

phonology





- Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages. It is the mental representation of sounds as part of a symbolic cognitive system; it studies how abstract sound categories are manipulated in the processing of language.
- Phonology is concerned with the range and function of sounds in a specific language and with rules, which can be written to show the types of phonetic relationship that relates and contrasts words and other linguistic units.





- Phonology deals with the speakers' knowledge of the sound system of a language. It is therefore exclusively concerned with language or competence. Phonology can be divided into two branches:
- **Segmental phonology**
- **Supra-segmental phonology**



- Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics.
- Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system.



- Supra-segmental phonology, also called prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented because they extend over more than one segment, or sound. Such features include stress, rhythm, and intonation

Difference between Phonetics and Phonology



- Phonology is the study of how sounds are organized in individual languages. On the other hand, phonetics is the study of the actual process of sound making.
- Both are important areas of the study of linguistics.
- Phonetics and phonology are two subfields of linguistics dealing with speech sounds.
- Both of them seem to be overlapping in recent years, and therefore create some confusion regarding their meanings



- Phonetics has been derived from the Greek word phone meaning sound/voice. It is one of the important branches of linguistics, which deals with the study of speech sounds.
- It covers the domain of speech production and its transmission. It also covers the reception aspect of speech.



- The sounds made by us when we talk are studied through different branches of phonetics like acoustic phonetics, auditory phonetics, and articulatory phonetics.
- On the other hand, phonology focuses on the organization of sounds by studying speech patterns.



- The key words for describing phonology are distribution and patterning related to speech. It is aimed to determine the sound patterns of all the languages.
- Phonologists may look into questions like – why there is a difference in the plurals of cat and dog; the former ends with the /s/ sound, whereas the latter ends with the /z/ sound.



- Some differences between the two have been mentioned below:
- **Phonetics**
- Definition
- Phonetics can be considered a branch of linguistics as it deals with the study of the sounds of human speech. It also considers the function production and auditory qualities of human speeches.
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- **Phonology**
- Definition
- Phonology is another branch of linguistics, which focuses on the organization of sounds by studying speech patterns. The key words for describing phonology are distribution and patterning related to speech.
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- **Phonetics**
- Described as physics of sound
- Focuses on theories of speech production and perception

- **Phonology**
- Psychology of sound
- Rules or constraints to find out about the combinations of sounds of a language.



- Phonology Branches

Acoustic phonetics is related to the study of physical attributes of sound produced by the vocal tract.

- Auditory phonetics deals with understanding that how the ear perceives sound and how the brain recognizes different speech units.

- Articulatory phonetics deals with studying the making of single sounds by the vocal tract.



- Phonetics Branches
- Segmental Phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds derived from phonetics.
- Supra-segmental phonology deals with attributes (like rhythm, stress, etc.) of pronunciation which cannot be segmented

Phoneme: the Basic Unit of Phonology



- Phoneme is the basic unit of phonology, the smallest unit of sound that may cause a change of meaning within a language. It has no meaning by itself.
- For example, in the words 'bake' and 'bade,' only one phoneme brings change in the meaning of the two. Phonemes correspond to the sounds of the alphabet.
- However, there is not always a one-to-one relationship between a letter and a phoneme



- The words dog and shape have different spellings but the same three sounds. Meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language is described as a phoneme.
- An essential property of a phoneme is that it functions contrastively. We know there are two phonemes /f/ and /v/ in English because they are the only basis of the contrast in meaning between the words fat and vat, or fine and vine.
- This contrastive property is the basic operational test for determining the phonemes that exist in a language.



- If we substitute one sound for another in a word and there is a change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes.
- Phonemes are the basic unit of sound and are sensed in your mind rather than spoken or heard.
- Symbols of phonemes are enclosed within slant brackets //.

minimal pairs.



- An important concept associated with the phonemes is of Minimal Pairs. Pairs of words that differ in only a single sound in the same position within the word are called **minimal pairs**.



- . In the /pet/ and /bet/, and /set/ and /met/ form two minimal pairs as the change in phonemes /p/ and /b/, and /s/ and /m/ respectively bring about the change in meaning of the words.
- Similarly, /fit/ and /fæt/ form two minimal pairs as the change in phonemes /ɪ/ and /æ/ respectively would usher a change in meaning of the words.
- To put it simply, all the sounds of English, θ vowels (monophthongs, diphthongs and triphthongs) and consonants are phonemes.



