English Phonology

English Stress

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  - ílmoittautuminen ‘registering’ (Nom Sg)

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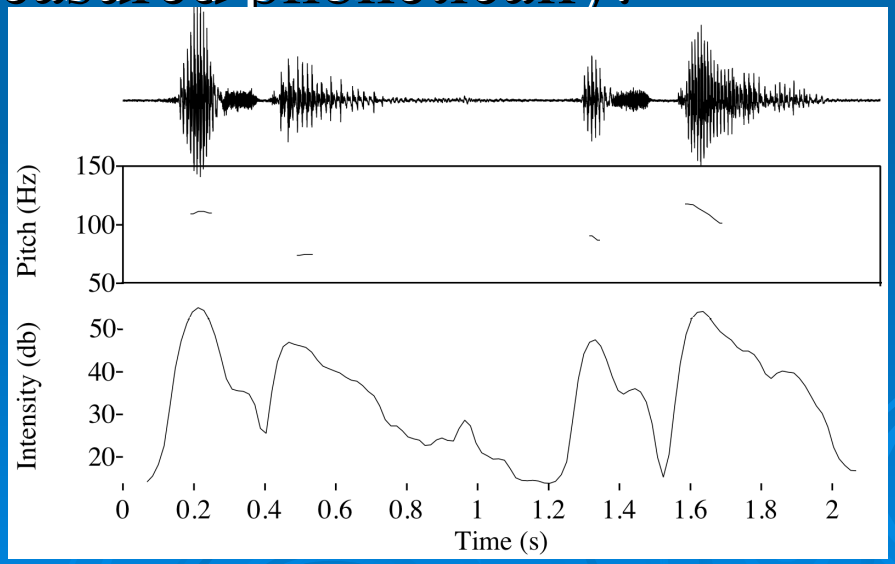

hostile hostility

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- this doesn't mean it is completely unpredictable
- there may be criteria which help to predict the placement of stress

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- one or more of these may be used in any particular case

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- it may be on the third syllable from the end
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- it is always on one of these three syllables (except possibly in compound words)

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- ***Penultimate*** ***Antepenultimate***

po[1]tato	[1]camera
a[1]partment	[1]cinema
re[1]lation	[1]quantity
pre[1]diction	[1]emperor
di[1]saster	[1]custody

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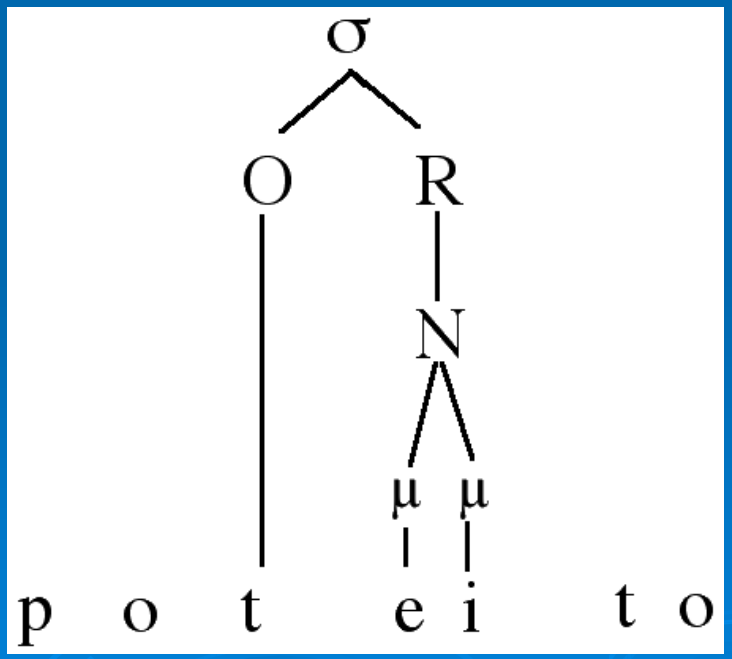
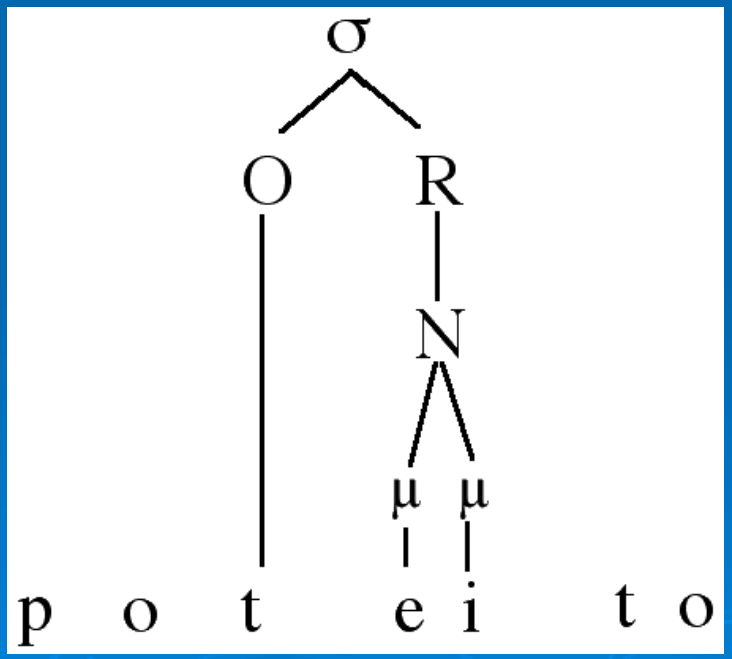


