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 – ***break***able, ***friend***ly
7. With most of the disyllabic nouns and adjectives, stress is on the first syllable. For example, ***pre***sent, ***ti***ger, ***break***fast, ***hand***some, ***ea***sy, ***ha***ppy
8. With most disyllabic verbs, stress is on the last syllable. For example, in***crease***, be***gin,*** re***lax***
9. To differentiate between a noun and a verb with the same spelling, stress position changes. For example, ***de***crease(noun), de***crease***(verb), ***ob***ject (noun), ob***ject*** (verb)
10. In compound nouns (two words merged into one) the stress is on the first part. For example, ***book***shop, ***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, phy***si***cian, rea***lis***tic, stra***te***gic
12. Words ending with ***ee*** or ***oo*** are usually stressed on the last syllable. For example, guarant***ee***, shamp***oo***
13. Plural markers in English appear to be sounds like: /z/, iz/, 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.

 

 

