



# INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500 043

## LABORATORY WORK SHEET

Date: 23/06/2022

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Exp No: 04 Experiment Name: WORD ACCENT AND STRESS SHIFTS

DAY TO DAY EVALUATION:

DIALOGUES BETWEEN PEOPLE KNOWING THE DIRECTIONS.

	Preparation	Algorithm	Source Code	Program Execution	Viva	Total
		Performance in the Lab	Calculations and Graphs	Results and Error Analysis		
Max. Marks	4	4	4	4	4	20
Obtained	4	4	4	4	4	20

Signature of Lab I/C

START WRITING FROM HERE:

### CALL LAB:

ACCENT: The word accent refers to the prominence expressed by means of stress or situation, which is given to a syllable

Eg: "de'mocracy", "Answer"

STRESS: While saying words of more than one syllable, one of the syllables is said with more force than the other(s). These type of words are stress words. In other words, a sound or a syllable which is stressed is one upon which more breath is spent while uttering it.

Ex: "Answer". We spend more breath on 1<sup>st</sup> syllable.

- \* A stress is indicated by '.
- \* Not all syllables in a word get stressed.
- \* An unstressed syllable is always said very quickly, lightly and with very light breath effort.



- \* A syllable can carry a primary stress that is to say strong stress. The syllable is longer, louder and said with more breath effort.
- \* A syllable can carry secondary stress. This syllable is said with more breath effort than an unstressed syllable but less than a syllable with a primary stress.

### DEGREES OF STRESS ACCENT

<u>PRIMARY TONIC</u>	<u>PRE-TONIC</u>	<u>POST-TONIC</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* It is marked by ' and is placed before the syllable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* This is indicated by . and is placed before the syllable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* This is placed before the syllable and used only in the polysyllabic sound element of compounds.</li> </ul>
Ex: a'bove /ə'baʊ/ a'go /ə'gəʊ/ 'under /'ʌnd.ə/ afterwards /ɑ:f.tə.wɜ:dz/	Ex: Undo /,ʌn.'du:/ Conversation /,kɒn.və.'seɪʃən/ Cross examination: /,krɒs.ɪg.,zæ.mi'neɪ.ən/	

STRESS IN COMPOUND WORDS: Compound words are those composed of separable root morphemes. These words normally contain a single primary accent on one element of the compound, the other element or elements carry the secondary accent.

Examples for words with the primary accent on the first elements in the compound.

'backache	'waitingroom	'offprint	'footprint
'handwriting	'booking-office	'cardboard	'mail-bag
'Season ticket	'housekeeper	'lifeboat	'earthquake



Examples for words with the primary accent on the second element in the compound.

Arch'bishop	free'wheel	ground'floor	broken'hearted
full'grown	easy'-going	north'-west	past'graduate
short-'term	vice-'chancellor	down'-stairs	hot-'water-'bottle

NOTE: If there is a shift of accent on syllables then the grammatical function of the word also changes.

Ex: Conduct -  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /'k\text{ən}.\text{d}\text{akt}/ - \text{As noun} \\ /k\text{ən}.'\text{d}\text{akt}/ - \text{verb} \end{array} \right.$

Transport -  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /'tr\text{æns}.\text{p}\text{ɔ:t}/ - \text{noun} \\ /tr\text{æns}.'\text{p}\text{ɔ:t}/ - \text{verb} \end{array} \right.$

\* But few words do not change in accent even they differ in their grammatical function.

Ex: Debate - 'de'bate (noun & verb)

Separate - 'seperate (noun & verb)

#### RULES FOR WORD STRESS:

1) Words with weak prefixes take the accent of the root.

Eg: a'broa'd, a'go, a'lone

2) The inflexional suffixes do not affect the accent.

Eg: be'head - be'headed     A'bus - a'buses.

3) Words ending in -i, -ical, -ically, -ious, -ial, -ally, take the accent on the syllable preceding the suffix.

Eg: scien'tific, 'logical, 'chemically, com'mercial.

- 4) The suffixes -age, -ance, -en, -er, -full, -hood, -ice, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, -or, -ship, -zen, -ure, -der do not affect the accent.

