



PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY II



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Stress

Word Stress

2 syllable word stress

- All English words of 2 syllables or more contain **one main stress**.
- The main stress may appear on the **first syllable** (X .) or the **second syllable** (. X).
- In IPA, stress is marked with the symbol / ' / **before** the stressed syllable.
EXAMPLES: pur'suit, 'purchase, com'plete, 'common.

. Drilling



01

X .

. X

'anthem

'beggar

'castle

'forest

'England

'noble

'question

a'maze

be'lieve

co'rrupt

for'give

em'ploy

po'lite

sub'mit

. Listen and place the words in the box below into the correct columns according to their stress patterns.



02

angle alive appeal beside awful bishop balloon carpet father commit foolish decide delete erase forbid pardon involve English candle machine persuade lettuce release orphan revise survive sofa turtle															
(X .) 1st Syllable Stress								(. X) 2nd Syllable Stress							
angle								a'live							

. Exercise. Circle the word that contains a different stress pattern in each line. Check the answer in the answer key.

1. palate passion parade pasta
2. conquer corrupt confess convince
3. able anchor amaze anxious
4. canal candle canon candy
5. master mansion machine marriage
6. police poker pocket ponder

3 syllable word stress

- 3 syllable words can have the **main stress on the 1st, 2nd or 3rd syllables**.
- If the main stress is on the 3rd syllable, there will also be **secondary stress** on the 1st syllable.
- Secondary stress is marked / , /. **EXAMPLE:** /,enter'tain/

. Drilling

. Repeat the rhythm and words in the chart below:



03

	Rhythm	Examples
1	X . . X . . X . . X . .	brilliant, qualify, negative, wonderful, character
2	. X . . X . . X . . X .	together, beginning, completion, collision, emotion
3	x . X x . X x . X x . X	understand, disbelief, referee, magazine

. Exercise. Listen and circle the word in each line that contains a different stress pattern.



04

1. ignorant motivate nobody politely animal
2. inviting prevention relative eraser persuasion
3. passionate magazine Cantonese auctioneer afternoon
4. reflection impressive malicious interested invested
5. Africa Portugal Italy Jamaica Paraguay
6. professor lecturer musician translator consultant

. Either by using the dictionary or the recording, place the words in the box into the correct column below.



politics kangaroo supporter afternoon happily Portuguese
believer satisfied Japanese courageous underneath clarify
credible prevention quality seventeen tomorrow cigarette
octopus energy annoying picturesque amusement funeral
adventure serviette recommend reaction ignorant wonderful
abolish refugee volunteer syllable consider

Compound words

- ## . Drilling



- . Exercise. In the conversation below underline the compound nouns.
- . Check your answers and practise the conversation.
- . Pay attention to the compound nouns which are separated.

07

A Hello granddad!
B Oh hello darling, how nice to receive a telephone call from you!
A How are you and grandma?
B Oh we're very well.
We're just sitting here reading the newspapers.
A Is there anything interesting?
B No, not really. What's your news?
Are you still with your boyfriend, Greg?
A Actually, that's why I called.
Yesterday Greg proposed!
I'm wearing an engagement ring right now!
B Well, congratulations darling.
I always thought I could hear wedding bells with you two!



. Name the household objects in the pictures. They are all compounds.

. Then listen and check your answers.

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Double stressed compound words

09

- Names of **people and places** carry double stress (x X)
EXAMPLES: John Smith, Church Road, Blue Peter, Count Dracula
- The only exception to this rule are **names with 'Street'**, which always take first element stress. (X .)
EXAMPLES: Church Street, Wall Street, Beale Street, High Street.

. Exercise

10

- Say the following names of places in London:
- Which names use first element stress?

Oxford Circus	Notting Hill
Goodge Street	Hyde Park
Hampstead Heath	Abbey Road
London Bridge	Bond Street
Cannon Street	Kensington Gardens
Covent Garden	Liverpool Street



. Exercise. Listen to two people introduce themselves with their names and addresses, write the information below.

. Say your name and address, paying attention to the stress in the compound.

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- NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
- NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Material and Ingredient compound

. Listen to the dialogue and find two compounds.

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- A What's your favourite dessert?
B Well I love pear tart, but probably my favourite is carrot cake.

