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STRESS DECISIONS

An interactive guide for selecting stress patterns

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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

A preface to this presentation

A brief introduction to the presentation

- Each slide asks you to make a decision. When you select an option, it will take you to a linked slide that will provide you with the next decision. You're given a string of decisions, where one decision affects the options you'll have at the next stage. {*You may need to put the presentation in "play" mode for these links to be active.*}
- I've simplified the decision-making process to present you with a subset of options that covers the kind of stress found in many natural languages. On a given slide, options are provided in order of prevalence in natlangs, from most to least common.
- There are, of course, other options, many of which are based on the options presented here (e.g. tweaking how secondary stress is assigned or assigning stress differently for two-syllable words than for words with three or more syllables).
- The final slide for each set of options is a sample list of 15 words with stress assigned according to the features you've selected. Your language may have different syllable structures or sounds, and that's okay. Each list simply exemplifies how a particular stress pattern works.

A focus on word-level stress

- Some languages have clausal or phrasal stress, rather than assigning stress to particular syllables within words. For instance, in French, stress is assigned to the final syllable of a phrasal unit within a sentence (or to the final syllable of a word in isolation), which means a word may not receive stress in one sentence but that same word could bear the stress in another. If you are interested in such a system, this presentation can still walk you through how stress assignment works in different scenarios but will not directly reflect how stress will work in your language.
- This presentation focuses on stress, rather than tone. Stress can play a role in tonogenesis, so even if you want to explore tone, you may find the information here helpful.

Notation used

- A period separates syllables: (be.li).
- Parentheses indicate the “stress window” to highlight which syllables are part of a foot that receives stress: [(be.li).ka].
- Primary stress is indicated by an uptick before the stressed syllable: in (ˈbe.li), the syllable [be] receives primary stress, but in (be.ˈli), the syllable [li] is stressed.
- Secondary stress is indicated by a downtick before the stressed syllable: in (ˈbe.li.)(ˌla.mo), [be] receives primary stress and [la] receives secondary stress.
- Brackets indicate word boundaries, where [represents the beginning of a word and] the end.
- The Greek letter sigma indicates a syllable: σ.
- When indicating stress in a generic pattern, the underlined syllable receives stress: σ̲.
- For weight-sensitive systems, <H> refers to a heavy syllable and <L> to a light one.

Example words used

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- puː.liː.m
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.viː.la
- bon.du.leː
- saː.vaː.lon
- ir.gu.des
- oː.wek.tu
- biː.seː.su.li
- am.peː.roː.guː
- a.ten.do.run
- be.goː.naː.m.bas.ti
- kiː.la.muː.roː.ges

Throughout the presentation, these 15 words are used to demonstrate the selected stress patterns. In the weight-sensitive systems, I use long vowels as one of the potentially heavy features for syllables. Diphthongs may also participate in these systems, where [viː] and [voi] are both heavy syllables. If your language does not have short/long-vowel distinctions, you can substitute the long vowels for diphthongs in these examples (e.g. [a.vai.la] rather than [a.viː.la]).

Some languages distinguish "super heavy" syllables that attract the stress, where a syllable like [naːm] is considered super heavy because it has both a long vowel and a coda. In such systems, a super heavy syllable outranks a heavy syllable. For example, a right-oriented weight-sensitive system could stress the rightmost heavy syllable in a stress window, resulting in [be.goː.(nam.'bas.)ti], but a super heavy syllable could pull that stress, resulting in [be.goː.('naːm.bas.)ti].

STRESS TYPE DECISION

Question regarding basic type of stress system

First decision: Do you want fixed stress, weight-sensitive stress, or another option?

- Fixed stress: Each word's stress will be predictable and based on the syllable's location in the word. Features like codas and vowel length will not affect the location of the stress.
- Weight-sensitive stress: Where the stress occurs in a word will be predictable by considering both intrinsic syllable features (e.g. closed syllable) and syllable location.
- Lexical stress: Some languages have lexical stress, in which case stress is assigned on a word-by-word basis, and you need to mark stressed syllables as you create them (e.g. with a diacritic). Lexical stress can be categorized as a weight-sensitive system, where weight is determined by non-intrinsic factors (i.e. unpredictable factors) rather than by codas, vowel length, or vowel quality.

