

STRESS RULES

RULE FOR TWO NOUNS

Compound nouns

noun +noun:

Tennis shoes, **coffee** cup, **law** student

ADJ -NOUN/ADVERB-ADJ

Description – adjective, stress on noun:

Best **friend**, nice **yard**.

*really **quickly**,

Several adjectives

stress on the first one and noun (stronger):

Pretty blonde **girl**.

*pretty blonde **girl**.

Possessive - stress the item being possessed

Peter's **car**, Peter's red **car**, Peter's **new** red **car**.

"x of y" pattern

book of **poems**, <pomez> box of **candy**

*bag of groceries

NAMES/UNIV- Stress the second name

Harvard **University**, Barnard **College**

University of **Wisconsin**

Rooms of Houses are treated as adjectives - therefore stress only the following noun

living room **table**

bedroom **chair**

dining room **hutch**

*backyard **barbeque** * kitchen table

Material are treated as adjectives - we stress the following noun and not the material

gold **ring**

wooden **chair**

diamond **necklace**

tomato soup

RULE FOR STREETS AND TRAVEL ROUTES

(a) **Main** Street, **Third** Street - ONLY STREET has first word stress

(b) Robin **Drive**, Paramus **Road** Route **66**

Central Park **West**, Park **Avenue**, **Park** Street

- Everything else we stress second/final word (Including avenues)

TITLES - Stress the second one

assistant **manager**

*vice **president**

*managing **director**

*executive **assistant**

BEACH RULE

Short Beach **Long** Beach

Miami **Beach** Daytona **Beach** Jones' **Beach**

- If you have a place name - stress second

- If the beach name has adjective - stress the adjective

Sentence Structure and Stress

Noun_subject – verb – **object**

Pronoun_subject – verb - **object**

Pronoun_subject – **verb** – pronoun_object ?

Noun_subject – verb – **object** – **time** ?

[Noun_subject] – **verb** – pronoun_object

Tom saw **Betty** - **Stress Noun**

???He **saw** her - **Don't stress pronoun**

*unmarked: Tom **saw** her. (Noun and pronoun - stress verb)

unless it is for emphasis: **Tom** saw her. (Rare)

Pronoun_subject – verb – **noun_object**

He saw a **dog**.

Adverb in front of verb – verb stressed

He hardly **noticed** them.

Adverb behind verb – adverb stressed

He plays **terribly**.

She smiled **slowly (after)**
contrast with - She slowly **smiled (before)**

Possessive with "of" - possessive is stressed.
Book of **songs**.

Modifiers really, actually, sure (emphatic):
He **really** needs your help.
He **definitely** knows that.
*She **actually** doesn't care

TOO

*You **need** a dog. I need one, **too**
* He's got a condo. I want one, **too**.

ING RULE

moving van
for=prep
prep +noun/gerund
a van for moving

CONTRAST - moving **vehicle (here it is an adjective)**

swimming pool (a pool for swimming)
swimming **man** (a man who is swimming)

1.1 Stress Rules 2: Changes with Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs

Changing the stress(MP3 audio)

- Jack watches a lot of TV.
- Jack and Bob watch a lot of TV and movies.
- He watches a lot of TV.
- He watches a lot of it.
- He can't watch a lot of TV.
- He doesn't watch a lot of TV.
- Jack and I watch a lot of TV.

- **Jack** watches a lot of **TV**. (*Stress nouns not verbs*)
- Jack and **Bob** watch a lot of TV and **movies**. (Stress the noun AFTER "and")
- He watches a lot of **TV**. (pronoun+ verb +**noun**) OR
- He **watches** a lot of **TV**. (pronoun **verb** noun)
- He watches **a lot** of it. (**quantity word** +of+ pronoun)
- He **can't** watch a lot of **TV**. (stress negative contractions like **can't** and **don't**)

- He **doesn't** watch a lot of **TV**.
- **Jack** and I watch a lot of **TV**. (**Noun**+and+pronoun)

Tony Gives Up Coffee (almost)

Decide where the stress goes in the following story. Afterward, check your choices and practice the marked version with the recording.

My friend Tony really wanted to break a bad habit this year. Tony wanted to give up caffeine. He drank too much of it.

He carefully made a new plan. He followed it rigorously for about a week. He eliminated coffee and tea.

Tony and his boss made a bet. His boss, Jack, bet Tony, that he couldn't do without coffee for even two weeks.

