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Term Paper

Stress as Suprasegmental Phonetic Phenomenon in English and Ukrainian

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PhD (Pedagogy)

Kyiv 2023

Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Кафедра германської та фіно-угорської філології

Курсова робота  
на тему: «Наголос як надсегментне фонетичне явище в англійській та  
українській мовах»

Студентки групи Мла 04-19  
факультету германської філології і перекладу  
денної форми здобуття освіти  
спеціальності 035 Філологія  
Наконечної Вікторії Миколаївни

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Кількість балів \_\_\_\_\_  
Оцінка ЄКТС \_\_\_\_\_

Київ 2023

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## INTRODUCTION

The problem of word stress has been the topic of controversy among linguists worldwide and it continues to be the subject of ongoing investigation. This topic has been intensively studied by linguists for many years, and contemporary linguists are still analyzing it.

Language is a dynamic system that develops over time and calls for improvement, including the emergence of new accentuation patterns, the location of stress within words, and the exploration of methods and strategies to speed up the process of acquiring word stress.

Stress is one of the most important speech tools used by the speakers to communicate meaning. Word stress is important since mistakes in word stress are a common cause of misunderstanding. Stressing the wrong syllable in a word can make the word very difficult to hear and understand and stressing a word differently can change the meaning or type of the word and could prevent good communication. For instance, in English every word with more than one syllable or word part has a defined stress pattern. Word stress in English is quite variable: some words are stressed on their first syllable (e.g., brother, organize), some are stressed on the second (e.g., prepare, submission), some on the third (e.g., information, intervene), and still others on the fourth. Many cases of misunderstanding, confusion and changing of meaning are caused because the speakers do not use correct stress patterns of a word or sentence.

Since the English and Ukrainian languages belong to different language families (English belongs to the Germanic language family, whereas Ukrainian – to the Slavic language family), they are distinct languages with unique traits. Though English and Ukrainian have some similarities in their word stress patterns, differences in the placement of word stress is a real challenge for the Ukrainian learners of English, which our analysis has revealed. Therefore, the topic of the Course Paper is quite relevant.

So, **the goal of the study** is to analyze the main features and functions of word stress in the English and Ukrainian languages, define the main tendencies of accentuation in English and Ukrainian and identify similarities and differences in word stress patterns of these languages.

In order to accomplish the goal of the study, the following **tasks** were set:

- to study the nature of word stress and its characteristic features;
- to analyze stress as a component of prosody;
- to explore the typological features of the stress system in the English and Ukrainian languages;
- to establish the main patterns of word stress in English and Ukrainian;
- to identify similarities and differences in word stress patterns of these languages.

**The object of the study** is accentology as a branch of linguistics.

**The subject of the study** is word stress patterns in the English and Ukrainian languages.

**The novelty of the Course Paper** is identification of the main tendencies of word stress of accentuation in English and Ukrainian and description of similarities and differences in word stress patterns in these languages.

**Introduction** clarifies the choice of the topic of the Course Paper and describes its object and subject, determines the relevance of the investigated problem, outlines the goal and the tasks.

**Chapter I** “WORD STRESS AS THE MAIN SUPRASEGMENTAL FEATURE” describes stress as an element of prosody; defines the nature of stress; functions of word stress; its components and variability.

**Chapter II** “STRESS AS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE IN THE UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES” outlines the main characteristic

features of word stress in the English and Ukrainian languages; describes the main patterns of word stress in English and Ukrainian and identifies their similarities and differences.

**GENERAL CONCLUSIONS** dwell on the word stress in the English and Ukrainian languages, the main results of the research and provides similarities and differences in these languages.

# CHAPTER I. STRESS AS A COMPONENT OF PROSODY

## 1.1. Prosody and its features

Prosody, commonly referred to as prosodic or suprasegmental phonology, is the study of the patterns of rhythm, stress, and intonation in language that convey meaning beyond the literal definition of the word (Fox, 2002). It is the term used to describe rhythm, melody, intonation, stress, and pauses. Among other things, prosody can serve as a cue for lexical meaning, grammatical structure, emphasis, affect, and discourse organization.