Allophones

- Allophones are the different concrete phonetic variation of the same phoneme.
- In other words, allophones are the variants of the same phoneme.
- Let us examine the pronunciation of /k/ in the words 'kill' and 'skill'. The symbol /k/ is used for both the sounds. But the /k/ in kill is accompanied by a strong puff of air called aspiration.
- The /k/ in 'king' is aspirated; the aspiration can be represented by the symbol 'h' on top of the aspirated sound.
- The /k/ in 'kill' is aspirated whereas the /k/ in 'skill' is unaspirated. The aspirated and the unaspirated forms of /k/ are the allophones of the same phoneme.



- Similarly, the lateral /l/ has two variants. They are the **clear** /l/ and the **dark** /l/.
- The former is palatalized and the latter is velarized. The clear /l/ and the dark /l/ may be considered to be the allophonic variation of the same phoneme.
- During the production of the clear /l/, the front of the tongue is raised in the direction of hard palate. So it is called palatalized.



The clear /l/ occurs in words like the following:

- Leave, lull, lead (in these words, /l/ is followed by a vowel)
- Million, allure (in these words, the /l/ is followed by /j/)

The dark /l/ occurs in words like the following:

- Tell, call. Pull (in these words, the /l/ is in the final position)
- Fold, pilled, milk (in these words, the /l/ is followed by a consonant)
- Thus if /l/ is followed by a vowel or /j/ the clear /l/ occurs whereas the l/l occurs in the final position or is followed by a consonant, the dark /l/ is uttered.





- In phonetics and linguistics, a **phone** is any distinct speech sound or gesture, regardless of whether the exact sound is critical to the meanings of words.
- the term phone is used when a speech sound is considered separate from language. Phones are absolute and are not specific to any language.
- A phone is a speech segment that possesses distinct physical or perceptual properties and serves as the basic unit of phonetic speech analysis. Phones are generally either vowels or consonants.



- A phonetic transcription (based on phones) is enclosed within square brackets ([]) rather than the slashes (/ /) of a phonemic transcription (based on phonemes). Phones (and often phonemes also) are commonly represented by using symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).



- For example, the English word *spin* consists of four phones, [s], [p], [ɪ] and [n], and the word thus has the phonetic representation [spɪn].
- The word *pin* has three phones; in that word, the initial sound is aspirated and so can be represented as [p^h]; the word's phonetic representation would then be [p^hɪn].

Speech Mechanisms; Classification of speech sounds: Vowels and Consonants



- Speech sounds may be classified into two groups.
- i. Vowels
- ii. Consonants
- **VOWELS**
- Vowels are voiced sounds during the production of which the air escapes through the freely and continuously without any audible frictional voice.
- All other articulated mouth sounds are consonants.
- Vowels are thus articulated with a stricture of open approximation, i.e. the active articulator, the tongue raised towards the passive articulator, the roof of the mouth in such away that there is sufficient space between them for the air to escape freely and continuously.



- **Classification of Vowels:**
- Vowels can be classified along the following dimensions:
 - i. The position of the lips.
 - ii. The part of the tongue that is raised.
 - iii. The height to which the tongue is raised.
- *According to the position of lips vowels can be divided into two categories:*
 - i. Round Vowels.
 - ii. unrounded Vowels



- Rounded vowels are those vowels during the production of which the lips are rounded.
 - E.g. /U: / as in cool; and / ɔ: / as in short.
- There are two main types of rounding called close lip rounding and open lip rounding.
- Unrounded vowels are those during the production of which the lips are opened or neutral.
- E.g. Vowels like /i: / as in ‘sea’ and /e/ as in ‘get’



- *categories:*
- i. Front Vowels
- ii. Back Vowels
- iii. Centre Vowels
- Front vowels are those vowels during the production of which the front of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate.
- There will be sufficient space between the front of the tongue and the hard palate for the air to escape without any friction.
- e.g. /i:/ as in 'beat'; /e/ as in 'bet'



- Back Vowels are those vowels during the production of which the back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate.
e.g. / α: / as in ‘calm’. /u: / as in ‘cool’
- Centre Vowels are those vowels during the production of which the Centre of the tongue is raised towards that part of the roof of the mouth where the hard palate and soft palate meet.
e.g. / ʌ / as in ‘but’ and / ɜ: / as in ‘bird’



- *According to the height to which the tongue is raised, vowels can be classified into*
- *four categories:*
 - i. High/close
 - ii. Low/ open
 - iii. Half high/Half close
 - iv. Half low/ half open.



