

Activity based Communication Analysis (ACA)

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Theoretical basis

- Theoretical basis:
 - - Speech act theory
 - - "Conversation analysis"
 - - Conversational principles & maxims
 - - Methods for transcription and coding of recorded interaction

Basic pragmatic analysis of

- turn taking
- feedback
- own communication management
- sequencing
- communicative acts in interaction
- Analysis of spoken and bodily communication, AAC (communication aids)

Tasks

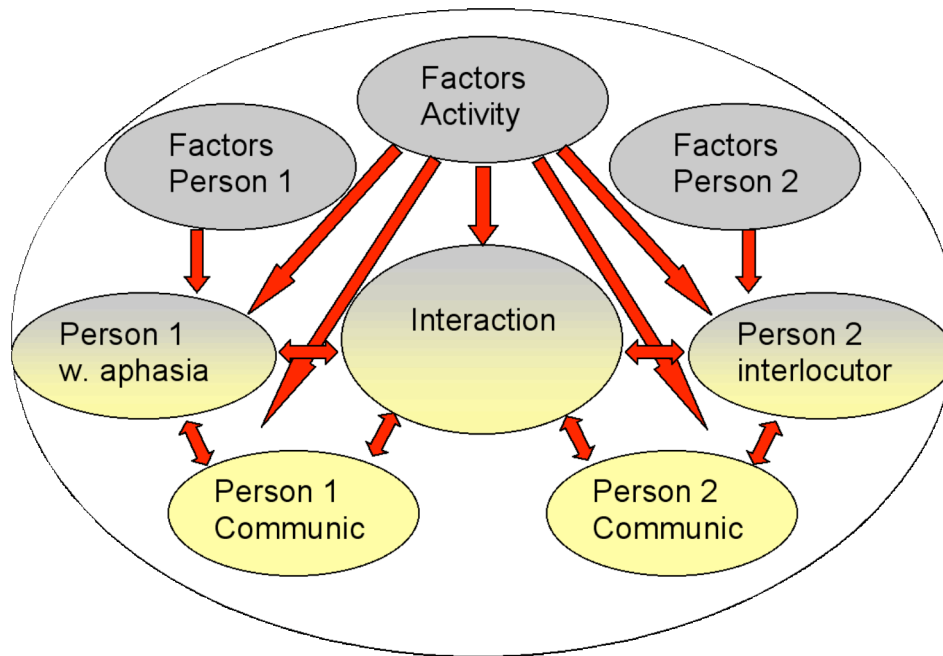
- From a video recording of a communication in a social activity, involving a patient - make a linguistic communication analysis, taking into account:
 - background factors
 - interactive patterns
 - individual means of expression and comprehension
- Design a goal related program of intervention based on the analysis..

Literature

- Ahlsén, E. 1990. Lingvistisk kommunikationsanalys för logopeder, GULING 15, Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för lingvistik, 1990.
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- Perkins, L. 1999. Exploring conversation analysis as an assessment tool for aphasia: the issue of reliability. *Aphasiology* 13, 5/5, 259-281.
- Simmons-Mackie, N. 2000. Social approaches to the management of aphasia. I Worrall, L- & Frattali, C. *Neurogenic Communication Disorders: A Functional Approach*. New York: Thieme, sid 162-188.
- Utdelat material

Activity based Communication Analysis
Allwood (2000), figure after Ahlsén (1995)

SOCIAL ACTIVITY



Activity-based Communication Analysis

- View of communication and communication disorder
- Method
- Analytic categories in the study of linguistic interaction
- Relation to other analysis methods
- Examples

Sources of Inspiration

- Malinowski (anthropology)
- Wittgenstein (language games, meaning is use)
- Vygotsky (language learning through interaction)
- Sacks (interaction patterns - turn taking, CA)
- Bühler (word - world - user)
- Grice (conversational principles for cooperation)
- Austin (speech acts)

Method

Base linguistics on actual linguistic data - writing, speech, gesture etc. that show how language is actually used, rather than on intuitions and traditions about grammaticality and ungrammaticality.

Activity

Language as actions in different social activities - communicative actions, language games

More language dependent - negotiate, lecture

Less language dependent - build a wall, play football

People who communicate are

- i) Persons
- (ii) Members of groups and societies (cultures, nations, religions, societies, certain language)
- (iii) Members of social institutions and organizations (teachers, doctors, business men, carpenters etc.)
- (iv) Role keepers in the social activity (instructors, negotiators, interlocutors)
- (v) Communicators (speak, listen, perform communicative acts, e.g. asking questions, making statements)

Aspects of social activity

- 1) Purpose, function
- 2) Roles, rights, obligations, competences
- 3) "Artefacts": instruments, tool, media
- 4) Context (environment/situation): social, psychological

Collective and Individual

Collective: for the activity as a whole

Individual: for individual participants

Goals

Roles

Artefacts (e g comm. aids)

Soc, psych

Types of communication

Main message

Management:

Interaction management

Own communication management

Functions of contributions

- Responsive (answer)
- Evocative (demand response)
- Referential (refer to something in the world)
- Action function (perform an action)
- Expressive (express emotion, attitude, belief etc.)

Other ways

- Traditional grammar
- Speech act theory (Austin, Searle)
- Conversation Analysis - CA
- Discourse Analysis - DA
- Conversational principles (Grice)
- Frames & scripts (Minsky, Hymes)

ACA for SALTs

Activity:

(goals, roles, artefacts, soc, psych)

Person 1,

Person 2 etc.:

(goals, roles, artefacts, soc, psych)

Interaction patterns

Turntaking

Feedback

Sequences

Perception and production

Pragmatics-semantics

Lexicon

Grammar

Phonology

Body Communicaiton

Diagnosis

Therapy plan

Evaluation

ACA adds

Causal relations: Background factors - Surface features

Relation individual ability - social activity, interlocutor

Analysis of interactive patterns

- primary and secondary effects
- Strategies - spontaneous, good-bad, training, advice

Situated goal description and planning

Predictions of success outside the clinic