- Are the compounds single or double stressed?



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• When a material or ingredient is the **first word of a compound**, it normally produces **double stress (x X)** as follows:

1st Word	2nd Word
cheese tuna lettuce	sandwich quiche salad
wooden metal leather	floor lock shoes



• 3 exceptions to this rule are when the **second word is 'cake', 'juice' or 'drink'**, these produce **first element stress (X .)**.

1st Word	Second Word
orange carrot banana	juice cake drink



. Exercise. In each line of compounds, circle the odd one out.

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- apple juice apple cake apple tart Apple Street
- John Edwards tin can ham sandwich potato cake
- chocolate cake mango juice woollen jumper chocolate drink
- train ticket lamp shade glass cabinet dining table
- suede shoes leather trousers dinner jacket cotton shirt
- fruit juice banana smoothie filter coffee coffee cake

Verb noun stress shift

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- Listen to the following dialogue, paying attention to the word 'refund':

"I'd like a refund for these trousers – they don't fit."

"I'm afraid we don't refund items over 28 days old sir."

- How does the stress change in 'refund'?



- Some words are stressed differently **depending on their form**.
- As **nouns**, these words will use **first syllable stress**.
- As **verbs**, they will use **second syllable stress**.

. Drilling. Repeat the words in the box, firstly as nouns then as verbs.



conduct import export incense permit research progress
object decrease contrast refund contract record present

. Use one word from the box for each pair of sentences below, marking the stress shift.

- a) Is there any known _____ on the frequency of the schwa?
b) I have to _____ Amazonian birds for my new book.
- a) The people of West Sussex _____ to the new power station.
b) The _____ of this exercise is to understand verb/noun pairs.
- a) Portugal will need to beat Poland to _____ in the competition.
b) _____ has been slow due to the terrible weather.
- a) "Excuse me sir, may I see your resident's _____?"
b) We can't _____ you to bring this across the border.
- a) Recent years have seen a large _____ in crime.
b) If we _____ expenditure, I think profits will go up.
- a) I don't want any more nonsense, just _____ me with the facts.
b) Happy birthday Jane! Here's your _____.



- Listen and check your answers then practise the sentences.

Phrasal Verb Stress



- Listen to the following sentences:

"Hand it over!"

"Hand the money over!"

- Where is the main stress in each case?



- * Phrasal verbs (verb + particle) **normally place stress on the particle.**
- * If a content word appears near the particle **either before or after**, it will take the stress from the particle.

. In each example, underline the main stress.



1. "let in"
 - i) "Let me in."
 - ii) "Can you let George in?"
2. "finish off"
 - i) I can't believe you finished off the chocolate.
 - ii) I'll be with you in a minute, I'm just finishing off.
3. "write down"
 - i) Could you write this address down?
 - ii) I've forgotten your number, can I write it down?
4. "throw away"
 - i) This dress is horrible, I'm going to throw it away.
 - ii) Why did you throw the television away?
5. "give out"
 - i) "Why are these leaflets here? Didn't you give them out?"
 - ii) "John, could you give these sheets out?"

Sentence Stress

Prominence

. Listen to the conversation



- Listen to the conversation:

A "Do you like pizza?"
B "I like all Italian food."



- Which words are stressed? Why?

- + In spoken English we give prominence (stress) to **new information**.
- + The **last word** with new information will be the strongest (tonic syllable).
- + We do not stress old information - "Italian food" in the example.

. Drilling. Listen and practise the conversation below, the prominent words are in bold.



A Would you like a **cup** of tea?
B I'm so **thirsty** I could drink a **pot** of tea!

A **Mozart's greatest work** was the St. **Matthew Passion**.
B That was **Bach's** work.

A Have you seen **Brad Pitt's latest**?
B **No**, I can't **stand** Brad Pitt!

A Do you **fancy going** to **Poland** this year?
B I wouldn't **mind** visiting **Cracow**.

A Has the **match finished**?
B **No**, the **first half** has finished.



A Would you like to **come** to **Warsaw** with me?

. Exercise. Reply to the recording using the sentence you are given.

. Underline the most important word in your reply (the last important word).



EXAMPLE 1.

