Teenagers adapt their language to suit the situation say if a teenager was in a formal conversation or situation they would speak in standard English but if they were talking amongst their friends or people they knew they would speak using slag and none standard English.

In transcript A the boys form Lancashire are having a very informal conversation they are using language that comes from their region Lancashire ‘Aye’ and ‘nowt’ they are using this sort of language because that is the way they speak and it is also to do with the region they are form this language is called regional dialect.

In transcript A the boys from Lancashire are use slang words such as ‘lol’ ‘we’ve’ these are bother examples of abreavation and slang. ‘Lol’ is an abbreviation of the words ‘laugh out loud’ the boys use the word ‘lol’ because of texting, they have picked theis type of language in there everyday speech in sted of just using it in text messages.

As well the Lancashire boys are using ‘lol’ to express laughter with out actually laughing. This is an another example of the text language bleeding in to modenday youngsters ‘lol’ is a form of text language as well this is showing how the youth of teckonlogy speek today. Another example of slang within this transcript is ‘nowt’ this has been abreaveated from the word ‘nothing’, teenagers use it more in their speech because of the texting side of the language, also they might be uesing this because it is shoter to say.

The boys also have a tendancy to interupred each other to try and get there point across this often happens in non scriped speech because it is more spontainious so there can be one any where someone wants to this happens mainly because you are arguing with someone or you are having a debate or you just want to get your point of view, also there is a lot more fillers like ‘maybe maybe’ the boys are doing this to try and think of something that they can say next with out loosing there space in the conversation, this is also when butting in happens. How ever in Duncans speech you can tell that he has scriped it because he does not have to think about what he is saying that is why there is hardly any fillers except the one ‘i mean’.

In transcript B the speaker Duncan is uesing much more formal language because he is addressing an adult aduence and he would like to be taken serousky when he is delivering this speech this is much easer if he ues formal language.

Duncan does not use that much informal language except when his is trying to lift the tension of the room ‘I was gutted’ he does this to make his speech make an impression to the audience in the room. As well in Duncan’s speech he uses a lot of repotiting on ‘100 aims 100 ambitions’ ‘thats only 8 doctord its only 8 lawyers its only 8 careers’ he has done this for a pourpous he wants to shock them with cold hard statistics.

Duncan also brings sis speech on to a personal level with the audience, he starts talking a bout a boy from Malawi ‘Lamsun’ and how he has dropped out of school for two terms and this was when his farther had just died and Duncan starts to say ‘he was both grieving and missing out on an education’ by Duncan saying this it is making the audience feel sorry for ‘Lamsun’. That’s when Duncan tells them what he wants to do when he is older ‘he wanted to be a doctor’ at that point in the speech it all became to light to the audience that he won’t be a doctor because he has droped out of primary education to support his family and to grive and now he will never get there.

Near the end of Duncan’s speech he is saying that ‘America is the land of the free and the UK is Great Britain and how Malawi is just kind and will not amount to much.

Then he starts to say something that relates to this and he says ‘in the future whose job will it be to keep the land free? Whose job will it be to keep Britain great? Whose job will it be to keep to keep the heart warm? The children.....’ by leaving that on a short sentence he as maked the aduence think about his speech more that if he had left it there.