Prosody was studied by many linguists and has several meanings. According to Noam Chomsky prosody is the melody, rhythm, and intonation of speech, and it can have a significant impact on how language is perceived and understood. John J. Ohala said that prosody refers to the suprasegmental aspects of language, such as stress, rhythm, and intonation that contribute to the expression of meaning. John Goldsmith distinguished prosody as a collection of linguistic features that are not represented by the individual sounds or words of a language, but rather by the way those sounds and words are pronounced.

In language, prosody performs a number of crucial functions. It can:

- change meaning of a sentence while conveying it, for instance, altering the stress placed on a word might alter the intended stress or focus of a statement;
- indicate when a speaker's turn in a conversation is finished so that the listener can continue the conversation;
- highlight key information and make it simpler for the listener to retain and comprehend;
- provide information about the speaker's social status, confidence level, and emotional state among other things;

- be a powerful tool for expressing a wide range of emotions, including joy, rage, despair, and surprise, for instance, raising the voice pitch range can imply enthusiasm or enjoyment, while dropping it can imply dejection or despair.

Analyzing the prosodic features, they include intonation, stress, rhythm, and pitch (Crystal, 1969).

**Intonation** is a set of prosodic elements, or supra-segmental units of speech: melody (tone), rhythm, tempo, and stress. It is a tool for expressing many syntactic meanings and categories as well as expressive, emotive, or stylistic coloring. It also organizes the language phonetically (Burleigh & Anderson, 2007).

**Stress** is the relative prominence or emphasis placed on a particular syllable within a word, or on a certain word within a phrase or sentence. Stress distinguishes a syllable within a word, syntagm, or phrase; organizes a sequence of syllables, uniting them into a single whole and finally giving this unity the characteristics of a word; distinguishes the meaning of a word.

**Rhythm** is the relative length and stress distribution of syllables and words, which results in a certain tempo and sound. The coordination of language with other components of communication, such as melody, intonation, articulation, and breathing, is determined by rhythm, which is comparable to the speed or beat of music.

**Pitch** is referred to as a prosodic element because a segment of speech—a phrase, a syntagm—can be pronounced in the middle, lower, or higher range, and this will be related to the speaker's communicative intention and the volitional and emotional content of the speech itself.

## **1.2. The phonetic nature of stress and its components. Levels of stress**

In linguistics, stress, as a suprasegmental feature, refers to the relative emphasis given to a syllable or word in a sentence or phrase. The phonetic nature

of stress involves analyzing the specific acoustic properties that make stressed syllables or words distinct from the unstressed ones (McMahon, 2002).

Word stress as a special prosodic means that organizes a word is a tool for emphasizing a syllable in a word through linguistic articulation. Under the influence of certain factors, syllables are divided into stressed and unstressed.

Due to the ongoing investigations, stress has a great number of stress levels. Among the most popular are primary, secondary, tertiary and weak (Roach, 2009).

- ✓ Primary stress is a stronger degree of prominence given to one syllable of an English word that is pronounced with higher pitch of loudness. For example, the word "*acoustic*" has primary stress on the second syllable.
- ✓ Secondary stress is a weaker degree of stress when pronouncing a word. It usually occurs after the primary stress if the word is polysyllabic. In the English language, the third or fourth syllable is usually secondary stressed. For example, the word "*academic*" has secondary stress on the first syllable.
- ✓ Tertiary stress can be considered primary It is an even weaker stress level that occurs in words that have five or more syllables. Tertiary stress is usually placed on the fourth or fifth syllable in English. For example, the word "*indivisibility*" has tertiary stress on the fifth syllable.
- ✓ Weak stress is the lowest stress level. It is used for function words such as prepositions and articles. For example, in the phrase "*on the table*" the stress on the preposition "*on*" is weak.

The acoustic nature of word stress is studied with the help of: articulatory means; muscle tension of the articulatory apparatus; speech length; an increase in the duration of the sound of a syllable; the scope of use (Ortiz-Lira, 1998).

The main components of stress perception are:

- Pitch: stressed syllables are usually pronounced higher than unstressed syllables. This change in pitch is perceived by the listener as an alternation in tone.
- Duration: stressed syllables are pronounced longer than unstressed ones. This lengthening of the syllable is also perceived by the listener.
- Loudness: stressed syllables have a tendency “to stand higher” than the rest of the syllables. It means that they are pronounced with greater loudness than unstressed syllables.

