

1. Sounds with vocal-chord vibration are **voiced** and sounds without vocal-chord vibration are **voiceless**.
2. *b d g j l m n ŋ (ng) r v z ð (th in the)* and all vowels are voiced sounds.
3. *ch f h k p s sh t θ (th in think)* are voiceless sounds.
4. Only vowel sounds are stressed in a word, although word stress is often not predictable.
5. Prefixes are usually not stressed.
6. When a noun or adjective stems from a one-syllable word, (for example *break* and *friend*), the stress usually stays on the syllable of the original word. For example, break – **breakable**, **friendly**
7. With most of the disyllabic nouns and adjectives, stress is on the first syllable. For example, **present**, **tiger**, **breakfast**, **handsome**, **easy**, **happy**
8. With most disyllabic verbs, stress is on the last syllable. For example, **increase**, **begin**, **relax**
9. To differentiate between a noun and a verb with the same spelling, stress position changes. For example, **decrease**(noun), **decrease**(verb), **object** (noun), **object** (verb)
10. In compound nouns (two words merged into one) the stress is on the first part. For example, **bookshop**, **notebook**
11. The words ending in **tion**, **sion**, **cian**, **ic** are usually stressed on the second last syllable. For example, edu**ca**tion, per**mis**sion, phys**ici**an, real**isti**c, strat**egi**c
12. Words ending with **ee** or **oo** are usually stressed on the last syllable. For example, guaran**tee**, shamp**oo**
13. Plural markers in English appear to be sounds like: /z/, /z/, and /s/.
14. In words ending in sounds /p/, /t/, and /k/, the plural markers sound as /s/. Everywhere else the plural marker in English is /z/. This is because /p/, /t/, and /k/ are voiceless sounds, where /z/ is a voiced sound. In the environment of a voiceless sound, a voiced plural marker becomes voiceless.
15. Additional flow of air in a sound is known as aspiration.
16. Voiceless stops are aspirated at the beginning of a word, and at the beginning of a stressed syllable. Everywhere else, it's unaspirated. For example, pen, tidy, kite
17. Even if a syllable is stressed, a voiceless stop is unaspirated if it follows [s]. For example, spin, stick, skin.
18. Voiced stops are never aspirated. They're always unaspirated. For example, goal, ball.
19. Examples follows.

• Potato	/p ^h o t ^h AE to/	(3)	• attention	/æt t ^h EN shan/	(3)
• Hotel	/ho t ^h EL/	(2)	• retain	/rii t ^h AEN/	(2)
• Nepal	/ne P ^h AL/	(2)	• retention	/rii t ^h AEN shan/	(3)
• Intense	/in t ^h ENS/	(2)	• Impossible	/im P ^h OS si bal/	(4)
• Intension	/in t ^h EN shan/	(3)	• impatient	/im P ^h AE shant/	(3)
			• Purple	/P ^h AR pal/	
• department	/di P ^h AART ment/	(3)	• Practice	/P ^h RAK tis/	
• competition	/kom pii t ^h ii shan/	(4)	• Circle	/SAR kal/	
• decrease (v)	/di K ^h RIIZ/	(2)	• Turtle	/T ^h AR tal/	
• decrease (n)	/DI kriiz/	(2)	• Sample	/SAM pal/	
• Institution	/in sti t ^h yu shan/	(4)	• Temple	/T ^h EM pal/	
			• Happy	/HAP pi/	

- Platonic /plae ThoN ik/ (3)
- Iconic /aai KhON ik/ (3)
- Atomic /ae ThOM ik/ (3)
- Compassion /kom PhAE shan/ (3)
- Complete /Kom PhLIIT/ (2)