

# BASICS OF INTONATION

- **Intonation** is a complex unity of **speech melody, sentence stress (accent), rhythm, voice qualities (timbre) and speech tempo** which enables the speaker to adequately communicate in speech his / her thoughts, will, emotions and attitude towards reality and the contents of the utterance

# SPEECH MELODY

## The Pitch Component

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- is the variations in the **voice pitch** (the degree of voice highness or lowness) which take place when voiced sounds, especially vowels and sonorant, are pronounced in connected speech. The pitch of speech sounds is produced by the vibrations of the vocal cords



# SENTENCE STRESS

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- **is the greater prominence given to some words in a sentence as compared with the other words of the same sentence**

In English the greater prominence is achieved by uttering the stressed words with greater force of exhalation and muscular tension than the unstressed words, as well as by a change in the pitch and by an increase in the length of stressed syllables of words in the sentence.



# **VOICE TIMBRE**

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- **is the 'colour' or 'tonal quality' of voice depending on the physiological properties and psychological state of a person**

# CLASSIFICATION OF VOICE TIMBRE

**TIMBRE**  
(Phonetics)

Voice quality

Soft

Harsh

Monotonous

Juicy

Deaf

Sound effect

Pompous

Lyrical

Elegiac



# Pitch range

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- **is the interval within the upper and lower level of voice variation**

# Pitch range

**Pitch Range**

**Human voice**

**Voice ranges**

**Extra High**

**High**

**Mid**

**Low**

**Extra Low**

**Wide**

**Normal**

**Narrow**

# Tempo of Speech



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- **is the relative speed or slowness of utterance which is measured by the rate of syllable succession, and the number and duration of pauses in a sentence**





# Tempo of Speech

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- **Very Fast** (Presto)
- **Fast** (Allegro)
- **Accelerated** (Allegretto)
- **Normal** (Andante)
- **Moderate** (Moderato)
- **Slow** (Lento)
- **Very slow** (Grave)

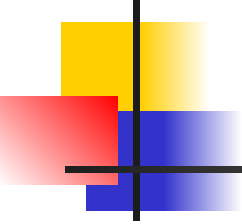


# Rhythm

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- **is a regular flow of speech in which stressed and unstressed syllables occur at definite intervals**

# Rhythm

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- **Regular** (regular rhythmical patterns)
  - **Irregular** (irregular rhythmical patterns)
  
  - **Legato** (connected)
  - **Staccato** (disconnectedly)

# Pause

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- **is an act of stopping in the flow of speech**

The tempo of speech, rhythm and pauses constitute the **temporal component of intonation**

# CLASSIFICATION OF PAUSES

**PAUSE**

**Structure**

- Vocalic
- Consonantal
- Mixed

**Function**

**Physical**

- Intra-segmental
- Intra-lexical

**Psycholinguistic**

**Silent**

**Tempora**

- Long
- Medium
- Short

**Filled**

- Syntactic
- Emphatic
- Gap-fillers
- Hesitation

**Semantics**

- Predictable
- Unpredictable



# BASICS OF INTONATION

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- The components of intonation **form a unity**, because they always function all together, and none of them can be separated from any other in actual speech



# FUNCTIONS OF INTONATION

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- ***Constitutive.*** Intonation forms sentences
- ***Distinctive.*** Intonation serves to distinguish communicative types of sentences