

Stress patterns

How can we characterize the regular pattern determining which syllable(s) are assigned stress in the following languages?

1. Finnish

tálo	‘house’
tálossa	‘in the house’
tálossansa	‘in his house’
tálossansakaan	‘not in his house either’
tálossansakaanko	‘not in his house either?’
tálotta	‘without a house’
tálottomuus	‘state of being houseless’
tálottomuudestansakaanko	‘not from his state of being houseless either?’

2. Turkish

odá	‘room’
odalár	‘rooms’
taní	‘know’
tanidík	‘acquaintance’
tanidiklár	‘acquaintances’
tanidiklarím	‘my acquaintances’
tanidiklarimíz	‘our acquaintances’
koalisjón	‘coalition’
koalisjonumúz	‘our coalition’
koalisjonumuzdá	‘in our coalition’

3. Maranungku (Australia)

tíralk	‘saliva’	mérepèt	‘beard’
yángarmàta	‘the Pleiades’	lángkaràteti	‘prawn’
wélepènemànta	‘kind of duck’		

4. Pintupi (Pama-Nyungan, Australia)

páŋa	‘earth’	tʷúʷaja	‘many’
máʷawàna	‘through from behind’	púliŋkàlatʷu	‘we (sat) on the hill’
tʷámulìmpatʷùŋku	‘our relation’	tʷíʷiŋʷulàmpatju	‘the fire for our benefit flared up’

5. Warao (Venezuela)

yàpurùkitàneháse	‘verily to climb’	yiwàranáe	‘he finished it’
nàhoròahàkutái	‘the one who ate’	enàhoròahàkutái	‘the one who caused him to eat’

6. Creek

Creek is a Muskogean language formerly spoken in Alabama, Georgia, and other parts of the Southeast. Accent (phonetically realized as high tone) is predictable in the forms given below.

ifá	‘dog’	ifóci	‘puppy’
amifocí	‘my puppy’	hicíta	‘one to see one’
ahicitá	‘one to look after, watch one’	imahicíta	‘one to look after for (someone)’
isimahicitá	‘one to sight at one’	itiwanayipíta	‘to tie each other’