Heavy Syllables

- in ‘potato’, the penultimate syllable is heavy (2 moras)
- so this syllable will receive the stress



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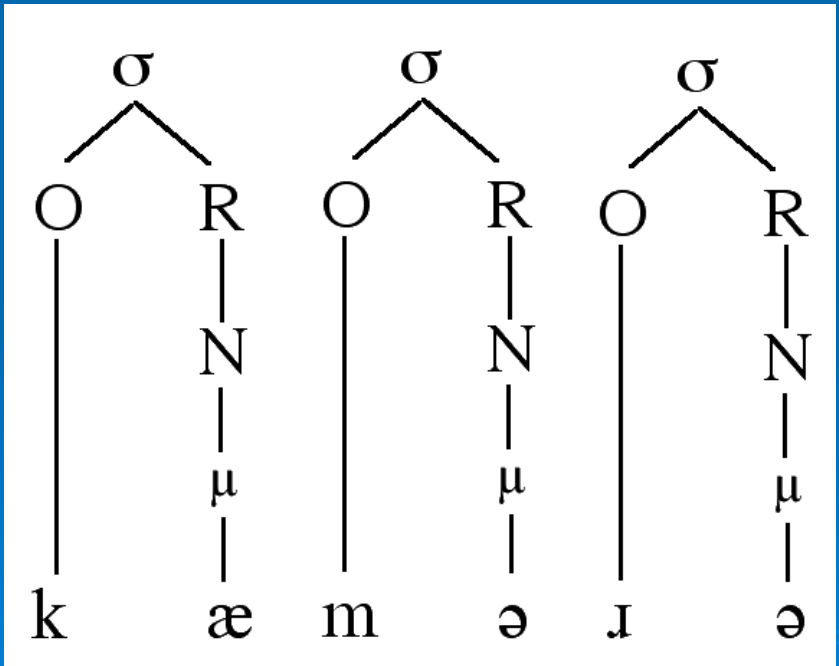
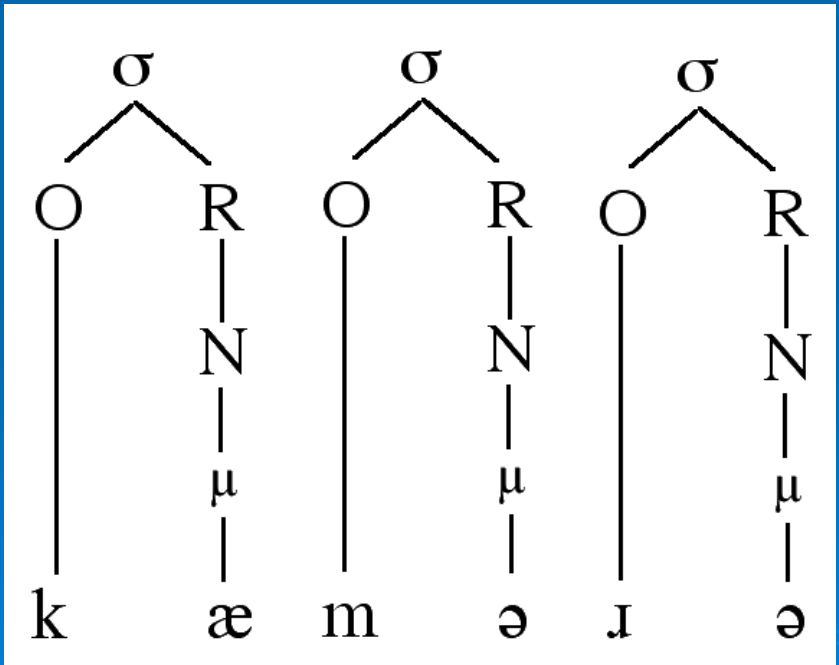


