## Talk a Lot

## Focus on Connected Speech

Weak Forms - Information Sheet

Notes:

- The weak forms of many function words are commonly used in spoken English instead of strong forms (in Standard Pronunciation, dialects, and accents).
- All words that have weak forms usually act as function words.
- All words that have weak forms have only one syllable - they are monosyllabic (apart from "any").
- Most of the weak forms use the vowel sound schwa/o/.
- If we use strong forms when we should use weak, we sound overly formal and it's harder for people to understand us, because the sentence stress is incorrect (see p.12.1). Communication is reduced.
- If a function word comes at the end of a sentence we usually use its strong form, e.g. "What are you looking for?" /fo:/ or, "Who are you writing to??"/tu:/
- If we want to show emphasis or contrast, we can vary intonation by using strong forms where we would normally use weak forms, e.g. "Where've you been all day?" /bi:n/

| articles \& weak <br> determiners | strong | weak | strong |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| a | /2/ | /ei/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| an | /ən/ | /æn/ |
| any | /'ə.ni/ | /'en.i/ |
| some | /səm/ | /sım/ |
| such | /sət $\mathrm{J} /$ | /sst ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ |
| the | /ðә/ or /ði/ | /ðiz/ |


| and | /an/ or /ənd/ | /ænd/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| but | /bət/ | /bıt/ |
| than | /ðən/ | /ðæn/ |
| that | /ðっt/ | /ðæt/ |

prepositions weak strong

| as | /əz/ | /æz/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| at | /ət/ | /æt/ |
| for | /f/ or /fa/ | /f0:/ |
| from | /frəm/ | /from/ |
| of | /2v/ | /bv/ |
| to | /ta/ or /tu/ | /tu:/ |

weak strong

## pronouns

| he | /i/ or /hi/ | /his/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| her | /a/ or /ha/ | /h3:/ |
| him | /im/ | /him/ |
| his | /ız/ | /hız/ |
| me | /mi/ | /mis/ |
| she | / $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{I}} /$ | /Sia/ |
| them | /ðəm/ | /ðem/ |
| their | /дə/ | /ðea/ |
| us | /əs/ | /as/ |
| we | /wi/ | /wis/ |
| you | /ja/ or /ju/ | /ju:/ |
| your | /ja/ or /jor/ | /jo:/ |

