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Nota di contenuto	Preface; References; Contents; Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Rhythm Metrics (Details on pp. 39-41 and 78-79); 1 Introduction: Why a Study on the Speech Rhythm of Indian English and British English Is Necessary; References; 2 The Historical and Social Context of Indian English; 2.1 Use of English in India; 2.1.1 Development and Classification of Indian English; 2.1.2 The Linguistic Landscape of India; 2.1.3 Number of Speakers and Sociolinguistic Varieties of Indian English; 2.2 The Phonetics and Phonology of Indian English; 2.2.1 Segmental Characteristics; 2.2.1.1 Vowels; 2.2.1.2 Consonants 2.2.2 Suprasegmental Characteristics2.2.2.1 Intonation; 2.2.2.2 Speech Rhythm; References; 3 The Concept and Measurement of Speech Rhythm; 3.1 Approaches to Speech Rhythm; 3.2 Speech Rhythm Metrics Based on Duration; 3.3 Robustness and Normalisation: Which Metric Is More Reliable?; 3.4 Remaining Theoretical and Empirical Problems; 3.4.1 An Empirical Problem; 3.4.2 Lack of Theoretical Grounding and Testing of Hypotheses; 3.4.3 Perceptual Grounding; 3.4.4 Other Criticisms; 3.5 Rhythm Metrics Based on Acoustic Correlates Other than

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book addresses the question whether Educated Indian English is more syllable-timed than British English from two standpoints: production and perception. Many post-colonial varieties of English, which are mostly spoken as a second language in countries such as India, Nigeria and the Philippines, are thought to have a syllable-timed rhythm, whereas first language varieties such as British English are characterized as being stress-timed. While previous studies mostly relied on a single acoustic correlate of speech rhythm, usually duration, the author proposes a multidimensional approach to the production of speech rhythm that takes into account various acoustic correlates. The results reveal that the two varieties differ with regard to a number of dimensions, such as duration, sonority, intensity, loudness, pitch, and glottal stop insertion. The second part of the study addresses the question whether the difference in speech rhythm between Indian and British English is perceptually relevant, based on intelligibility and dialect discrimination experiments. The results reveal that speakers generally find the rhythm of their own variety more intelligible, and that listeners can identify which variety a speaker is using on the basis of differences in speech rhythm.

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