

played This is the verb we regularly use when speaking of a match.
match In the expression 'World Cup match' it would be possible to use a different word like 'game', but this would not alter the meaning.

play This is the word that is regularly used in conversations about football to refer to the period of time when the match is actually in progress.

awarded When the referee makes a decision in favour of one team, it is usually said that he 'awards' some advantage to that team.

None of these words occupies a selection slot: usually, there is no likelihood of another word being used; and when an alternative word is possible the change does not bring about a change of meaning.

b) England could only play *against* Spain, so the word does not occupy a selection slot; but the penalty could have been awarded either *against them* or *in their favour*. In the latter case, therefore, it does occupy a selection slot.

c) The newsreader expects listeners to be aware that England had played a World Cup match in Barcelona: all this information is included in tone units that are marked as 'not news' by having a referring tone.

Having been told that their opponents were the cup holders, they do not need to be told that it was 'the champions' they were playing against. After the mention of half time, listeners would usually expect that the next incident to be reported would occur 'soon after play was resumed'. These two pieces of information are therefore spoken with referring tones as well.

9.2 ANSWERS

1 // ↘ the deCIision caused UProar // ↗ among a GROUp of ENGLand // ↘ FANS // ↗ and THIs in TURN // ↘ triggered an ANgry // ↗ resPONSE // ↗ from some oPPOsing supporters // ↗ in an adJOIning SEctIon // ↘ of the STAND //

2 // ↗ the deCIision caused UProar // ↘ among a GROUp of england FANS // ↗ and THIs in TURN // ↗ triggered an ANgry resPONSE // ↗ from some oPPOsing suPPORters // ↗ in an adJOIning SEctIon // ↘ of the STAND //

9.3

This task is intended to show the very different kind of intonation that results from 'reading out' a text on one hand, and 'reading it to' a listener on the other.

ANSWERS

// → suPPORters CLASHED // → DURing PLAY // → in the WORLD cup MATCH // ↘ here toDAY // → ENGLand // → had HELD the CHAMpions // → to ONE ONE // ↘ unTIL half TIME // → but SOON // → after PLAY was reSUMED // → a PEnalty // ↘ was aWARDed aGAINST them // → the deCIsion // → caused UProar // → among a GRoup // ↘ of england FANS // → and THIs in TURN // → proVOKED // → an ANgry resPONSE // → from some oPPOsing // → suPPORters // → in an adJOIning SECTion // ↘ of the STAND //

9.4

This task is intended principally to provide practice in recognition of level tones.

9.5

The significance of level tone, and in particular the way its use arises from the speaker being concerned with language rather than with the message, is worth underlining. Students will appreciate that, since so much of what usually happens in classrooms is concerned with language rather than message, there is likely to have been limited opportunity for practising the kind of intonation one uses in real interaction with a listener. (See Note 29 on level tone on pages 22-3.)

ANSWERS

1 // ↘ SEVERal coMMIttee members // ↘ have ALso expressed // → a WISH to // ↗ STAND DOWN // → FOR // ↗ ONE reason or another //

- 2 // ↘ we ARE // → in FACT // → ER // ↗ GOing into the RED //
- in a RATHER // ↘ SERious WAY //
- 3 // ↗ POSSibly due to the FLU epidemic // → and ERM // → and and
the STORMS // → and unSEASonal // ↘ WEATHER outSIDE //
- 4 // ↗ i think FIRSt and FOREmost // → THERE'S // ↘ there's
WHAT i call the environMENTal case //
- 5 // ↘ their manuFACture uses up // → Other // → SCARCE //
- ↘ often IrrePLAceable // ↘ NATural reSOURces //
- 6 // → they're eSSentially // ↘ they're eSSentially short LIVed
articles //

All of these seem to include hesitations of the (a) type: the speaker is taking time to put together the language he needs. The use of level tone arises here from two different causes. Mr Williams is presenting complicated opinions in immediate response to questions and is likely to need time to prepare his replies. The journalist is working from a prepared script and is therefore unlikely to do so.

9.6

See Note 8 on pages 21–2 for an account of low key.

Notice that the use of low key indicates an expectation on the part of the speaker. In (1), listeners are expected to know that 'Spain' are 'the present champions'. If they are not expected to know, mid key will be used. Similarly, use of low key for 'the Spanish captain' assumes that this person and 'Marcos' are known to be one and the same. Mid key would assume that it was necessary to tell listeners what Marcos's status was in the team.

9.7

In these examples, too, low key is used in tone units which listeners could be expected to hear as a repetition of information contained in the previous one. Thus:

'in the country' means the same thing as 'out of town'
'the little old lady' means the same thing as 'my passenger', etc.

ANSWERS

- 1 // ✓ TRAffic congestion // ↗ is JUSt as SErious // ↘ OUt of town //
↘ in the ↓ COUNtry //
- 2 // ↘ i LOOKed across at my PAssenger // ↘ the ↓ LIttle old LAdy //
- 3 // ↗ JUSt a MOment sir // ↘ i'll ↓ SEE if he's IN //
- 4 // ✓ JANE // ✓ ↓ JANE PARKS // ✓ is LEAving // ↘ to go to
GLASgow //
- 5 // ✓ our NEXT MEEting // ✓ the ↓ MARCH meeting that is //
↘ will be our ANNual GENeral meeting //

It may not be immediately obvious that in (3) the two tone units mean the same thing, but in the circumstances surrounding a telephone call like this, 'Just a moment, sir' will usually be taken to indicate that the telephonist is about to try to make contact with the named person. 'I'll see if he's in' effectively repeats it.

9.8

This can be regarded as a revision exercise. As a general rule, tasks require that students pay attention to one feature of pronunciation at a time. In this task they are asked to attend to a number of such features.

ANSWERS

- 1 // ✓ our SPEAker for this EVening // ✓ doctor ↓ AGnes
THOMson // ↗ is WELL KNOWN // ↘ to MOSt of you //
- 2 // ↘ YES // ↘ it's the SAME PLATform // ↘ ↓ PLATform THREE //
- 3 // ✓ is THAT near the MAPs and things // ✓ over ↓ THERE //
- 4 // ↗ ALL the senior STAFF // ✓ people like ↓ ARthur // ↘ are on
the GROUND floor //
- 5 // ✓ MARKet street // ✓ the ↓ STREET she was LOOking for //
↘ was just a LIttle further a LONG //