

TONE: Proclaiming and referring

.

TELLING INCREMENTS

- ⦿ A 'telling increment' is produced with proclaiming tone.
- ⦿ /p she'd been SHOPping/
- ⦿ If the unit is produced with a referring tone, the listener will keep waiting for the new information that completes the telling increment

- ⦿ /r she'd been SHOPping/ p and she went to find her CAR/
- ⦿ Only when the second unit is completed the listener will acknowledge receipt of information.

Bibliography

- ◉ **BRAZIL, D.** *The communicative value of intonation in English.* Ch. 4
- ◉ **Chun, D.** (2002) *Discourse Intonation in L2. From theory and research to practice* (pp. 31-42)
- ◉ **Warren, M.** *Features of naturalness in conversation.* Ch. 4
- ◉ **Coulthard, M.** *An introduction to Discourse analysis.* (p. 96-100)

- For every tone unit, there are five choices available, which represent binary oppositions:
- Those ending in a rise: **rise, fall-rise.**
(Proclaiming tones)
- Those ending in a fall: **fall, rise-fall**
(Referring tones)
- **Level Tone.**

- ⦿ **This description associates a particular communicative value with each of the tones in a way that holds true for all occurrences of that tone.**

- Speakers' choices are **meaningful**.

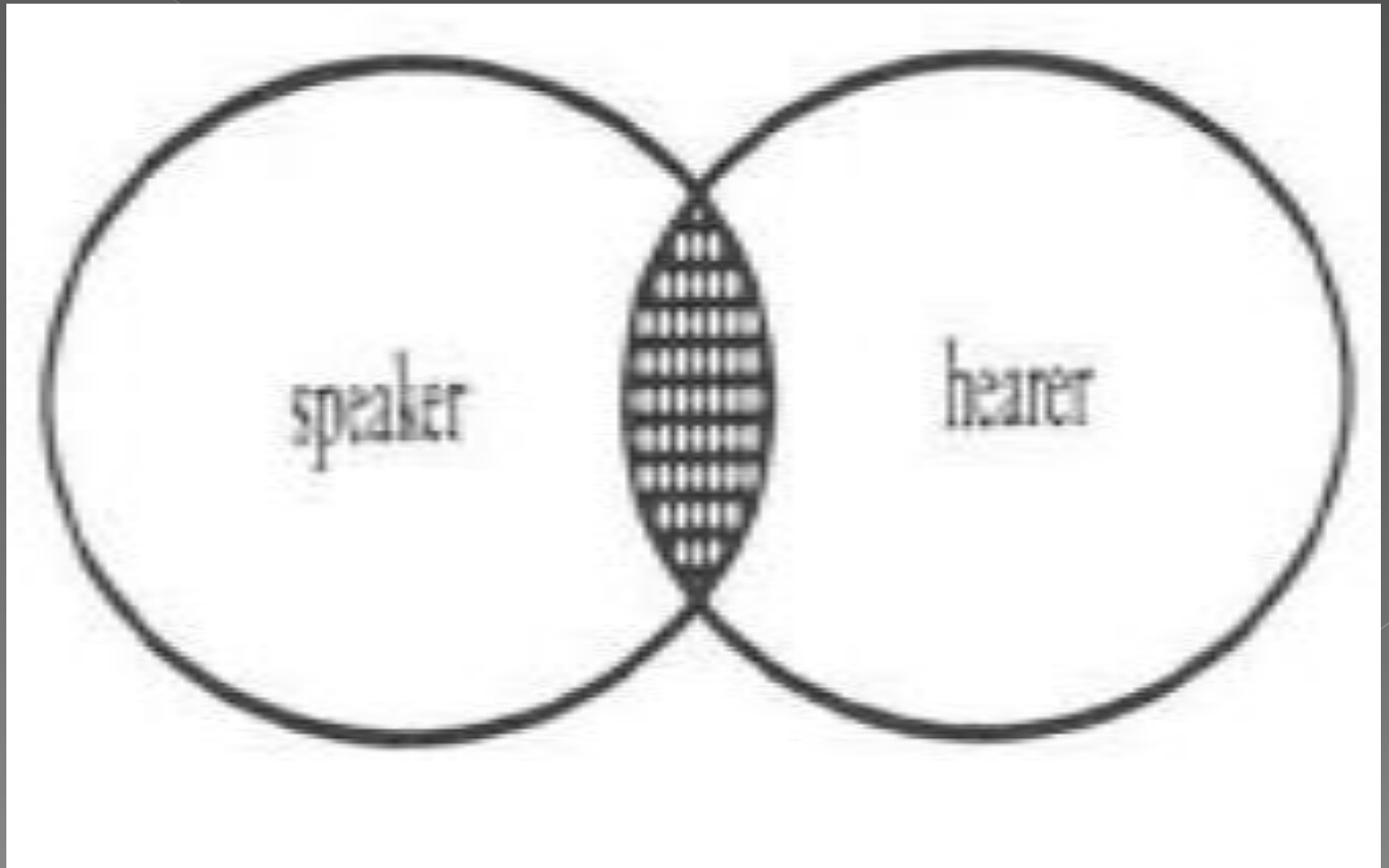
Since he likes **football**, /we can give him **shirt**.

New/given information.

- ◉ 'fall-rise': shared information.
- ◉ **referring tone**
- ◉ 'fall' new information.
- ◉ **proclaiming tone**

- ◉ Transcription conventions) /**p**/ /**r**/

Speaker/hearer convergence.





◎ (1)/r when i got **OUT** of the **LIFT**/
/p i looked a**CROSS**/

⦿ (2)/r that's ODD/ r i COULDn't have
LOCKed it / p PROperly/

⦿ (3)/r i can't LEAVE her
STANDing here/

- ⦿ (6) /r as **SOON** as the door was
- ⦿ **CLOSED/**

⦿ (7) /r Marayilla Martínez/

⦿ /p loses the crown/ r against cotto/

© (10) /r AS we all K NOW/

⦿ (11) /r i **COULDN'T** leave her
STANDing **there**/