Light Syllables

- in ‘camera’, all three syllables are light
- since the stress must appear on one of the last three syllables, it is assigned to the antepenultimate



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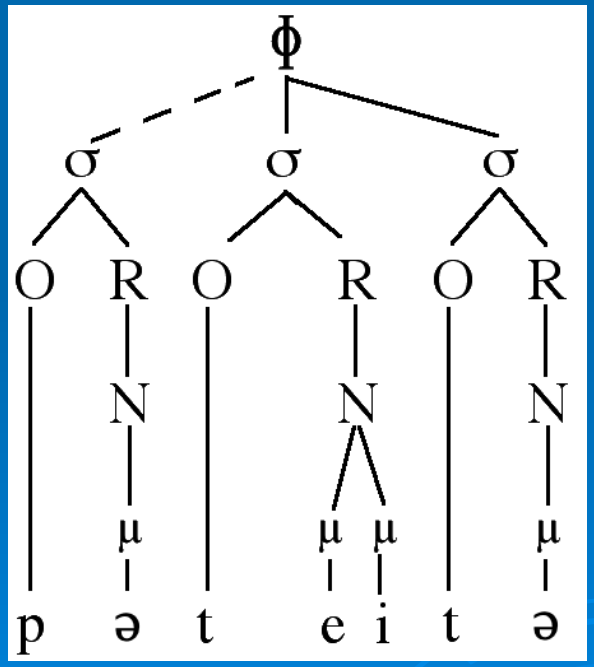

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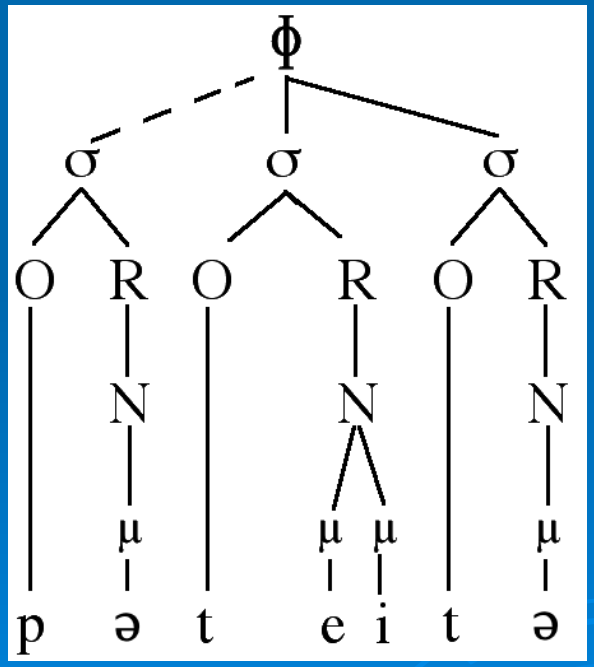

