ASHA
American
Speech-Language-Hearing
Association

Components of Social Communication

Social Interaction	- Speech style and context - Cultural influences - Gender communication differences - Language interference (influence of one language on another) - Code switching - Rules for linguistic politeness - 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	- 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 - Inference - Presupposition - Emotional competence - 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) - 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)

Pragmatics	Verbal Communication	- 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) - Discourse - Style-conversational, narrative, expository, procedural - Interaction/transaction - Cohesion/coherence - Responsiveness/assertiveness - Topic maintenance/introduction/ - 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	- Body language (posture and positioning) - Gesture - Facial expression - Eye contact - Gaze (gaze shifts) - Proxemics - Deictic gestures - Challenging behavior as communication
Language Processing (Expressive and Receptive)		- 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.		