



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الثانية

أستاذ المادة : د. علي سلمان حمادي

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الصوت

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Phonetics and Phonology: An Introduction**

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية: التشديد في الكلمات ذات المقطعين

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Stress in Two syllable Words**

Two-syllable words

⚙ AU ١٠, Ex ٣

In the case of simple two-syllable words, either the first or the second syllable will be stressed - not both. There is a general tendency for verbs to be stressed nearer the end of a word and for nouns to be stressed nearer the beginning. We will look first at verbs. If the final syllable is weak, then the first syllable is stressed. Thus:

'enter' 'entə	'open' 'əʊpən
'envy' 'envi	'equal' 'i:kwəl

A final syllable is also unstressed if it contains au (e.g. 'follow' 'fɒləʊ, 'borrow' 'bɒrəʊ).

If the final syllable is strong, then that syllable is stressed even if the first syllable is also strong. Thus:

'apply' ə'plai	'attract' ə'traekt	'rotate' rəʊ'teɪt
'arrive' ə'raɪv	'assist' ə'sɪst	'maintain' meɪn'teɪn

Two-syllable simple adjectives are stressed according to the same rule, giving:

'lovely' 'lʌvli	'divine' dɪ'vaɪn
'even' 'i:vən	'correct' kə'rekt
'hollow' 'hɒləʊ	'alive' ə'laɪv

As with most stress rules, there are exceptions; for example: 'honest' 'ɒnɪst, 'perfect' 'pɜ:fɪkt, both of which end with strong syllables but are stressed on the first syllable.

Nouns require a different rule: stress will fall on the first syllable unless the first syllable is weak and the second syllable is strong. Thus:

'money' 'mʌni	'divan' dɪ'væn
'product' 'prɒdʌkt	'balloon' bə'lu:n
'larynx' 'lærɪŋks	'design' dɪ'zain

Other two-syllable words such as adverbs seem to behave like verbs and adjectives.

Three-syllable words

Here we find a more complicated picture. One problem is the difficulty of identifying three-syllable words which are indisputably simple. In simple verbs, if the final syllable is strong, then it will receive primary stress. Thus:

'entertain' ,entə'teɪn 'resurrect' ,rezə'rekt

If the last syllable is weak, then it will be unstressed, and stress will be placed on the preceding (penultimate) syllable if that syllable is strong. Thus:

'encounter' ɪŋ'kaʊntə 'determine 'dɪ'tɜ:mɪn

If both the second and third syllables are weak, then the stress falls on the initial syllable:

'parody' 'pærədi 'monitor' 'mɒnɪtə

Nouns require a slightly different rule. The general tendency is for stress to fall on the first syllable unless it is weak. Thus:

'quantity' 'kwɒntəti 'emperor' 'empərə

'custody' 'kʌftədi 'enmity' 'enməti

However, in words with a weak first syllable the stress comes on the next syllable:

'mimosa' mɪ'mɒʊzə 'disaster' dɪ'zɑːstə

'potato' pə'tetəʊ 'synopsis' sɪ'nɒpsɪs

When a three-syllable noun has a strong final syllable, that syllable will not usually receive the main stress:

'intellect' 'ɪntələkt 'marigold' 'mærɪɡəʊld

'alkali' 'ælkəlaɪ 'stalactite' 'stæləktait

Adjectives seem to need the same rule, to produce stress patterns such as:

'opportune' 'ɒpətjuːn 'insolent' 'ɪnsələnt

'derelict' 'derəlɪkt 'anthropoid' 'ænθrəpɔɪd

The above rules certainly do not cover all English words. They apply only to major categories of lexical words (nouns, verbs and adjectives in this chapter), not to function words such as articles and prepositions.