

Intonation. Final test

Part I. The anatomy of an IP

English is a tone language.

Breaking an utterance into chunks or , each with its own tune or intonation pattern, is called .

The process of highlighting important words, accenting them in an IP (nucleus placement), is called

A suitable pitch movement for an IP selected by the speaker is called .

The most important accent in an IP is .

The part of the IP that follows the nucleus is called .

The tail contains no syllables.

If an IP contains an accent in the part before the nucleus, the first such accent is called the .

The part extending from the first accent before the nucleus to the last syllable before the nucleus is called the .

The part before the onset is called the .

Part II. Intonation patterns for different types of utterances

The default tone for statements is a .

Questions formed with a question word such as who, where, when, how etc. are called questions.

The default tone for them is a .

A yes-no question is called a question.

The default tone for such questions is a .

ACCENTED

NOT

NUCLEUS

PRE-HEAD

HEAD

TAIL

INTONATION
PHRASES

TONALITY

TONICITY

TONE

ONSET

The following question: 'You are happy, aren't you?' is called a tag question.

If this type of question is genuinely asking for information, the tone of the final part will be a rise.

If the speaker insists, assumes or expects the other person to agree, the tone of the final part will be a fall.

In this type of questions, if the main part and the final part are BOTH positive (or both negative) the final part is called a positive tag.

The intonation of an exclamation is virtually always a fall.

The default tone for commands is a fall.

For warning we use an implicational rise.

An open list is pronounced with a rise.

A closed list is pronounced with a fall.