- **i. High/close vowels:**
- These are those vowels during the production of which the tongue is raised close to the roof of the mouth.
- e.g. /i: / as in ‘beat’; /u: / as in ‘fool’.
- **ii. Low/open vowels:**
- These are those vowels during the production of which the tongue is kept low in the oral cavity. E.g. / α : / as in ‘calm’; / æ / as in ‘cat’.



- **iii. Half high/half close**
- For half high/ half close, the tongue occupies the position one third of the distance from close to open
- **iv. Half low/ half open**
- For half open, the tongue occupies a position two third of the distance from close to open.



- **CARDINAL VOWELS**

- The term cardinal vowel was introduced by A.M Bell but later on the concept of Cardinal vowels came to be associated with Daniel Jones. Cardinal vowels are specially selected vowels which can be used as points of reference from which other vowels can be measured. They are not vowels of any particular language.
- The system of eight cardinal vowels formulated by Daniel Jones has been accepted the world over. The vowels of particular languages can be compared to the point of cardinals.
- They serve as a yardstick.
- For example, if one knows the position of cardinal vowels no. 1 and no.2, he can easily identify another sound whose position falls somewhere between 1 and 2.
- For example, The English vowel /i/ as in 'sit' is very close to the cardinal vowel no. 1; but it is a little more open and slightly more towards the back.



- **The following are the eight cardinal vowels.**
 - Cardinal vowel no. 1. /i/ front close unrounded vowel
 - **Cardinal vowel no. 2. /e/ front half-close unrounded vowel**
 - Cardinal vowel no. 3. /ɜ/ front half open unrounded vowel
 - Cardinal vowel no. 4. /a/ front open unrounded vowel.
 - Cardinal vowel no. 5. /ɑ / back open unrounded vowel
 - Cardinal vowel no. 6. /ɔ / back half open rounded vowel
 - **Cardinal vowel no. 7. /o/ back half-close rounded vowel**
 - Cardinal vowel no. 8. /u/ back close vowel rounded



- English R.P (Received Pronunciation), there are twenty distinct vowel sounds.
- Of these twelve are monophthongs or pure vowels and the remaining eight are diphthongs.
- The twelve pure vowels are given below with their three term labels:



- 1. /i:/ as in beat /bi:t/ - **long unrounded, front, close.**
- 2. /i/ as in bit /bit/ - **short unrounded, front (slightly retracted), half close (slightly raised)**
- 3. /e/ as in bet /bet/ - **unrounded, front, open (closer to half open)**
- 4. /æ/ as in bat /bæt/ - **unrounded, front open (closer to half open)**
- 5. /ʌ/ as in but /bʌt/ - **unrounded, central, half open**
- 6. /ɑ:/ as in bard /ba:d/ - **unrounded, back, open**



- 7. /ɒ/ as in God /gɒd/ - **rounded, back, open**
- 8. /ɔː/ as in caught /Kɔːt/ - **rounded, back half open**
- 9. /ʊ/ as in put /put/ - **rounded back, slightly fronted, half close**
(slightly raised)
- 10. /uː/ as in boot /bunt/ - **rounded, back open**
- 11. /ɜː/ as in bird /bɜːd/ - **unrounded central, between half-close and half open**
- 12. /ə/ as in ago /əgəu / - **unrounded central, between half close and half open**

DIPHTHONGS



- Diphthongs are sounds during the articulation of which the tongue starts in the position of a particular vowel and move in the direction of the position of Diphthongs in which the glide is from one vowel position to that of a close or high vowel may be called closing diphthongs.
- The closing diphthongs of English R.P are:
 - 1. /ei/ as in make /meik/
 - 2. /ɔi/ as in boy /bɔi/
 - 3. /ai/ as in high /hai/
 - 4. /əu/ as in go /gəu/
 - 5. /au/ as in how /hau/



The closing diphthongs may be classified as follows:

- i. Fronting diphthongs
- ii. Retracting diphthongs
- **FRONTING DIPHTHONGS:**
- The diphthongs which glide in the direction of the front vowel /i/ are called
- fronting diphthongs.
- e.g. /ei/, /ɔi/, /ai/
- **RETRACTING DIPHTHONGS:**
- The diphthongs which glide in the direction of the back vowel /u/ are called retracting diphthongs.
- e.g. /au/, /əu/



- **Centring Diphthongs:**
- The diphthongs which glide in the direction of the Central vowel / ə / are called centring diphthongs. There are three centring diphthongs in English R.P. They are:
- /i ə/ as in ear, /e ə / as in air, /uə/ as in poor.



