, was Caesar's angel. Judge, O ye Gods, how dearly Caesar loved him.' - Shakespeare <i>Julius Caesar</i></p>
<p>cause-and-effect analysis</p>	<p>The explanation of why something happened or what its consequences were or will be.</p>
<p>chronology</p>	<p>Using specific figures and facts from the past to help to achieve depth within a topic. It also helps to support the point you are discussing whilst still being relevant to the topic at hand.</p>
<p>climax</p>	<p>Arrangement of words, phrases, or clauses in an order of ascending power. Often the last emphatic word in one phrase or clause is repeated as the first emphatic word of the next. <i>Example:</i> 'One equal temper of heroic hearts, Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.' - Alfred Lord Tennyson, <i>Ulysses</i></p>
<p>comparison and contrast</p>	<p>The identification of similarities (comparison) and differences (contrast) between two or more subjects.</p>
<p>concession</p>	<p>In an argument, an acknowledgement of the merits of the opposition's position.</p>

concrete language	Words that refer to objects, person,s places or conditions that can be perceived with the senses. <i>Example: 'The smell of justice lingered in the court room.'</i>
connotation	An association called upon by a word that is beyond its dictionary definition
claims	What the writer of the argument in the speech is trying to prove; the conclusion of an argument. Claims are supported with reasons.
emotive language	Language with connotations used to appeal directly to our emotions.
hyperbole	Exaggeration for emphasis or for rhetorical effect. <i>Example: 'My vegetable love should grow vaster than empires, and more slow;'</i> - Andrew Marvell, 'To his Coy Mistress'
irony	An expression of something which is contrary to the intended meaning; the words say one thing but mean another. It may be said in a sarcastic tone. <i>Example: 'Yet Brutus says he was ambitious; and Brutus is an honourable man.'</i> - Shakespeare, <i>Julius Caesar</i>
listing	A list of phrases building to a climax or anti-climax as a conclusion; or listing reasons to justify an argument.
metaphor	Implied comparison achieved through a figurative use of words; the word is used not in its literal sense, but in a symbolic sense. <i>Example: 'From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.'</i> W. Churchill
parallel structures	Parallel constructions are just that: parallel. Nouns line up with nouns, verbs, line up with verbs. <i>Example: 'Let us be English or let us be French, but above all let us be Canadians.'</i> - Sir John A MacDonald
repetition	Reinforces an idea and gives it added weight in the argument.

rhetoric	The use of speech to persuade, influence or entertain.
rhetorical question	A question the answer to which is obvious or obviously desired. It is used for effect, emphasis, or provocation, or for drawing a conclusion from the facts at hand. <i>Example: 'For if we lose the ability to perceive our faults, what is the good of living on?'</i>
rule of three	Good speeches are peppered with lists with three items. <i>Example: 'Blood, sweat and tears' - General Patton</i>