

Differences Between Academic Presentations and Written Papers

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Colloquial word choices and usages

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Fewer complex sentences

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Fewer noun phrases and less frequent use of nominalization

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Intonation and speaking rate play important roles



學術口語報告與書面論文差異

1. Colloquial word choices and usages 用字口語化

包含說話時的猶疑(hesitation)、停頓(pause)、反覆(backtracking)、贅語(redundancy)、自我修正(self-correction)和簡化形式(reduced form)、填補語(filter)如um, uh, well, okay, anyway等。

※ 填補語例句：

Okay, now basically this is uh, a study on bilingualism um, I wanted to look at, the bilingual population here at the University of Michigan, ...

2. Fewer complex sentences 少用複句

口頭報告少用從屬子句以及關係子句，多使用so, but, and等連接詞，以免加深聽眾理解的難度。

※ 例句：

(書面版) All ten subjects who took part in visual inspection tasks for the experiment were provided with preliminary information before running the experiment.

(口語版) We had ten subjects, and they all took part in visual inspection tasks for our experiment. Then we provided them with preliminary information before this experiment.

3. Use of the active voice 常用主動語態

口語報告中就算施事者不明確，仍可加上人稱代名詞如people, somebody, they等形成主動語態。

※ 例句：

(書面版) The results have been found to be rather unreliable.

(口語版) People have found the results rather unreliable.

4. Use of personal pronouns 常用人稱代名詞

口語報告時講者與觀眾面對面接觸，常用第一人稱指稱自己，用you指稱觀眾。

※ 例句：

(書面版-未使用人稱代名詞)

The use of this method of control unquestionably leads to safer and faster train running in the most adverse weather conditions.

(口語版-使用人稱代名詞)

You can control the trains this way, and if you do that, you can be quite sure that they'll be able to run more safely and more quickly than they would otherwise, no matter how bad the weather was.

5. Fewer noun phrases and less frequent use of nominalization 較少名詞片語和名詞化現象

寫作時使用名詞片語可把較多資訊壓縮在同一句子中，但口語表達會用更多句子來負載資訊。

※ 名詞片語例句：

(書面版) The application of computers makes for a tremendous rise in labor productivity.

(口語版) Applying computers can help to increase labor productivity.

6. Intonation and speaking rate play important roles 語調和語速扮演重要的角色

口語報告必須藉助語調的高低起伏、快慢、停頓，告訴聽眾哪個部分較為重要、要轉換議題、或結束訊息。