

Karen Chung's **TEDx talk**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQEWEPIHLzQ>

Read through the following short story, marking shorter **pauses** with |, and longer ones with ||. Practice using the **continuation rise** where called for.

Make sure you **stress** the right syllables, and DON'T stress the ones you shouldn't!

Watch your "s"s – some should be pronounced /z/! And watch your /e/s – they should be pronounced like ㄟ, even before /n/ and /m/.

A Lesson From My Dad

by Mary Beth M.

My dad, Big Jim, was a far-from-perfect specimen. But he was Daddy and I was Daddy's Girl and I loved him, flaws and all.

One day, I came home from school all upset because someone had hurt my feelings. I recounted the story to Daddy, expecting an outpouring of sympathy against this wrongdoing.

"Mary Elizabeth, I'm ashamed of you," Daddy surprised me by saying. "How can you be so conceited?"

Conceited? Me? Good grief, I was the injured party here, not the culprit. I was in shock.

"For you to think this girl did this to you on purpose is very conceited," he continued. "Chances are she wasn't even thinking about you when she did it. Most people are more concerned with what they want than they are with hurting someone else. To deliberately hurt someone takes effort, and most people don't even think of others as worth the effort."

I had to think about that one a bit. I remembered all the times I said "I didn't mean to" when one of my three younger sisters thought I was out to get them, and I had to agree with him. When they charged "Foul," I usually wasn't even thinking about them. Maybe he had a point.

"Don't ever get the idea you're more important than anyone else," he warned. "You are no better than anybody out there."

Well, no problem there. I didn't think that I thought I was more important than anyone else. But he wasn't finished.

"No, you're no better than anyone else around, but by God, you are every bit as good as everybody else!"

Thanks to the lesson Daddy gave me that day, I've been able to shrug off a lot of petty incidents as nothing, when I could have been tempted to make them a huge deal. I'd guess a lot of relationships are much smoother for me because of Daddy's advice. Although he's been gone more than thirty years, he's still helping me. I guess that's one of the benefits of being Daddy's Girl!

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<http://www.gather.com/viewArticle.jsp?articleId=281474977026713&memberId=13398&startDate=20070606&endDate=20070612>

Phrasing and intonation

Taiwanese tend to race to the finish when reading, with almost no pauses, making it difficult for listeners to understand. The reader will also not usually understand what they're reading, and they will sound stressed and nervous. Conscious learning of where to pause can fix this!

A. Pause:

1. After the complete subject
2. Before "that" and other clauses
3. At most punctuation marks
4. Before conjunctions
5. Before prepositions
6. Parentheticals (e.g. Ted, *unfortunately*, couldn't come.)



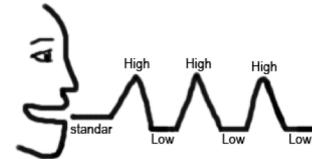
B. Three Basic Rules of Intonation:

1. Stress **content words**

(nouns, verbs, adjectives, some adverbs);

don't stress **function words**

(articles, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, helping verbs, "be" verbs, some adverbs).



2. Stress **new information**; don't stress **old information**.

3. Stress **contrasted words**; everything else is **unstressed** (a low, flat tone).

C. * Tonic Stress:

The last stressed syllable in every phrase or thought group gets an especially high (or low) intonational stress. It's marked with an *asterisk.

Tonic Stress

When we speak certain words stand out in the utterance. Depending on their focus, speakers choose which words to accent or highlight more. Generally, words are highlighted for their importance, interest or newness and in normal speech, it is generally the last stressed syllable of a sentence or a phrase which is made to stand out.

Examples:

- I 'hate 'milk.
- 'That's my 'house.
- 'Where're you 'going in the 'evening?
- 'Nobody 'wanted to 'talk to him.

D. Continuation Rise ˊ

Taiwanese students tend to have a falling intonation at the end of all phrases.

But there should be a *rise* at the end of most phrases that aren't the end of a sentence.

The highest point is the **tonic stress**, then it **falls low**, then there's a **gentle rise**.



E. Watch out for the pronunciations of these **common words**:

of [ʌv] or [əv], **as** [æz], **because** [bi 'kʌz], **she** [ʃi] (NOT ʌ ɪ),

says [sɛz] (not [seɪz] or [seɪz]), **said** [sɛd] (not [sed] or [seɪd]), **ask, asks, asked**.

F. Voicing affects vowel length

If the final sound of a syllable is **voiced**, the vowel that precedes it must be **lengthened**. Contrast the following: cap/cab [kæp]/[kæ:b] lit/lid [lɪt]/[lɪ:d] duck/dug [dʌk]/[dʌ:g]

lap/lab; mop/mob; pup/pub; cop/cob; rope/robe; bit/bid; pat/pad; sit/Sid; set/said; mutt/mud

G. Compound Noun Stress

In compound nouns, i.e. noun + noun expressions, **only** the stressed syllable of the **modifying noun** is **stressed**. Adjective + noun expressions with special meanings are stressed in this way too. These expressions are stressed as though they were one word.

Examples: convenience store, peanut butter, exercise bike, newspaper, girlfriend, boyfriend, bookshelf, computer desk, airplane, insurance salesman, car door; hot dog, greenhouse, blackboard