The nature of stress

- All stressed syllables are more **prominent** than unstressed syllables. Four different factors are important:
- 1. Stressed ayllables are **louder** than unstressed syllables; (loudness)
- The length of syllables; If one syllable is longer than the others there is quite a strong tendency to hear it as stressed;
- 3. The **pitch** of the syllable: pitch in speech is realted to the frequency of vibration of the vocal cords and to the musical notion of low and high pitched notes;
- 4. A syllable will tend to be more prominent if it contains a vowel that is different in **quality** from neighbouring vowels (i.e look at vowels against vowels encountered in weak syllables > \mathbb{P} \mathbb{P}

Words Stress

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Please read: Roach Chapter 10

We should ask first: is the word simple, complex or a compound?



Word Stress - Guidelines Simple

Complex

Compound:



Simple: one morpheme: *enter, deny,* return, cotton, potato

Complex

Compound



Simple : one morpheme: *enter, deny,* return, cotton, potato

Complex : it contains one or more bound
morphemes= affixes (prefixes or
suffixes): singer, goodness, unlock,
capable, conversation or is a
compound word

Compound



Simple: one morpheme: *enter, deny,* return, cotton, potato

Complex: it contains one or more bound morphemes= affixes (prefixes or suffixes): singer, goodness, unlock, capable, conversation or is a compound word

Compound: more than one unbound morpheme: *greenhouse, handbag, overcast, whitewash*



- In order to decide on stress placement it is necessary to make use of some or all of the following information:
- Whether the word is morphological simple or complex;
- 2. The **grammatical category** to which the word belong to (N, V, A, etc);
- 3. The **number of syllables** in the word;
- 4. The phonological structure of those syllables.

Simple: complicated rules, many exceptions

Complex: fairly simple and fixed rules see Roach)

Compound: fairly simple rules, not many exceptions (see Roach)



Simple: complicated rules, many exceptions

I know of no simple or exceptionless set of rules, but try googling "word stress":

http://oak.ucc.nau.edu/tn24/wordstress/wst resstext.html



We have to consider the following:

- the phonological structure of the syllable
- the number of syllables
- the grammatical category



1. SIMPLE WORDS: Two-Syllable Words (Verbs, Adverbs, Adjectives, Prepositions)

Phonological structure:
If the second syllable of the word is heavy (ie. contains a long vowel or a diphthong OR ends in more than one consonant) the second syllable is stressed.



2 syllables: VERBS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS

Second syllable stressed if heavy: apply, correct b plai, ka rekt otherwise first syllable stressed: enter, open

lentə, ləʊpən

(if ਰੂਹ GOAT occurs in the second of 2 heavy syllables, it generally becomes light: follow, borrow)

descend return frighten capture obey below around combine under quickly perverse rapid respect complex* compact construct conduct refuse



SIMPLE WORDS: Nouns

2-syllable Nouns:

If the second syllable contains a short vowel the stress will usually come on the first syllable; otherwise it will be on the second syllable:

Money 'mthi Larynx 'l⊛r∜ ¾ks Product 'pr→dtkt Balloon b à'lu:n Estate ∜'ste∜t Design d∜'za∜n

2 syllables: NOUNS

Second syllable stressed if its vowel is <u>tense</u> (not enough to be heavy with a lax vowel): balloon, design bəˈluːn dɪˈzaɪn

otherwise first syllable stressed: product, absence produkt æbsens

complex compact construct conduct esteem return concept input intake* effect* fortune* compound* command texture *refuse machine refrain



3 syllables: VERBS

last syllable stressed if heavy: entertain, resurrect, introduce

entə tein rezə rekt intrə dju:s

else stress on penultimate: encounter, remember, determine

ɪη kauntə rı membə dı tamın

consider remodel undertake understand ascertain organize* realize* idolize* specialize* supplement* terrify captivate* contradict importune verify*



- 3 Syllables: Nouns & Adjectives
- or >>>, it is unstressed; if the syllable preceding this final syllable (penultimate) contains a long vowel or dipthong or ends with more that one consonant that penultimate syllable is stressed.
- 2. If the final syllable contains a short vowel and the penultimate contains a short vowel and ends with not more than one consonant, the first syllable is stressed.

3 syllables: NOUNS, ADJECTIVES

penultimate syllable stressed if heavy: potato, disaster, synopsis

pə'teitəv di'zaistə si'nopsis

if the penultimate syllable is <u>light</u> and the final syllable has a lax vowel (even if heavy), the **first** syllable is stressed: quantity, cinema, intellect 'kwpntIti 'sInImax ('sInIma) 'Intellekt

accident marigold insolent erudite* enclosure banana wallaby character* acrostic elephant albatross absolute professor photograph horizon



2. Complex Words

- Roach, Chapter 11
- Unclear distinction, not always useful legal – illegal lawful – unlawful



- stem + affix (prefix, infix, suffix)
- Is the affix productive (=common, can be applied to new words)?



- Suffixes:
 - 1. Do not affect the stress pattern
 - 2. Affect the stress pattern
 - 3. Take the stress themselves



Suffixes:

1. Do not affect the stress pattern comfort -able, wonder -ful

```
-age, -al, -en, -ing, -ish, -like, -less,
-ly, -ment, -ous, -fy, -wise, -y
```



- Suffixes:
 - 1. Do not affect the stress pattern
 - 2. Affect the stress pattern.

 attract the stress to the syllable before the suffix

```
photo -graphy, perfect -ion, tranquil -ity -eous, -ious, -ial, -ic, -ive
```



- Suffixes:
 - 1. Do not affect the stress pattern
 - 2. Affect the stress pattern
 - 3. Take the stress themselves refugee, mountaineer, Portuguese, cigarette, picturesque



3. Complex words:compounds

- General rules:
- If the first part of the compound is (in a broad sense) adjectival the stress goes on the second element with a secondary stress on the first:

```
,la d'spi:k ≥ ,sek ≥ nd'kla:s
```

2. If the first element is a noun (in a broad sense), the stress goes on the first element:

```
'ta⊮pra⊮t≥ 'k⊮:feri 's⅌nra⊮z 'ti:k⅌₽
```

Word-class pairs, p.84-85

```
abstract ['@bstr@kt]A [@b'str@kt]V
conduct ['k+ndtkt]N [k+n'dtkt]V
contract ['k→ntr@kt]N [k→n'tr@kt]V
contrast ['k→ntrest]N [k∞n'trest]V
desert ['dez<u>≤</u>t]N [d<u>♥</u>'z≣:t]V
escort ['esk|\varphi:t]N [\varphis's'k|\varphi:t]V
export ['eksp@:t]N [ k'sp@:t]V
import ['"mp[:t]N ["m"p[:t]V
insult ['∜nstlt]N [∜n'stlt]V
object ['→bdC' bkt]N [≥b'dCekt]
```



Word-class pairs (II)

```
permit ['p<u>∃:</u>m♥t]N [p<u>≥</u>'m♥t]V
present ['preznt]N,A [pr\bullet'z\subsetent]
produce ['pr→dju:s]N [ pr∞'dju:s]V
protest ['prwetest]N [prwitest]V
rebel ['rebl]N [r\underbel]
record ['rekall:d]N [r b'kall:d]V
subject ['sむbd& bkt]N [s≥b'd&ekt]V
```