The stressed syllable can also be determined by the degree of lengthening. During the speaker's speech act, the syllables in words that are pronounced with the longest length are the stressed ones. In stressed syllables, the degree of lengthening varies depending on the language features and the tendency of accentuation. Generally, stressed syllables are longer than unstressed syllables, but the extent of lengthening can vary. In comparison with some other languages in the English language the difference in length may be less pronounced. The degree of lengthening can also be affected by the position of the stressed syllable within the word or phrase. For example, in the English language, a syllable that is stressed in a compound word may be longer than the same syllable in a non-compound word.

### **1.3. Functions of word stress**

Word stress, also known as lexical stress, is an important aspect of pronunciation in many languages. The main functions of word stress in speech include: constitutive, identificatory, syntagmatic, stylistic, distinctive and paradigmatic (Borisova, & Metlyuk, 1980).

Constitutive function. Its role is to determine the identity of a word. The way a word is pronounced can be crucial in determining its meaning and distinguishing it from other words that may be spelt or pronounced similarly.

Identificatory function. It helps to define and recognize words in spoken language. A clear expression of the stress on a particular syllable in a word helps to identify it in pronunciation and distinguish it from other words.

Syntagmatic function. It plays significant role in the context of pronunciation and the relationship of words in a sentence. The placement of stress in one word can affect the stress in other words in the sentence and affect their connection and comprehension.

Stylistic function. It influences the emotional tone and expressiveness of speech. The placement of the stress in a word can change its connotation and cause different emotional reactions. For example, by stressing different words in the sentence "I really love you," a speaker can convey a range of emotions from excitement to desperation.

Distinctive function. It concentrates on the distinguishing between words that can be spelt or pronounced similarly. Emphasis on a certain syllable of a word can create a difference in meaning between two words that have similar spelling or pronunciation. For example, in English, the word "object" can be a noun or a verb depending on where the stress falls: "óbject" (noun) versus "objéct" (verb).

Paradigmatic function. It shapes the morphological and grammatical form of words. The location of the stress in a word can affect its shape and grammatical cases.

#### **1.4. Principles of word-stress classification. Types of word stress**

Accentology is the study of stress, intonation, and duration of vowel sounds. It characterizes the system of word stress, studies its nature, historical changes in languages and interrelationships in a group of related languages (Collins, & Mees, 2008). Stress combines syllables into a single phonetic word and distinguishes it from the adjacent words in the same information flow of speech making it the most important.

According to the acoustic parameter, dynamic, musical and quantitative types of stress are distinguished.

**Dynamic** stress is produced by greater muscle tension, resulting in a louder and higher melodic pitch. It should be noted that dynamic stress varies depending on the language.

**Musical** stress is formed by increasing the pitch of the voice and tone. It is inherent in such languages as Norwegian, Swedish, Lithuanian, Slovenian, Serbian, and Japanese.

**Quantitative** stress is characterized by a longer syllable duration. Such type of stress is possible in languages where there is no distinction between long and short vowels. In speech, an emphasized syllable becomes long, the articulatory apparatus is strained and the sound is fused.

According to the segmental unit, free, moving, fixed, syntagmatic and phrasal stress are distinguished.

**Moving** stress appears in words that change their original forms, i.e. in the plural.

**Fixed** stress falls on the same syllable in any word form. It depends on whether the stressed syllable is retained in different forms of the same word. This is the stress inherent in the English language.

**Syntagmatic** stress is the stress that emphasizes the most important word in a sentence and usually indicates the end of the syntagm.

**Phrasal** stress focuses on emphasizing a particular word in a phrase and giving it the most force. Phrasal stress is the intensification of word stress in a particular syntactic position and can vary depending on the purpose and intention.

According to the semantics, logical and emphatic stress are distinguished.

**Logical** stress emphasizes one or more words in a sentence to accentuate its importance in the semantic structure of the sentence. The word that is stressed –

determines whether the information intended by the speaker is conveyed or not. If the logical stress is shifted to another word, the meaning of the entire sentence will change.

**Emphatic** stress is a tool for emotional emphasis of words, expressions or phrases in a statement.

### **Conclusions to CHAPTER I**

In conclusion, prosody is the study of the prosodic elements of speech and their functioning. Prosodic features are a set of linguistic features that are used to convey meaning and emphasis in spoken language. They include intonation, stress, rhythm, and pitch.

Stress is one of the most important and complex phonetic phenomena in the language system. The nature of word stress is analyzed in terms of articulatory means, muscle tension of the articulatory apparatus, speech length, an increase in the duration of the sound of a syllable, and the scope of use.