FIXED STRESS DECISIONS

Options for selecting the location of the stressed syllables

Fixed stress: Which direction/orientation do you want?

- Right-edged (σ σ)] : Stress is assigned beginning with the final syllables of the word in a foot that is either trochaic or iambic.
- Left-edged [(σ σ) : Stress is assigned beginning with the first syllables of the word in a foot that is either trochaic or iambic.
- Right-oriented (σ σ) σ] : Primary stress falls on the antepenultimate syllable in a trochaic foot.
- Left-oriented [σ (σ σ) : The third syllable receives primary stress in an iambic foot.

Square brackets indicate word boundaries. The parentheses indicate a footed “stress window” that attracts stress, where any un-footed syllables may not receive stress.

• Start over

Left-edged fixed stress: Which of the following syllables do you want to stress?

- Initial syllable [(σ σ) : The first syllable of the word receives primary stress in a trochaic foot.
- Second syllable [(σ σ) : The second syllable of the word receives primary stress in an iambic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Right-edged fixed stress: Which of the following syllables do you want to stress?

- Penultimate (σ σ)] : The penultimate syllable receives primary stress in a trochaic foot.
- Ultimate (σ σ)] : The final syllable receives primary stress in an iambic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Initial stress, left-edged trochee [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with four or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in a trochaic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Penultimate stress, right-edged trochee (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with four or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in a trochaic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Antepenultimate stress, right-oriented trochee (σ σ) σ]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with five or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in a trochaic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Second-syllable stress, left-edged iamb [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with four or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in an iambic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Third-syllable stress, left-oriented iamb [σ (σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with five or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in an iambic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Ultimate stress, right-edged iamb (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: Any word with four or more syllables receives secondary stress, assigned in an iambic rhythm.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

FIXED STRESS RESULTS

Demonstration of fixed stress options using the 15 example words

Initial stress only, left-edged trochee: [(σ σ) (σ σ)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)su.li
- (ˈam.pe.)roː.guː
- (ˈa.ten.)do.run
- (ˈbe.goː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)muː.roː.ges

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Initial stress, left-edged trochaic rhythm: [(σ σ) (σ σ)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)(ˌsu.li)
- (ˈam.pe.)(ˌroː.guː)
- (ˈa.ten.)(ˌdo.run)
- (ˈbe.goː.)(ˌnaːm.bas.)ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)(ˌmuː.roː.)ges

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Second syllable stress only, left-edged iamb: [(σ σ)(σ σ)

- (i.ˈso)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- (biː.ˈseː.)su.li
- (am.ˈpe.)roː.guː
- (a.ˈten.)do.run
- (be.ˈgoː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (kiv.ˈla.)muː.roː.ges

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Second syllable stress, left-edged iambic rhythm: [(σ σ)(σ σ)

- (i.ˈso)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- (biː.ˈseː.)(su.ˌli)
- (am.ˈpe.)(roː.ˌguː)
- (a.ˈten.)(do.ˌrun)
- (be.ˈgoː.)(naːm.ˌbas.)ti
- (kiv.ˈla.)(muː.ˌroː.)ges

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Third syllable stress only, left-oriented iamb: [σ (σ σ)(σ σ)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- puː.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(peː.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ten.ˈdo.)run
- be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)bas.ti
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)roː.ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, with the final syllable receiving stress, as in [i.ˈso], to create an iambic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Third syllable stress, left-oriented iambic rhythm:
[σ (σ σ)(σ σ)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- puː.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ten.ˈdo.)run
- be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)(bas.ˌti)
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)(roː.ˌges)

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, with the final syllable receiving stress, as in [i.ˈso], to create an iambic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Antepenultimate stress only, right-oriented trochee:
(σ σ)(σ̲ σ) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.goː.(ˈnaːm.bas.)ti
- kiv.la.(ˈmuː.roː.)ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, with the initial syllable receiving stress, as in [ˈi.so], to create a trochaic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Antepenultimate stress, right-oriented trochaic rhythm: (σ σ)(σ σ) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- (ˌbe.goː.)(ˈnaːm.bas.)ti
- (ˌkiv.la.)(ˈmuː.roː.)ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, with the initial syllable receiving stress, as in [ˈi.so], to create a trochaic foot.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Penultimate stress only, right-edged trochee: (σ σ)(σ σ)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.seː.(ˈsu.li)
- am.pe.(ˈroː.guː)
- a.ten.(ˈdo.run)
- be.goː.naːm.(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.la.muː.(ˈroː.ges)

