



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





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





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!





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：

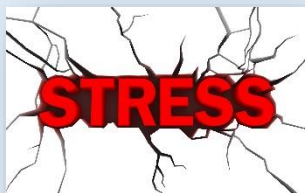
从句中的引导词要被弱读处理

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?





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

**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.

CONNECTED
SPEECH



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



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,...

