

that character is the end.

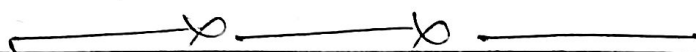
INTONATION : - The term Intonation is used to cover both the pattern of changes in pitch and the tonal contour. Intonation refers to significant changes of pitch and stress pertaining to sentences.

tone : - The term tone is used when pitch is used to distinguish between different words that would otherwise sound the same. Chinese, Punjabi and A.O. Naga are tone-languages. The tone is very important and makes a lot of difference in meaning.

JUNCTURE (OR TRANSITION) :

It is marked with (+), and refers to the phenomenon of pauses or interludes in speech. Transition from one sound to the next within words is not called juncture; but transition from one word to the next is called juncture.

RHYME : - It is a harmonical succession of sounds consisting of or contributing to the musical flow of language. If the measured movement is based on syllabic quantity, it is syllable-timed. If based on stress, it is stress-timed.



Suprasegmentals

Vowels, diphthongs, consonants and clusters are segmentals whereas others prosodic phenomena like stress, pitch, intonation, and juncture are called suprasegmentals. Brief description of these suprasegmentals are as under.

STRESS: - It is the intensity or prominence given to a syllable. It may be described as emphasis on a syllable or word in the form of prominent relative loudness. There are different degrees of prominence: extra loud, loud, medium, weak, etc. The extra loud stress is used for the sake of emphasis. Generally two stresses are marked: loud or primary ['] and medium or secondary [ˌ]; for example 'exploitation' [eksplɔɪtɪʃn].

If prominence is given to syllables in isolated words, it is called word stress; prominence given to sentences is called sentence stress.

PITCH!

It is the auditory property of a sound that enables a listener to place it on a scale going from low to high, without considering the acoustic properties, such as the frequency of the sound.

Four pitch levels, ranging from the lowest, marked [1], to the highest, marked [4] are generally used. Pitch [2] forms the base upon which most utterances begin. The voice normally rises to [3] just before the end of an utterance which is followed by a terminal contour