声音轻重有别

- **音节重音 syllable stress**

about [əˈbaʊt] advice [ədˈvaɪs]
analyze [ˈænəlaɪz] analysis [əˈnæləsɪs] analytical [ˌænəˈlɪtɪkl]
aluminum [əˈlumənəm] aluminium [ˌæləˈmɪniəm]

- **音节(syllable)**

  包含一个元音的单个发音单元，是最自然和最小的语音单位。

- **有对比才有轻重**

  只有两个音节以上的单词的音标才会标注重音符号。

- **次重音**

  一个英文单词如果由多个音节构成的单词，除了重音，可能还有次重音。

- **重音音节特点**

  与其他音节相比，重音音节发得更重，音调更高，发音更清晰。

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math [mæθ]
mathematics [ˌmæθəˈmætɪks]
mathematician [ˌmæθəməˈtɪʃn]

science [ˈsaɪəns]
scientific [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk]
scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst]

- **如果是单音节词（例如 math），单独读时都重读，不必标重音符号。**

present [ˈpreznt]
present [prɪˈzent]
insult [ɪn'sʌlt]
insult ['ɪnsʌlt]
record [rɪˈkɔːrd]
record [ˈrekərd]

相同单词的动词或名词的重音：

- **名词往往第一个音节是重音，然后逐渐下降，有种“完整”的感觉，符合名词的“人设”。**
- **动词往往最后音节是重音，这样比较有“力量”的感觉，好像后面要跟上一个作用对象。**

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● 单词重音 word stress

to	**[tə]**	I need to talk to you.
and	**[ən]**	I like apples and oranges.
for	**[fər]**	I'm looking for Albert.
can	**[kən]**	You can call me Albert.
as	**[əz]**	Take as long as you like.
or	**[ər]**	I've talked to her three or four times.

轻（弱读）：句子中不表达实际意思的、不重要的单词会被弱读。例如介词、代词、连词这样的虚词。

重（重读）：句子中的重读一般是在实词上，例如名词、实意动词、形容词等。

但上述规律也不是绝对的，重读音节会随着感情、语气、态度的变化而发生变化，有时候虚词也要重读。例如美国前总统林肯演讲中提出的 that government **of** the people, **by** the people, **for** the people，里面 of, by, for 都是重读。

关于重音，有专门研究发音的书籍可参考，这对于研究语言是有意义的，但对于我们学习说、使用一门语言是没有太大意义的。

人的表达是自己跟着感觉走，绝大部分的"规则"是你可以在模仿母语者说话的过程中自然习得的。

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You don't love Jack.	**I** will drive to Beijing.
You **don't** love Jack.	I **will** drive to Beijing.
You don't **love** Jack.	I will **drive** to Beijing.
You don't love **Jack**.	I will drive to **Beijing**.

- **比起单词的重音，句子的重音为了凸显说话人的思想和他所表达意思的重点。**
- **同样的句子，重读的单词不同，表达的意思不同。有时为了强调，句子中几乎任何词都可以有句子重音。**

英语抑扬二调

- **汉语四声，英语二声?**

1. This is blue.
2. Is this blue?

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1. You did?　curious
2. You did?　very surprised
3. You did?　disappointed
4. You did?　angry
5. You did.　in agreement

- 汉语有四个声调（算上轻声，有五声），而英语通常只有升调、降调两种基本语调。

- 不一样的语调代表的是不一样的情绪。要结合情境和对应的情绪来练习。

- 语尽抑，语未尽扬

I like history, languages, movies and travelling.
Hey guys. My name is Albert. I am an English teacher and I love languages.

Do you teach?　What do you teach?
Did you see her?　Where did you see her?
Do you know her boyfriend?　How did you know her boyfriend?

- 可扬，可抑，关键看你“语尽”与否。
- 同一句话可以是扬也可以是抑。

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说英文如流水：连读

元音 **V**owels，辅音 **C**onsonant

V+C	a cup	**C+C**	**a big cup**
V+V	the banana up there	**C+V**	**a big apple**

说英文如流水：连读 C+C

He couldn't meet that target.　　I would stand behind David.

She cannot test that subject.　　He didn't count that fast boat.

结合辅音结尾“收放自如”的练习，把前一个辅音的尾音收住，口型到位，不发音。

I'll see you this Saturday.　　It makes sense.

前一个词以辅音结尾，后一个以相同辅音开头，只发后一个。

You need to see this bridge.　　We need to bridge the gap.

It's the eighth month Sandy likes.　　We've been doing this for months.

以上标注都要读出来，只要读起来顺，就无需省略。

说英文如流水：连读 C+V

Do you see that number eleven over there?

I had a lot of offers from a lot of other companies.

It's all over the place.　　It's well above fifty meters.

I'm well aware we are in the middle of nowhere. Don't yell at me. We can handle it.

It was too big a challenge for us.　　We will be there in 10 minutes.

Don't underestimate them. Isn't it great that we have each other.

Don't underestimate him. I will let her know.

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