The main components of stress perception are pitch, loudness and duration. The most popular types of word stress are primary, secondary, tertiary and weak.

The main functions of word stress are constitutive, identificatory, syntagmatic, stylistic, distinctive and paradigmatic.

According to the acoustic parameter, dynamic, musical and quantitative types of stress are distinguished. According to the segmental unit, free, moving, fixed, syntagmatic and phrasal stress are identified and according to the semantics – logical and emphatic types.

## CHAPTER II. STRESS AS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE IN THE UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

### 2.1. Characteristic features of word stress in the English language

Word stress in English is an important linguistic element that helps to highlight a particular syllable in speech and give it the greatest prominence (Ladd, 2008). The main purpose of word stress is to emphasize the importance and meaning of certain words in the context of speech and to distinguish them from other words with similar grammatical form but different meanings. Word stress helps to identify which words are most important to the meaning of a sentence and thus ensures that communication is clear and effective (Tatsenko, 2020).

In the English language, stress is traditionally dynamic and variable. Word stress placed on certain syllables in a word, can vary depending on the word and its grammatical form.

English stress placement generally follows certain rules that are based on word length, syllable structure, lexical category and stress shift (Giegerich, 1992).

Word length: in general, longer words usually have multiple stressed syllables, while shorter words have just one stressed syllable (*'happy, 'silent, 'dirty, 'pretty*). However, there are exceptions to this rule, and some shorter words can have multiple stressed syllables (*'watermelon, revo'lution, cele'bration*).

Syllable structure: stress falls on the first syllable of words that have a simple syllable structure, such as "*'cheerful*" or "*'sorry*". Words that have more complex syllable structures, such as "*com'puter*" or "*in'telligent*", have stress on the second or third syllable.

Lexical category: some parts of speech have more predictable stress patterns than others. For example, in nouns with two syllables, stress falls on the first syllable (e.g. *'table, 'apple*), while in verbs with two syllables, stress falls on the second syllable (e.g. *per'mit, for'get*).

Stress shift: some words can change stress placement depending on their function in a sentence. For example, the noun "*record*" has stress on the first syllable (*'record*), but the verb – has stress on the second syllable (*re'cord*). In addition, there are tendencies that help to identify how to place stress in words.

In addition, there are tendencies that help to identify how to place stress in words.

- Recessive tendency is based on the historical principle of stressing nouns, verbs and adjectives on the first syllable: *'flower, 'music, 'ocean, 'sunset*.

- Rhythmical tendency results in alternating stressed and unstressed syllables alternate in a regular pattern, creating a rhythm in spoken language: *de'licious, in'telligent, conver'sation, 'universe*.

- Retentive tendency preserves the stress on the root syllable of the word in all its forms: *'paint, 'painter, 'painting, 'painterly*.

- Some words in English may exhibit a double stress, also known as compound stress. Compound stress occurs when both the root and a prefix or a suffix in a word are stressed: *'bookcase, 'overcome, 'telephone, 'outside*.

## **2.2. Characteristic features of word stress in the Ukrainian language**

Stress is a phonetic way of distinguishing essential units of speech among a group of similar units (Бровченко, 1969). It could be a single word, a sentence, or another part of speech. Stress may be verbal, phrasal, logical, or emphatic, depending on its functional role. Many famous Ukrainian linguists, including I. Ogienko, L. Bulakhovsky, N. Totska, V. Shereshevsky, and others have researched different aspects of stress.

Ukrainian stress, like in most Slavic languages, is based on dynamics – the force of the exhalation. The stressed syllable is marked by increased muscle tension and exhaled air pressure, but it does not stand out as much as in some other Slavic languages. Ukrainian stress is more evenly distributed among the syllables

of a word, so the stress is not focused on a particular syllable, but coordinates the individual syllables in the word.

The Ukrainian language has two types of stresses: main (primary) and secondary (secondary sound). The main stress indicates the syllable that has the greatest pressure in the word. Secondary stress has less pressure and is pronounced with the syllable following the primary stress.

In the Ukrainian language, word stress serves several important functions, including constitutive, distinctive, and form-distinguishing functions (Кондратюк, 2015).

Distinctive function – the stress emphasizes a syllable within a word, syntagm, or phrase.

