Communication Strategies: Emphasis

USE: We give emphasis to sentences in order to express different emotions---

anger, frustration, and surprise for example. We also use it to stress or reinforce a point we are making. In writing, emphasis can be shown visually (by using underlining or bold text) or grammatically. Grammatical

emphasis depends on the part of speech:

FORM: Verbs in the affirmative take an emphatic do, does, or did (I study. $\prod I$ do

study.); in the negative, the contraction is opened (I don't care. $\prod I$ do not

care.).

Auxiliaries receive stress when not contracted. Students often avoid using contractions, giving the auxiliary an unintended emphasis. While *I can't go to the airport* is only a fact, *I cannot go to the airport* insists on the speaker's refusal. Compare the neutral *I'll see you later* with the determined *I will see you later*—either a promise or a threat.

Other parts of speech (subjects, objects, adverbs) use the following construction:

It is + EMPHASIZED WORDS + that + REST OF SENTENCE

EXAMPLES: *She saw the movie last night.*

It's she (her, ORAL) that saw the movie last night. (and not someone else)

It's the movie that she saw last night. (and not a play)

It was last night that she saw the movie. (and not some other night)

Emphasize the underlined words, then practise your answers aloud with a partner. Use the form above in your answers.

- 1. Yes, I'll be there.
- 2. No, she can't come until Wednesday.

Advanced 2 – Exercise 45 – Communication Strategies: Emphasis

3.	He's a good programmer.
4.	You shouldn't have spoken to her so soon.
5.	I think he appreciates your work.
6.	She works hard.
7.	He <u>tries</u> .
8.	I <u>wanted</u> to go to Hollywood.
9.	Jill and Jeff get along with the new boss.
10.	Jill and Jeff like <u>him</u> .
11.	Carole and Martin left <u>early yesterday</u> .
12.	Frank <u>called</u> .
13.	Eric wrote that article about the merger.
14.	Sue told me about Pete's resigning.
15.	Gina recommended this place to me.