

**EASTER CLASS** on **STRESS,**  
**RHYTHM** and **INTONATION**

# Rule of S&R #1

You

- 'only stress
- 'words which you
- 'wouldn't leave
- 'out in a
- 'text message.



# Rule of S&R #2

- 'Stressed
- 'syllables are at
- 'constant
- 'distances from each
- 'other.



# Rule of S&R #3

- 'Any un-
- 'stressed
- 'syllables at the be-
- 'ginning of a
- 'stress group are
- 'said
- 'very
- 'quickly.



# S&R exercise #1: Nursery Rhyme



Hot cross buns,



hot cross buns,

- One a penny, two a penny,
- Hot cross buns.



If you have no daughters,

- Give them to your sons.



One a penny, two a penny,

- Hot cross buns.

# Hot Cross Buns!

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns! One a pen-ny, two a pen-ny,

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of three measures. The first two measures have the lyrics 'Hot cross buns!' and feature a simple piano accompaniment of quarter notes in the bass and quarter notes in the treble. The third measure has the lyrics 'One a pen-ny, two a pen-ny,' and features a more active melody in the treble with eighth notes and a descending line, while the bass accompaniment remains simple.

Hot cross buns! If you have no daugh - ters, Give them to your sons,

The second system of musical notation is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of three measures. The first measure has the lyrics 'Hot cross buns!' and features a simple piano accompaniment. The second measure has the lyrics 'If you have no daugh - ters,' and features a more active melody in the treble with eighth notes. The third measure has the lyrics 'Give them to your sons,' and features a more active melody in the treble with eighth notes.

One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, Hot cross buns!

The third system of musical notation is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two measures. The first measure has the lyrics 'One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny,' and features a more active melody in the treble with eighth notes. The second measure has the lyrics 'Hot cross buns!' and features a simple piano accompaniment of quarter notes in the bass and quarter notes in the treble.



# S&R exercise #2: a Dialogue



I've **broken** my **glasses**.



**How** did you **do** it?



I **drop**ped them on the **floor**.



You must **get** them re-**paired**.

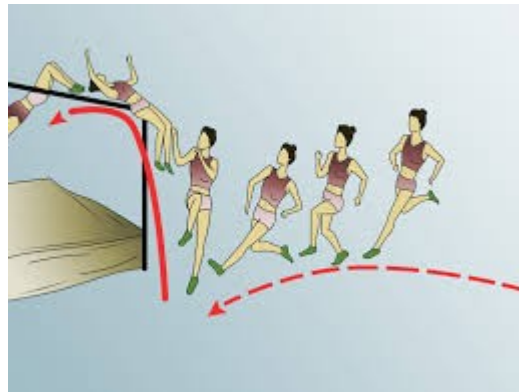


# INTONATION

- Don't give up tunes (especially the falling ones) used in your mother tongues!!!
- The four classical tunes as defined by Roger Kingdon are the following:
  - H.J. high jump
  - G.U. glide up
  - H.D. high dive
  - T.O. take off

# High Jump

Your voice falls on the intonation centre (IC).  
Used for statements, wh-questions, hearty greetings and thanks. It signals that you have finished.



# Glide Up

Your voice rises on the IC.

Used for yes-no questions, casual thanks and greetings, for polite reassuring orders (typically when speaking to children or patients).

Sometimes viewed as a patronising tune.



# High Dive

Your voice falls deep, vanishes and reemerges, rising. Signals worry, doubt, hesitation and contradiction (an unsaid 'but').



# Take Off

Voice flat and then rises quickly on the IC.  
An extremely unpleasant and rare tune signalling a high degree of distress.



# S&R again: INTONATION CENTRE (NUCLEUS)

A sentence can contain some, or all, of these kinds of syllables:

- pre-head = unstressed syllables before the first stressed one
- head = the stressed syllable(s) before the IC
- nucleus (IC) = where the tune is realised
- tail = anything after the nucleus = no change in tune



# EXAMPLE PHRASE

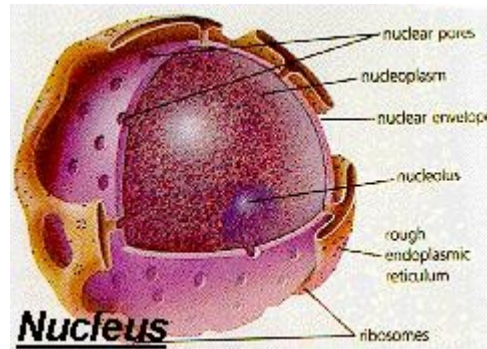
For



'Goodness

'sake get

'rid of the de-



'voicing when you're

'speaking please guys.



