

**OPENCOURSEWARE** 

## EFFECTIVE ORAL COMMUNICATION UHB 3052

#### LANGUAGE REFERENCE

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## LANGUAGE REFERENCE





#### **Oral Communication in English**



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• We should be able to express numbers, time and even describe illustrations correctly.







There are two categories of numbers:

- 1. Cardinal numbers
  - One, two, three, four, five, thirteen, fourteen, twenty, hundred
- 2. Ordinal numbers
  - First, second, third, eleventh, fifteen, twenty-first, thirty-second







Say these numbers out aloud?

- 0.5
- 30.7
- 013-7449002
- Man Utd 4 WestHam 0
- Badminton Match between Tim & John (15 0)









When to Use	Situation	Number	Example
zero	On its own	0	zero
	Before a decimal point	0.5	Zero point five
Nought	Before a decimal point	0.5	Nought point five
Oh	Telephone numbers/fax numbers	012-7108402	Oh one two seven one oh eight four oh two
	Room numbers	Room 302	Room number three oh two
	Vehicle numbers	JJJ 6033	J J J six oh three three
	Years	2005	In twenty oh five, a research was carried out
Nil	In sports (Football)	Tiger Club – 0 Bear Club – 1	Tiger club nil, bear club one
Love	In sports (Tennis, Badminton)	0-15	Love fifteen





## NUMBERS : 100, 1000, 1000000

#### When saying numbers starting with 1, use 'A' not 'ONE'

Written	Spoken	Example
100	A hundred	
RM 1000	A thousand ringgit	The bank donated a hundred dollars (RM 100) to each student who lost his belongings in last week's fire.
1,000,000	A million	

#### ✓ Numbers with more than 1<u>, DO NOT pluralise the number after it.</u>

Written	Spoken		
500	Five hundred	X	Five hundreds
RM 4000	Four thousand ringgit	X	Four thousands ringgit
Example: It costs th	e engineers three million four hund	dred ar	nd fifty Malaysian ringgit to build a robot .







Written	Spoken	Example
5 <sup>th</sup> September 1983	September the fifth, nineteen eighty three	I was born on the fifth of
5/9/1983	The fifth of September, nineteen eighty three	<ul> <li>September, nineteen eighty three.</li> <li>Labour Day which is celebrated all</li> </ul>
2009	Twenty oh nine	over the world is on the first of
1780	Seventeen eighty	iviay.





## **FRACTIONS AND CALCULATIONS**

Written	Spoken	Exa	ample	
1/4	A quarter	•	Three quarters of the Malaysian oil	
1/2	A half	•	is exported. The patient was given only a half of	
3⁄4	Three quarters or three-fourths		what she needs to pay up for her medical expenses. A guarter and a guarter equals half.	
31⁄4	Three and a quarter	•		
5 <sup>1</sup> /2	Five and a half	•	Take away a third from RM 30 and	
1/3	A third	• T	You get RM 20. Twelve take away two is ten.	
4/5	Four fifths			





## **FRACTIONS AND CALCULATIONS**

Written	Spoken	Example
+	Plus, and, addition (noun)	
-	Minus, take away, subtract, subtraction (noun)	
x	Times, multiply by, multiplication (noun)	
÷	Divided by, over, division (noun)	
=	is, equals	
$\checkmark$	Square root	
X²	X squared	
<b>X</b> 3	X cubed	
X10	X to the power of ten	
%	Percent / percentage •Percentage is used without numbers to indicate a range or a size •Percent will always come with numbers	You need to indicate the <u>percentage of</u> <u>contribution</u> by all the group members in the completion of the assignment. Sarah contributed only <u>ten percent</u> to the completion of the assignment.







Written	Spoken	
9.00a.m	Nine a.m / Nine in the morning	
10.00 p.m	Ten p.m / Ten o'clock	
11.20 a.m	Eleven twenty	
0100	Oh one hundred	
0130	Oh one thirty	
12.00 noon	Twelve hundred	
6.15 a.m	Fifteen past six in the morning	
4.30 p.m	Half past four	
5.45 a.m	A quarter to six	







## **NUMBERS AS ADJECTIVES**

- Numbers are always singular.
- A hyphen is used.

Written	Spoken
A fifteen-minute speech	• The fire started on the <u>twelfth floor</u> of the building.
A ten-percent price cut	<ul> <li>I was asked to attend <u>a two-day course</u> on safety at the workplace.</li> </ul>
A three-month semester	• For my public speaking assessment, I was required to
A fifteen-degree increase in temperature	give <u>a fifteen-minute speech</u> .
A two-day course	
A five-storey building	
The twelfth floor	





## **DESCRIBING CHANGES in.....**

# MOVEMENT, **DEGREE &** SPEED









List as many words or phrases to describe the changes at each point. Example:

1) Rise slowly













#### **DESCRIBING CHANGE OF MOVEMENT**

To go up (a little)		To go down (a little)	
Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
To rise	A rise	To decline	A decline
To increase	An increase	To decrease	A decrease
To improve	An improvement	To drop	A drop
To grow	A growth	To fall	A slip
То до ир	An upturn	To go down	A fall
To move upward	An upward trend An upward movement		A downward trend

- 1. Sales are expected <u>to drop (verb)</u> slightly when there is a stiff competition from cheaper imported cars.
- 2. The company's performance showed an <u>upward movement</u> of sales at the end of last year.





## **DESCRIBING CHANGE OF MOVEMENT**

	To go up (a lot)	То	go down (a lot)
Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
To shoot up	A rise	To crash	A crash
To rocket	-	To plunge	A plunge
To take off	_	To tumble	A tumble
To surge	An upsurge	To sink	-
To jump	A jump	To slump	A slump
To leap	A leap		
Tosoar	_		

- 1. An <u>upsurge</u> in the sales of computers is expected when the Education Ministry announced the implementation of e-learning in secondary schools.
- 2. Shares <u>plunged</u> when the government could not maintain peace and stability immediately after the riot.





#### **DESCRIBING DEGREE & SPEED OF CHANGE**

To level off	Change of Direction
No Change To stabilise	To top out
To remain stable To remain constant	To recover To rebound To bottom out To pick up





#### **DESCRIBING DEGREE & SPEED OF CHANGE**

Degree of Change		Speed of Change		
Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb	
Sharp	Sharply	Sudden	Suddenly	
Considerable	Considerably	Abrupt	Abruptly	
Significant	Significantly	Rapid	Rapidly	
Substantial	Substantially	Quick	Quickly	
Dramatic	Dramatically	Slow	Slowly	
Slight	Slightly	Steady	Steadily	
Moderate	Moderately	Gradual	Gradually	





#### **DESCRIBING SALES PATTERN**



Sale of Cars in 2008







- 1. Metcalfe, S. (2004). <u>Building a Speech</u>. Belmont, USA. Thomson Learning
- 2. Sahirah Marzuki, Abdul Halim Abdul Raof, Fatimah Puteh, Haliza Jaafar, Noor Zainab Abdul Razak (2006). <u>Towards Effective Oral</u> <u>Communication</u>. Pearson-Prentice Hall.