


Topic:

WEAK FORM



How Can I know

Arranged by vngochi What the "Love" means.....?

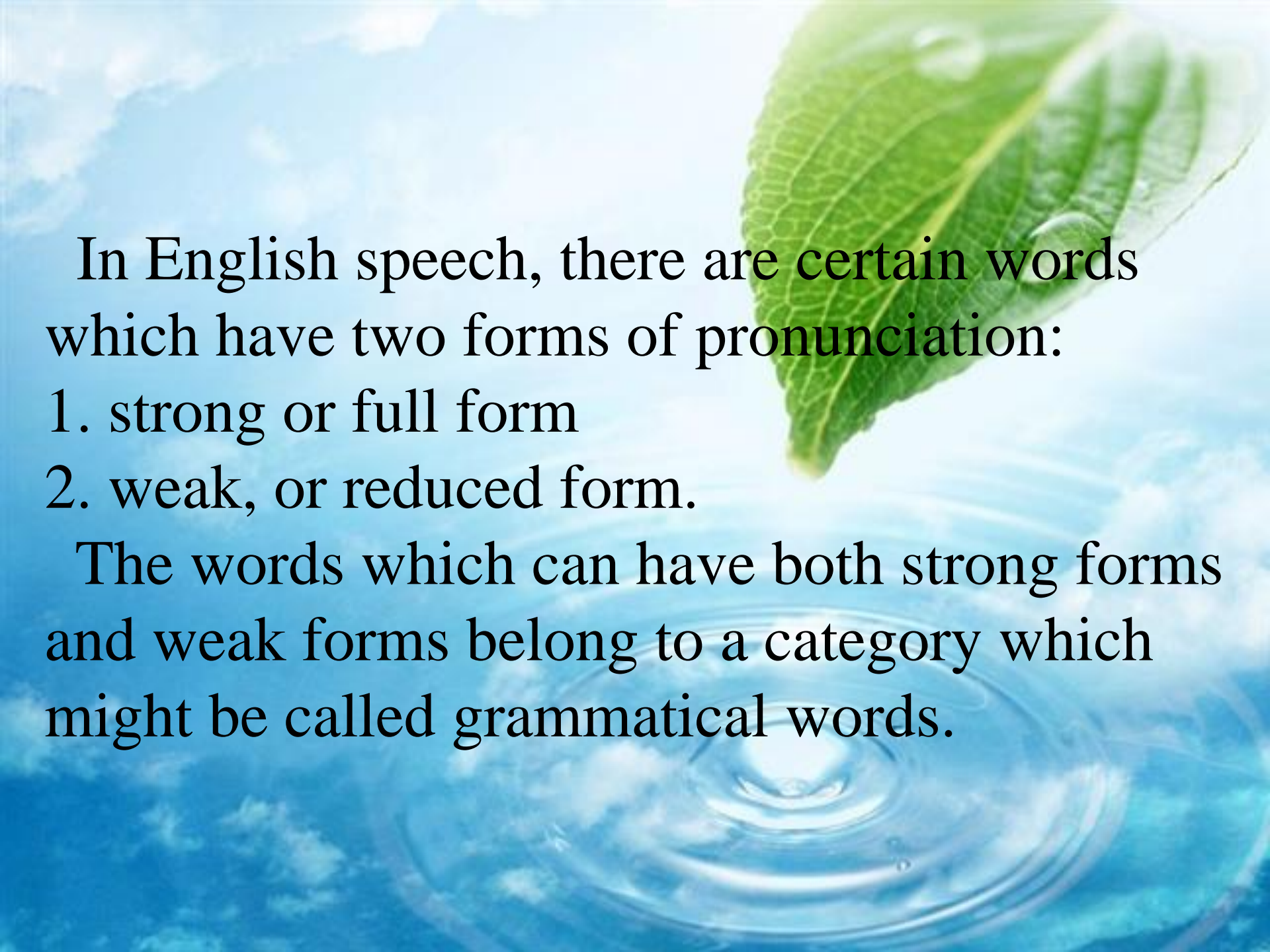


Weak forms are syllable sounds that become unstressed in connected speech and are often then pronounced as a **schwa**.