Constitutive function – stress organizes the sequence of syllables, uniting them into a single whole and finally giving this unity the features of a word.

Sense- and form-distinguishing function – a function inherent in free stress and consists in distinguishing the meaning of a word.

Word stress in the Ukrainian language serves to phonetically unite the syllables in a word. Emphasis can be marked in three ways: by raising the tone, by strengthening the voice, and by increasing the duration of the sound (Медушевський, 1972).

Pitch raising is when the sound on the stressed syllable is pronounced at a higher pitch, making it stand out more from the other syllables.

Voice intensification is when the sound on the stressed syllable is pronounced with more intensity, which also makes it stand out from other syllables.

Lengthening the duration of the sound is when the sound on the stressed syllable is pronounced with a longer duration, which also makes it stand out from other syllables.

The Ukrainian language has its own peculiarities regarding word stress, and stress can be important for understanding the meaning of words and sentences.

### **2.3. Word stress patterns in the English language**

Word stress is a key aspect of the English and Ukrainian pronunciation. It refers to the emphasis placed on the special syllable over the others in a word or phrase. Some of the words can change their meaning if the stress is placed on the other syllable. Furthermore, the process of placing and determining stress requires a certain amount of knowledge and understanding of the language as a whole unit (Beckman, Walsh Dickey, & Urbanczyk, 2018).

Analyzing the speech of the Ukrainians, some problems with the stress placement may be distinguished. The Ukrainian language has a flexible system of accentuation, so stress can fall on any syllable of a word. This means that intonation and accentuation in the Ukrainian language can vary to convey different emotions, accents, emphasis, etc. There is also a rule in the Ukrainian language that if there are two syllables in a word, the accent usually falls on the first syllable.

The system of accentuation in the English language is more complicated, and usually stress falls on one of the syllables of a word according to the rules that may vary depending on the form of the word and its role in the sentence (Паращук, 2009).

Since the English and Ukrainian languages have different distinctive features, stress patterns, and stress variations, the following mistakes in the word stress placement can be made.

1. The placement of word stress in two-syllabic verbs such as *pre'fer* and *at'tack* is on the first syllable. In the Ukrainian language, stress usually falls on the first syllable. Because of that, Ukrainian learners make mistakes in the placement of word stress in two-syllabic verbs.

2. In two-syllabic adjectives such as *cor'rect*, *su'perb*, and *a'live*, word stress may fall on the first syllable instead of the second.
3. In such nouns as *kilo'meter*, *milli'meter*, and *centi'meter*, the stress falls on the *-meter*. That is because in the Ukrainian language, if a word denotes a measure or unit of measurement, it is typically stressed on the *-meter* syllable.
4. Incorrect stress placement: *'photograph* (stress on the first syllable instead of the second), *'vegetable* (stress on the first syllable instead of the second).
5. Some of the French borrowed words get stress on the first syllable instead of the second (*maga'zine*, *balle'rina*).
6. Stress in proper names is usually misplaced. In geographical names such as *'Canada*, *'Italy*, and *'Ireland*, stress is laid on the second syllable instead of the first.
7. In most cases, stress is also misplaced in compound words, words with suffixes and prefixes.

In order to know how to lay stress correctly, the following factors should be considered: the structure of the word (whether it is simple, compound or complex); the history of its origin; pronunciation patterns; the grammatical category to which the word belongs; the number of syllables in the word.

Most two-syllable words such as adjectives, nouns and verbs tend to receive stress on the initial syllable (*'table*, *'dog*, *'happy*, *'city*, *'flower*, *'music*, *'family*, *'coffee*). The stress pattern for two-syllable words in English can vary based on several factors.

### **Two-syllable verbs**

1) If the final syllable contains a short vowel and one final consonant, the stress will be placed on the initial syllable (*'offer*, *'happen*).

2) The first syllable will be stressed if the final syllable [ow] ('follow, 'borrow)

3) In verbs with prefixes of Germanic and Latin origin – stress will be placed on the root syllable ('outlook, 'overdose, 'foresee, 'dislocate).

### **Two-syllable adjectives:**

1) The second syllable will be stressed if it contains a long vowel, a diphthong or it ends with more than one consonant (*su'perb, di'vine, cor'rect*).

2) The first syllable will be stressed if the second syllable contains a short vowel ('even, 'pretty).

3) The first syllable will be stressed if the last syllable contains [ow] ('yellow).