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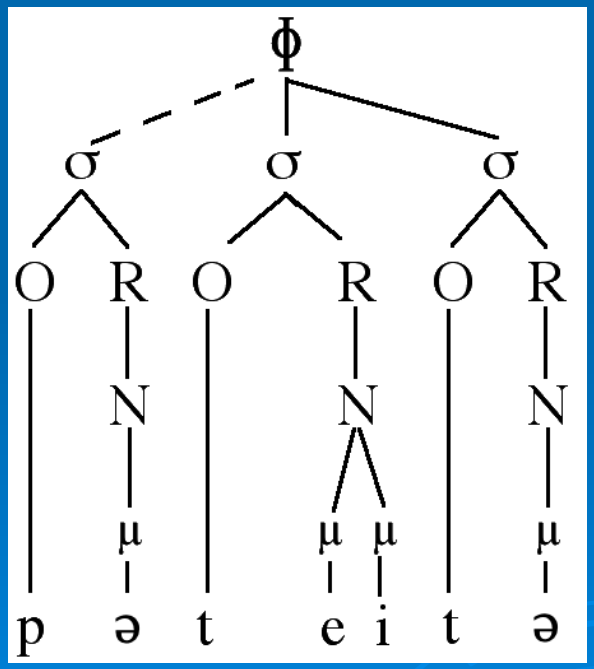

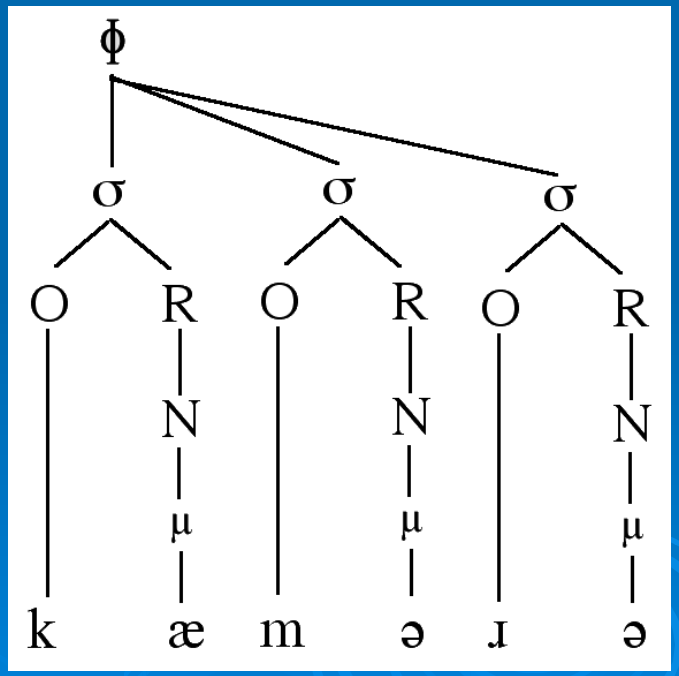

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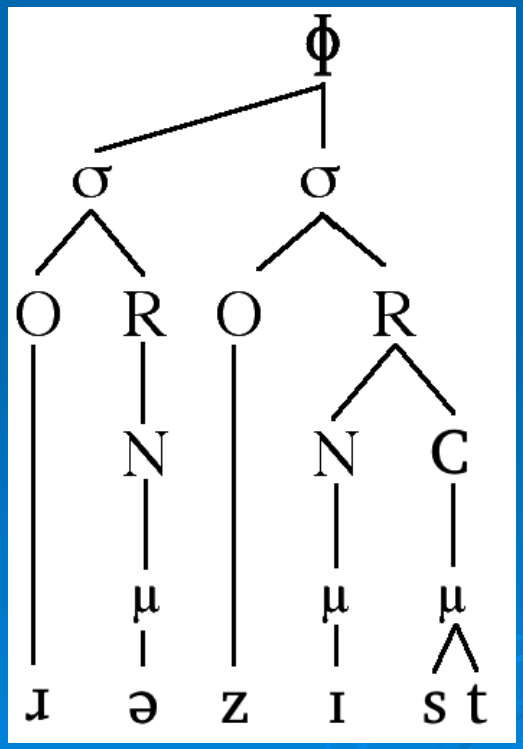

