



从此跟哥走，雅思必分手

## Tara口语发音小课堂

单词重读、词组重读、句子重读、语音语调、连读技巧



## 单词重读 word stress

### 双音节单词：

名词、形容词、副词重音 **往往**在第一个音节上，之后轻声处理

DA da

如：

pretty beauty movie happy clever China question  
quickly super wonder sorrow liquor record...

My brother is a super happy man.

句子重读处理技巧稍后就来

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## 单词重读 word stress

### 双音节单词：

动词重音 **往往**在后一个音节上

da DA

如：

**record respect deny redeem control improve decide**

**I need to decide if I want to respect you or not.**





## 单词重读 word stress

### 三个音节单词：

**sometimes: DA da da**

如：

**interesting pineapple interview Canada**

**sometimes: da DA da**

如：

**appreciate regretful tomorrow banana together**

**sometimes: Da da DA （重读与次重读）**

如：

**understand recommend Japanese**





## 词组重读 phrasal stress

### 名词短语 noun phrase:

重读在第一个词上（绝大多数时间）

如：

**university** student

**cell** phone

**book** cover

**credit** card

**bus** station

**train** station

**car** seat

**three-hour time** difference

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## 词组重读 phrasal stress

## 动词短语 phrasal verb:

重读在后面的副词上

如:

go **away**

put **on**

take **after**

look **after**

loosen **up**

come **back**

write **down**

come **out**





## 词组重读 phrasal stress

### 形容词+名词 adjective + noun:

重读**往往**在名词上（有时候也会两者都重读，表强调）

如：

**That was a good movie!**

**That was a long drive!**

**She's a beautiful girl.**

**He's a charming guy.**

**This's a nice car!**







## 词组重读 phrasal stress

**形容词+形容词+名词 adjective + adjective + noun:**

重读**往往**在第一个形容词和名词上

如:

She's got **big** blue **eyes**.

He's got **short** black **hair**.

She's wearing a **big** black **T-shirt**.







## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）被强调，功能词被弱化：

内容词：想要传达的信息（重要的信息或者是新的信息）

功能词：介词、冠词、be动词、关系代词、助动词...

如：

I **think** it's **really important** to **read**.

My **name** is **Tara**.

Do you **want** to **watch** a **movie**? （重要信息）

Your **mom's name** is **Lucy**?

No, **her** mom's name is **Lucy**. （新信息）





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

动词往往需要被强调，特别常见的除外  
如：

**go, have, make, take**

**I need to go home.**

**I have a date.**

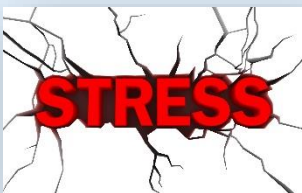
**I need to make a reservation.**

**I'm taking a vacation.**

动词+不定式：强调不定式里的动词

**I need to see you!**

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## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

形容词需要被强调，尤其是形容词比较级和最高级

如：

It's really **hot**!

(那， It's a **hot day**的重读在哪里？ )

That's **exciting**!

I'm getting **closer**.

She's the **most beautiful** woman.





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

时间、地点状语往往需要被强调  
如：

I need to go **home now**.

I have a **date tonight**.

I need to make a **reservation later**.

I'm taking a **vacation next week**.

I'm **traveling around the world**.





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

**just, only, barely, hardly** 等强调性副词会被重读  
如：

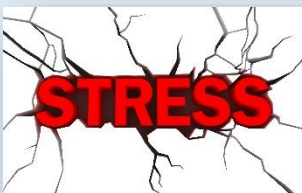
I **only** care about **you**.

It's **just** a little **kiss**.

I **barely** know **you**.

I **hardly** feel **anything**.

**nothing, anything, everything, all, none, ...**这类的  
强调性词汇也会被重读





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

时间、数字、特殊名词（人名、地名、名称）会被强调  
如：

It **only** (副词强调) takes **5** (数字强调) mins to **walk** (动词强调) to  
my **school** (名词实词强调) .

关系代词，常见动词，介词等功能词不做强调

I **know nothing** (极端词强调) about **Britain** (地名强调) .





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 内容词（实词）具体规则细化：

否定式会被强调

如：

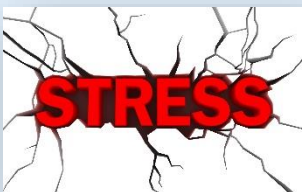
**can't, couldn't, don't, doesn't, didn't, won't, wouldn't...**

I **can't** swim.

I **wouldn't** go.

She **won't** come.

I **didn't** know.







## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 功能词具体规则细化：

关系代词要被弱读处理

如：

I'm a **student**.

I'm a **teacher**.