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Penultimate stress, right-edged trochaic rhythm: (σ σ)(σ σ)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- (ˌbiː.seː.)(ˈsu.li)
- (ˌam.pe.)(ˈroː.guː)
- (ˌa.ten.)(ˈdo.run)
- be.(ˌgoː.naːm.)(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.(ˌla.muː.)(ˈroː.ges)

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Ultimate stress only, right-edged iamb: (σ σ)(σ σ)]

- (i.ˈso)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.seː.(su.ˈli)
- am.pe.(roː.ˈguː)
- a.ten.(do.ˈrun)
- be.goː.naːm.(bas.ˈti)
- kiv.la.muː.(roː.ˈges)

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Ultimate stress, right-edged iambic rhythm: (σ σ)(σ σ)]

- (i.ˈso)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (puˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- (biː.ˌseː.)(su.ˈli)
- (am.ˌpe.)(roː.ˈguː)
- (a.ˌten.)(do.ˈrun)
- be.(goː.ˌnaːm.)(bas.ˈti)
- kiv.(la.ˌmuː.)(roː.ˈges)

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

WEIGHT-SENSITIVE STRESS DECISIONS

Options for defining heavy syllables and choosing the location of stress windows

Weight-Sensitive Stress: Which of the following intrinsic features do you want to “attract stress”?

- Long vowel: For this feature to be relevant, your language needs distinguish long and short vowels (where the long/short distinction affects the meaning of words) or have diphthongs that are categorized as “long” vowels. Syllables with long vowels are heavy.
- Other features: Possibilities for features other than vowel length and coda consonants are diverse, such as assigning weight to a set of vowel qualities (e.g. syllables with reduced or lax vowels are light) or to the voicing of an onset consonant (e.g. a voiced onset begins a heavy syllable).
- Both long vowels and closed syllables: In some languages, a syllable is considered heavy if it has a long vowel and/or a coda consonant.
- Coda (closed syllable): If your language allows codas (but they are not obligatory) and does not distinguish between long and short vowels, you might consider having a closed syllable as a heavy one.

• Start over

Weight-sensitive stress based on long vowels: Which direction/ orientation do you want?

- Right-edged (σ σ)] : Stress assignment begins with the final syllables of the word.
- Left-edged [(σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the initial syllables of the word.
- Right-oriented (σ σ) σ] : Stress assignment begins with the antepenultimate syllable of the word.
- Left-oriented [σ (σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the second syllable of the word.

Square brackets indicate word boundaries. The parentheses indicate a footed “stress window” that attracts stress, where any un-footed syllables may not receive stress.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive stress based on codas: Which direction/ orientation do you want?

- Right-edged (σ σ)] : Stress assignment begins with the final syllables of the word.
- Left-edged [(σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the initial syllables of the word.
- Right-oriented (σ σ) σ] : Stress assignment begins with the antepenultimate syllable of the word.
- Left-oriented [σ (σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the second syllable of the word.

Square brackets indicate word boundaries. The parentheses indicate a footed “stress window” that attracts stress, where any un-footed syllables may not receive stress.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive stress based on long vowels and codas: Which direction/orientation do you want?

- Right-edged (σ σ)] : Stress assignment begins with the final syllables of the word.
- Left-edged [(σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the initial syllables of the word.
- Right-oriented (σ σ) σ] : Stress assignment begins with the antepenultimate syllable of the word.
- Left-oriented [σ (σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the second syllable of the word.

Square brackets indicate word boundaries. The parentheses indicate a footed “stress window” that attracts stress, where any un-footed syllables may not receive stress.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive stress based on other features: Which direction/ orientation do you want?

- Right-edged (σ σ)] : Stress assignment begins with the final syllables of the word.
- Left-edged [(σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the initial syllables of the word.
- Right-oriented (σ σ) σ] : Stress assignment begins with the antepenultimate syllable of the word.
- Left-oriented [σ (σ σ) : Stress assignment begins with the second syllable of the word.