Last week Tony did fine. He drank water instead of coffee. Tony and Jack went out to eat several times. He and Jack enjoyed themselves without coffee or tea.

Tony seemed to be learning to live without these chemical substances.

However, last night Tony was seen in Starbucks and Dunkin' Donuts by several people. He ordered a latte and a cappuccino. He quickly left the first coffee shop and went to the next. At Dunkin' Donuts he ordered an extra-large black coffee. Then he ordered another one. While he was leaving, his boss walked in. He saw Tony right away. Jack chose his words carefully. He laughingly told Tony that he had lost the bet and he owed him coffee for a week.

[Tony Gives Up Coffee \(almost\)](#)(MP3 audio)

My friend Tony **really** wanted to break a bad **habit** this year. **Tony** wanted to give up **caffeine**. He drank too **much** of it.

He **carefully** made a **plan**. He followed it **rigorously** for about a **week**. He eliminated coffee and **tea**.

Tony and his boss made a **bet**. His boss, **Jack**, bet **Tony** that he couldn't do without **coffee** for even two **weeks**.

Last week Tony did **fine**. He drank **water** instead of **coffee**. Tony and **Jack** went out to **eat** several times. He and Jack **enjoyed** themselves without coffee or **tea**.

Tony **seemed** to be learning to live without these chemical **substances**.

However, **last** night Tony was seen in **Starbucks** and Dunkin' **Donuts** by **several people**. He ordered a latte and a **cappuccino**. He **quickly** left the **first** coffee shop and went to the **next**. At Dunkin' **Donuts** he ordered an **extra-large black coffee**. **Then** he ordered **another** one. While he was **leaving**, his **boss** walked in. He saw **Tony** right **away**. (or He **saw** Tony right **away**).

Jack chose his words **carefully**. He **laughingly** told **Tony** that he had lost the **bet** and he owed him **coffee** for a **week**.

1.2 Compound Nouns

Stress & Compound Nouns

Most compound nouns are phrases made with a noun+noun.

bookcase
house key
gold fish
homework
street car
watermelon
gold fish
tomato plant

Exceptions:

When the first element names a place, time, material, or ingredient, stress the second word

First element is an ingredient or material

tomato **soup**, tomato **ketchup**, chocolate **cake**
gold **ring**, wooden **bench**, iron **bar**

First element is a time

3:00 **arrival**
midnight **train**
Sunday **brunch**
Saturday **afternoon**

First element is a place

california **beach**
New York **Saturday**
a **lazy** New York **Saturday**

Streets, Road, Avenues, etc.

Stress the first word ONLY if you use the word street

Ridgewood Street
Oak Street
Grant Street
55th street
West **55th Street**
155th Street

Road, Avenue, Lane, Highway, Parkway all stress the second word.

Grant **Road**

Grant **Lane**

Grant **Highway**

Grant **Parkway**

Grant **Avenue**

1.3 Adjective + Noun

In phrases made up of an adjective + noun, stress the **noun**

hot **coffee**

old **shoe**

nice **day**

big **raise**

important **decision**

remarkable **event**

The old man was enjoying his hot coffee in the small park.

My new boss gave me a big raise and a hearty handshake.

An important decision should never be made on a hasty basis without careful consideration.

The emerging **developments** in many parts of the western **hemisphere** are being reported in the global **media**.

Social **Media** like **You**Tube and **Face**Book are changing the way Americans interact with old **friends** and **work** colleagues.

With nationality compounds, stress the second word unless the first word refers to food or people.

French food

a French woman

Italian food

an Italian guy

Japanese TV

American sports

Russian celebrity

French chef

Italian restaurant

Iranian newspaper

Many people like **Mexican** food and **Japanese** food. I'm trying to get out of my **comfort** zone

and try new **dishes**. I saw a French **chef** on TV. He was talking about a new French **restaurant**. There were many **French** people lined up around the **block** for an **authentic** taste of **home**.

I **really** wanted to **try** it, but there was a **waiting** list a mile **long**. I know that a lot **movie** stars and **sports** figures are opening **restaurants** these days. I wonder if they have **American** restaurants in **China** the same way we have **Chinese** restaurants in the US.

Chinese

Japanese

Vietnamese

1.4 Linking Rules: Consonant + Vowel: no sound

The most important linking rule is this: when a word ends in a consonant *sound* <sæond> and the next word starts with a vowel *sound* <sæond>, the words are going to link. It will sound <sæond> like the consonant "pushes into" the vowel sound <sæond>.