### **Two-syllable nouns**

1) The first syllable will be stressed if the second syllable contains a short vowel ('dinner, 'money).

2) The second syllable will be stressed if the second syllable contains a diphthong or a long vowel. Example: (*gal'lon, com'mand, re'mote*).

**Adverbs** are stressed according to the same principle as verbs and adjectives.

Most **three-syllable words** in the English language have stress on the first syllable ('celebrate, 'accident, 'festival, 'universe, 'beautiful). But, three-syllable words in English can have different stress patterns depending on the characteristics of the word.

### **Three-syllable verbs**

1) If the last syllable contains a short vowel or ends with more than one consonant, the stress will be placed on penultimate syllable (en'courage, de'termine).

2) The last syllable will be stressed if it contains a long vowel, a diphthong or more than one consonant (*enter'tain, unders'tand, orga'nize*).

### **Three-syllable nouns**

1) The first syllable will be stressed if the final syllable contains a long or short vowel, a diphthong or ends with more than one consonant (*'marigold, 'accident, 'hospital, 'universe*).

2) The middle syllable will be stressed if there is a short vowel or a diphthong [ow] and if the previous syllable has a diphthong or a long vowel or it ends in more than one consonant (*po'tato, di'saster*).

In **four-syllable** and **polysyllabic words**, the stress is placed on the third syllable from the end (*un'doubtedly, sup'posedly, ma'chinery*).

In the English language, there are prefixes of both Latin and Germanic origin that are used to form words. Latin prefixes in the English language do not receive the stress and do not affect the stress placement of the base word (*com'bine, 'dislocate, pro'duce, ex'press*). But, if the word with prefix functions as a noun – the prefix is stressed (*'refuse, 'protest, 'distress, 'increase*) (Vrabel, 2009).

**Germanic prefixes** in English can affect the stress placement in words. The prefixes *a-*, *be-*, *fore-*, *-to*, *with-* are always unstressed in the words in which they occur and does not influence the stress placement in the base word (*to'night, as'leep, be'have, with'stand, fore'front*).

**Words with suffixes** can be divided into three types: neutral, stress-imposing and stressed.

In words with **neutral suffixes**, the stress remains unchanged from the original stress pattern of the base word. Neutral suffixes, such as (*-hood, -less, -ship, -ful, -ment, -y, -ary, -er, -acy, -ty, -ish, -ism, -ist, -ess, -ness, -dom*), do not affect the placement of stress in the words. Examples: *'childish, 'darkness, 'neighborhood, 'criticism, 'teacher, leadership, movement*.

**Stress-imposing suffix** affects the word stress placement and causes the stress to be placed on a particular syllable of the stem.

The suffixes (-ial, -ian, -ic, -ical, -ious, -ity, -ion, -eous, -graphy,) cause the stress to fall on the penultimate (second-to-last) syllable before the suffix (*pro'duction, am'bitious, e'lection, tradi'tional, 'geography*).

In words with **stressed suffixes** (-aire, -eer, -ese, -esque, -ique, -oon, -ette), the stress typically falls on the syllable that contains the suffix (*Japa'nese, engi'neer, millio'naire, bou'tique, car'toon, kitche'nette*).

**Compound words** are words that consist of more than one morpheme, but grammatically and semantically it functions as a separate word.

Compound words may be divided into closed, open and hyphenated.

Closed compounds are written together (*'bathroom, 'toothbrush, 'hairstyle*). Open compounds are written as two separate words with a space in between (*'school bus, 'water bottle, 'air travel*). Hyphenated compounds, which are written with a hyphen between the words (*well-'being, 'break-up, self-'assessment*).

In **compound words** stress may fall on the first or on the second syllable.

