

Talk a Lot

Problems

Features of Non-Literal English – Part 2

1. PUNS

A pun is a kind of joke that is based around a word or phrase which has two meanings: one which is natural in the sentence, and one which is relevant to what you are talking about.

Example:

[Somebody is making bread in the kitchen. You go up to them and ask:]

“Do you *need* any help?”

[You stress the word “need” because it is a pun on the word “knead”, which is an action in the bread-making process. “Knead” and “need” are homophones – words that sound exactly the same but which have different meanings and different spellings.]

When:

For fun! When you want to brighten up your spoken English; to make somebody smile or laugh – or groan, because your joke is so corny [old and too obvious].

2. PHRASAL VERBS

See *Unit 1: Hotel – Features of Non-Literal English – Part 1*

3. NON-STANDARD GRAMMAR

Non-standard grammar is a grammatical form that, although incorrect, is often used on purpose in place of the correct form by a person who knows what the correct form *should* be.

Example:

[You phone your friend and leave a voice message:]

“Y’alright mate? You comin’ down town later, or what, innit?”

[Translation: “Y’alright, mate?” = “Hello” or “Are you alright, my friend?”; “You comin’ down town later” = “Are you coming down to the town later?”; “or what, innit?” = speech markers (see *Unit 1: Hotel – Features of Non-Literal English – Part 1*). These phrases are simply a form of verbal punctuation and have no real meaning in the sentence, apart from perhaps reinforcing the question.]

When:

When you want to show that you belong to a particular group, or class of people, who all speak in the same way – as a means of fitting in. When you don’t want to appear too “posh”, or middle-class, or too highly educated.

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4. CULTURAL REFERENCES

A cultural reference is a word, phrase, or saying that has entered popular culture, e.g. a song, reference to or dialogue from a film or TV programme, an advert, a catchphrase (e.g. by a comedian), or any other memorable phrase that has been featured in the media.

Example:

"Hayley! Are you responsible for breaking that window?"

"Yeah... but, no... but, yeah... but no..." [her evasive and rather cheeky reply copies a well-known catchphrase from the popular BBC comedy series *Little Britain*.]

When:

When you want to show that you are aware of and a part of the general national popular culture that extends beyond your home town.

5. IDIOMS

See Unit 1: *Hotel – Features of Non-Literal English – Part 1*

6. POLITICALLY CORRECT (PC) LANGUAGE

Politically correct language (known as PC language) consists of polite words and phrases that are used to replace potentially derogatory or insulting language, so that we can talk about something negative or controversial *without causing offence*. There are two kinds of politically correct language:

1. Extreme Politically Correct Language: phrases that we don't use very often in everyday life, because they seem too extreme or sound silly.

Example:

"My little Billy isn't fat, he's just *big-boned*." The aim is to try to see something positive in something negative. But taken to extremes, political correctness can become a bit of a joke, and can lead people to exclaim in frustration: "It's political correctness gone mad!"

2. Everyday Politically Correct Language: phrases that we *do* need to use in everyday life, to avoid offending or stigmatising other people, especially people who belong to minority groups.

Example:

"We're planning a special lunch for senior citizens next week." [Not for *old people*.] More respectful or neutral phrases replace blunter, more potentially insensitive, offensive, or alienating language. Politicians, for example, are keen to use inclusive PC language, which comes across as inclusive to as many people as possible. Another example of required politically correct language is the use of gender-neutral terms, e.g. "police officer" rather than "policeman", to reflect changes in our workforce and culture.

When:

When you don't want to cause offense to anybody who belongs to a minority group. Or when you want to draw attention to something in a humorous or ironic way, e.g. "Tom *hasn't* gone a big nose. No. He's just a bit nasally challenged!"

Note: a related non-literal form is *Euphemism*.

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7. HINTS

A hint is an indirect reference to an object or situation. The speaker hopes that the person listening will understand what they mean, without them having to mention it directly. However, it is not guaranteed that the listener *will* understand and therefore “get the hint”.

Example:

[A young couple in love are passing a jeweller’s shop window. She says:]

“Oh, what a beautiful ring! Do you like it?”

[She means: “When are you going to ask me to marry you?”]

When:

When you want to say something or ask for something indirectly – in a subtle way. In the example, the woman hopes that her partner will “read her mind” regarding getting married, after which she can pretend that *he* thought of proposing without having to be asked or reminded. She can therefore tell herself that her beloved is more thoughtful and sensitive than he really is – and that she is really lucky to be with him!

8. SLANG

Slang is informal language consisting of words and phrases that replace standard dictionary words and phrases. It is used far more often in spoken English than in written English. Slang words are known and used by members of a particular group of people, which might be based on: class, race, gender, age, education, interests, job, etc.

Example:

“Do you like my new t-shirt?”

“Yeah, man!” [“Yes, my friend.”] “It’s totally sick!” [“It’s really nice!”]

When:

When you want to show that you belong to a particular group. By adopting their slang and customs you will feel closer to them, and they will be more likely to accept you as a legitimate member of their group.

9. CATCHPHRASES

A catchphrase is a phrase that is repeated often by somebody, particularly somebody famous, usually for comic effect so that it becomes associated with them through repetition. It may not be very funny if said only once, but by being repeated often it can become amusing, or annoying – or both.

Example:

“You wouldn’t let it lie!” [In the early ’90s, surreal British comedian Vic Reeves introduced this catchphrase via his late night cult TV show, which became very popular among students, and is now always associated with him. To let something lie = to stop talking about a particular thing.]

When:

When you want to build an audience of initiates who feel part of your imaginative world because they are “in on the joke” (your catchphrases), as opposed to other people who don’t know them. Catchphrases can also be in-jokes, that enable your followers to feel that they belong to your “gang”.

See also: *Cultural References*, above.