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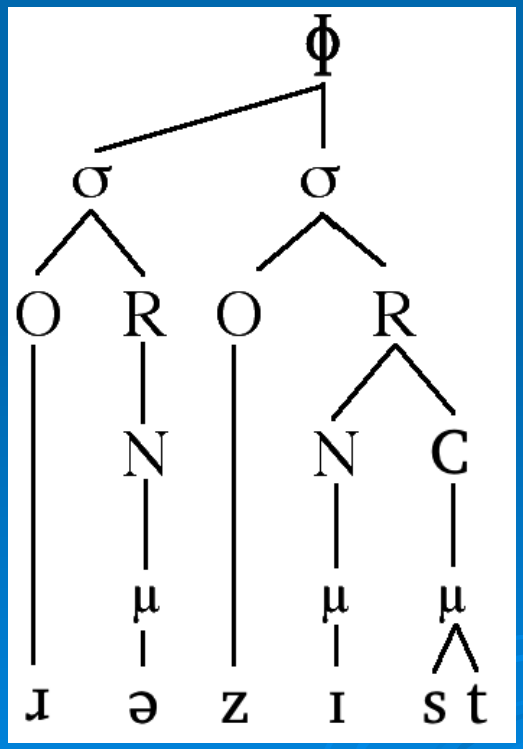

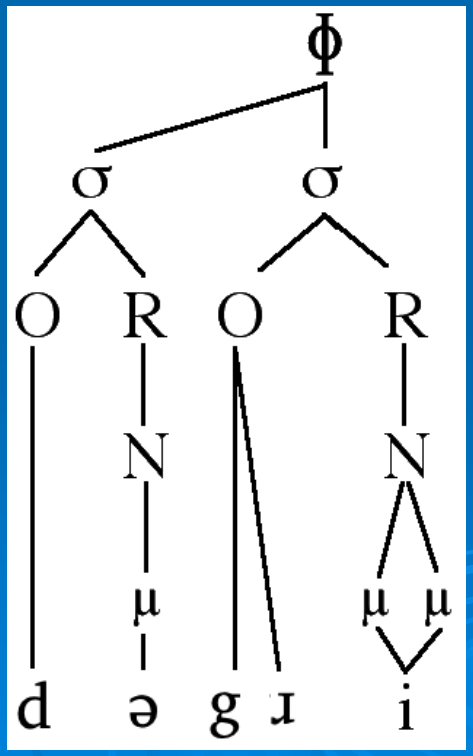

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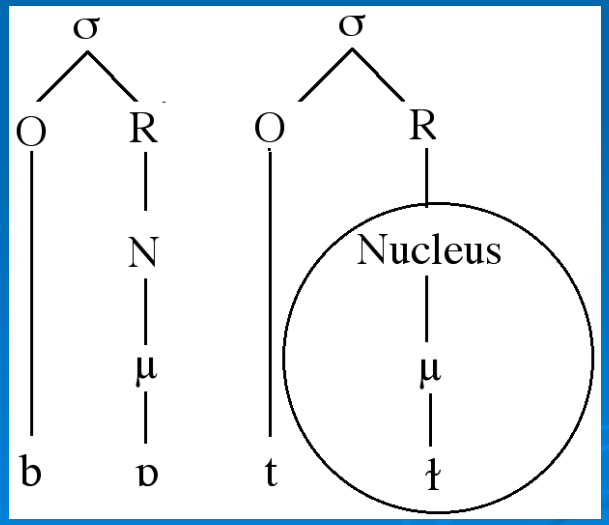

