

9. Linking.

Instances of linking occur at word boundaries between two vowels or a consonant with a following vowel. Here belongs the phenomenon of linking [r] which reveals its potential pronunciation.

Eg: *this* ◡ *is* ◡ *a boy*; *car* ◡ *owner*,

10. Positional length of vowels.

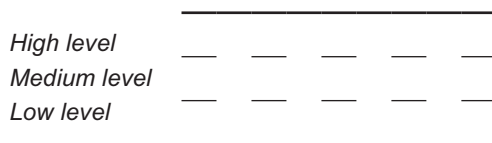
The length of the vowel depends on its position in the word. In the same phonetic context the vowel sounds the longest in the final position, a little bit shorter before a sonorant, still shorter before a voiced consonant, and the shortest before a voiceless consonant. For example:

<i>die</i> ,	<i>dine</i> ,	<i>died</i> ,	<i>dike</i> .
[daɪ],	[daɪn],	[daɪd],	[daɪk]
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Supplement 3

Stave representation of intonation

The normal range of speaking includes three levels of human voice: high, medium, and low.



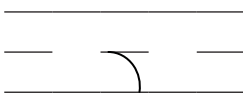
This representation is called ‘a stave’ or ‘a tonogram’. The abstract notation of intonation is usually presented at the stave with the help of dots, dashes and upward or downward slash marks, which are put at the necessary pitch level. Dots (·) represent unstressed syllables, dashes (—) represent stressed ones. Slants mark the nucleus.

Notional parts of speech (nouns, main verbs, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns, interjections) are generally stressed. Functional parts of speech (modal verbs, auxiliary verbs, link verbs, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, personal and possessive pronouns) are generally unstressed. But all modal and auxiliary verbs are stressed in the negative form. Sometimes structural parts of speech may be stressed for additional emphasis and emotional colouring.

There are six main types of nucleus necessary for practical language learning: Low Fall, Low Rise, High Fall, High Rise, Fall-Rise and Rise-Fall.

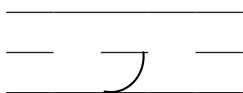
Low Fall starts at the middle and then falls to a very low pitch level. It is used in statements and special questions.

Eg: \ No.



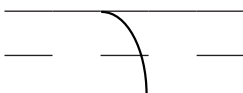
Low Rise starts from a very low pitch level and then continues to a medium one. It is used in general questions and the tags of disjunctive questions.

Eg: / No.



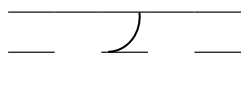
In High Fall the voice falls all the way down from a higher to a very low pitch level.

Eg: \ No.



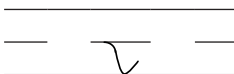
In High Rise the voice rises from a medium pitch level and then moves up to the top.

Eg: / No.



In Fall-Rise the voice first falls from a medium to a low pitch level and then rises to a moderately medium pitch. It may be used within one syllable or spread over two or more syllables. It is used in requests.

Eg: \downarrow *No.*



\downarrow *Never.*



\downarrow *Generally* / *I do.*



In Rise-Fall the voice rises from a medium to a higher pitch level and then quickly falls to a low pitch.

Eg: \uparrow *No.*



The end of a meaningful part of the spoken message is marked with the help of pauses. There are three types of pauses: long, short and very short.

- a long pause (||) separates sentences and occurs at the end of a sentence;
- a short pause (|) separates sense-groups and occurs inside a sentence;
- a very short pause (!) occurs within a sense-group.

Supplement 4

Step-by-step phonetic analysis

Herzen University phoneticians have developed a step-by-step procedure that allows to perform the phonetic analysis of a sentence. It is given below in a general way.