

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 in the bass clef. The third measure has the lyrics 'One a pen-ny, two a pen-ny,' and features a more active melody in the treble clef with eighth notes and a descending line.

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 melody in the treble clef with eighth notes. The third measure has the lyrics 'Give them to your sons,' and features a melody in the treble clef 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 melody in the treble clef with eighth notes. The second measure has the lyrics 'Hot cross buns!' and features a simple piano accompaniment in the bass clef.



S&R exercise #2: a Dialogue



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



How did you **do** it?



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



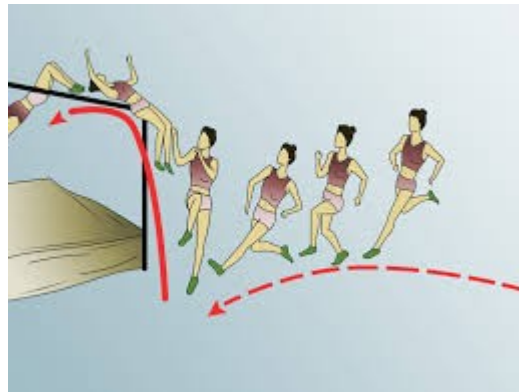
You must **get** them re-**paired**.

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

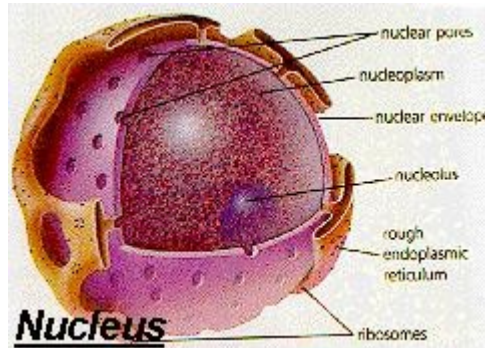
For



'Goodness

'sake get

'rid of the de-



'**voicing** when you're

'speaking please guys.