<b>Compound words</b>	
<u>Stress falls on the first syllable</u>	<u>Stress falls on the second syllable</u>
<p>1) In most closed compounds.</p> <p>Example: <i>'blackbird, 'greenhouse, 'sunshine, 'runaway.</i></p> <p>2) In compound words with the structure N+N, Adj+N, V(ing) + N, N+V,</p>	<p>1) In compound adjectives.</p> <p>Examples: <i>old-'fashioned, self-'confident, open-'minded.</i></p> <p>2) If the first element of the word is adjective.</p>

<p>V+Adv/Prep.</p> <p>Examples: 'football, 'text message, 'blackboard, 'cooking supplies, 'brushfire, 'standoff.</p> <p>3) In phrasal verbs that function as nouns.</p> <p>Examples: 'lookout, 'takeoff, 'holdup.</p>	<p>Examples: loud 'speaker, first-'class.</p> <p>3) In compound proper names, where two or more words are combined to create a single name for a person, place, or organization.</p> <p>Examples: New 'York, Gatwick 'Airport, Globe 'Theatre.</p>
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## 2.4. Accentuation in the Ukrainian language

Stress is an important element of the Ukrainian language that helps to pronounce words correctly and distinguish their meanings. The Ukrainian language has relatively simple rules of accentuation based on the syllable and type of word. As well as the Ukrainian language has a fixed stress – the certain syllable is stressed according to the rules of accentuation. Generally, Ukrainian words tend to get the stress on the middle syllable (Корунець, 2004).

The Ukrainian language has slightly different word stress rules because the stress is “free” and can fall on any syllable, so it is necessary to follow the following rules for the correct accentuation of words.

### Nouns

In the Ukrainian language, the stress placement of words can also be influenced by the addition of grammatical endings or suffixes (Левицький, 2008). Some grammatical endings can trigger stress shifts or changes in stress patterns in words.

1) If a word contains suffix *-ання* (neuter) it will be stressed, if it has more than two syllables. Examples: *повча́ння, в'язáння, готáння.*

2) The last syllable will be stressed if the word contains the suffix -к(а) in plural feminine nouns. Examples: *вихователька – вихователькі́, зніжка – зніжкі́.*

3) The ending is stressed in the plural nouns. Examples: *ручки́, сливки́.*

4) Words with prefixes *ви-, від-, на-, за-, над-, об-, пере-, під-, по-, при-, роз-* get the stress on prefixes: *вінахі́д, залишо́к.*

5) If a word denotes a measure or unit of measurement – -метр will be stressed. Examples: *дициме́тр, міліме́тр (Exceptions: баро́метр, термо́метр).*

6) Geographical names have the same stressed syllable as the word from which it is formed. Examples: *Хмельні́ччина, Ха́рківщина, Оде́щина.*

### **Verbs**

1) In the verb “*бути*” is in the present tense, the stress falls on the first syllable (*бу́демо*), and in the past – on the second (*була́*);

2) In the verbs with the endings *-емо, -имо, -ете, -ите*, the final syllable will be emphasized. Examples: *біжимо́, перете́, підете́. Exceptions: бу́демо, гурко́чемо, зали́шите;*

3) In infinitives, the stress falls on the last syllable. Examples: *підвезти́, допомогти́.*

### **Adjectives**

1) The last syllable is stressed if the adjective is two-syllable. Examples: *старі́й, місткі́й.*

2) The suffix *-еньк-* will always be stressed. Examples: *чорне́нький, гарне́нький, світле́нький.*

### **Numerals**

1) In numerals with *-десят*, the stress falls on the last syllable. Examples: *ші́стдеся́т, сі́мдеся́т.*

2) In numerals with *-адцять*, the penultimate syllable will be stressed. Examples: *одинáдцять, тринáдцять, дев'ятнáдцять*.

To summarize, stress in modern Ukrainian can alter the lexical and grammatical meaning of words, therefore its research is still important because normative stress is a fundamental component of cultural and literate speech.

## **2.5. Common and distinctive features of word stress in the English and Ukrainian languages**

The stress system in the English and Ukrainian languages is quite complex. The stress indicates the syllable that stands out when a word is pronounced. Very often people have problems with the correct use of stress, because we often hear the wrong stress on words in the process of communication, and later we start pronouncing some words incorrectly ourselves.

Analyzing the word stress system in the English and Ukrainian languages the following common and distinctive features are identified.

Common features:

- Stress serves to phonetically unite the syllables in a word and can be crucial in determining the meaning of a word.
- The stress in the English and Ukrainian languages can fall on any syllable of a word and vary depending on the context and sphere of the usage.
- Stress serves to phonetically unite the syllables in a word and can be crucial in identifying the meaning of a word.
- In the English and in the Ukrainian languages, stress can be highlighted by raising the pitch, strengthening the voice, and increasing the duration of the sound.
- Polysyllabic words can have additional stress besides the main one.