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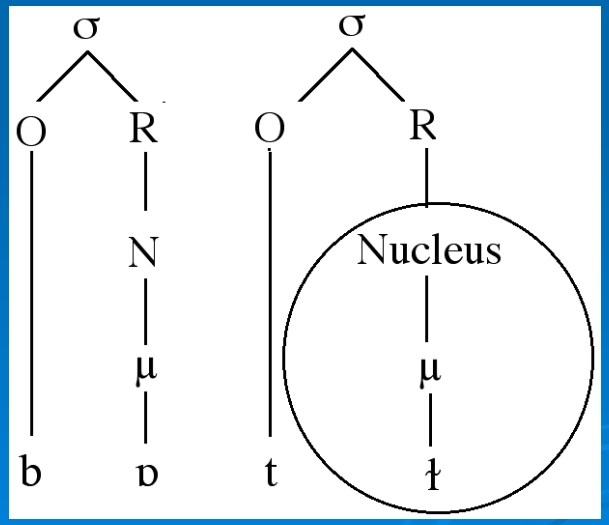
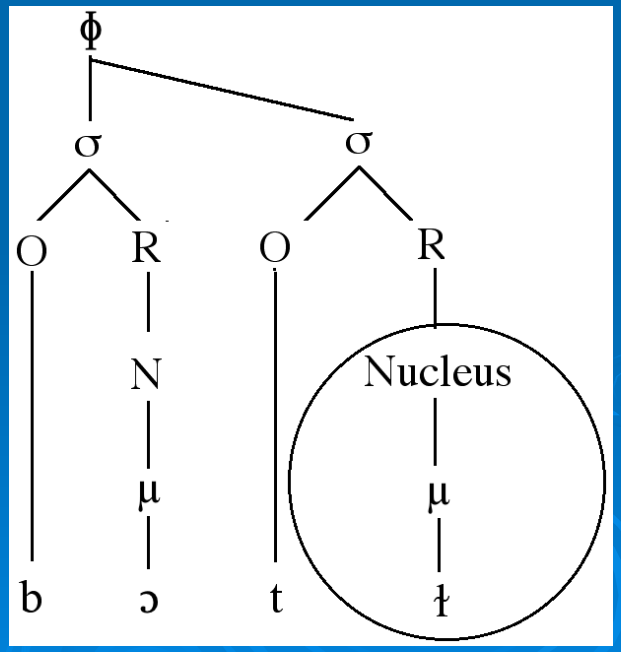
- this means words like ‘bottle’, ‘button’, etc. have a SW pattern = a syllabic trochee





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transfér		

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- What do these nouns have in common?

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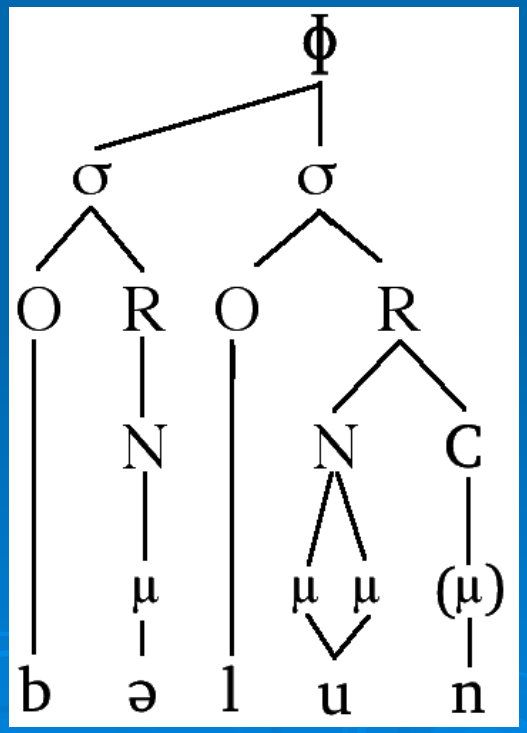

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  - prófi(t) póly(p) búlle(t)