- Diphthongs may also be classified as follows:
- 1. Falling Diphthongs.
- 2. Rising Diphthongs.
- **Falling Diphthongs**
- Diphthongs in which the first element has greater prominence than the second element are called falling diphthongs; the prominence of the sound undergoes a diminution as it passes on to the second sound.
- All the closing diphthongs and the centring diphthong /eə/ in English are falling diphthongs. In all these diphthongs, the second element is less prominent than the first.



- **Rising Diphthongs**
- The diphthongs with a stronger second element are called rising diphthongs.
- For example, in the second syllable of the word ‘period; /pi əri əd/, the first element of the diphthong may be the weaker of the two elements.
- The prominence increases as the articulation proceeds as in the case of the word ‘experience’.
- The first /i ə/ in /ikspiəriəns/ is falling whereas the second one is rising.

CONSONANTS



- Consonants are sounds in the production of which there is an obstruction of the air passage narrowing the oral cavity. As a result, an audible frictional noise accompanies during articulation.
- The obstruction can be of various kinds and at different points in the oral cavity causing different sounds to be produced.
- Consonants are classified on the basis of **the place of articulation and the manner of articulation.**
- Consonants are either voiced or voiceless sounds.



- **Classification of consonants on the basis of place of articulation.**
- According to the point of articulation, consonants are classified as follows:
- 1. **Bilabial:-** The bilabial sounds are articulated by the two lips resulting in the consonants /p/. /b/, /m/, /w/. The lower lip is the active articulator and the upper lip is the passive articulator.
- 2. **Labio-dental.** They are articulated by the lower lip against the upper teeth resulting in /f/. and /v/.
- 3. **Dental:-** They are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth as /θ / in 'thin' and /ð / in 'this'



- **4. Alveolar:** - They are articulated by the tip of the tongue or the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge as in /t/. /d/. /n/. /l/. /s/. /z/
- **5. Post-Alveolar:-** They are produced involving the tip of the tongue and the back part of the teeth ridge as /r/ in 'right'
- **6. Palato-Alveolar:-** They are articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge with raising of the front of the tongue towards the palate i.e. along with the alveolar articulation, the tongue is raised towards the hard palate, e.g. /ʃ/ as in ship, /ʒ/ as in pleasure, /tʃ/ as in church and /dʒ/ as in judge.
- **7. Palatal:-** They are articulated by raising the front of the tongue towards the hard palate. /j/ as in 'young' /j ʌ ŋ/ is the only palatal sound in English



- **8. Velar:-** They are articulated by raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate(velum). /k/, /g/ and /ŋ / are examples.
- **9. Glottal or Laryngeal:** - They are articulated in the glottis. Both vocal cords are active articulators. E.g. /h/ as in the word 'he'. In the production of /h/, the glottis is completely closed and air is compressed by pressure from lungs. Then the glottis is opened by separating the vocal cords and the air escapes suddenly. It is neither breathed nor voiced.

MANNER OF ARTICULATION



- On the basis of manner of articulation, consonants may be classified as follows;
- **1. Plosives or stop consonants : - Plosive sounds are produced by total closure of the air passage at some point with the articulators coming into firm contact with each other and the nasal cavity being blocked by the velum so that the air cannot escape through the nose.**
- On the release of the closure, the air escapes with a rapid small explosive noise as in the utterance of sounds /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/.



- There are three pairs of plosives in English:
- i. Bilabial plosive /p/, /b/
- ii. Alveolar plosive /t/, /d/.
- iii. Velar plosive /k/, /g/.
- In each of the above pair, the first one is voiceless and the second one is voiced.



- **Affricates:- In the production of Affricates, there is a complete closure of air stream.**
- But the oral closure is very slow and the release of closure is also slow and audible friction is heard as /tʃ/ in 'chair' and /dʒ/ in 'jam'. These are palato-alveolar fricatives.
- During the articulation of these sounds, the air passage in the mouth is completely closed by the tip and the blade of the tongue coming into contact with the tongue with the alveolar ridge and the rims of the tongue with the upper set of teeth.
- The front of the tongue is also raised towards the hard palate. The soft palate is raised to shut off the nasal cavity.
- When the tip and the blade of the tongue are released from the teeth ridge, the air escapes through the mouth slowly. /tʃ/ is voiceless and /dʒ/ is voiced.



