

## English Pronunciation

### SECTION 1 : STRESS-IMPOSING SUFFIXES

#### STRESS ON FINAL SYLLABLE

- ADE /eid/	blockade lemonade	EXC: <u>marmalade</u> , <u>decade</u>
- ADE /a:d/	facade promenade	
-AIRE	millionaire questionnaire	
-EE	refugee trainee	EXC : coffee, <u>toffee</u> , committee, <u>employee</u>
- EER	engineer career	EXC: <u>overseer</u>
-ELLE	bagatelle gazelle	
-ESE	Vietnamese Portuguese	EXC: <u>diocese</u>
-ESQUE	grotesque picturesque	
-ETTE	usherette cigarette	EXC : omelette, <u>etiquette</u>
-OO	shampoo	EXC : <u>cuckoo</u> , <u>igloo</u>
-OON	cartoon typhoon	EXC: <u>honeymoon</u>

#### STRESS ON PENULTIMATE SYLLABLE

-IC	athletic diplomatic	EXC: <u>Arabic</u> , <u>lunatic</u> , <u>Catholic</u>
	economic materialistic	NB: <u>Catholicism</u>
-ICS	mathematics physics	EXC: <u>politics</u>
		NB: <u>political</u> (ly)
-ID	splendid valid	EXC: <u>invalid</u> , <u>pyramid</u>
-ISCENCE/ESCENCE	reminiscence adolescence	
-ISH (verbs)	abolish demolish extinguish	EXC: <u>impoverish</u>
-IT	inhabit implicit	
-ITIS	appendicitis arthritis	
-OSIS	diagnosis	EXC: <u>metamorphosis</u>

#### EXTENDED -ION RULE

<i>

**stressed syllable + <u> + V + (Vn) + (Cn) + (e)**

<e>

In other words, in the case of suffixes composed of one of the vowels <e>, <i>, <u>, followed by one or more vowels, followed by zero or more consonants, ended or not by <e>, the stress will be placed on the **syllable preceding the suffix**.

-IO+N	constitution	EXC : <u>television</u>
-IO	radio	
-IA	Australia Nigeria	EXC : <u>pizzeria</u>
-IA+L	cordial jovial	
-IA+N	vegetarian, Canadian	
-IA+R	familiar peculiar	
-UA+L	unusual intellectual	EXC: <u>spiritual</u>
-UO+US	ambiguous contemptuous	
-EO+US	courageous nauseous simultaneous	
-EO	video	

-EA	<u>n</u> ausea	EXC: <u>i</u> dea, <u>i</u> deal
-EAR	<u>n</u> uclear	
-EUM	<u>l</u> inoleum	EXC: muse <u>u</u> m
-EAN	Mediterr <u>a</u> nian	EXC: Carib <u>b</u> ean, Europe <u>a</u> n

### STRESS ON ANTIPENULTIMATE SYLLABLE

-AL	<u>m</u> arginal <u>c</u> riminal <u>o</u> riginal	
<b>But: CC+ -AL</b>	parent <u>a</u> l orient <u>a</u> l sentiment <u>a</u> l	
-ATE		
• verb /eit/	<u>d</u> emonstrate negoti <u>a</u> te hesit <u>a</u> te	
• adj / t/	degener <u>a</u> te consider <u>a</u> te	EXC: <u>i</u> mm <u>e</u> diate
• noun / t/	syndic <u>a</u> te	
-ENT/-ANT	<u>c</u> onfid <u>e</u> nt ign <u>o</u> rant	
But CC+ -ENT/-ANT	depend <u>a</u> nt import <u>a</u> nt reluct <u>a</u> nt	
-ETY/-ITY	soci <u>e</u> ty abilit <u>y</u> calamit <u>y</u>	
-IBLE	incredib <u>l</u> e impossib <u>l</u> e responsib <u>l</u> e	
-IFY	personif <u>y</u> glorif <u>y</u> qualif <u>y</u>	
-ITIVE	competit <u>i</u> ve repetit <u>i</u> ve	
-ITUDE	similitud <u>e</u> ingr <u>a</u> titud <u>e</u>	
-ITUTE/-ETUTE	constit <u>u</u> te persecut <u>e</u> prosecut <u>e</u>	
-ISE/-IZE	analys <u>e</u> advertis <u>e</u> recogniz <u>e</u> ^	
-LOGY/-LOGIST/ /-LOGER/LOGISM	sociolog <u>y</u> archeolog <u>i</u> st astrolog <u>e</u> r neolog <u>i</u> sm	
-GRAPHER/ -GRAPHY	photogr <u>a</u> pher geogr <u>a</u> phy	
-OUS	autonom <u>o</u> s numerous un <u>a</u> nimous	
<b>But CC+ -OUS</b>	disastr <u>o</u> us enorm <u>o</u> us moment <u>o</u> us	

