

ENG514

- **Meaning-focused Input:** Activities that involve listening or reading where learners focus on understanding messages, not language forms, e.g., listening to stories or watching videos.
- **Meaning-focused Output:** Tasks requiring speaking or writing where learners concentrate on conveying ideas, e.g., giving presentations or writing essays.
- **Language-focused Learning:** Explicit teaching or learning of language features, such as vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, using deliberate practice like drills or exercises.
- **Fluency Development:** Improving ease and speed of language use across skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing), often through repetitive, familiar activities.
- **Comprehensible Input:** Language input that learners can understand, often slightly above their current proficiency level, facilitated through visuals or simplified language.
- **Negotiated Syllabus:** A course plan developed collaboratively by teachers and learners, tailored to learners' needs and goals.
- **Syntactic Knowledge:** Understanding grammar and sentence structure, essential for comprehending complex texts or spoken language.
- **Discourse Knowledge:** Awareness of how language is used in different contexts, such as storytelling or academic lectures, to structure messages coherently.
- **Pragmatic Knowledge:** Knowing how language is used in social contexts, including speaker intentions and implied meanings.
- **Metacognition:** Awareness and regulation of one's learning processes, such as planning, monitoring, and evaluating comprehension and performance.
- **Interactive Listening:** Listening that involves real-time interaction, like in conversations, requiring active engagement and responses.
- **One-way Listening:** Listening where there's no immediate interaction, e.g., listening to lectures or radio broadcasts.
- **Two-way Listening:** Engaging in dialogue or conversations where both parties actively participate in the exchange of ideas.

- **Top-down Processing:** Using background knowledge, context, and expectations to understand a message, predicting content before fully processing details.
- **Bottom-up Processing:** Decoding the details of language, like sounds, words, and grammar, to understand the message.
- **Listening Grids:** Structured tools used in listening exercises where learners fill in information based on what they hear, improving focused comprehension.
- **Semantic Processing:** The cognitive process of understanding meaning, involving connections between new information and existing knowledge.
- **Schema Activation:** Using prior knowledge and experiences to make sense of new information, crucial for comprehension.
- **Comprehension Structures:** Mental frameworks or maps created by listeners to organize and integrate information from texts or speech.
- **Intonation Units:** Segments of speech marked by pitch and stress patterns, aiding listeners in identifying key ideas or transitions in spoken language.
- **Phonological Phrase:** A chunk of speech that forms a cohesive unit in pronunciation and meaning, often a sentence or clause.
- **Phonotactic Knowledge:** Understanding allowable sound combinations in a language, aiding in recognizing spoken words.
- **Allophonic Variations:** Slight pronunciation changes of sounds depending on context, such as "gonna" instead of "going to."
- **Cluster Reduction:** Simplification of consonant clusters in speech, e.g., "friend" pronounced as "frien'."
- **Syntactic Parsing:** Analyzing sentence structure in real time during listening to assign roles (subject, object) to words for comprehension.
- **Ellipsis Calculation:** Inferring omitted parts of sentences, such as pronouns or verbs, based on context, e.g., "She can do it better than I [can]."
- **Propositional Models:** Mental representations of ideas conveyed in a text or speech, helping in understanding relationships between concepts.
- **Formulaic Language:** Pre-learned phrases and expressions, like idioms or greetings, used to facilitate fluency and communication.

- **Kinesic Signals:** Non-verbal cues from body movements, such as gestures and facial expressions, aiding in interpreting spoken messages.
- **Baton Signals:** Rhythmic gestures, like hand movements, used to emphasize or punctuate spoken language.
- **Directional Gaze:** Eye movements that guide listeners' attention to visual references or indicate focus during communication.
- **Guide Signals:** Movements or gestures that enhance comprehension, like pointing to an object while describing it.
- **Inferencing:** Drawing logical conclusions from incomplete information, essential for understanding implied meanings.
- **Parsimony Principle:** Using the simplest explanation or schema necessary for understanding a message, avoiding overcomplication.
- **Prototype Theory:** The idea that understanding relies on matching new information with typical examples stored in memory.
- **McGurk Effect:** A cognitive phenomenon where conflicting auditory and visual speech inputs lead to misinterpretation, showing the interplay of senses in listening.
- **Articulatory Causes:** The physical movements of speech organs (tongue, lips) that produce specific sounds, important for accurate pronunciation.
- **Psychoacoustic Effects:** How listeners perceive sound qualities like pitch or timbre, influencing speech recognition.
- **Recognition of Words:** The process of identifying spoken words through phonological, contextual, and syntactic cues.
- **Linguistic Commitment:** The specialization of brain areas for processing specific language features, developed over time with use.
- **Automaticity in Processing:** The ability to quickly and efficiently process language features without conscious effort.
- **Cognitive Commitment:** Engaging mental focus on a task or topic, aiding deeper understanding and retention.
- **Neural Transmission:** The brain's processing of auditory signals into comprehensible speech through neural networks.

- **Phonological Rehearsal Loop:** A mechanism in short-term memory that allows listeners to retain and process spoken language.
- **Retention in Short-term Memory:** Holding linguistic information briefly for immediate processing during listening.
- **Speech Reduction:** Simplifying spoken language for ease of communication, often through contractions or elisions.
- **Contextualized Listening:** Understanding speech within its situational or cultural context, improving comprehension.
- **Speaker Intentions:** Interpreting what the speaker aims to communicate beyond the literal meaning of their words.
- **Discourse Functions:** The purposes of communication, such as narrating, instructing, or persuading, shaping how language is used.
- **Intertextual Knowledge:** Recognizing references or connections to other texts or prior knowledge, enriching understanding.

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