

Aspects of connected speech

Rhythm:

The rhythm of speech is the regular occurrence of stressed syllable at regular intervals of time.

Feet:

the foot begins with a stressed syllable and includes all following unstressed syllables up to (but not including) the following stressed syllable.

e.g. 'walk 'down the 'path to the 'end of the ca 'nal

Assimilation:

Assimilation is the change in pronunciation of a phoneme under the influence of its surrounding sounds.

E.g. . This year / ðij jiə/

e.g. a final t, d and initial following often combine to form tʃ, dʒ, so that "not yet" is pronounced /nɒtʃet/ and "could you" is /kʊdʒu/

- Regressive assimilation:

The phoneme that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it.

- Progressive assimilation:

The phoneme that comes first affects the one that comes after it.

Stress-Timed Rhythm:

The states that the time from each stressed syllable to the next will tend to be the same, irrespective of the number of intervening unstressed syllables.

Elision

Elision is the case of a sound realized as zero in casual, rapid speech.

Example: vowel: tonight /tnait/

consonant: eight tins /eitins/

Linking

Linking is the phenomenon where words or sounds are linked together...

There are 5 basic rules of linking.

e.g. Here are /hɪər ə/

Utterance:

An utterance can be defined simply as a section of spoken speech, separated by pauses or silence.

Intonation:

is the melody or music of a language. It refers to the way the voice rises and falls as we speak. therefore, Intonation is about how we say things, rather than what we say. Without intonation, it's impossible to understand the expressions and thoughts that go with words.

Intonation forms:

Level

Rise

Fall

Rise and Fall

Fall and Rise

Function in intonation:

Fall à Neutral statement , impression of finality

Rise à Neutral question, doubt

Fall-Rise à Limited agreement

Rise-Fall à Strong approval, disapproval, surprise

Level à routine, counting numbers