Intonation Patterns

Falling Intonation (↘)

(The pitch of the voice falls at the end of the sentence.)

Falling intonation is the most common intonation pattern in English.

It is commonly found in statements, commands, wh-questions (information questions), confirmatory question tags and exclamations.

Statements

- o Nice to meet ゝ you.
- o I'll be back in a ➤ minute.
- She doesn't live here ➤ anymore.
- Dad wants to change his \(\sigma \) car.
- Here is the weather ➤ forecast.
- Cloudy weather is expected at the end of the ➤ week.
- We should work together more > often
- o I'm going for a walk in the ▶ park.

Commands

- Write your name > here.
- Show me what you've ➤ written.
- Leave it on the
 \(\sigma \) desk.
- o Take that picture ➤ down.
- Throw that
 out.
- Put your books on the ゝ table.
- o Take your hands out of your ▶ pockets.

• **Wh- questions** (requesting information.)

(questions beginning with 'who', 'what', 'why', 'where', 'when', 'which', and 'how')

- What country do you come \(\strice{\sin\sing{\sinie{\sing
- o Which of them do you ▶ prefer?
- When does the shop \(\sigma \) open?
- o How many books have you

 bought?
- o Which coat is **>** yours?

Questions Tags that are statements requesting confirmation rather than questions.

Not all tag questions are really questions.

Some of them merely ask for confirmation or invite agreement, in which case we use a falling tone at the end.

o He thinks he's so clever, doesn't ➤ he?

- o She's such a nuisance, isn't ゝ she?
- o He failed the test because he didn't revise, did ➤ he?

Exclamations

- o How nice of ▶ you!
- o That's just what I ➤ need!
- o You don't ゝ say!
- What a beautiful > voice!
- o That's a **>** surprise!

Rising Intonation (↗)

(The pitch of the voice rises at the end of a sentence.)
Rising intonation invites the speaker to continue talking.
It is normally used with yes/no questions, and question tags that are real questions.

Yes/no Questions

(Questions that can be answered by 'yes' or 'no'.)

- o Do you like your new

 teacher?
- o May I borrow your ✓ dictionary?
- o Do you sell ✓ stamps?
- Questions tags that show uncertainty and require an answer (real questions).
 - o We've met already, ✓ haven't we?
 - o You like fish, ✓ don't you?

 - o The view is beautiful,

 isn't it?

We sometimes use a combination of rising and falling intonation in the same sentence.

The combination is called Rise-Fall or Fall-Rise intonation.

Rise-Fall Intonation (↗↘)

(The intonation rises and then falls.)

We use rise-fall intonation for choices, lists, unfinished thoughts and conditional sentences.

- **Choices** (alternative questions.)
 - o Are you having ✓ soup or S salad?
 - o Is John leaving on ✓ Thursday or ➤ Friday?
 - o Does he speak < German or ▶ French?</p>
 - o Is your name ✓ Ava or ➤ Eva?
- **Lists** (rising, rising, rising, falling)

Intonation falls on the last item to show that the list is finished.

- o The sweater comes in ✓ blue, white pink and ১ black
- I like

 ✓ football, tennis, basketball and

 ✓ volleyball.

Conditional sentences

(The tone rises in the first clause and falls gradually in the second clause.)

- o If he
 ✓ calls, ask him to leave a
 ✓ message.
- Unless he
 ✓ insists, I'm not going to
 ✓ go.

Fall-Rise Intonation (ゝ↗)

(The voice falls and rises usually within one word.)

The main function of fall-rise intonation is to show that the speaker is not certain of the answer they are giving to a question, or is reluctant to reply (as opposed to a falling tone used when there is no hesitation). It is also used in polite requests or suggestions.

Hesitation/reluctance:

- So you'd be willing to confirm that? ...Well ... I \sup \rightarrow pose so ...
- o You didn't see him on Monday? I don't quite re≯member ...
- Politeness-Doubt-Uncertainty: (You are not sure what the answer might be.)
 - Perhaps we could \(vis \) it the place?
 - Should we \(\scop\right \)y the list?
 - o Do you think it's \al \al \al \overline{\capacita} lowed?