"Can I get you anything to drink?"

Yes please, a cup of tea.

EXAMPLE 2.

"Was Betty Smith at the meeting?"

No, but her husband John Smith was.

1. I'm scared of dogs.
2. Have you got anything by Kate Bush?
3. No, at three o'clock.
4. Well, you can't go wrong with a Mercedes.
5. It's a quarter to four.
6. I wouldn't mind a glass of white wine.
7. I think we should go to Spain.
8. No, I never listen to pop music.
9. I think it will be chicken and chips.

. Turn your book upside down and practice the other part of each conversation.

- PERSON A / RECORDING**
1. Why don't you take Spot the dog for a walk?
 2. What shall we listen to?
 3. The game starts at four o'clock.
 4. What car shall I buy?
 5. What time is it?
 6. Can I offer you some red wine?
 7. Where shall we go on holiday?
 8. Have you heard Kate Bush's new album?
 9. What are you going to cook me for dinner?
 10. Do you fancy an ice-cream?

Stress shift

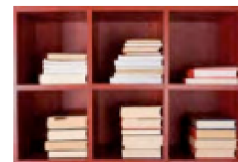


23

- Listen to the word 'underneath' said alone, then in a sentence:

"Underneath"

"It's underneath the bookshelf."



- What do you notice about the stress in 'underneath' in each sentence?



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- Some constructions in spoken English are said with **different stress patterns** depending on the words surrounding them.
- This is known as stress shift, and commonly occurs in the following:

ABBREVIATIONS

- Stress normally occurs on the **first and last letter** of an abbreviation.
- When followed by another word, the stress shifts **from the last letter** of the abbreviation **to the first**:

Examples	,BB'C - ,BBC 'One	,U'K - ,UK 'Citizen
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PHRASAL VERBS

- Main stress normally occurs on the **particle**.
- When a **content word is before or after** the particle, stress shifts:

Examples	,go 'up - ,go up the 'stairs	,write 'down - ,write the 'poem down
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-TEEN NUMBERS

- Main stress normally occurs on the suffix **-teen**.
- Stress shifts **to the beginning** when followed by a content word:

Examples	thir'teen - ,thirteen spec'tators	,nine'teen - ,nineteen 'pounds
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3 SYLLABLE WORDS

- If the main stress normally falls on the final syllable of a 3 syllable word, it will **shift to the first syllable** when followed by a content word:

Examples	,after'noon - ,afternoon 'tea	,Japa'nese - ,Japanese 'sailor
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Drilling. Repeat the teen numbers, then say them with the object on the recording.



13 14 15 16 17 18 19

. Exercise. Match the organizations in column A with the abbreviations in B.

. Say the abbreviations with final-letter stress.

. Add a suitable noun from column C and move the stress to the noun.



EXAMPLE 'National Health Service' I ,NH'S I ,NHS 'Nurse

A	B	C
National Health Service	BP	nurse
British Petroleum	NHS	service station
Territorial Army	EU	hostel
Young Men's Christian Association	TA	member
United States of America	USA	president
European Union	YMCA	soldier

. Drilling. Repeat the highlighted words using final syllable stress, then say the sentence shifting the stress to the first syllable.



1. **Canto'nese** Let's have a cantonese wok.
2. **refe'ree** The referee's assistant has signalled "off-side".
3. **pictur'esque** What a picturesque village this is.
4. **million'aire** Dave would love to be a millionaire sportsman.
5. **volun'teer** As there were no police, they launched a volunteer rescue.
6. **Japan'ese** I enjoy Japanese cinema greatly.

Tonic Syllable

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- Listen to the following exchange.

A "What would you like?"

B "A cup of tea."



- Which words are stressed?
- Of the stressed words, which words are strongest?

- In spoken English we **stress content words**.
- **One word in every sentence** is more stressed than the others.
- Normally the **last content word** is the most stressed word.

. Exercise. Match the content words on the left with the content words on the right.



a	pair	of	beef
	pint		bread
	leg		poems
	bunch		wine
	bag		shoes
	glass		milk
	book		flowers
	joint		lamb
	loaf		crisps

Drilling. Repeat the rhythm followed by each sentence from the exercise.

