

INTONATION / Inta'neɪʃn/

Definition:- The rise and fall of the voice in speaking is called Intonation or tone. In other words, any change in the pitch of the accented syllables in spoken sentences is called Intonation. The pitch can be high, low or it can change from low to high or from high to low. Like stress, Intonation is also a very important feature of English. The use of a wrong tone in English can quite distort the meaning of what one wants to convey. It is so because, Intonation indicates the sentence type - whether it is a statement or a question. It also indicates the attitude of the speaker.

"Accuracy of pitch in playing singing on a string instrument such as a guitar."

Intonation describes how the voice rises & falls in speech.

Main Types of Intonation/TONE PATTERNS of Intonation in English

1. falling tone Intonation \Rightarrow (\) left to right
2. Rising tone Intonation \Rightarrow (/) right to left.

3. falling-Rising Tone Intonation (∩)

4. Rising-falling Tone Intonation (∪)

⇒ Falling Tone Intonation: - falling tone describes how the voice falls on the final stressed syllable of a phrase or a group of words.

A falling Intonation tone is common in wh- questions. (what, whom, where, how, which). (i)

⇒ Rising Tone Intonation: - Rising tone describes how the voice rises at the end of a sentence.

⇒ falling - Rising Tone: - describes how the voice falls then rises at the end of the statement. (ii)

⇒ Rising-falling Tone: - describes how the voice rises & then falls at the end of the statement.

' Looking for, something (falling tone - statement) (iii)

, looking for, something? (Rising tone - question)

' Going to Bombay. (falling tone - statement)

' Going to Bombay? (Rising tone - Question)

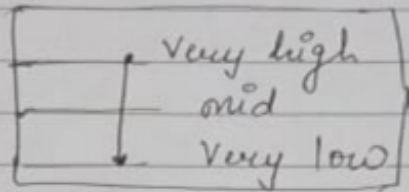
' Shut the door. (falling tone - command)

' Shut the door. (Rising tone - request)

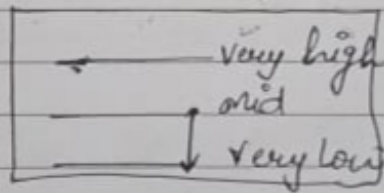
INTONATION [Patterns of variation of Pitch]

The rate at which vocal cords vibrate is called frequency
↓
determines
Pitch

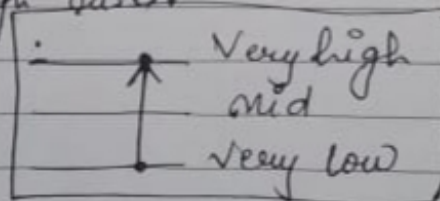
(i) [ˈ] HIGH FALL :- The pitch falls from very high to very low. The tone is called a high fall.



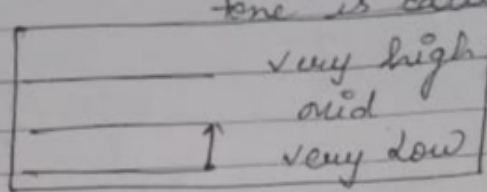
(ii) LOW FALL :- [ˋ] The pitch falls from mid to very low. The tone is called low fall.



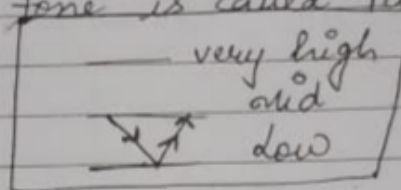
(iii) HIGH RISE [ˊ] :- The pitch rises from very low to very high. The tone is called a high rise.



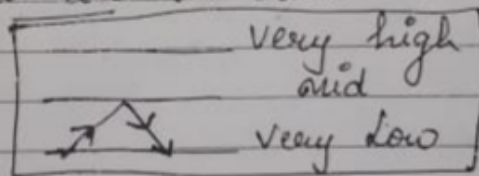
(iv) Low Rise [ˌ] :- The pitch from low to mid. This tone is called a low rise.



(v) fall rise [ˆ] :- The pitch falls from mid to low and then rises again to mid. The tone is called falling-rising.



(vi) Rise-fall [ˆ] :- The pitch rises from low to about mid and then falls again to low is called a rise-fall.





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000844 (2)

Class Roll No. Subject/Paper

Date Marks obtained Teacher's Signature

The falling tone - low fall [↘]

1. Statements:-

Ex. (i) Her 'severn' 'departs'

(ii) Her house is 'empty.'

(iii) The postman was, 'looking for you.'
(matter of fact)

2. Wh. - questions:-

Ex.:- (i) 'What can I, do for you?'
(ii) 'When do you think she'll come?'

3. Yes/NO Questions:-

'Do you, think so?'

'Is she, really?'

'Could you, meet him?'

4. Tag Questions:-

Ex.:- (i) It's a 'lovely' day, 'isn't it?'

(ii) I'm 'hard' up. 'Aren't we, all?'

5. Commands/Requests:-

Ex. (i) 'Show her'

(ii) 'Go' 'straight' and 'turn to the left'

(iii) She 'wants' to 'see my 'new' watch, 'daddy.'

(iv) I'd 'like an ap'pointment.

5. Exclamations, greetings:-

We 'won the 'match.

'How Surprising!' ⇒ 'How Surprising!
'How very tragic!'

The falling tone - High fall [ˈˌ]
1. Statements:- like you will answer of the Questions

① Q did you 'come to class yesterday

A 'Yes. I 'did. (strong agreement.) [Here used falling-high tone]

② Q 'Want to 'join the army?