### **SECTION 2 : NEUTRAL SUFFIXES (SELECTION)**

Suffixes that do not alter the stress pattern of the word

-AGE	<u>o</u> rphan	<u>o</u> rphanage		
-DOM	<u>k</u> ing	<u>k</u> ingdom		
-(E)D	apologiz <u>e</u>	apologiz <u>e</u> d		
-ER	inter <u>p</u> ret	inter <u>p</u> reter		
-FUL	wonder	wonderful		
-HOOD	neighbour	neighbourhood		
-ING	compromis <u>e</u>	compromis <u>i</u> ng		
-ISE/IZE	ide <u>a</u> l	ide <u>a</u> lize		
(suffix)				
-ISH (adj)	yellow	yellowish		
(suffix)				
-ISM	<u>P</u> rotestant	<u>P</u> rotestantism		
-LESS	express <u>i</u> on	express <u>i</u> onless		
-LY	individ <u>a</u> l	individ <u>a</u> lly		
-MENT	disag <u>r</u> ee	disag <u>r</u> ement	EXC: <u>a</u> dvertis <u>e</u>	<u>a</u> dvertis <u>e</u> ment
-NESS	poli <u>t</u> e	poli <u>t</u> eness		
-OR	navi <u>n</u> igate	navi <u>n</u> igator		

-SHIP      chairman      chairmanship

<b>SECTION 3 : STRESS IN DISYLLABIC WORDS</b>
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SINGLE-FUNCTION WORDS

1- Verbs

A- Stress on the **second** syllable: begin

accept	believe		
admit	complain	forbid	reduce
allow	conclude	forget	remind
arrange	confirm	impose	resign
arrive	deny	insure	resist
become	deserve	offend	suppose
begin	disclose	oppose	uphold
behave	explode	presume	

B- Stress on the **first** syllable: marry

beckon	destine	govern	prosper	vary
cancel	differ	injure	reckon	
carry	enter	manage	settle	
conquer	follow	marry	sever	

2- Nouns

A- Stress on the **first** syllable: province

absence	effort	insect	suburb
adult	envoy	outcome	
colleague	expert	presence	
commerce	impulse	pretext	
conscience	income	product	
context	inmate	reflex	

B- Stress on the **second** syllable: belief

affair	defence	pursuit
advice	device	relief
complaint	excuse	response
constraint	offence	
deceit	pretence	

3- Disyllabic words ending in –ATE

- Verbs /eit/

create debate frustrate inflate migrate

- Nouns /it/ or / t/

climate senate

But debate estate

## DOUBLE-FUNCTION WORDS

There are a number of disyllabic words which can function as nouns or verbs. The majority of these words have the same stress-pattern, whether they are nouns or verbs.

A – Many of these words take stress on the **second** syllable: report

abuse*	collapse	delight	exchange	remark	review
account	command	demand	excuse*	remove	revolt
address	concern	design	exhaust	repair	reward
amount	consent	despatch	mistake	repeat	supply
approach	control	display	recruit	report	support
arrest	debate	distrust	reform	research	
assault	decline	divide	regret	respect	
attack	defeat	divorce	release	result	
award	delay	escape	remain	return	

noun = /s/ verb = /z/

B- A smaller number take stress on the **first** syllable: offer

combat	offer
comfort	pardon
comment	process
detail	promise
distance	purchase
envy	rescue
invoice	surface

## DOUBLE-FUNCTION WORDS : NEUTRALS

A number of words are stressed differently according to their grammatical function. These words are sometimes called “neutrals”.

- **Nouns and adjectives:** stress on the **first** syllable

Attention: in most cases the second syllable is not reduced.

Words in which the second syllable is reduced are marked °

- **Verbs:** stress on the **second** syllable

Attention: in most cases the first syllable is reduced

Words in which the first syllable is not reduced are marked \*

List of 40 most common “neutrals”

	Noun/adjective	Verb
1.	abstract	abstract*
2.	accent°	accent*
3.	addict	addict
4.	ally	ally
5.	concert°	concert
6.	conduct	conduct
7.	conflict	conflict
8.	contest	contest
9.	contract	contract

10.	contrast	contrast
11.	convert	convert
12.	convict	convict
13.	decrease	decrease
14.	desert <sup>o</sup>	desert
15.	discount	discount
16.	escort	escort
17.	export	export
18.	extract	extract
19.	fragment <sup>o</sup>	fragment*
20.	frequent <sup>o</sup>	frequent
21.	import	import
22.	increase	increase
23.	insert	insert
24.	insult	insult
25.	object <sup>o</sup>	object
26.	perfect <sup>o</sup>	perfect
27.	permit	permit
28.	pervert	pervert
29.	present <sup>o</sup>	present
30.	produce	produce
31.	progress	progress
32.	protest	protest
33.	rebel <sup>o</sup>	rebel
34.	record	record
35.	refuse /s/	refuse /z/
36.	segment <sup>o</sup>	segment
37.	subject <sup>o</sup>	subject
38.	survey	survey
39.	suspect	suspect
40.	transfer	transfer*

## SECTION 4+ SYLLABLES

### A-PREFIXED WORDS

The stress is placed on the first syllable of the stem

develop, understand, disappoint, introduce, represent, contradict, correspond, coincide

### B- NON-PREFIXED WORDS

In the great majority of cases, a word of three or more syllables is stressed on the antepenultimate syllable.

cinema