Word	With suffixes	Word	With suffixes
'cover	'coverage	'eat	'eaten
'child	'childhood	'coward	'cowardiance
'use	'useless	'happy	'happiness
'city	'citizen	ab'duct	ab'ductor
'act	'actor	an'noy	an'noyance
'tiger	'tigrress	'faith	'faithful
'foot	'foolish	'act	'active
de'velop	de'velopment	'body	'bodily

- 5) Words ending in '-ion' take the primary accent on the syllable before the last syllable.

examination - /ɪg.zə'mi'neɪʃən/

application - /æplɪ'keɪʃn/

profession - /prə'feɪʃn/

- 6) Words ending with -ity, take the primary accent on the third syllable before the end of the word.

Ex: ab'ility, cap'acity, elec'tricity, magna'nimity.

- 7) Not all disyllable words which can be used as nouns and verbs take the accent on the first and the second syllable respectively. There are few words which do not undergo any change in stress.



Ex:

Word	Noun / adjective	Verb
Debate	de'bate	de'bate
Account	ac'count	ac'count
Balance	'balance	'balance
Profit	'profit	'profit

8) There are a few compound words with 'ever' and 'self' as the second element. These compounds receive the primary accent on the second element.

Eg: who'ever, how'ever

9) In most two syllabic words containing a long vowel, the stress is generally on the syllable with the long vowel sound.

10) Words ending in -ee are generally accented on the last syllable.

11) The suffixes -ed, -ment, -es, -ing, -age, -ance, -en, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ice, -ive, -less, -ly, -ness, -or, -ship, -ter, -ure, -y and -zen do not affect the stress pattern of a word.

12) The suffixes -al, -ible, -ial and -ially generally affect the stress pattern.

\* Normally structural words are not stressed. These are words like, the, am, do...

\* The stress on words in a sentence depends on the context and the speaker's intention.

## ICS LAB:

### GIVING AND ASKING DIRECTIONS

When you're in a country you don't know, you can easily get lost at some point during the trip, even if you have a map. So, it's really useful to know how to ask and understand directions.

Between	in the middle of two things
Next to	at the side of something
Behind	at the back of something
In front of	opposite
Near	in a close position
Far	in a distant position
On the corner	the angle where two roads meet.
Left	on the west side or direction
Right	on the east side or direction
Straight	stay on this road (don't turn)

Landmarks: temple, school, bank, bus stop, park, museum, mall etc to describe the place.

Prepositions and adverbs: From, across, above, along, ahead of, around, at, behind, below, beside, by, close to, down, in, inside, near, on, out, up, to, with, past etc.

Asking for directions:

- \* Can you help me with directions to...?
- \* Excuse me! How can I get to...?
- \* Hello! Where is...?



## ACTIVITY:

### GIVING AND ASKING DIRECTIONS

SITUATION: I have invited my friend to my birthday party at my house. But, she doesn't know the directions. So she asked me to help her with the directions to my home.

Jyothi (Me): Hey! Did you start?

Krishna: No, I am yet in the college. Can you please help me with the directions?

Jyothi: Yeah sure!!! Tell me where exactly you are?

Krishna: I'm opposite to the tea time beside the college.

Jyothi: Okay. Take the first left from there and go straight.

Krishna: Can you tell me some landmarks over there?

Jyothi: It's a service road, you can't find any <sup>land</sup>marks.

Krishna: Okay. I'm moving along the road. What's next?

Jyothi: After few kilometers you will find a board named Gnanapur. Go past the board and take the first right. you will now find a roundabout.

Krishna: Yeah. I am at the roundabout. Should I go straight?

Jyothi: No. you have to left and go straight. After a kilo meter or two take the first right and go straight.

Krishna: Is it the first right?

Jyothi: Yeah. Take the first right, after some distance you will find a church on the (your) right.

Krishna: Yeah. I found the church.

Jyothi: Go past the church, you will soon find Ambrosia villas.

Krishna: Should I enter the villas?

Jyothi: No it's not the end. Go past the villas and after two kilometers you will find Ayodhya 'x' road. Take the left and go straight. You will reach the railway track. Pass the railway track and go straight.

Krishna: Okay. I can see a crossroad after the track.

Jyothi: Take a left from there and go straight. You will soon find a statue on your left. Take a 'U' turn from there and go straight. After a kilometer go past the police station on your left. After a kilometer you will find MRF showroom. Take a left from there and go straight.

Krishna: Yeah, I can see a convention hall there.

Jyothi: You are almost there. The second block from it is my house.

Krishna: I think I reached I can see the party villas.