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. x . X

. x . x | a pair of shoes

. Listen to the conversation and decide which word is most stressed in each sentence.

30

A "Did you buy anything?"

B "I wasn't going to...."

A "So what's in the bag?"

B "A pair of trousers."



- **One word** carries more stress than the others in all sentences.
- This stressed word is called the '**tonic syllable**'.
- Normally the tonic syllable is found in the **last content word** of the sentence.

. Exercise. Circle the content words in the box below.

four	to	two	some	are	art	wife	half
would	us	use	something	sum	she	sheet	
	anything	sorting	with	wood			

. Underline the tonic syllable in the last content word of these sentences.

1. What do you want from me?
2. You make me laugh.
3. Shall we give it to him?
4. I think she wanted something.
5. I'd certainly like you to.
6. It's always so lovely to see them.
7. Can I have some?
8. Who's this card for?
9. What a waste of time and money.
10. We used to have so much fun there.



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. Listen and repeat the sentences placing a strong stress on the tonic.

Other contents to consider

Joining

32

- Listen carefully to the sentence below.

“Didn’t_you_offer_Anne_Ball_lunch?”

- How are the words joined where you see _ between words?

33

- In spoken English we aim to join words together to create smooth speech.
- There are different ways words and sounds can join as follows:

1. **consonant + consonant** joining

When 2 identical sounds appear next to each other, we make one longer sound:

Ball_lunch.

I wish_Sharon well.

2. **consonant + consonant** assimilation

Some consonant sounds can join together to form a different sound (assimilate).
Most commonly this happens to /t/, /d/ & /n/:

didn't_you	t + j = tʃ
Anne_Ball	n + b = m
That_man	t + m = p

3. **consonant + vowel** joining

Final consonants move to the next syllable if the next syllable starts with a vowel:

It _ isn't _ always _ easy. = /ɪ tɪ zən tɔː wɛr ziː zɪ/

Dan _ and _ Anne _ aren't _ in. = /dæ nə nə nɑːn tɪn/

4. **vowel + vowel** joining

If one word ends with a vowel and the next begins with a vowel, we often join the words with one of /j/ /w/ or /r/:

you_offer	(you w offer)
We _ entered	(we j entered)
China _ expanded	(china r expanded)

. Exercise. Write a line between all words that will have consonant + vowel join.

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1. What a lot of nonsense.
2. It isn't at all bad.
3. Can I take an apple?
4. I fell in love on holiday.
5. Her bank account is in the red.
6. It's a bit of a joke.

. Repeat the recipe ensuring that the words are joined.

35



ITALIAN RECIPE

Wash and peel a tomato

Chop an onion

Heat a spoon of oil in a pan

Slice a bulb of garlic

Boil a pint of water with a pinch of salt

Cook a pound of pasta

Drain in a colander

Serve in a large bowl with olive oil.

. Circle the phrase in each line that will assimilate.

36

	word	Phrase 1	Phrase 2
1	hand	a handbag	hand it over!
2	bat	a bat and ball	Batman
3	grand	a grand party	a grand exit
4	London	London Underground	London Buses
5	down	down under	down below
6	red	a red car	a red apple
7	one	one metre	one inch

Contractions

- Listen to the conversation below:

 **37**

A What's the time?
B I don't know. I've left my watch at home.
A Oh, I'll go and ask in that cafe.
B They won't help you in there. They're very rude!
A Really? I should've charged my phone. I'm so disorganised!



- Underline the words that have been shortened.
- Which words are shortened in English speech?

 **38**

- A contraction is where **two or more words are shortened**.
- Words that contract are: have, be, would, will & not.
- Contractions are **not normally written in English** except for those containing 'not'.
- Contractions are pronounced as follows:

HAVE

- Contracts to /v/ after a vowel (I've, you've, we've).
- Contracts to /əv/ after a consonant (what've, should've).

HAS

- Follows the < s > endings rule (she's, it's).

BE

- 'are' contracts to /ə(r)/ in most cases (they're, we're).
- 'is' follows the < s > endings rule (Joe's, Kate's).

WILL

- Contracts to /l/ after vowels (I'll, you'll).
- Contracts to /əl/ after consonants (what'll, it'll).