I like **coffee**.

I **think**,...

I **believe**,...

I **suppose**,...

She's my **best friend**.

My **mom** is a **very compassionate person**.





## 句子重读 sentence stress

### 功能词具体规则细化：

从句中的引导词要被弱读处理

如：

**I believe that there's life on the moon.**

**I think that he might have lost the money that I gave him.**

**but, therefore, so, since, because**这样的连接词往往弱读处理





## 句子重读 sentence stress

**练习：**

**I didn't say he stole the money.**

明白一般规律和特殊情感处理之间的平衡关系。





## 语音语调 intonation

- ① 感性模仿，跟读，练习，record and listen, 纠正都很重要。英语的流畅性和音乐性。
- ② 明白单词重读、词组重读、句子重读规则是基础
- ③ 下面来了解常见句型的语音语调规则





## 语音语调 intonation

### 一般疑问句，结尾升调

如：

**Do you teach** ↗ ?

**Did you see the movie** ↗ ?

**Are you a student** ↗ ?

**Are your parents home** ↗ ?

**Is it really difficult to pass IELTS** ↗ ?





## 语音语调 intonation

特殊疑问句，结尾降调，重读在WH上

如：

Do you teach ↗ ?

**What** do you teach?

Did you see the movie ↗ ?

**What** movie did you see?

Are you a student ↗ ?

**What** are you studying?

Is it really difficult to pass IELTS ↗ ?

**How** difficult is it to pass IELTS?

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## 语音语调 intonation

列举时，逗号前面往往用升调

如：

**I'm taking Math, Biology and English.**

**I've been to Korea, Japan, the States and the UK.**







## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

**连读技巧不是人们刻意发明的死规矩  
而是遵循了省力原则: to find the path of least resistance**

“When we speak, we don't do it separately, but continuously. That is to say, there is a significant difference between the pronunciation of words in isolation and the pronunciation of full sentences in which speech is connected. In linguistics, this sequence is called connected speech.”

*What is connected speech and why is it important in language learning? | NSC Idioms*

**You need to keep making sound when speaking English.**

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## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

**Linking连接 辅音+辅音**  
**when one word finishes in a consonant and the following starts in a consonant.**

**同一辅音时，只发一个音**  
**如：**

**I like cake.**

**I want to go home. (再快可以说wanna)**

**Stop pushing me!**

**Please stop pushing me!**

**Today is Saturday.**



## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

### Linking连接 辅音+辅音

when one word finishes in a consonant and the following starts in a consonant.

不同辅音时，当前一个单词结尾辅音以 (k,g,p,b,t,d)结尾，后一单词是任意辅音开头，遵循**失爆原则**：

如：

I would like to know...

It would be...

Let me know...

I used to go swimming every day.

a private house

I wouldn't know.

前提，辅音结尾的单词能发抓准

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## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

**Linking连接 辅音+元音**  
when one word finishes in a consonant and  
the following starts in a vowel .

**辅元结合linking**

如：

hold on, come on, run away

My name is Tara.

Let me know if you need anything.



## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

### Linking连接 元音+元音

when one word finishes in a vowel and the following starts in a vowel.

#### 元元结合linking:

① 以[i]或[i:]结尾，后面接[y]发音

如:

He is a nice guy.

She ate my cake.

Quiet [kwaiyet]

② 以[u]或[u:]结尾，后面接[w]发音

如:

I want to do a lot of things.

Go away.



## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

### Assimilation 同化现象

The pronunciation of one sound is adjusted considering the neighbouring sounds, therefore, producing a modification in the sound itself.

① [d]遇到[y]: 发 [dʒ]

如:

did you, would you, could you

② [t]遇到[y]结尾: 发 [tʃ]

如:

Don't you know...?

Didn't you...

Couldn't you, can't you...

I don't **know** what you are **talking** about.





## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

**Strong/weak forms 重/弱读版本**

**Function words (those which help to build a sentence: prepositions, conjunctions and pronouns) can be stressed or not stressed depending on the place they have within the sentence and the emphasis we want to give.**

**① to, for, of, and, ...弱读处理**

**如：**

**I need to know.**

**This is for you.**

**I'm thinking of you.**

**black and white**





## 连读技巧 connected speech

CONNECTED  
SPEECH

### Strong/weak forms 重/弱读版本

#### ② his, him, her, you...关系代词弱读处理

his: 原[hiz] 弱读[iz]

him: 原[him] 弱读[im]

her: 原[hɜː] 弱读[ɜː]

you: 原[juː] 弱读[jʊ] or [jə]

them: 原[ðəm] 弱读[əm]

如:

**His name** is **John**.

**I know** **him**.

**I like** **her**.

**You** know,...

