

APPENDIX - I**Sentence Stressed :**

In a sentence some words are more important than others and this is indicated by stressing the words. Difference in stress leads to difference in the meaning, for instance :

He is my uncle.

- a) 'He is my uncle. (Not anyone else)
- b) He is 'my uncle. (Not anybody else's)
- c) He 'is my uncle. (Why do you doubt?)
- d) He is my 'uncle. (Not father)

APPENDIX - J

Intonation

When we speak, the pitch of our voice keeps on rising and falling. The pitch creates differences in meaning. Some parts of our sentences are spoken at a high pitch, while others are spoken at a low pitch. This rise and fall of a pitch in voice is called intonation. In other words, intonation is the variation in pitch. It is done by slackening or tightening our vocal-cords and the sound. In pronunciation intonation is very important. Just a change of pitch can change the meaning.

A. W. Frisky Defines : 'Much of the meaning of the spoken language is conveyed by the tune to which it is said.'

Intonation can be defined as the varying patterns of pitch in a sentence structure. There are three types of intonations in English and they can be shown by the signs given in brackets :

- (1) Rising Intonation (↗)
- (2) Falling Intonation (↘) and
- (3) Rising Falling Intonation (^).



1. Rising Intonation –

The rising intonation generally takes place when we want to assert some point or giving a command or order or in a question, e.g.,

1. I was right in my point. (Assertive statement)
2. Bring a glass of water. (Order)
3. Give me my pen. (Order)
4. Are you going there? (Question)

2. Falling Intonation –

The falling intonation occurs when we have courtesy and politeness for someone or regretting and feeling sad and expressing sorrow, e.g.

1. Alas! She is not alive. (expressing sorrow)
2. I am very sorry. (feeling sad)
3. Please let him go. (request)
4. I shall be grateful to you (showing courtesy)

3. The Rising Falling Intonation – The rising falling intonation or level intonation occurs when we speak at the same pitch as in counting or giving any list. e.g.,

1. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 etc (counting)
2. Orange, book, pencil, copy etc. (a list of items)

These different types of intonations are used to serve different purposes, as they are shown in some of the following examples indicated by the particular signs,

- a) In Interrogative Sentences with 'Yes' or 'No' Answers :

Is he ↗ going ?

Are you ↗ coming ?

- b) In question Tags (when the speaker seeks an information) :

You are a ↗ teacher, aren't ↗ you?

He is your son, isn't he?

- c) In requests :

Do me a ↗ favour, please.

Please, close the ↗ door.

- d) Sentences expressing Doubt, Protest or surprise :

The girl has ↗ gone. (doubt)

This is not what ↗ I mean. (Protest)

You have returned ↗ back. (Surprise)

- e) In Assertive Statements :

Ram is a good ↘ boy.

Geeta is a beautiful > girl.

f) In commands and orders :

Sit > down.

Close the > door.

g) In Interrogative Sentences beginning with question words :

Where is > sita?

What are you > doing?

h) In Exclamatory Sentences :

What a pretty > girl !

What a nice > idea !

i) In Question Tags (when the speaker hopes the listener to agree):

You are a good > boy, aren't > you?

It's a fine > morning, isn't > it?

Intonation is a pitch of the musical note produced by the vibration of the vocal cords.

Fluency

Fluency means, saying word groups with no gaps or hesitations in the 'middle. It means words should be spoken without stumbling over the sounds and sequences of sounds.

Pause

Pause means to stop for a while. In English, speakers should give pause after a comma, full stop etc. the pause can change the entire meaning of a sentence, e.g.

Girls read nicely.

Girls, read nicely.

Thus, for proper pronunciation a good knowledge of sound system, stress, rhythm, intonation, fluency and pause are needed. In the next chapter, the teaching of pronunciation is taken over.