For example:

In the sentence below the first “do” is a weak form and the second is stressed.

What **do** you want to do this evening?



In English speech, there are certain words which have two forms of pronunciation:

1. strong or full form
2. weak, or reduced form.

The words which can have both strong forms and weak forms belong to a category which might be called grammatical words.

There are the following groups of grammatical words which can be pronounced in their strong forms and in their weak forms:






1. Articles (the, a, an)

Word	Strong form	Weak form
The	/ði/ before vowels Ex: Hoa have bought the apples	/ðə/ before consonants Ex: I dislike the man
A		/ə/ Before consonants Ex: Read a book
An	/ʌn/	/ən/ Before vowels Ex: Eat an apple

2. Preposition (at, for, from, of, into, to, through.)

At	/æt/ Ex: What are you looking at?	/ət/ Ex: I'll meet you at the office
For	/fɔː / Ex: a good job is what I looking for.	/fə/ Ex: I am looking for a job



From	/fr ɔ:m/ in final position Ex: Here's where it came from	/frəm/ Ex: I'm home from work 
To	/tu:/ before consonants Ex: Try to stop	/tə/ before consonants Ex: Try to stop
Of	 /ɔ:v/ in final position Ex: Someone I've heard of.	 /əv/ Ex: Most of all

3. Verbs (can, must, will, shall, do, does, could, would, should, have, has, had, be, been, am, are, is, was, were.)

Does	/dʌz/ - Use in emphasize sentence. Ex: she does hope for interview next week.	/dəz/ - Make auxiliary. Ex: does she work as a teacher?
Do	/du: / In final position Ex: We don't smoke but some people do.	/də/ Before consonants Ex: why do they like it?

Am	/a:m/	/əm/ Ex: Why am I here?
Are	/a: /	/ə/ before consonants /ər/ before vowels
Was	/wə:z/	/wəz/ Ex: He was here a minute ago.

Were	/wə:/	/wə/(before consonants) Ex: The paper were late /wər/ (before vowels)
Can	/kæn/ Ex: I think we can	/kəd/ Ex: They can wait
Could	/kud/ Ex: Most of them	/Kəd/ Ex: He could do it

4. Pronouns (you, he, she, we, me, her, him, us, them, your, his, some, that, who).

Him	/hi:m/ Ex: This gift was sent to him not to his wife	/im/ Ex: I haven't seen him for ages
Her	/hə:/ Ex: He loves her but not other girls	/hə/ Ex: Her mother is still young
Some	/sʌm/ In final position Ex: I have got some	/səm/ ex: have some more tea

Some	/sʌm/ In final position Ex: I have got some	/səm/ ex: Have some more tea
She	/ʃi: /	/ʃi/ Ex: Why did she read it?
He	/hi: /	/hi / Ex: Which did he choose?

<p>We</p>	<p>/wi:/</p>	<p>/wi /</p> <p>Ex: how can we get there?</p>
<p>You</p>	<p>/Ju: /</p>	<p>/Ju /</p> <p>Ex: what do you think?</p>



wish you
사랑해요...
다들 다들...
사랑해요
사랑해요



Always with you ♥ 2008 April

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

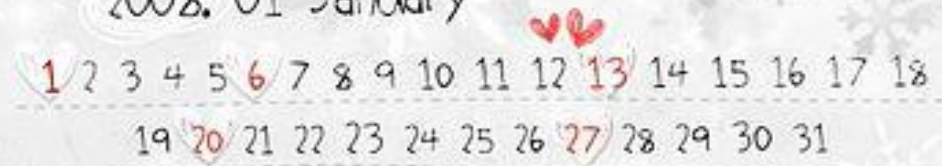
5. Conjunctions (and, but, than, as, or, that)

And	/ænd/ 	/ən/ Ex: Come and see Sometime /n/ after t, d, s, z, ʃ
Than	/ðæn/ 	/ðən/ Ex: Better than ever
That	/ðæt/ - Play role as pronoun Ex: That is hoa'book	/ðət/ - Make relative Ex: I think that we should improve quality of services a lot.



