



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة: الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الصوت

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

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة العربية: التشديد في الكلمات المركبة

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : **Complex Word Stress**

Complex words are of **two** major types :

1. words made from **a basic stem** word with addition of an affix.
2. compound words. which are made of **two** (or occasionally more) independent English words (e.g. 'ice-cream', 'armchair').

Affixes:

Affixes are of **two sorts** in English : **prefixes**, which come before the stem (e.g. prefix 'un-' + stem 'Pleasant' – 'unpleasant') and **suffixes**, which come after the stem (e.g. stem 'good' + suffix '-ness';-'goodness').

Affixes will have one of three possible types of word stress:

- a) The affix itself receives the primary stress (e.g. 'semi- '+'circle' 's:kl → 'semicircle' 'semis:kl; '-ality'+ 'person' 'p:sn – 'personality' p:sn'ælti).
- b) The word is stressed just as if the affix was not there (e.g. 'pleasant', 'pleznt, 'unpleasant' Λn'pleznt, 'market' 'm:kt, 'marketing', 'm:kitiŋ).
- c) The stress remains on the stem, not the affix, but is shifted to a different syllable (e.g. 'magnet' mægnt, 'magnetic' mæg'netk).

Suffixes

Suffixes carrying **primary stress** themselves. If the stem consists of **more than one syllable** there will be a secondary stress on one of the syllables of the stem. This cannot fall on the **last syllable of the stem**, and is, if necessary, moved to **an earlier syllable**. For example, in

'japan' /dʒə'pan/ the primary stress is on **the last syllable** , but when we add the stress-carrying suffix **'-ese'** the primary stress is on the suffix and the secondary stress is placed not on the second syllable but on the first: 'Japanese' /dʒapə'ni:z/

- '-ee': 'refugee' ,refjʊ'dʒi:; 'evacuee' ɪ,vækju'i:
- '-eer': 'mountaineer' ,maʊntɪ'niə; 'volunteer' ,vɒlən'tiə
- '-ese': 'Portuguese' ,pɔ:tʃə'gi:z; 'journalese' ,dʒɜ:nli:z
- '-ette': 'cigarette' ,sɪgr'et; 'laundrette' ,lə:ndr'et
- 'esque': 'picturesque' ,pɪktʃr'esk

- **Suffixes that do not affect stress placement**

- '-able': 'comfort' 'kʌmfət; 'comfortable' 'kʌmfətəbl
- '-age': 'anchor' 'æŋkə; 'anchorage' 'æŋkridʒ
- '-al': 'refuse' (verb) rɪ'fju:z; 'refusal' rɪ'fju:zl
- '-en': 'wide' 'waɪd; 'widen' 'waɪdn
- '-ful': 'wonder' 'wʌndə; 'wonderful' 'wʌndəflɪ
- '-ing': 'amaze' ə'meɪz; 'amazing' ə'meɪzɪŋ
- '-like': 'bird' 'bɜ:d; 'birdlike' 'bɜ:dlɪk
- '-less': 'power' 'paʊə; 'powerless' 'paʊələs
- '-ly': 'hurried' 'hʌrɪd; 'hurriedly' 'hʌrɪdli
- '-ment' (noun): 'punish' 'pʌnɪʃ; 'punishment' 'pʌnɪʃmənt
- '-ness': 'yellow' 'jeləʊ; 'yellowness' 'jeləʊnəs
- '-ous': 'poison' 'pɔɪzn; 'poisonous' 'pɔɪznəs
- '-fy': 'glory' 'ɡb:ri; 'glorify' 'ɡlɔ:rɪfaɪ
- '-wise': 'other' 'ʌðə; 'otherwise' 'ʌðəwaɪz
- '-y' (adjective or noun): 'fun' 'fʌn; 'funny' 'fʌni
- ('-ish' in the case of adjectives does not affect stress placement: 'devil' 'devl; 'devilish' 'devlɪʃ; however, verbs with stems of more than one syllable always have the stress on the syllable immediately preceding 'ish' - for example, 'replenish' rɪ'plenɪʃ, 'demolish' dɪ'mɒlɪʃ)

Suffixes that influence stress in the stem

In these examples primary stress is on the last syllable of the stem.

- '-eous': 'advantage' əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ; 'advantageous' ,ædvən'teɪdʒəs
- '-graphy': 'photo' 'fəʊtəʊ; 'photography' fa'tɒɡrəfi
- '-ial': 'proverb' 'prɒʌʒ:b; 'proverbial' prə'vɜ:biəl
- '-ic': 'climate' 'klaɪmət; 'climatic' klaɪ'mætɪk
- '-ion': 'perfect' 'pɜ:fɪkt; 'perfection' pə'fekʃn
- '-ious': 'injure' 'ɪndʒə; 'injurious' ɪn'dʒʊəriəs
- '-ty': 'tranquil' 'træŋkwɪl; 'tranquillity' træŋ'kwɪləti
- '-ive': 'reflex' rɪ'fleks; 'reflexive' rɪ'fleksɪv

Finally, when the suffixes '-ance', '-ant' and '-ary' are attached to single-syllable stems, the stress is almost always placed on the stem (e.g. 'guidance', 'sealant', 'dietary'). When the stem has more than one syllable, the stress is on one of the syllables in the stem. To explain this we need to use a rule based on syllable structure, as was done for simple words in the previous chapter. If the final syllable of the stem is strong, that syllable receives the stress. For example: 'importance' ɪm'pɔ:tns, 'centenary' sen'tɪ:nəri.