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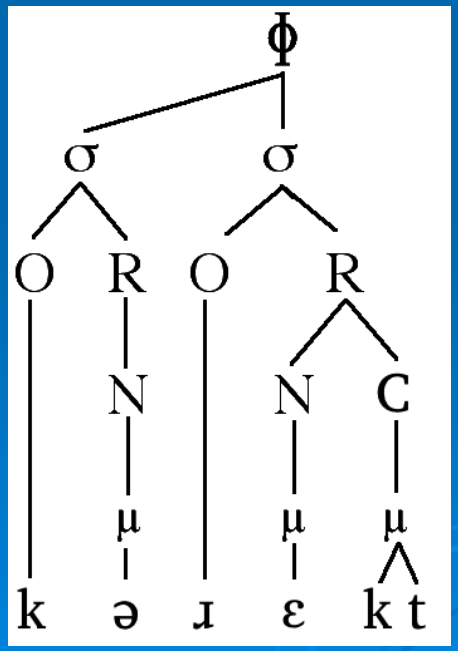

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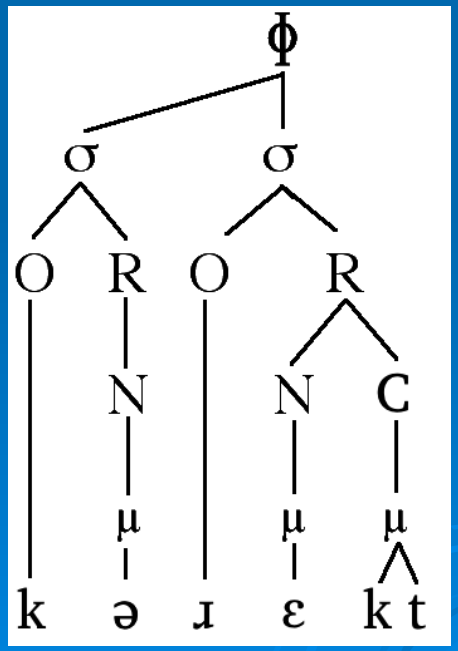

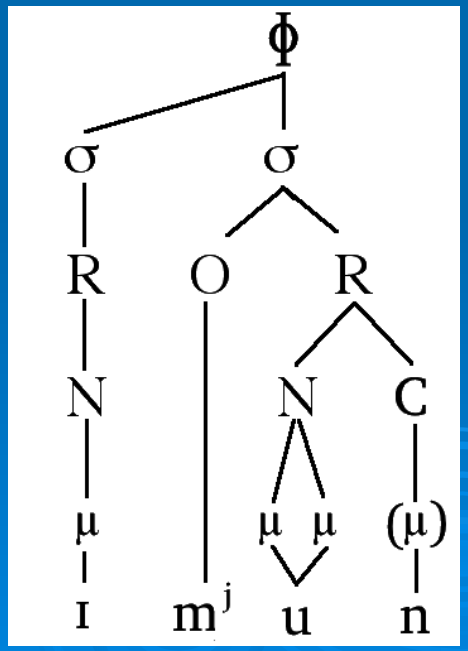

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- specifically, certain suffixes can affect the placement of stress while others do not
- those that have no effect are called ‘neutral’
- those that affect the stress are referred to as ‘non-neutral’

Neutral Suffixes

friéndly	friéndliness	

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friéndly	friéndliness	
nérvous	nérvousness	

Neutral Suffixes

friéndly	friéndliness	
nérvous	nérvousness	
néighbour	néighbourhood	

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Méndel	Méndelism	

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nérvous	nérvousness	
néighbour	néighbourhood	
Méndel	Méndelism	
gángster	gángsterdom	

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expréssion	expréssionless	expréssionlessness

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- this includes the suffixes -ee, -esque, -aire, -eer, -ese

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  - intéstine intéstin-al (ádjective adjectív-al)

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- so, the verb ‘to permit’ means ‘to issue a $permit_N$ to someone’
- NOT ‘to allow someone to do something’

The End