- **Fricatives:- In the production of fricatives, the articulators are brought so close** together and the air escapes through the narrow passage between them producing an audible friction or hissing sound
- e.g. /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /f/, /v/, /h/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/.
- Fricatives may be classified as:
 - i. Labio-dental fricatives: /f/, /v/.
 - ii. Dental Fricatives; /θ/, /ð/.
 - iii. Alveolar Fricatives: /s/, /z/;
 - iv. Palato-Alveolar Fricatives: /ʃ/, /ʒ/.
 - v. Glottal Fricative: /h/.



- **4. Trill or Roll:** - During the production of a **trill or roll**, the articulators come into contact with each other a number of times, producing a series of intermittent taps.
- E.g. /r/ -rrrrr. During the utterance of /r/ as in ‘ring’.
- The tip of the tongue is tapping against the teeth ridge. The sound thus produced is called a trill. Instead of a series of taps, if a single tap is made by the articulators quickly coming into contact and getting separated instantly, we have a tap or a flap.



- **5. Lateral:- A lateral consonant is produced with the oral passage blocked at the Centre but open at the sides.. English has one lateral consonant /l/ as in 'lake'.**
- For its production, the tip of the tongue is raised to the alveolar ridge, blocking the oral passage at the Centre, the sides of the tongue are lowered allowing the air to escape through the sides freely



- **6. Nasal:- In the production of nasal sounds, the soft palate is kept lowered so that the nasal passage of air is open while the oral passage is completely blocked at some point.**
- The lung air escapes through the nose. The nasals are articulated with a complete oral closure.
- English has three nasal consonants: /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/
- Nasals may be classified as follows:



- i. Bi-labial Nasal; /m/
- ii. Alveolar Nasal: /n/
- iii. Velar Nasal / ŋ /.



- **7. Frictionless Continuants:** - **During the articulation of the consonant /r/, which can be** prolonged for a long time without any audible friction, the soft palate is raised closing the nasal passage and the tip of the tongue is brought near the rear part of the teeth ridge in such a way that there is sufficient gap between the two for the air to escape freely without audible friction.
- The /r/ in ‘red’ and ‘right’ is articulated as a frictionless continuant.



- **8. Semi Vowels:- Semi vowels are gliding sounds during the articulation of which, the** speech organs glide from one vowel position to another.
- /w/as in ‘west ‘and /j/ as in‘yard’ are the semi vowels in English.
- In the production of /w/, the glide is from the tongue position of approximately /u: / and for /j/, the glide is from the position of /i:/ to some other position.
- They function like consonants in the structure of a syllable in spite of their vocalic quality. The frictionless continuants and semi vowels together may be called **approximants. Such sounds are articulated with a stricture of open** approximation. I.e. the gap between them is wide enough for the air to escape without any friction.

THE CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH RP



- /p/ as in pin
- /b/ as in big
- /t/ as in tin
- /d/ as in din
- /k/ as in kit
- /g/ as in give
- /f/ as in fan
- /v/ as in van
- /θ/ as in thin
- /ð/ as in that



- /s/ as in sin
- /z/ as in zip
- /ʃ/ as in ship
- /ʒ/ as in pleasure
- /h/ as in hat
- /tʃ/ as in chat



- / dʒ/ as in jug
- /m/ as in man
- /n/ as in name
- / ŋ / as in ink
- /j/ as in you
- /w/ as in what
- /r/ as in rat
- /l/ as in lip

Supra segmental features: Stress, Pitch, Intonation



- Vowels and consonants can be considered to be the segments of which speech is composed. Together they form syllables, which in turn make up utterances.
- There are other features that are known as suprasegmentals. These include variations in stress (accent) and pitch (tone and intonation).
- Variations in length are also usually considered to be suprasegmental features, although they can affect single segments as well as whole syllables



- All of the suprasegmental features are characterized by the fact that they must be described in relation to other items in the same utterance.
- It is the relative values of the pitch, length, or degree of stress of an item that are significant.

