

- For us learning to speak a language, it is important not just to learn to produce the sounds of that language, it is also important for us to speak that language in its rhythm.
 - Notice that in each part of the line, there are some stressed syllables followed by unstressed ones or by silence, as follows. Stressed syllables are preceded by '.
- 'Not cn'joyment, and not 'sorrow,
Is our 'destined 'end or' way ;
But to 'act, that 'each to - 'morrow
'finds us 'farther than to - 'day
- The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables coming and repeating in a pattern in time makes for the rhythm of the language.
→ you can now look at other stanzas and mark parts stressed syllables, and then first sing it with audio clip.

Long Vowels

- After pauses and stresses, it is the length of vowel sound that makes a rhythm.
- We have already seen the features of vowel and

consonant sounds.

- An important feature of vowel sounds is their length.
- In standard varieties of English, there may be up to 20 vowel sounds. At least 12 of them are long.

Making A Presentation

- All languages are primarily spoken languages.
- Very often we speak in intimate groups. Here we speak in small sentences, or sometimes not even in complete sentences. Occasions of this kind are generally known as conversation.
- Presentations: But sometimes we talk for longer time, on a particular topic, mostly at work, without interruption.
- Presentations are expected from anyone in a group of workers.

Basics Of Presentation

- (1) Know what you are talking about, have full facts

- (2) Know how much you can say in the given time
- (3) Know what you can say when
- (4) Know your tools, like ppt slides, etc.
- (5) Speak slowly, like you talk

Language Use

ENGLISH IN INDIA : Indian English

- People generally tend to see that elevation of one language to the status of official language endows great benefits and advantages to those whose mother tongue it is which also places a discriminatory burden on others. This can lead speakers of non-favored language to push a foreign language as a link medium to neutralize this imbalance.
- The reasons that helped English keep its place in India are : Fluidity, willingness to change and openness.
- Indian English : Reduplication, Retroflex sounds, use of article, prepositional stranding, tense (never fronted), Tag questions etc.

WHY IS IT OK TO SPEAK INDIAN?

- Why does this happen? - learning is unlearning
(Multilingualism / First language influence)
- Our English is not wrong. We speak differently.
A substantial no. of people speak the languages
in the same way and in the process their foreign
language is localised or Indianized. English is
thus a part of our linguistic ecology.

The one and only Mantra to improve your
language skills ...

The more the input, the better the output