

Unit 12

Syllables & Rhythm (3):

stress, and weak forms

Slides for the session of

Phonetics with Listening Practice (British)

held on

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Saarland University

English Phonetics: Unit 12:

/ˈɪŋ glɪʃ/ /fə ˈnet ɪks/ /ˈjuːn ɪt/ /ˈtwelv/
[ˈɪŋglɪʃfəˈnetɪks | ˈjuːnɪtˈtwelv]

Syllables & Rhythm (3)

/ˈsɪl əb əlz/ /ən/ /rɪð əm/ /θriː/
[ˈsɪləbəlzn̩ˈɪðm̩ | ˈθriː]

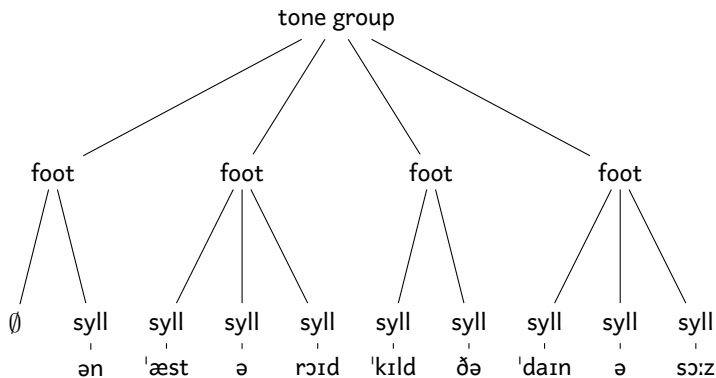
stress, and weak forms

/stres/ /ənd/ /ˈwiːk fɔːmz/
[ˈstɹɛs | ən ˈwɪk fɔːmz]

1 The phonological rank scale for English rephrased

2 Rhythm

3 Weak Forms



tone group

|

foot

|

syllable

|

phoneme

(Context: 'What happened 65 million years ago?')

English as a 'stress-timing' language

- French is **syllable**-timing:

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Syllables & Rhythm
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Outline

The phonological rank
scale for English reprised

Rhythm

Weak Forms

English as a 'stress-timing' language

- French is **syllable**-timing:
 - each syllable takes as much time to say as any other syllable does

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Weak Forms

English as a ‘stress-timing’ language

- French is **syllable**-timing:
 - each syllable takes as much time to say as any other syllable does
 - how would a French speaker read aloud “an asteroid killed the dinosaurs”?

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English as a ‘stress-timing’ language

- French is **syllable**-timing:
 - each syllable takes as much time to say as any other syllable does
 - how would a French speaker read aloud “an asteroid killed the dinosaurs”?
- English is **stress**-timing:
 - some syllables are **stressed** – they ‘stand out’ (are ‘salient’) because they are louder and/or longer than the others:
[ən 'æstəɪɹɔɪd 'kɪld ðə 'dæməsɔ:z]

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[ən 'æstəɪɔɪd 'kɪld ðə 'dɪnəsɔ:z]
 - the time from one stressed syllable to the next is roughly constant.

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 - the time from one stressed syllable to the next is roughly constant.
- The phonological unit of rhythm is the **FOOT**:

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- The phonological unit of rhythm is the **FOOT**:
 - each foot starts with a stressed syllable or with a ‘silent beat’.

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 - the time from one stressed syllable to the next is roughly constant.
- The phonological unit of rhythm is the **FOOT**:
 - each foot starts with a stressed syllable or with a ‘silent beat’.
 - we will use a forward slash (/) to indicate a foot boundary.

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[ən 'æst.əɹɔɪd 'kɪld ðə 'dæm.əsɔ:z]
 - the time from one stressed syllable to the next is roughly constant.
- The phonological unit of rhythm is the **FOOT**:
 - each foot starts with a stressed syllable or with a ‘silent beat’.
 - we will use a forward slash (/) to indicate a foot boundary.
- Practise making each foot the same length:
 - / John / bought / five / black / ties / [^] /
 - / Mary’s / buying / seven / yellow / dresses / [^] /
 - / Jennifer’s / purchasing / seventy / violet / cardigans / [^] /
 - / Nicholas is / contemplating / twenty-seven / multicoloured / carpet-slippers / [^] /

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Weak Forms

Which syllables are stressed?