- The following types of stress are distinguished: primary, secondary and weak.
- The stress in both languages has a phonological significance and performs the following main functions: distinctive, constitutive and form-distinguishing.
- Two- and three-syllable words, and sometimes four-syllable words, have only one stressed syllable and all other syllables are unstressed, both in the English and Ukrainian languages.

Distinctive features:

- The Ukrainian language has a fixed stress, i.e. a certain syllable on which the stress is always placed. In English, the stress is not fixed and can vary depending on the context and the accent of the native speaker.
- The Ukrainian language has many cases of grouping words by stress, whereas in English this is a rare phenomenon.
- In the Ukrainian language has a large number of exceptions and irregularly stressed words, whereas in English the stress system is more systematic.
- In the Ukrainian language, stressed syllables are weaker compared to English. This is due to the lack of reduction in unstressed syllables in Ukrainian.

Thus the word stress systems in the English and Ukrainian languages have common and distinctive features that affect the way words are pronounced and understood in each language.

### **Conclusions to Chapter Two**

Analyzing word stress in the English language it was found that its primary goal is to underline the importance and meaning of specific words in the context of speech, as well as to separate them from other words with similar grammatical form but different meanings.

In the English language, there are four main types of stress: dynamic or force stress, musical or tonic stress, quantitative stress, and qualitative stress. These types of stress can affect pronunciation, distinction, and understanding of words in the context. Stress is placed according to the word length, syllable structure and lexical category.

Stress in the Ukrainian language is dynamic, free and moving which means that the stress can fall on any syllable of the word depending on the context, impressiveness of speech and speaker's intentions. The main functions of the word stress include constitutive, distinctive, and form-distinguishing.

Common and distinctive features in the word stress systems in the English and Ukrainian languages have been identified.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Stress plays an important role in the process of communication helping people to convey the right information and to emphasize what they believe is beneficial and vital.

Word stress is a suprasegmental unit of speech that emphasizes particular words in a sentence using articulatory means. In the English and Ukrainian languages word stress aims to single out the most prominent words in the sentence; provide the difference between the words that have identical outlook; influence the relation of words in a syntagm; affect the emotional tone of speech; and clarify the meaning of the word.

During the phase of research, the main element of prosody, the main functions of word stress, the phonetic nature of stress and its components, the main types of word stress were distinguished. Stress is a complex phenomenon that requires detailed learning and the knowledge of language as a developing system.

Stress in the Ukrainian language is one of the main phonetic characteristics of a word. It indicates which syllable of a word is pronounced with more pressure than other syllables. The stress can be placed on any syllable of a word, but it usually falls on one of the last three syllables. The word stress in the Ukrainian language is dynamic, free and moving.

Word stress in the English language is the emphasis of a single syllable in a word on which the stress falls. Most words have a single stressed syllable while in polysyllabic adjectives, participles or verbs, the stress usually falls on the penultimate syllable on the third syllable from the end. Some prefixes and suffixes can affect the place of stress. The word stress in the English language is dynamic and variable.

The study has revealed the peculiarities of accentuation in English and Ukrainian, similarities and differences. It should be noted that the English language has established rules for word stress. The majority of English words are

multisyllabic, and the vocabulary is mixed with a large number of foreign words, which causes complexity and irregularity of the stress in English words. The main cases of mispronunciation of words were identified and their nature was investigated.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена темі: «Наголос як надсегментне фонетичне явище в англійській та українській мовах». Робота містить вступ, два розділи, висновки до кожного розділу, загальні висновки, резюме та список використаної літератури.

У вступі висвітлено проблему дослідження наголосу, мету, завдання, предмет та об'єкт дослідження, актуальність роботи, описано розділи курсової роботи та загальні висновки.

Перший розділ курсової роботи присвячений проблемі словесного наголосу в англійській та українській мовах. В цьому розділі було досліджено наголос як надсегментне явище, його природу, основні типи та функції.

Другий розділ є практичною частиною курсової роботи та включає в себе детальне дослідження словесного наголосу в англійській та українській мовах, основні тенденції наголошення та їх порівняльну характеристику в двох мовах.

В загальних висновках описані результати отриманого дослідження, основні ключові аспекти та особливості словесного наголосу в двох мовах в порівняльному аспекті.

Ключові слова та терміни: суперсегментна одиниця, словесний наголос, види словесного наголосу та функції, тенденції наголошення.

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