NOT

- 'not' contracts to /nt/ in most cases (don't, shouldn't).
- can't is pronounced /kɑ:nt/.
- aren't is pronounced /ɑ:nt/.
- weren't is pronounced /wɜ:nt/.

- . Listen to the conversation and write in the missing contractions.

 **39**

. Without listening recording, study the conversations and

how the contractions in bold are pronounced.

A ¹_____ John gone this evening?
B ²_____ be working, ³_____ he?
A Probably, he always is.
I ⁴_____ asked him earlier.
B ⁵_____ been lucky.
⁶_____ spent most of the day in bed, sleeping.
A ⁷_____ right. ⁸_____ so tired at the moment.
⁹_____ try not to worry though.

to the

work out

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COFFEE

A Right. ¹**That'll** be five pounds eighty then, please.
B How much? You ²**aren't** joking, are you?
A No, sir. ³**You've** asked for two milky coffees, ⁴**haven't** you?
B Yes, so how much is each one?
It ⁵**can't** be nearly three pounds, surely?
A You ⁶**haven't** visited London recently then sir!
⁷**That's** how much things cost these days!

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PARKING

A Eh! You ¹**can't** park there. ²**It's** a double yellow line.
B But ³**I'll** only be two minutes. ⁴**I've** got to pick up a parcel.
A I ⁵**don't** care what you're doing. I ⁶**won't** let you park there.
B ⁷**I'm** in such a hurry. Please let me, ⁸**it'll** make it so much easier!
A Oh, alright. Go on. But ⁹**this'll** be the first and last time.

Listen and check your answers, then practise saying the conversations.

References

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- Wells, J. (2008). Longman Pronunciation Dictionary. 3rd edition. Pearson.

Answer Keys

Page 2

Two Syllable Words | Structure

X .	. X
angle awful bishop carpet father foolish pardon English candle lettuce orphan sofa turtle	alive appeal beside balloon commit decide delete erase forbid involve machine persuade release revise survive

EXERCISE

1. parade 2. conquer 3. amaze 4. canal 5. machine 6. police

Page 3

-Listen & circle the word in each line that contains a different stress pattern.

EXERCISE

1. po'litely 2. 'relative 3. 'passionate 4. 'interested 5. Ja'maica 6. lecturer

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EXERCISE

X..	.X.	x.X
politics happily satisfied clarify credible quality octopus energy funeral ignorant wonderful syllable	supporter believer courageous prevention tomorrow annoying amusement adventure reaction abolish consider	kangaroo afternoon Portuguese Japanese underneath seventeen cigarette picturesque serviette recommend refugee volunteer

-Exercise. In the conversation below underline the compound nouns.

EXERCISE

- granddad, **telephone call**, grandma, newspapers, anything, boyfriend,
engagement ring, **wedding bells**.

Page 5

-Name the household objects in the pictures. They are all compounds.

EXERCISE

ironing board, coat hanger, rocking chair, laptop, teapot, bookshelf, candlestick holder,
dining table, microwave (oven), lampshade, flower pot.

Page 6

-Say the following names of places in London.

Name Compounds I Structure

- 'Oxford Street' uses only first word stress.
- 'Cambridge Road', 'Regent's Park' & 'Church Way' stress both words.

EXERCISE

First Element Stress: Goodge Street, Cannon Street, Bond Street, Liverpool Street.

-Exercise. Listen to two people introduce themselves with their names and addresses, write the information below.

EXERCISE

1. Eric Jones, Clifton Gardens. 2. Jane Michaels, Fenchurch Street.

-Are the compounds single or double stressed?

- 'pear tart' (double stress), 'carrot cake' (first element stress).

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EXERCISE

1. apple tart 2. potato cake 3. woollen jumper 4. glass cabinet 5. dinner jacket
6. banana smoothie

Verb/Noun Stress Shift I Postscript

'I'd like a refund for these trousers' - 'refund' is a noun with first syllable stress.

'I'm afraid we don't refund items over 28...' - 're'fund' is a verb with second syllable stress.

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-Listen and check your answers, then practise the sentences.

EXERCISE

ii)

1. a) 'research b) re'search 2. a) ob'ject b) 'object 3. a) pro'gress b) 'progress
4. a) 'permit b) per'mit 5. a) 'decrease b) de'crease 6. a) pre'sent b) 'present

-Where is the main stress in the following sentences?