- Definitions:

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Weak Forms

Which syllables are stressed?

- Definitions:
 - 'Content' words = common nouns, proper nouns, lexical verbs, adjectives, and (most) adverbs.

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 - 'Function' words = pronouns, articles, prepositions, aux. verbs, etc.

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 - Monosyllabic = has only one-syllable

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 - Polysyllabic = has more than one syllable
- Monosyllabic ‘content’ words are stressed: ***killed***

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 - Polysyllabic = has more than one syllable
- Monosyllabic ‘content’ words are stressed: ***killed***
- Monosyllabic ‘function’ words are unstressed: *an, the*

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Which syllables are stressed?

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- Monosyllabic ‘content’ words are stressed: *killed*
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- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) have at least one stressed syllable: 'asteroid, 'Oxford Street, 'after, be'fore

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- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) have at least one stressed syllable: 'asteroid, 'Oxford Street, 'after, be'fore
- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) can have more than one stressed syllable: ,polysyl'labic, ,Oxford 'Road

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- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) can have more than one stressed syllable: ,polysyl'labic, ,Oxford 'Road
- Difference between secondary or minor stress (,) and primary or major stress (') is not very important:

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The phonological rank
scale for English reprised

Rhythm

Weak Forms

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- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) can have more than one stressed syllable: ,polysyl'labic, ,Oxford 'Road
- Difference between secondary or minor stress (,) and primary or major stress (') is not very important:
 - It's polysylLABic. (versus) They're polysyllabic WORDS.

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- Difference between secondary or minor stress (,) and primary or major stress (') is not very important:
 - It's polysylLABic. (versus) They're polysyllabic WORDS.
 - It's POLysyllabic not MONosyllabic.

Which syllables are stressed?

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- Polysyllabic words (including compounds) can have more than one stressed syllable: ,polysyl'labic, ,Oxford 'Road
- Difference between secondary or minor stress (,) and primary or major stress (') is not very important:
 - It's polysyl**LAB**ic. (versus) They're polysyllabic **WORDS**.
 - It's **POL**ysyllabic not **MON**osyllabic.
- Sometimes a syllable will be stressed just to maintain the rhythm (here: the syllable **for**):
 - Surely **TOM** can **write** it **for** us

Weak Forms versus Strong Forms: the difference is important!

- Sally can write the report in Hungarian for us.
/ **Sally** can / **w**rite the re- / **p**ort in Hun- / **G**ARian / **f**or us
can = POLARITY: positive: unmarked
[kŋ] ('weak form') (eine einfache Bejahung)
(nicht rhythmisch hervorgehoben)

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Weak Forms

Weak Forms versus Strong Forms: the difference is important!



Syllables & Rhythm
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The phonological rank
scale for English reprised

Rhythm

Weak Forms

- Sally can write the report in Hungarian for us.
/ **Sally** can / **write** the re- / **port** in Hun- / **GAR**ian / **for** us
can = POLARITY: positive: unmarked
[kʰ] ('weak form') (eine einfache Bejahung)
(nicht rhythmisch hervorgehoben)
- I can't write reports in Hungarian, but
I can find a translator for you
I / **can't** / **write** re- / **ports** in Hun- / **GAR**ian but
I / **can** / **find** a trans- / **LAT**or / **for** you
can = POLARITY: positive: marked
[kʰæɪn] ('strong form') (eine stärkere Bejahung)
(rhythmisch hervorgehoben)

Weak Forms versus Strong Forms: the difference is important!



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The phonological rank
scale for English rephrased

Rhythm

Weak Forms

- Sally can write the report in Hungarian for us.
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can = POLARITY: positive: unmarked
[kŋ] ('weak form') (eine einfache Bejahung)
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- I can't write reports in Hungarian, but
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I / **can't** / **write** re- / **ports** in Hun- / **GAR**ian but
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can = POLARITY: positive: marked
[kʰæŋ] ('strong form') (eine stärkere Bejahung)
(rhythmisch hervorgehoben)
- You **can** write reports in Hungarian!
You / **CAN** / **write** re- / **ports** in Hun- / **gar**ian!
can = POLARITY: positive: marked: contrastive
[kʰæŋ] ('strong form') (eine trotzige Bejahung)
(rhythmisch *und melodisch* hervorgehoben)

How many 'degrees of stress' are there in English? Two or five?

