Ch. 15 Intonation 1

The word intonation is used to describe the tune of English speech, the way the voice moves up and down in a sentence. Intonation describes how the voice rises and falls in speech.

Pitch refers to the rate of vibration of the vocal cords. The quality of a sound governed by the rate of vibrations producing it; the degree of highness or lowness of a tone:

Tone is the use of pitch in language or it refers to the rising and falling of voice pitch in speech.

An utterance is a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause.

Q1 Why do we study intonation?
1- It shows the relationship of words within and between sentences.
2- It tells something about the feeling of the feeling of the speaker.
Q2 what are the Basic Intonation patterns or types?

1- Rising Tone is normally used in the following types of sentences:
   a. Yes / No questions
      e.g. Is John in the school? Is today Monday?
   b. Polite requests
      e.g. 'Come 'here, Samir'

2- Falling Tone is normally used in the following types of sentences:
   a. Statements
      e.g. Bill is a student
   b. Commands
      e.g. Don’t close the ‘door
   c. Question – word questions (Wh – questions)
      e.g. How old are you?
Q3 / What are the forms of intonation?
There are four forms of intonation = falling, rising, falling – rising and rising – falling

Q4 / What are the three simple possibilities for the intonation used in pronouncing the one-word utterance "Yes" and "No".
These were: Level, fall and rise.
Level – Yes – no
Falling \ Yes \ no
Rising Yes / no

Q5 / What are the types of complex Tones and pitch height?
The more complex tones that are used can be as follows: Fall – rise tone, Where the pitch descends and then rises again.
Another complex tone is the rise – fall tone in which the pitch follows the opposite movement.
Q6 / What are the forms of English tones?

1- Fall \ yes \ no

This tone is regarded as more or less neutral if someone is asked a question and replies yes or no and it will be understood that more to be said. The fall could be said to give an impression of finality.

2- Rise / yes / no

This tone conveys an impression that something more is to follow.

a. (wishing to attract B’s attention) = Excuse me.
   b. / Yes

3- Fall – rise yes no

The fall – rise tone is used a lot in English and is described as limited agreement or response with reservation.

a. I’ve heard that it’s good school.
   b. v Yes

4- Rise – fall ^ yes ^ no

This tone is used to convey rather strong feelings of approval, disapproval or surprise. Examples:

a. Isn’t the view lovely!
   b. ^Yes

5- Level - Yes – no

This tone is used to convey a feeling of saying something routine, uninteresting or boring. A teacher calling the names of students from a register will often do so using a level tone on each name, and the students are likely to respond with yes when their name is called.
Ch. 16 The Tone – Unit (Intonation 2)

- **Q1 What is an into national language?**
  - It is a language in which substituting one distinctive tone for another on a particular word or morpheme can cause a change in the lexical dictionary meaning of that word.

- **Q2 What is a tone unit?**
  - An utterance of one or more than one syllable. It has a tonic syllable and a tonic stress.
Q3 What is a tonic syllable?
   A syllable that carries a tone
   Is that / you

Q4 What is a tonic stress?
   A stress carried by the tonic syllable

Q5 What is the structure of the tone – unit?
1- Simple one tonic syllable.
   e.g. Is it / you
2- Complex Two tonic syllables
   e.g. John is it / you
Q6 What is the structure of intonation?
1- The head
2- The pre–head
3- The tail

1- The head is:
All the part of the tone unit that extends from the first stressed syllable up to but not including the tonic syllable

2- Pre–head
All the unstressed syllables in a tone unit preceding the first stressed syllables
1- When there is no head
- Pre – head ➔ **In an \ hour** ➔ tonic syllables

2- When there is a head
- Pre-head ➔ head ➔ **In a ' little ' less than an \ hour** ➔ tonic syllable

3- The tail
- Any syllable between the tonic syllable and the end of the tone-unit
  ➔ tonic syllable ➔ **/what did you say** ➔ tail

E can summarize the tone-unit structure as =
- (PH) ➔ (H) ➔ TS ➔ (T)
- **In a ' little ' less than an \ hour** ➔ I think
Exercise

1- Where is the head
   - ' Bill is here
   - ' Sara called to give me these

2- Where is the pre-head?
   - On the black/table
   - To the left hand there

3- Where is the tail
   - Both of them
   - If it rains outside
True or False

1- A tonic syllable carries only the tone and not the tonic stress.
2- The structure of the tone unit could be simple complex.
3- A head extends from the first stressed syllable and includes the tonic syllable.
4- The Pre-head all the unstressed syllables preceding the second stressed syllable.
5- A Per-head could precede a head or tonic syllable.
6- Syllable between the tonic syllable and the end the tone-unit.
Pitch Possibilities in the simple tone-unit

- Two important things have to be known: tone is carried by the tonic syllable and intonation is carried by the tone-unit.

In one-syllable utterance, the single syllable must have one of the five tones that were presented in a previous chapter. In a tone-unit of more than one syllable, the tonic-syllable must have one of those tones. Here we can have two possibilities: the tonic-syllable is the final syllable and there are other syllables that follow the tonic syllable.

If the tonic-syllable is the final syllable then the tone does not sound much different from that of a corresponding one-syllable tone unit.

- Example:
  
  /here

  ' shall we sit

  The word "here" is said in the same way

  (with a rising pitch) in both examples.
CH-18-19-Functions OF INTONATION

There are four main functions of intonation:
1- Attitudinal Function
2- Accentual Function
3- Grammatical Function
4- Discourse Function
1-Attitudinal Function of intonation which enables the speaker to express emotions and attitudes which adds a special meaning to spoken language as a difference from its written counterpart.

- The same sentence can be said in different ways as "happy", "angry", "grateful", etc.
- Here are some Examples=
  1. **Fall** (Finality definiteness)
     - Stop\ talking
  2. **Rise**
     - Listing / Red / brown / yellow or \ blue
  3. **Fall-Rise**
     - Uncerting You v may be right
  3. **Rise-fall**
     - Surprise You were ^first
Q1/ What are the components of Intonation

1- Sequential
2- Prosodic
3- Paralinguistic

1- Sequential components never occur simultaneously
- They are: Per-head, head, tonic syllable, tail
- Pauses
- Tone-unit boundaries.

2- Prosodic components including width of pitch range/ key/ loudness / speed/ and voice quality.
- Paralinguistic components including facial expressions/ gestures / body language vocal effects/ laughs/ sobs.
2-Accentual Function

- It is derived from the word "accent" =stress
  Intonation helps to produce the effect of prominence on syllables that should be perceived as stressed while tonic stress on a particular syllable marks the word as the most important in the fone-unit.

- Example:
  1- It was 'very \boring
  2- It was \very boring

- The first is non-emphatic and the second is emphatic.
3-The grammatical Function of Intonation

The listener better recognizes grammar and what is being said by using the information contained in intonation: e.g. Placement of boundaries between Phrases/clauses and sentences, differences between questions and statements, use of grammatical subordination, etc.

- Sentences which when written are ambiguous and ambiguity can only be removed by different intonation: e.g.
  - 'Those who s'old quickly made a profit (A profit was made by those who sold quickly)
  - 'Those who sold quickly made a profit (A profit was quickly made by those who sold)
4-The discourse function of Intonation

- Intonation can signal to the hastener what is to be taken as "new information" within the act of speaking, when the speaker is indicating a contrast or link with the material from previous tone-units and it can also make the listener feel what kind of response is expected. Intonation regulates conversational behaviour. Falling tone is used to indicate new information. Rising tone indicates shared or given information. Example:
  1- I've 'got to 'take the\dog a walk
  2- I've 'got to 'take the 'dog to the \vet