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## Rapid Speech (L'Anglais Rapide) : cours pour l'étude par la radio et le disque

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# RAPID SPEECH



**BBC**  
London

## PREMIÈRE LEÇON

En tant qu'adverbe de lieu, there signifie là, le contraire de here (ici). En disant **there is** on entend prononcer le **r** parce que **is** commence par une voyelle. Mais dans **there was**, le **r** est muet, **was** ne commençant pas par une voyelle.

Dans cette leçon, vous entendrez plusieurs fois des questions et des réponses ce qui vous permettra de bien saisir l'intonation exacte. Trois choses sont à retenir :

- 1) la prononciation atténuée de there ;
- 2) la liaison entre r et la voyelle qui suit ;
- 3) l'intonation, c'est-à-dire le son ascendant ou descendant de la voix.



There's a clock on the wall behind you.  
(p. 11)

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## LESSON ONE

### THERE'S A... IS THERE A... ?

Barbara : (*very fast*) Is there a clock in this room ?

Peter : (*equally fast*) Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you.

Barbara : (*slowly*) That was very fast, wasn't it ? Perhaps it was too fast for some of our listeners, too fast for them to understand.

Peter : Ask me the question again, more slowly this time.

Barbara : (*very slowly*) Is there a clock in this room ? Is there a clock in this room ?

Peter : (*very slowly*) Yes, there is a clock on the wall, behind you. Yes, there is. There is a clock on the wall, behind you.

Barbara : (*slowly*) That was easier to understand, wasn't it ? Listen again. (*slowly*) Is there a clock in this room ? Is there a clock in this room ?

Peter : (*slowly*) Yes, there is. There is a clock on the wall, behind you. Yes, there is. There is a clock on the wall, behind you.

Barbara : Now we're going to give you the question and answer again, a little faster. You know all the words. Listen to the sounds.

Peter : (*fairly fast*) Is there a clock in this room ? Is there a clock in this room ?

Barbara : (*fairly fast*) Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you. Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you.

Peter : (*quite fast*) Still faster this time. Listen. Is there a clock in this room ? Is there a clock in this room ?

Barbara : (*quite fast*) Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you. Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you. (*slowly*) Did you hear the difference ? Listen to the first three words of the question. Slowly, please.

Peter : (*very slowly*) Is there a [iz ðəərə] ... Is there a ... Is there a ...

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Barbara : Now fast.  
Peter : (fast) Is there a [izðəə] ... Is there a ... Is there a ...  
Barbara : Once again, please. First slow.  
Peter : Is there a [iz ðəəə] ... Is there a ... Is there ...  
Barbara : Now fast.  
Peter : Is there a [izðəəə] ... Is there a ... Is there a ...  
Barbara : Now the complete question.  
Peter : (fast) Is there a clock in this room ? Is there a clock in this room ?  
Barbara : Now the first part of the answer. Slowly, please.  
Peter : (slowly) Yes, there is [jes, ðəə'riz]. Yes, there is.  
Barbara : Now more quickly please.  
Peter : (fast) Yes, there is [jes, ðəə'riz]. Yes, there is.  
Barbara : Did you hear the difference ? Not 'there is' [ðəə'riz] but 'there is' [ðəə'riz]. Now the second part of the answer. Slowly please.  
Peter : (slowly) There is a clock on the wall, behind you. There is a clock on the wall, behind you.  
Barbara : The first three words, please, slowly.  
Peter : (slowly) There is a [ðəəriz ə] ... There is a ... There is a ...  
Barbara : Again, please. Faster this time.  
Peter : (fast) There's a [ðəzə] ... There's a ... There's a ...  
Barbara : Did you hear the difference ? There is a [ðəəriz ə] ... There's a [ðəzə] ... There is a ... There's a ... Now the complete question and answer again, fast.  
Peter : (fast) Is there a clock in this room ?  
Barbara : (fast) Yes, there is. There's a clock on the wall, behind you.  
Peter : Listen to some more examples. We shall speak quite fast. I'm sure you will understand. Is there a table in this room ? Is there a table in this room ?  
Barbara : Yes, there is. There's a table between us.  
Peter : Is there a book on the table ?  
Barbara : Yes, there is. There's a large red book.  
Peter : Is there a piano in this room ?  
Barbara : No, there isn't. There isn't a piano in the room.  
Peter : Was there a piano in the room last week ?  
Barbara : No, there wasn't. There wasn't a piano here last week.

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## DEUXIÈME LEÇON



There's been some rain to-day.  
(p. 15)

Au cours de cette leçon, vous entendrez prononcer *there* avec les verbes *are*, *were* et *has*. Notez soigneusement le son du verbe. Plusieurs verbes anglais très communs peuvent être prononcés de plus d'une façon : il y a ce que l'on appelle les **strong forms** (formes accentuées) et les **weak forms** (formes atténuées). Remarquez combien le son du verbe varie, selon que l'on parle vite ou lentement en prononçant les mots avec soin. Surveillez les liaisons de *r*, ainsi que l'intonation.

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