

4-H Briefs

Fun ideas to help members and families explore 4-H projects

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development

THE TALK 10 LIST

PROCEDURE:

Create your own rap or cheer that includes all 10 types of paralanguage. Your rap or cheer could define the 10 types of paralanguage, could use the 10 types of paralanguage to share an idea, or your cheer could do both. After your rap or cheer is complete, your group can present the rap or cheer to club.

DISCOVERY:

Discuss with the members of the group your choice of presentation information.

- 1. What did you learn about language that you did not know before?
- 2. Which paralanguage tool do you use most often? Why do you use it the most?
- 3. Which paralanguage tool do you use the least?
- 4. Which paralanguage tool is the easiest to control or change?
- 5. Which paralanguage tool do you need to practice more?

PIECING IT TOGETHER:

Identify times when you can change the tone and/or volume of your voice to give different messages. How do volume and tone change the message?

- 1. Say the word "no" using different tones and or volumes. How did the use of different tone and/or volume change the meaning of what was being communicated?
- 2. Go for a bike ride with a friend over a bumpy road or run down a set of stairs quickly. Try to talk as you move. What happened?

TRY THIS:

- 1. Tape and trade your rap or cheer (audio or video) with a friend and identify all the uses of paralanguage.
- Listen to a song on the radio and try to identify all the uses of paralanguage.
- 3. Animals use different communication tools also. What are some of the paralanguage tools that animals use?

FOCUS:

Communication- being able to communicate effectively by using voice patterns to share ideas.

LEARNER OBJECTIVE:

Following directions, writing imaginatively, communicating ideas, and giving oral presentations.

BACKGROUND:

There are many forms of communication. In addition to words we can use our faces and bodies to express ideas. What we do with our voice and the way we say our words is called paralanguage. There are 10 kinds of paralanguage.

- 1. Pitch- high or low
- 2. Volume- loud or soft
- 3. Tone- harsh or gentle
- 4. Articulation- clear
- 5. Speed- fast or slow
- 6. Stress Patterns- which words you make important
- 7. Vocal Quality- what makes you sound like you
- 8. Rhythm- smooth or jerky
- 9. Road Blocks- unneeded words, phrases, or sounds
- 10. Pauses- the breaks you take between words or phrases

MATERIALS:

- Paper
- Pencils

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