Square brackets indicate word boundaries. The parentheses indicate a footed “stress window” that attracts stress, where any un-footed syllables may not receive stress.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on long vowels [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on long vowels [σ (σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on long vowels (σ σ) σ]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on long vowels (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on codas [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on codas [σ (σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on codas (σ σ) σ]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on codas (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on long vowels and codas [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on long vowels and codas [σ (σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on long vowels and codas (σ σ) σ]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on long vowels and codas (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on other features [(σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on other features [σ (σ σ): Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on other features (σ σ) σ]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on other features (σ σ)]: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

WEIGHT-SENSITIVE STRESS RESULTS

Demonstration of weight-sensitive stress options using the 15 example words

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy long vowels, primary stress only: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)su.li
- (ˈam.pe.)roː.guː
- (ˈa.ten.)do.run
- (be.ˈgoː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)muː.roː.ges

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy long vowels, rhythmic: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)(ˌsu.li)
- (ˈam.pe.)(ˌroː.guː)
- (ˈa.ten.)(ˌdo.run)
- (be.ˈgoː.)(naːm.ˌbas.)ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)(ˌmuː.roː.)ges

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I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(be.ˈgoː.)(ˌnaːm.bas.)ti].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress with heavy long vowels, primary stress only: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(ˈgoː.naːm.)bas.ti
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)roː.ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

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- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(ˈgoː.naːm.)(ˌbas.ti)
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)(roː.ˌges)

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

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I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)(ˌroː.ges)].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy long vowels, primary stress only: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.goː.(ˈnaːm.bas.)ti
- kiv.la.(muː.ˈroː.)ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

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Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy long vowels, rhythmic: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- (ˌbe.goː.)(ˈnaːm.bas.)ti
- (kiv.ˌla.)(muː.ˈroː.)ges

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I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(be.ˌgoː.)(ˈnaːm.bas.)ti].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy long vowels, primary stress only: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.seː.(ˈsu.li)
- am.pe.(roː.ˈguː)
- a.ten.(ˈdo.run)
- be.goː.naːm.(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.la.muː.(ˈroː.ges)

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

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- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy long vowels, rhythmic: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- (ˌbiː.seː.)(ˈsu.li)
- (am.ˌpe.)(roː.ˈguː)
- (ˌa.ten.)(ˈdo.run)
- be.(ˌgoː.naːm.)(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.(ˌla.muː.)(ˈroː.ges)

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [biː.ˌseː.)('su.li)], [(ˌam.pe.)(roː.'guː)], [be.(goː.ˌnaːm.)('bas.ti)] and [kiv.(la.ˌmuː.)('roː.ges)].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy codas, primary stress only: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)su.li
- (ˈam.pe.)roː.guː
- (a.ˈten.)do.run
- (ˈbe.goː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)muː.roː.ges

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy codas, rhythmic: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)(ˌsu.li)
- (ˈam.pe.)(ˌroː.guː)
- (a.ˈten.)(do.ˌrun)
- (ˈbe.goː.)(ˌnaːm.bas.)ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)(ˌmuː.roː.)ges

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress with heavy codas, primary stress only: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)bas.ti
- kiv.(ˈla.muː.)roː.ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

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Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress with heavy codas, rhythmic: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.('viː.la)
- bon.('du.leː)
- saː.(vaː.'lon)
- ir.(gu.'des)
- oː.('wek.tu)
- biː.('seː.su.)li
- am.('pe.roː.)guː
- a.('ten.do.)run
- be.(goː.'naːm.)(bas.ˌti)
- kiv.('la.muː.)(ˌroː.ges)

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy codas, primary stress only: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.goː.(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
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Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy codas, rhythmic: (H̲ L) σ] · (L H̲) σ] · (H H̲) σ] · (L̲ L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- (be.ˌgoː.)(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
- (ˌkiv.la.)(ˈmuː.roː.)ges

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Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy codas, primary stress only: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.seː.(ˈsu.li)
- am.pe.(ˈroː.guː)
- a.ten.(do.ˈrun)
- be.goː.naːm.(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.la.muː.(roː.ˈges)

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Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy codas, rhythmic: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- (ˌbiː.seː.)(ˈsu.li)
- (ˌam.pe.)(ˈroː.guː)
- (a.ˌten.)(do.ˈrun)
- be.(ˌgoː.naːm.)(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.(la.ˌmuː.)(roː.ˈges)