STRESS



- In words of more than one syllable, all the syllables are not articulated with the same force. Some are uttered with more prominence than others.
- Those that are uttered with greater force or breath effort & muscular energy are said to be the stressed or accented syllable.
- Stress is the degree of force with which a sound of syllable is uttered. Stress is the prominence or relative loudness given to a syllable.



- There are different degrees of prominence: extra loud, loud, medium & weak etc...
- The extra loud is used for the sake of emphasis.
- Generally two stresses are marked: loud or primary & medium or secondary syllables which receive the primary stress are marked with a vertical bar [] above and before the syllable that is stressed.



- Syllables which receive the secondary stress are marked with a vertical bar [] below & before the syllable that is stressed
e.g.: examination / ɪgzæmi'neiʃən /, resignation / resɪg'neɪʃən /
- If prominence is given to the syllables in isolated words it is called word stress, prominence given to syllables in sentences it is called sentence stress.



- There are no rules for determining which syllable in a word is to be stressed.
- Native speakers of a language know intuitively which syllable receives primary stress & which syllable receive the secondary stress & which are not stressed at all. But it is difficult for a non-native speaker to determine the accent on the correct syllable.

PITCH AND INTONATION



- In connected speech, the pitch of the voice is continuously rising and falling. The pitch of the voice is determined by the rate at which the vocal cords vibrate the more rapidly the vocal cords vibrate, the higher will be the pitch.
- The voice -pitch keeps on varying in connected speech.





- **INTONATION**

- The term intonation is used to cover both the pattern of changes in pitch and the terminal contour. Intonation refers to significant changes of pitch and stress pertaining to sentences. Falling and rising are the two basic intonation patterns.
- e.g. “sa-ri-ga-ma-pa dha-ni-sa
- The pitch movement is from low to high [pitch rises]
- “sa-ni dha-pa-ma-ga-risa”
- The pitch moves from high to low [pitch falls]
- The pitch movement from a low to a high pitch taking place within a single syllable is referred to as a rising intonation.



- **FUNCTIONS OF INTONATION**
- **1. The falling tone:** the falling tone is used in the following contexts
- Decorative sentences uttered as ordinary statements without any emotional implication and when the tone group is fixed as in;
- I went to the party
- I have a lot of friends
- It is raining



- a) W.H questions take a falling tone when uttered in the normal way i.e. expecting
- some information in the reply and sometimes in a cold unfriendly way:-
- Why are you  late? Where
- do you  live? How did you
- do  it?
- b) Commands take a falling tone
- e.g. ‘open your  books
- ‘Do as I say



- c) Exclamations also take the falling tone
- ‘What a lovely  sight!
- ‘What a fine  day!
- d) In tag questions which imply that the speaker is certain about what he/she and just expects the listener to confirm what is said.
- e.g. He is well // isn't he //
- We don't want to go // do we? //
- On the other hand, if we want the listener to answer the questions, then a rising tone will be used.



- 2. Rising tone
- The rising tone is generally used in the following contexts
- a) In complete utterance, often the first of the two clauses in a complex sentence, which indicates something more to follow, i.e. (when the tone group is non-final)
 - He is late // because he missed the bus //
- b) In listing the items, we use, a rise for each expect the last one as in :-
 - One // two // three // four //
- The fall on “four” indicate that the counting is complete
- Similarly
 - “I bought, book, pencils, papers and a pen”



- c) In declaration sentences used as questions
 - “We will go for a walk?”
 - You are ready for the test?
- d) In “yes/no” questions as in
 - Are you dreaming?
 - Has your friend come?
 - Have you read the book?
- e) In polite requests as in :-
 - Please pass the salt
 - Please open the door
 - Will you help me?



- f) In W.H questions asked in a warm and friendly way indicating extra politeness an interest as in
 - Why are you late?
 - Where did you go?
- g) In tag questions where the speaker wants the listener to answer the question and give information.
 - She has done the work // hasn't she?
 - You are coming //aren't you?



- 3. Fall rise tone
- The use of the fall rise tone indicates that the speaker implies things which are not explicitly expressed.
- A fall rise tone gives the impression that the listener should understand more than a literal interpretation of the words or more than what is said.
- For example the sentence “the girl is pretty” is uttered with a fall rise tone as in “the ‘girl is pretty”, it implies that she is pretty but she is stupid or there is something morally wrong about her.
 - The houses are nice (but not the people there)
 - I saw you at the cinema (you went out after getting Permission to go to temple)

