

Research Method, Unit 5 Assignment

Group 8

陳怡君 698C0002

謝采彤 698C0012

吳汶玲 698C0022

曾綉惠 698C0030

吳保瑋 698C0044

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Research topic: What kind of personal characteristics will influence the comprehension on the slang and the idioms.

Research problem: Why we can not use the idioms and the slangs well and appropriately? In this study, we would like to try to find out and generalize the reason.

Outline:

1. The definition of slang
 - A. History
 - B. Limited group
 - C. Use in the speech and release
 - D. Specialized group
 - E. Popularity
2. The definition of idioms
 - A. Meaning
 - B. Source
 - C. Relativity with sport
 - D. Relativity with Bible and Mythology
3. Studying Methods for ESL
 - A. Learning problem
 - B. Learning tools

Literature Review:

Eric Patridge (1960)

Slang meant all definitely vulgar language except cant, or at least this was its prevailing acceptance after 1800. After 1850, slang was not accepted with general good grace but used by the dangerous classes and the lowest grades of society.

Wikipedia

one reason of using slang is to circumvent social taboos, as mainstream language tends to skip away from evoking certain realities.

Connie C. Eble (2000)

Slang is every changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

David Burke (2000)

“Heat wave” this slang word, its meaning is the same as “hot weather”, used in weather report.

Tony Thorne (2005)

tabloid newspapers in the UK such as the *Sun*, the *Star* and the *Sport* regularly use slang in headlines and articles usually for special effect but the assumption remains that readers have a working knowledge of common slang terms.

Edward Finegan (2008)

Slang is particularly popular among teenagers and college students.

Hayakawa (1941)

Slang is the poetry of everyday life

Valeri R. Helterbran (2008)

Idioms are typically two or more words that when used together have a specific meaning which is entirely different from what the individual words.

- A. “Behind the eight ball means out of luck or be difficult in or no-win situation, it is a term borrowed from the pocket billiards game of Eight ball.
- B. “Cut to the chase” from “Exploring idioms” means to move something ahead more quickly, an earlier version of this idiom was “cut to Hecuba”, Hecuba who was the queen in Greek mythology.

Idiomconnection.com

“to be broke” is not correct on grammar but its idiomatic meaning is to have no money

George Kao (2004)

“It’s a deal” is the same as usage in Mandarin Chinese. Other idioms come from older phrases which have changed over time

E. M. Kirkpatrick, C. M. Schwarz

“Hold your horses” means wait a moment

phrases.org.uk

“An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth” is from the code of Hammurabi and is used in the bible, Matthew 5:38 (King James Version)

Frances Kan (2004)

ESL often find themselves at a loss to understand the full meaning of English language conversations because, in many case, this discussion contain a large number of slang or idioms

- A. Reading
- B. From Internet
- C. Watching films and programs
- D. Chat with foreigners

Reference list in APA style

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