A 'Certainly 'not. (strong disagreement) [falling-high tone]

2. Wh. = Questions:- (i) 'Why, can't you?

(expressing anger, surprise)

(ii) 'When? (expressing surprise, anger, disbelief)

3. Yes/No Questions (i) But 'can you 'come?

(demanding a reply.)

(ii) 'Did 'you 'meet him?

(demanding a reply)

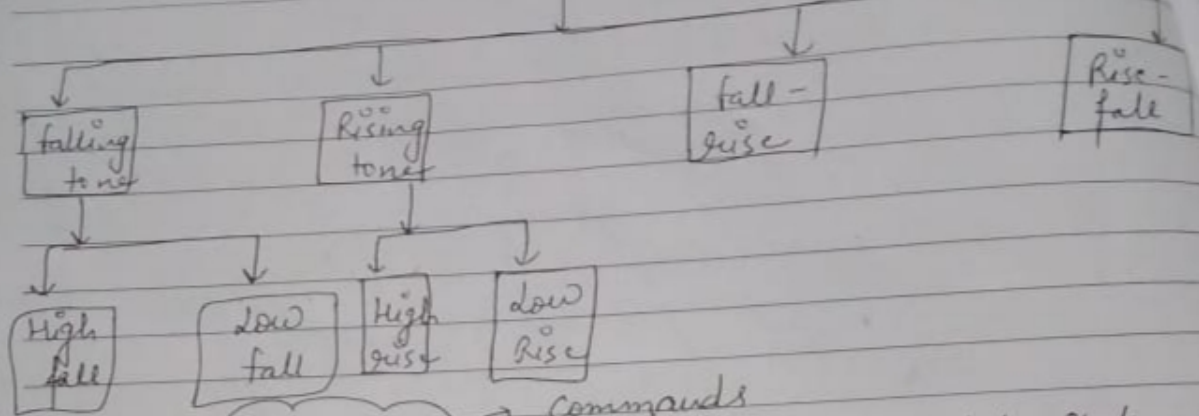
4. Tag Questions :- Q Can I meet you on Sunday?
Ans We don't work on Sundays
'Do We? [demanding agreement]

5. Commands :- (i) 'Shut that door. [an angry command]
(ii) 'Go away! [an angry command]

6. Exclamations, greetings :- (i) 'What a pleasant
surprise! [strong surprise]
'Good morning! [a hearty greeting].

Types of Intonation

Tones



falling tone → Commands
→ definite and complete statement
→ Invitations
→ Exclamations
→ Wh- Questions (matter-fact)
→ Tag Ques. (for the listener to agree with speaker)

Rising tone → Request
→ Repetition
→ Yes/No type Question
→ Terminal tone
→ Non-Terminal tone
→ Command intended to extend like a request
(showing politeness or personal interest)

Statement intended to be a question.

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The Rising tone - low Rise [,]

1. Statements:-

- Q. How do you 'like' my, tie?
(i) ⇒ A It's 'not very, good' [Rising tone - low rise]
Q I'm 'terribly de'pressed. [bored] [Rising tone - low rise]
(ii) 'cheer, up' (encouraging) [Rising tone - low rise]

2. Wh- Questions:-

- (i) 'when can you, come?' [polite Inquiry]
(ii) 'why 'can't you, do it?' [threatening]

3. Yes/No Questions:- (i) , can you? (doubtful)

- (ii) , Is he, working? [Insistence on the word 'is']

4. Tag Questions:-

- (i) (He didn't do it), did he?
(asking for Information)

5. Commands / Requests:-

- (i) 'sit, here.' (gentle command, pleasant invitation).
(ii) 'Shut the, door.' (polite request)

- (iii) Please 'open the door.
(iv) 'Do sit, down

6- Exclamations / Greetings:-

- (i) 'Good, evening. (cheerful greeting)
(ii) 'Best of, luck. (Cheerful good wishes)

The Rising tone - High Rise

The tone is usually associated with Questions.
Look at the following examples:-

- (i) 'Toast? (Did you say "toast"? Or do you want some toast? (expressing eagerness and enthusiasm)
(ii) 'Snake? (I just can't believe you. Did you really say "snake"?)
(iii) 'Where? (I am surprised to hear what you said. Did you really mean Delhi?)
(iv) 'John' would? (expressing disbelief, expressing total surprise)
(v) Is he 'here? (expressing eagerness)

This tone ^{may} is used to indicate specially hidden meaning of the utterance and the listener is required to understand more than the apparent meaning of the utterance.]
falling - Rising Tone.

The fall and rise may occur on the same syllable or on two different syllables.

(i) The fall and rise occurring on the same syllable

(a) Do you play tennis? ^ˈsometimes. (Not always surely)

(b) when can we start? ^ˈNow (doubtful)

(c) She is ^ˈbeautiful (but not very clever).

(d) The ^ˈcoffee was good [though the cup was filthy and service awful]

(e) I'd pre'fer ^ˈSunday [though I said "Saturday" to please you.]

(ii) The fall and rise occur on different syllables:

(a) ^ˈI, can [I'm almost certain you can't.]

(b) ^ˈThat's the, spirit. (encouraging)

(c) ^ˈmind that, step. (strong but sympathetic warning).

The Rising-falling Tone (ˊˋ)
This tone is a combination of rise and fall. The rise reinforces the meaning conveyed by the following fall. In addition, the initial rise may indicate

Warmth, anger, sarcasm

following examples:-

(a) Do you agree? ˊ Yes (enthusiastic agreement)

(b) ˋ Yes. It was ˊ frightful. (enthusiastic agreement)

(c) 'Are you ˊ sure it' ll go? (suspicious)

(d) 'How ˊ interesting. (sarcastic)