## General Statements on English Stress

In English, every content word has one strong-stressed syllable. We stress the vowel sound in that syllable. Function words are not stressed, apart from pronouns at the end of a clause (I know **him**.) or in intonation (He **is** helpful.)

Generally, a word is stressed on the nearest strong syllable to the end. A strong syllable is one with a long vowel sound (e.g. ar, ee), a diphthong (e.g. ai, ei), or a short vowel sound (not a schwa) plus consonant (e.g. in one-syllable words: big, hat). A weak syllable has the pattern: v (vowel) or cv (consonant-vowel) or cvc (with a schwa).

Take any word set and find the stressed syllable in each word. Discuss which statements apply to which words and match the cards with the statements; then put the words into groups according to the spelling and sounds statements (see p.66).

A.	The final syllable is strong: often in two-syllable verbs (avoid, receive) and when the suffix is stressed (engineer, Chinese). One-syllable content words are stressed on the whole word (buy, cow).	
В.	The penultimate (next to final) syllable is strong: often in words with suffixes, which are not usually stressed (plumber, information).	
c.	The antepenultimate (next to penultimate) is strong: if the final and penultimate are both weak (cinema, emergency). If this syllable is also weak, we have to keep moving back until we find a strong syllable.	
	Here are some notable exceptions:	γ
D.	Compound nouns are stressed on the first part: (bookshop; popcorn).	
E.	Both parts of phrasal verbs are stressed: (wake up, put on).	
F.	Acronyms are stressed on the final syllable: (BBC, DVD).	
G.	A small group of words (homographs) are spelled the same but have different stress depending on the type of word: record (noun), record (verb); produce (noun), produce (verb).	
	Exceptions: Say why they don't fit into any category: (hero, reptile).	