But	/bʌt/ Ex: I'm but a fool	/bət/ Ex: My friend is very pretty, but is not enough intelligent
-----	-----------------------------	--

2008. 01 January



As	/æz/ In final positions Ex: That's what it was sold as	/əz/ Ex: As much as possible
----	--	---------------------------------

Hello!
2008



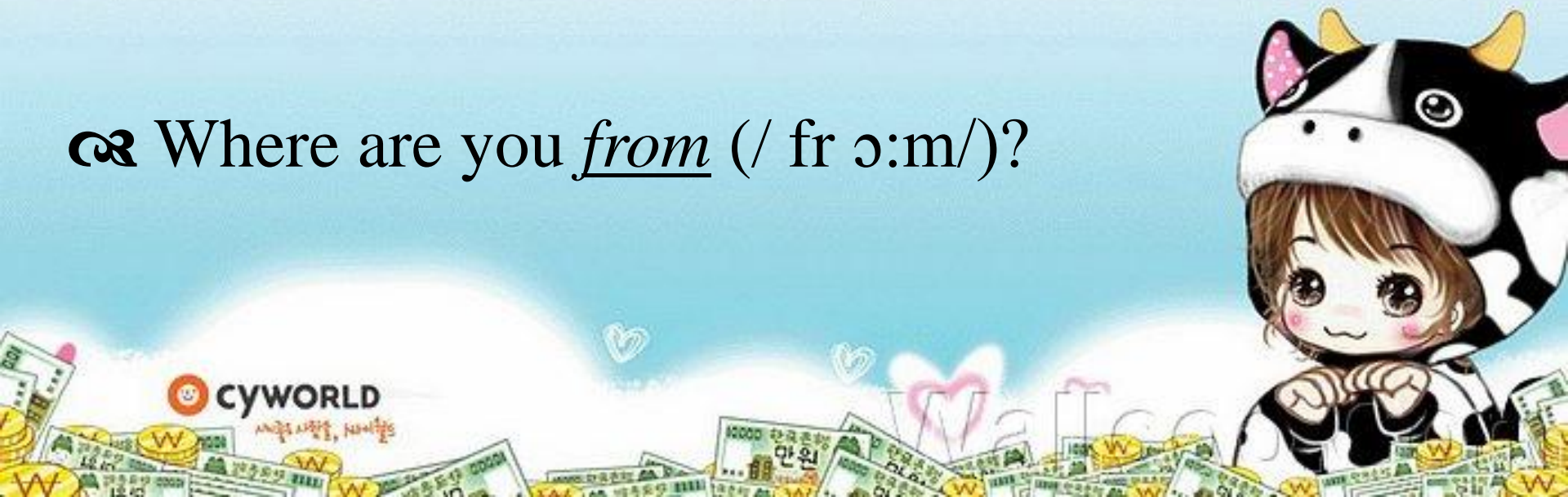
Weak form which is often used in normal communication, especially, when we say quickly, in some case, we must use strong form when:

1. The words stand in final position of sentence.

2009 01 January 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Everything's gonna be alright.
<http://twinklworld.com/Sunhyun90> 햇살이 머무는 집

What are you looking at (/æt/)?

Where are you from (/ fr ɔ:m/)?



2. They appear in opposite case.

- The letter is from him, not to him. (/ fr ɔ:m/, /tu:/)
- He likes *her*, but does she like *him*? (/hə:/, /him/)

