

## Chapter 4 Vocabulary Words

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General Purpose is the broad overall goal of a speech; to inform, to persuade, to entertain, etc according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Specific Purpose Statement an infinitive phrase that builds upon the speaker's general purpose to clearly indicate precisely what the goal of a given speech is, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Central Idea Statement a statement that contains or summarizes a speech's main points ,according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

## Chapter 5 Vocabulary

Primary Research new research, carried out to acquire data first-hand rather from previously published sources to answer specific questions or issues and discover knowledge , according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Primary Sources information that is first-hand or straight from the source; information that is unfiltered by interpretation or editing , according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Secondary Sources information that is not directly from the firsthand source; information that has been compiled, filtered, edited, or interpreted in some way, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Periodicals works that are published on a regular, ongoing basis, such as magazines, academic journals, and newspapers, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Peer-review a review process in which other scholars have read a work of scholarly writing (usually articles, but sometimes books) and evaluated whether it meets the quality standards of a particular publication and/or discipline, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

On citation: The field of communication uses APA (American Psychological Association) format, also used in most social sciences. Your instructor may allow you to use MLA (Modern Language Association) instead, which is used in English classes. The Online Writing Lab for Purdue University (<https://www.owl.english.purdue.edu>) is a great resource. When using automatically generated citations, be sure to proof-read. As helpful as computers are, they are not infallible, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

## Chapter 6 Vocabulary

Chronological pattern is an organizational pattern for speeches in which the main points are arranged in time order, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Spatial pattern is an organizational pattern for speeches in which the main points are arranged according to movement in space or direction, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Parallelism is the repetition of grammatical structures that correspond in sound, meter, and meaning, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Connectives a phrase or sentence that connects various parts of a speech and shows the relationship between them, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Internal summaries are a type of connective that emphasizes what has come before and reminds the audience of what has been covered, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Internal previews a type of connective that emphasizes what is coming up next in the speech and what to expect with regard to the content, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Transitions are a type of connective that serves as a bridge between disconnected (but related) material in a speech , according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Signposts are a type of connective that emphasizes physical movement through the speech content and lets the audience know exactly where they are; commonly uses terms such as First, Second, Finally , according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

Bridging statements are a type of connective that emphasizes moving the audience psychologically to the next part of a speech, according to public speaking 4<sup>th</sup> edition.