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Give it a chance--> gividə chæns

Tell her an old excuse--> tellerænoldeks-kyus

Ask about a bill-->aeskabaeodə bill

great idea --> graydeye-dea

big apple-> big gaepple

New York is called the Big Apple.--> New Yorkiz called the bigaepple

He's an old eye doctor --> hezaenoldeye doctor

Stop him--> stahpim <drop h on him>

Stop his old car. stahpizold car

1.5 Linking Practice: Clever Doggie

Clever Doggie

A **butcher_iz** working an really **buzy**. He **nodisezə doginis shahp** an **shoozimaway**. **Later**, he **nodisez** the **dogiz** backəgen. He **walks**over t the **dog** <dahg>, an **nodisez** the **dog** <dahg>haz ə **note**iniz **mouth**. The **butcher** takes the **note**, anit **reedz**, "**C'n** I have 12 **sausagez** an e legov

lamb, please."

The **butcher** looks, and loen **behold**, in the dog'z<dahgz> **maeouth**, thereize **ten** dollar<dah-lr> **bill**. So the butcher **takes** th money, **puts** th sauzagez'n lambine **baeg**, and plasezitin th dog'z **maeouth**. The **butcheriz** very 👍 **impressed**, an sinceit's **clozingtime**,(closing time and closing door, swimming pool and swimming man) he decidez te clozeup **shop** <shahp>an follow <fah-low>th **dahg**.

So, **affi** <ahf> goez. The **dahgiz** walking down the **street**and comez to(w) **acrossing**<krah-sing>. The **dog** <dahg> puts daeown the **baeg**, jumpsup'n pressez the crossing <krah-sing>**button**.

Thenie **waits** patiently, baegin **mouth**, for the **lights** te chainge <chaynj>. They **do**, ande walks<wahks> across <akrahs> the **road**, with the butcher **following** <fah-low-ing>. The **dog**<dahg>then comez to(w)a **bustahp**, and starts lookingat the **timetable**.

The **butcheriz**inawet thistaige. The **dog** <dahg>checks aeout the **timez**, and sitsahn one ov the **seats** te wait for the **bus**. **Along** comeze **bus**. The **dog** <dahg>walks to the frontov the **bus**, looks at the **number**, and goez baeck to(w)isseat. **Another** bus **comez**.**Egen** the dog <dahg>**goez**'n lookset the **number**, nodisezit's the right **bus**, and climbzahn.

The **butcher**, by naeow open-**maeouthed** <moutht> followzimahnte <ahn-too> the **bus**. The **bus** travelz thru **taeown**naeoutto the **suburbz**. **Eventually** the **dog** <dahg>getsup, movez to the **frontov** the **bus**, and standingahniz hind **legz**, pushez the **button** te stop <stahp> the **bus**. The **dog** <dahg>getsahff, groceriez stilliniz **maeouth**, and the**butcher** still **following** <fah-low-ing>

They walk daeown the **road**, and the **dog** <dahg>approcheze **haeous**. **He** walksup the**path**, and**drops** <drahps> the **groceriez**ahn the **step**.

Thenie **walks** <wahks> baeck daeown the **path**, take **big** run, and **throwz** himself **-whap!**-<waep> against the **door**. He **goez** baeck down the **path**, take **enetherrun**, and **throwz** himself **-whap!** <waep>- against the **dooregen!**

There's **no**(w)anzwere'tth **door**, so the **dog** <dahg> goes baeck daeown th **path**, jumps upahne **narrowwall** <wahl> , and walkselahng the **perimeter** <pu-RIM-mi-der> ov the **gahrden**. He gets to(w)a **window**, and **bangz** **head** against it **several** timez. **He** walks **baeck**, jumpsoff the **wall**, and waitseth the **door**.

The **butcher** watchezeze **biguy** openz the **door**, and starts laying into the **dog**<dahg>, really 👉 **yelling** etim.

The **butcher** runz up'n **stops** <stahps> the guy. "**What** the **heck**'r'u **doing**? This **dog** iz **geniuz**. **He** could be on **TV**, for **God**'z <Gahdz> sake!"

To **which** the guy **respondz**, "**Clever**, my **foot!** This iz the **secontime** this **week** he'z **forgahddeniz key!**"