Unit 9 (p.74,75,76)

Listening and speaking, p.74

First, read the transcripts on page 136 (T 9.3, 9.4) and answer the questions in exercise 2, 3 and 5 on page 74.

The theme of the listening/speaking section is the role and importance of music in psychological development. The format of the transcript is based on the BBC Radio 4 programme A Good Read, where guests discuss books which they have enjoyed, and their cultural significance. You Are the Music, published in 2014, was written by music psychology lecturer and researcher Victoria Williamson. Williamson, who holds academic posts in the UK and Switzerland, is an expert on the impact of music on human behaviour, and hosts the popular educational blog, musicpsychology.co.uk.

Vocab. help

tone deaf-unable to distinguish differences in pitch. An amusic is somebody who is tone deaf.

haywire-not functioning or happening in a proper or orderly fashion

Discourse Markers

Varied function and meaning

• Discourse markers are used to show a speaker’s attitude, and to connect what is being said now to what has been said, or is about to be said. Both of these areas are covered in the *Language focus* section.

• **Discourse markers which show the speaker’s attitude are adverbial**. Adverbs make meaning connections, but they do not make grammatical connections - they do not join clauses into sentences. In terms of punctuation, and therefore sentence stress, note that when an adverb comes between two clauses there is normally a full stop or a semi-colon used before it.

• **Discourse markers which connect pieces of information are connectors**. These connectors (also referred to as conjunctions in many grammar books make grammatical and meaning connections – they join clauses into sentences and show the relationship between them. When a connector comes between two clauses there is normally no punctuation or a comma.

Sentence position

The position of discourse markers in a sentence can also cause problems. Connectors always begin clauses, but adverbs can often go in different places in a clause (although not between the verb and the object). If an adverb interrupts the normal word order of a clause, it is usually separated by two commas. In spoken English, these affect the intonation of a sentence.

