



COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

SOCIAL INTERACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech style and context • Cultural influences • Gender communication differences • Language interference (influence of one language on another) • Code switching • Rules for linguistic politeness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social reasoning • Peer-related social competence • Social tasks (e.g., accessing peer groups, cooperative play) • Conflict resolution • Power relationships (e.g., dominance/deference)
SOCIAL COGNITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory of Mind (ToM)—ability to connect emotional states to self and others; understanding that others have knowledge, desires, and emotions that may differ from one’s own ; ability to take the perspective of another and modify language use accordingly • Emotional competence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ emotional regulation ○ emotional understanding ○ emotional expression (e.g., effectively regulating one’s emotional state and behavior while focusing attention on salient aspects of the environment and engaging in social interaction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive functioning (e.g., organization, planning, attention, problem solving, self-monitoring of future, goal-directed behavior) • Joint attention (e.g., social orienting, establishing shared attention, monitoring emotional states, and considering another's intentions) • Inference • Presupposition

PRAGMATICS	VERBAL COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech acts (e.g., requests, responses, comments, directives, demands, promises, and other communication functions) • Communicative intentions (communicative acts) • Perlocutionary/illocutionary/locutionary acts • Prosody • Grice maxims of conversation (quantity, quality, relevance, manner) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style—conversational, narrative, expository, procedural ○ Interaction/transaction ○ Cohesion/coherence ○ Responsiveness/assertiveness ○ Topic maintenance/introduction/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ responsiveness/shift ○ Social reciprocity (e.g., initiating and responding to bids for interaction, taking turns) ○ Communication breakdown and repair ○ Deictic forms ○ Contingency/adjacency ○ Co-construction of meaning ○ Event knowledge ○ Scripts
	NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body language (posture and positioning) • Gesture • Facial expression • Eye contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaze (gaze shifts) • Proxemics • Deictic gestures • Challenging behavior as communication
LANGUAGE PROCESSING (EXPRESSIVE AND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoken and written language comprehension • Spoken and written language expression • Morphology (word forms) • Syntax (word order) • Semantics—general and discipline-specific vocabulary (e.g., science, math, social studies) • Phonological skills for spelling and reading decoding 		

This table was generated using the following resources: Grice, 1975; Nelson, 1978; and Timler, Olswang, & Coggins, 2005.