## EFFFECTIVE ORAL COMMUNICATION UHB 3052

## LANGUAGE REFERENCE

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## Oral Communication in English

## INTRODUCTION

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



## NUMBERS

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


## NUMBER: 0

Say these numbers out aloud?

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



## NUMBER: 0

| When to Use | Nituation | 0 | zexample |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| zero | On its own | 0.5 | Zero point five |
|  | Before a decimal point | 0.5 | Nought point five |
| Nought | Before a decimal point | $012-7108402$ | Oh one two seven one oh <br> eight four oh two |
| Oh | Telephone numbers/fax <br> numbers | Room numbers | Room 302 |
|  | Vehicle numbers | JJJ 6033 | Room number three oh two |

## NUMBERS : 100, 1000, 1000000

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

| Written | Spoken | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 | A hundred | The bank donated a hundred dollars (RM 100) to each |
| student who lost his belongings in last week's fire. |  |  |

$\checkmark$ Numbers with more than 1, DO NOT pluralise the number after it.

| Written | Spoken |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 500 | $\boxed{~ F i v e ~ h u n d r e d ~}$ | X | Five hundreds |
| RM 4000 |  | Four thousand ringgit | $X$ | Four thousands ringgit |  |
| :--- |

Example: It costs the engineers three million four hundred and fifty Malaysian ringgit to build a robot .

## DATES

| Written | Spoken | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5^{\text {th }}$ September 1983 | September the fifth, nineteen eighty three | - I was born on the fifth of September, nineteen eighty three. <br> - Labour Day which is celebrated all over the world is on the first of May. |
| 5/9/1983 | The fifth of September, nineteen eighty three |  |
| 2009 | Twenty oh nine |  |
| 1780 | Seventeen eighty |  |

## FRACTIONS AND CALCULATIONS

| Written | Spoken | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1/4 | A quarter | - Three quarters of the Malaysian oil is exported. <br> - The patient was given only a half of what she needs to pay up for her medical expenses. <br> - A quarter and a quarter equals half. <br> - Take away a third from RM 30 and you get RM 20 . <br> - Twelve take away two is ten. |
| 1/2 | A half |  |
| 3/4 | Three quarters or three-fourths |  |
| $3^{1 / 4}$ | Three and a quarter |  |
| $5^{1 / 2}$ | Five and a half |  |
| 1/3 | A third |  |
| 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) |  |
| $\div$ | Divided by, over, division (noun) |  |
| = | is, equals |  |
| $\sqrt{ }$ | Square root |  |
| $\mathrm{X}^{2}$ | $X$ squared |  |
| $X^{3}$ | X cubed |  |
| $\mathrm{X}^{10}$ | $X$ to the power of ten |  |
| \% | Percent / percentage <br> - Percentage is used without numbers to indicate a range or a size <br> - Percent will always come with numbers | You need to indicate the percentage of contribution by all the group members in the completion of the assignment. <br> Sarah contributed only ten percent to the completion of the assignment. |

TIME

| Written | Spoken |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9.00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ | 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 | Twelve hundred |
| 12.00 noon | Half past four |
| 6.15 a.m | A quarter to six |
| 4.30 p.m |  |
| 5.45 a.m |  |

It's.. Err... doubleo'clock??

## NUMBERS AS ADJECTIVES

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

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

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

## MOVEMENT, <br> DEGREE \&

SPEED

## WORDS \& PHRASES



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

1) Rise slowly

## WORDS \& PHRASES



## 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 |
| To go up | An upturn | To go down | A fall <br> A downturn <br> A downward trend |
| To move upward | An upward trend <br> An upward movement |  |  |

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

## DESCRIBING CHANGE OF MOVEMENT

|  | o up (a lot) |  | wn (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 |  |  |
| To soar | - |  |  |
| 1. An upsurge in the sales of computers is expected when the Education Ministry announced the implementation of e-learning in secondary schools. <br> 2. Shares plunged when the government could not maintain peace and stability immediately after the riot. |  |  |  |

## DESCRIBING DEGREE \& SPEED OF CHANGE



## DESCRIBING DEGREE \& SPEED OF CHANGE

| Degree of Change |  | Speed of Change |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adjective | Adverb | Adjective |  |
| 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



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