- *Context:* 'What happened 65 million years ago?'

- *Utterance:* // .1 ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / dɑːm ə sɔːz //

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The phonological rank
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Rhythm

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- *Context:* 'What happened 65 million years ago?'

• *Utterance:* // .1 ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / dɑm ə sɔɪz //

- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə

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Rhythm

Weak Forms

How many 'degrees of stress' are there in English? Two or five?

- *Context*: 'What happened 65 million years ago?'

• *Utterance*: // .1 ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / daɪn ə sɔɪz //

- (2) unstressed syllable with normal vowel: rɔɪd sɔɪz
- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə

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How many 'degrees of stress' are there in English? Two or five?

- *Context:* 'What happened 65 million years ago?'

• *Utterance:* // .1. ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / daɪn ə sɔɪz //

- (3) stressed syllable: kɪld
- (2) unstressed syllable with normal vowel: rɔɪd sɔɪz
- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə

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The phonological rank
scale for English reprised

Rhythm

Weak Forms

How many 'degrees of stress' are there in English? Two or five?

- *Context:* 'What happened 65 million years ago?'

• *Utterance:* // .1. ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / daɪn ə sɔɪz //

- (4) stressed syllable, first stress in utterance: æst
- (3) stressed syllable: kɪld
- (2) unstressed syllable with normal vowel: rɔɪd sɔɪz
- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə

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Weak Forms

How many 'degrees of stress' are there in English? Two or five?

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• *Utterance:* // .1. ^ ən / æst ə rɔɪd / kɪld ðə* / daɪn ə sɔɪz //

-
- (5) stressed syllable, melodically prominent: daɪn
- (4) stressed syllable, first stress in utterance: æst
- (3) stressed syllable: kɪld
- (2) unstressed syllable with normal vowel: rɔɪd sɔɪz
- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə

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Weak Forms

How many ‘degrees of stress’ are there in English? Two or five?

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Syllables & Rhythm
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- (2) unstressed syllable with normal vowel: rɔɪd sɔɪz
- (1) unstressed syllable with reduced vowel: ən ə ðə ə
-
- NERD ALERT!
- cf also John C. Wells on ‘Syllabification and Allophony’:
<https://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/wells/syllabif.htm>

English in the future?

- Standard English = stress-timing; Indian English = syllable-timing

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Rhythm

Weak Forms

English in the future?

- Standard English = stress-timing; Indian English = syllable-timing
- Which form of English will be most important by 2124?

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scale for English reprised

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Weak Forms

English in the future?

- Standard English = stress-timing; Indian English = syllable-timing
- Which form of English will be most important by 2124?
- Will English lose its weak forms in the future?:

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Rhythm

Weak Forms

English in the future?

- Standard English = stress-timing; Indian English = syllable-timing
- Which form of English will be most important by 2124?
- Will English lose its weak forms in the future?:
- First paragraph of 'A Tale of Two Cities' by Charles Dickens (1859):

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.



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- English 1,000 years ago | English today | English in 100 years:
<https://www.audible.com/blog/science-technology/hear-what-scholars-think-english-will-sound-like-in-100-years>



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Weak Forms

More practice; homework

- We'll do the exercises in §§ 1.3 and 1.4 of Walter Sauer's *A Drillbook of English Phonetics*
- If not done at the beginning of the class, students will read aloud portions of the *Dialectal Differences* text, clapping the rhythm as they go.
- For homework: Listen to examples of Indian English to get a feel for the rhythm (syllable-timing): <http://www.spence.saar.de/courses/phoneticswithlistening/> and scroll down to:
14-INDIAN ENGLISH
- For homework: Mark the stresses (including the “silent beats”) in *Dialectal Differences* and identify the weak forms. Hint: “, but there are marked differences” is
/ [^] bətðəɹə / mɑ:kt / dɪfjənsɪz
- For homework: Read the 3 short PDF files from Arnold and Hansen on Rhythm. You can find them here:
http://www.spence.saar.de/phonetics/unit12_20241/
(03, 04, 05)