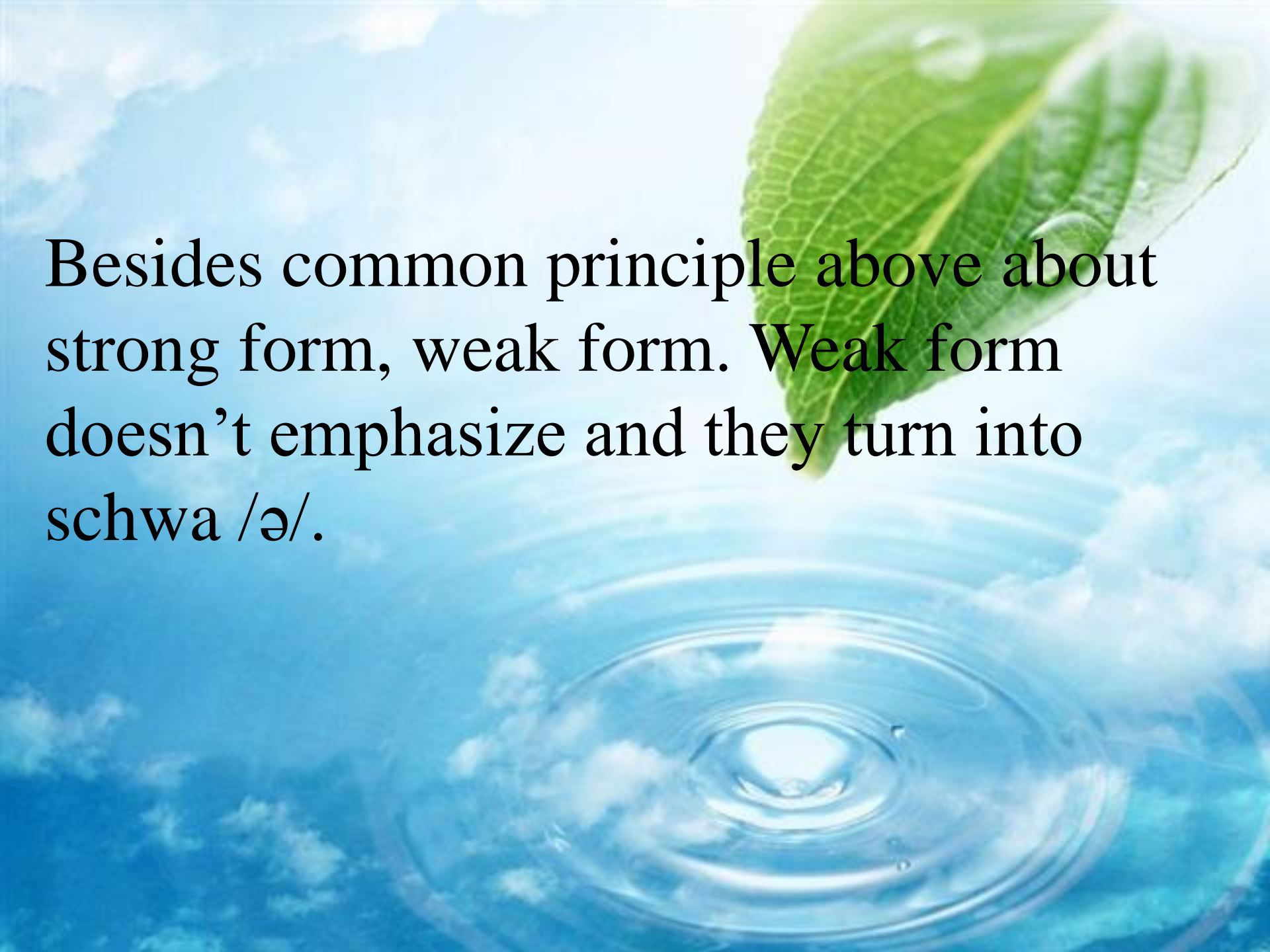
3. Prepositions go together.

2009 4 April
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
- I travel to and from London a lot. (/tu:/, / frɔ:m/)

4. They emphasize to express the purpose of speaker.

- You *must* get the university certificate to have good job in the future. (/mʌst/)

- You *must* choose us or them, you cannot have all. (/ mʌst/)

A green leaf with water droplets is positioned in the upper right corner. Below it, a water droplet has just hit a surface, creating a series of concentric ripples. The background is a bright blue sky with soft, white clouds.

Besides common principle above about strong form, weak form. Weak form doesn't emphasize and they turn into schwa /ə/.

	Strong form	weak form
u	Butter /'bʌtə/	Autumn /'ɔ:təm/
e	Settlement /'setlmənt/	Violet /'vaiələt/
or	Mortgage /'m ɔ:gidʒ/	Forget /fə'get/
o	Potato /pə'teitou/	Carrot / 'kærət/
ar	March /ma:tʃ/	Particular /pə'tikjulə/
a	Character /'kæriktər/	Attend /ə'tend/