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy long vowels and codas, primary stress only: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)su.li
- (ˈam.pe.)roː.guː
- (a.ˈten.)do.run
- (be.ˈgoː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)muː.roː.ges

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- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress with heavy long vowels and codas, rhythmic: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)(ˌsu.li)
- (ˈam.pe.)(ˌroː.guː)
- (a.ˈten.)(do.ˌrun)
- (be.ˈgoː.)(naːm.ˌbas.)ti
- (ˈkiv.la.)(ˌmuː.roː.)ges

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- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress with heavy long vowels and codas, primary stress only: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(ˈgoː.naːm.)bas.ti
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)roː.ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress with heavy long vowels and codas, rhythmic: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(ˈgoː.naːm.)(ˌbas.ti)
- kiv.(la.ˈmuː.)(roː.ˌges)

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy long vowels and codas, primary stress only: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.goː.(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
- kiv.la.(muː.ˈroː.)ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress with heavy long vowels and codas, rhythmic: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (a.ˈviː.)la
- (ˈbon.du.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ˈir.gu.)des
- (oː.ˈwek.)tu
- biː.(ˈseː.su.)li
- am.(pe.ˈroː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- (be.ˌgoː.)(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
- (kiv.ˌla.)(muː.ˈroː.)ges

When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(ˌkiv.la)(muː.ˈroː.)ges].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy long vowels and codas, primary stress only: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- biː.seː.(ˈsu.li)
- am.pe.(roː.ˈguː)
- a.ten.(do.ˈrun)
- be.goː.naːm.(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.la.muː.(roː.ˈges)

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress with heavy long vowels and codas, rhythmic: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (pu.ˈliːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (em.ˈbek)
- a.(ˈviː.la)
- bon.(du.ˈleː)
- saː.(vaː.ˈlon)
- ir.(gu.ˈdes)
- oː.(ˈwek.tu)
- (ˌbiː.seː.)(ˈsu.li)
- (am.ˌpe.)(roː.ˈguː)
- (a.ˌten.)(do.ˈrun)
- be.(ˌgoː.naːm.)(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.(la.ˌmuː.)(roː.ˈges)

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(biː.ˌseː.)(ˈsu.li)], [(ˌam.pe.)(roː.ˈguː)], and [be.(goː.ˌnaːm)(ˈbas.ti)].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on other features, primary stress only: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈaː.viː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)su.li
- (ˈam.pe.)roː.guː
- (ˈa.ten.)do.run
- (ˈbe.goː.)naːm.bas.ti
- (kiv.ˈla.)muː.roː.ges

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples.

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-edged stress based on other features, rhythmic: [(H L) · [(L H) · [(H H) · [(L L)

- (ˈi.so)
- (ˈkaː.laː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (ˈtam.baː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- (ˈaː.viː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (ˈsaː.vaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- (ˈbiː.seː.)(ˌsu.li)
- (ˈam.pe.)(ˌroː.guː)
- (ˈa.ten.)(ˌdo.run)
- (ˈbe.goː.)(ˌnaːm.bas.)ti
- (kiv.ˈla.)(muː.ˌroː.)ges

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples.

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [('a.ten.)(do.ˌrun)] and [(kiv.'la.)(ˌmuː.roː.)ges].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on other features, primary stress only: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)bas.ti
- kiv.(ˈla.muː.)roː.ges

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples. When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, left-oriented stress based on other features, rhythmic: [σ (H L) · [σ (L H) · [σ (H H) · [σ (L L)

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)(bas.ˌti)
- kiv.(ˈla.muː.)(ˌroː.ges)

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples. When words do not have three syllables, they do not necessarily have a footed stress window for this type of system. You may opt to stress these words, anyway, treating the two syllables as a stress window, as in [ˈi.so].