Phrasal Verb Stress I Postscript

- In 'Hand it over' the main stress is on 'over'.
- In 'Hand the money over' the main stress is on 'money'.

-In each example, underline the main stress.

EXERCISE

1. i) in ii) George 2. i) chocolate ii) off 3. i) address ii) down
4. i) away ii) television 5. i) out ii) sheets

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-Which words are stressed? Why?

Prominence I Intonation

'Do you like pizza?' - 'pizza' is most stressed because it is the last new content word.

'I like all Italian food.' - 'all' is most stressed because it is the last **new** content word. In this context both 'Italian' and 'food' are old because we are already talking about 'pizza'.

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-Reply to the recording using the sentence you are given.

EXERCISE

1. scared 2. Bush 3. three 4. Mercedes 5. four 6. white 7. Spain 8. never
9. chips 10. allowed

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-What do you notice about the stress in underneath in each sentence?

Stress Shift I Structure

- In 'Underneath' the stress is on the last syllable 'neath'.
- In 'It's underneath the bookshelf', the stress is on 'under'.

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EXERCISE

National Health Service, NHS, nurse
British Petroleum, BP, service station
Territorial Army, TA, soldier
Young Men's Christian Association, YMCA, hostel
United States of America, USA, president
European Union, EU, member

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Which words are stressed?

Sentence Stress I Intonation

- 'What', 'like', 'cup' and 'tea' are stressed.
- The strongest stressed words are 'like' and 'tea' because they are at the end of the sentences.

EXERCISE - Match the Words.

A pair of shoes. A pint of milk. A leg of lamb. A bunch of flowers. A bag of crisps.
A glass of wine. A book of poems. A joint of beef. A loaf of bread.

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EXERCISE

- Circle the Content Words:

four, two, art, wife, half, use, sum, sheet, sorting, wood

- Underline the last content word:

1. want 2. laugh 3. give 4. wanted 5. like 6. see 7. have 8. card
9. money 10. fun

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Joining Introduction I Structure

- 'didn't_you' is joined with /tʃ/ (dɪdntʃu)
- 'you_offer' is joined with /w/ (juwɔfə)
- 'offer_Anne' is joined with /r/ (ɔfərən)
- 'Anne_Ball' is joined with /m/ (æmbɔ:l)
- 'Ball_lunch' is joined with one long /l/ (bɔ:lɪntʃ)

EXERCISE

i)

1. What_a lot_of nonsense.
2. It_isn't_at_all bad.
3. Can_I take_an_apple?
4. I fell_in love_on holiday.
5. Her bank_account_is_in the red.
6. It's_a bit_of_a joke.

iii)

Words/phrases that assimilate are:

1. handbag 2. Batman 3. grand party 4. London Buses 5. down below
6. red car 7. one metre

Page 17

Contractions | Spelling & Sound

- what's don't I've I'll won't they're should've I'm

- Auxiliary verbs be, have, will and would are often shortened. So is the word 'not'.

EXERCISE

1. Where's 2. He'll 3. won't 4. should've 5. You'd've 6. He's 7. That's
8. He's 9. I'll

Resources for autonomous learning

Assimilation of /t/ and /p/: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_ohrkQmzdQ



Linking sounds:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXxAIGzSEOW&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYTbCljjHNXAOfwPdsvJ6C>



What's assimilation?:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8h0NYGrXzzi&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYTbCljjHNXAOJfwPdsvJ6C&index=4>



Sentence stress in English:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9p0pzvt1s0&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYTbCljjHNXAOJfwPdsvJ6C&index=8>



Yod coalescent: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K16JR_IU-uc&list=PL2xSrncgBnNYTbCljjHNXAOJfwPdsvJ6C&index=12



Consonant vowel linking: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mV_CElroJs8&t=12s



Assimilation of /d/ and /g/: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDDV01W20bo>



How to pronounce “Would you?”: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rXlFsd-yUA>



How to pronounce “have” when it is an auxiliary:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z7Ya1BFLRmg>



How to make compound words:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OSoYnOnOGAk&t=32s>