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the leftmost syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [be.(goː.ˈnaːm.)(ˌbas.ti)].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on other features, primary stress only: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- be.goː.(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
- kiv.la.(ˈmuː.roː.)ges

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- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-oriented stress based on other features, rhythmic: (H L) σ] · (L H) σ] · (H H) σ] · (L L) σ]

- i.so
- kaː.laː
- pu.liːm
- tam.baː
- em.bek
- (ˈa.viː.)la
- (bon.ˈdu.)leː
- (saː.ˈvaː.)lon
- (ir.ˈgu.)des
- (ˈoː.wek.)tu
- biː.(seː.ˈsu.)li
- am.(ˈpe.roː.)guː
- a.(ˈten.do.)run
- (be.ˌgoː.)(naːm.ˈbas.)ti
- (ˌkiv.la.)(ˈmuː.roː.)ges

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I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(kiv.ˌla.)(ˈmuː.roː.)ges].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on other features, primary stress only: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- biː.seː.(ˈsu.li)
- am.pe.(roː.ˈguː)
- a.ten.(do.ˈrun)
- be.goː.naːm.(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.la.muː.(ˈroː.ges)

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples.

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Weight-sensitive, right-edged stress based on other features, rhythmic: (H L)] · (L H)] · (H H)] · (L L)]

- (ˈi.so)
- (kaː.ˈlaː)
- (ˈpu.liːm)
- (tam.ˈbaː)
- (ˈem.bek)
- a.(viː.ˈla)
- bon.(ˈdu.leː)
- saː.(ˈvaː.lon)
- ir.(ˈgu.des)
- oː.(wek.ˈtu)
- (ˌbiː.seː.)(ˈsu.li)
- (am.ˌpe.)(roː.ˈguː)
- (a.ˌten.)(do.ˈrun)
- be.(ˌgoː.naːm.)(ˈbas.ti)
- kiv.(ˌla.muː.)(ˈroː.ges)

For these examples, I selected the back vowels [u] and [a] to be heavy. Selecting different features would change where the stress falls in these examples.

If the footed syllable contains one heavy and one light syllable, stress is assigned to the heavy syllable. However, when there are two heavy or two light syllables in the foot, you must decide how to assign stress in that foot. In some natlang systems similar to this one, the rightmost heavy syllable is stressed while the leftmost light syllable is stressed.

I've assigned secondary stress by stressing every other syllable, radiating out from the primary stress, but some languages assign secondary stress based on weight-sensitive features, in the same way they assign primary stress, resulting in [(ˌam.pe.)(roː.'guː)], [(ˌa.ten.)(do.'run)], [be.(goː.ˌnaːm.)('bas.ti)], and [kiv.(la.ˌmuː)('roː.ges)].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

LEXICAL STRESS DECISIONS

Question regarding rhythmic stress patterns

Lexical stress: Do you want secondary stress?

- Yes: After assigning primary stress, secondary stress is placed on every other syllable, radiating outward from the syllable with primary stress.
- No: No matter the length of the word, only primary stress is assigned.

• Start over

LEXICAL STRESS RESULTS

Demonstration of potential lexical stress options using the 15 example words

Lexical stress: Primary stress only

- i.ˈso
- ˈkaː.laː
- ˈpu.liːm
- tam.ˈbaː
- em.ˈbek
- ˈa.viː.la
- bon.du.ˈleː
- saː.ˈvaː.lon
- ˈir.gu.des
- oː.ˈwek.tu
- biː.ˈseː.su.li
- am.pe.ˈroː.guː
- a.ten.do.ˈrun
- ˈbe.goː.naːm.bas.ti
- kiv.la.ˈmuː.roː.ges

Stress can go anywhere on words; as an example, I have selected syllables at random to receive primary stress.

- Go back one decision point
- Start over

Lexical stress: Primary and secondary stress

- i.ˈso
- ˈkaː.laː
- ˈpu.liːm
- tam.ˈbaː
- em.ˈbek
- ˈa.viː.ˌla
- ˌbon.du.ˈleː
- saː.ˈvaː.lon
- ˈir.gu.ˌdes
- oː.ˈwek.tu
- biː.ˈseː.su.ˌli
- ˌam.pe.ˈroː.guː
- a.ˌten.do.ˈrun
- ˈbe.goː.ˌnaːm.bas.ˌti
- ˌkiv.la.ˈmuː.roː.ˌges

Stress can go anywhere on words; as an example, I have selected syllables at random to receive primary stress. I assigned secondary stress that radiates out from the primary stress, but secondary stress could also be lexically determined, resulting in stress patterns like [ˈbe.goː.naːm.ˌbas.ti].

- Go back one decision point
- Start over