

The Change In Accentual Patterns In Certain English Words - A Diachronic Study

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Abstract

All languages tend to change in certain respects over a period of time. These changes become perceptible only when they remain in vogue for a period of twenty five to thirty years. In English it is noticed that changes take place in the pronunciation of certain words with time, leading to two alternative pronunciations for the same word resulting from a shift in the position of the word accent. This is evident in the pronunciation patterns of the younger generation being different from the older generation. The present diachronic study examines some of the important changes in the accentual patterns of certain English words having alternative pronunciations over a time period of about 60 years. Some words having alternative pronunciations were noted down from the Fourteenth edition (1987) of the ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY by Daniel Jones. In order to study the pronunciations of such words over a period with a time lapse of about thirty years, the Eleventh edition of the EPD (1956) was chosen for reference. The words that showed some changes (from 1956 to 1987) were also looked up in the Eighteenth edition of the EPD (2011). The changes that took place in the accentual patterns from 1956-1987 were much greater than those during 1987-2011. This phenomenon can be attributed to the unparalleled spread of the English language in the recent times and the impact of technology on language learning. The findings of this study proved that independence and interdependence in language learning coexist and are indeed synergistic.

Keywords: English Pronouncing Dictionary (EPD), accentual patterns, alternative pronunciations, diachronic

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1.0 Introduction

Language has a very important social purpose, being mainly used for linguistic communication, which can take place either in the spoken medium or in the written medium. The medium of speech is more important than the medium of writing because in the history of any language community it is speech that had evolved centuries before writing. Every individual acquires speech long before the writing skill and uses speech to a much larger extent than writing.

All languages tend to change over a period of time. Although changes occur in the spoken as well as in the written media, it is speech that undergoes changes more rapidly than writing. A significant aspect that is very prone to change in speech is pronunciation. Pronunciations tend to change every twenty or thirty years. Changes occurring in ten or fifteen years are not very perceptible. The changes, however, become obvious when they remain in vogue for a period of twenty five to thirty years. This is evident when we notice the speech of older people, which is significantly different from that of younger people. For example, we may hear an older person (born in the thirties or the early forties) pronouncing the word *cervical* as /sə'vɪkəl/ and the word *trajectory* as /'trædʒɪktəri/ while a younger person would pronounce them as /sə'vɪkəl/ and /trə'dʒektəri/ respectively. Obviously the above two words have changed in pronunciation which is associated with a shift in the position of the word accent. There are many such words, which have two different pronunciations because of alternative accentual patterns.

The present study examines certain English words that have alternative pronunciations and the kind of changes that have taken place in their accentual patterns of over a time span of about sixty years.

1.1 Aim and Procedure

This study aimed to investigate and examine the changes in accentual patterns of certain English words over a period of sixty years or so and to identify the kind of change so that it may possible to characterize pronunciations diachronically in terms of language learning being independent as well as interdependent.

There are number of words in English that have alternative accentual patterns. For example :

'Adult	-	A'dult
'Allies	-	A'llies
'Caloric	-	Ca'loric
'Trajectory	-	Tra'jectory
'Nugatory	-	Nu'gatory

About 272 (there could be many more) such words having alternative pronunciations (a common pronunciation and an uncommon pronunciation) were noted down from the Fourteenth edition (1987) of the ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY compiled by Daniel Jones and later revised and edited by A.C.Gimson. The Fourteenth edition was also revised by Susan Ramsaran.

In order to study the changes in pronunciations of such words over a period which would give a time lapse of at least thirty years, the Eleventh edition of the ENGLISH

PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY (which appeared in 1956) was chosen for reference.

All the 272 words with alternative pronunciations that were taken from the Fourteenth edition (1987) were also looked up in the Eleventh edition (1956) and their pronunciations were noted.

It was found that of the 272 words with alternative pronunciations, in the 14th edition, forty-five of them had undergone some change in the span of thirty years which was evident from referring to the 11th edition. The changes, however, were of different kinds. A systematic analysis of these words helped to see whether the common pronunciation in the fifties was the same as in the eighties or has become uncommon with the uncommon pronunciation of the fifties becoming common. Sometimes the common pronunciation in the fifties became uncommon in the eighties with an entirely new kind of pronunciation which emerged and became common.

Later, the same set of 45 words were also looked up in the Eighteenth edition of the ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY which appeared in 2011, (edited by Peter Roach, Jane Setter and John Esling).after a time period of 24 years. The changes were noted with respect to the common and uncommon pronunciations being the same or altered and if new pronunciations were added. It was noticed that the changes in accentual patterns from 1956 to 1987 were much more than the changes noted from 1987 to 2011. The changes from the 1987 to 2011 were minimum and can be attributed to globalization and the impact of technology on Language Learning. The findings of this study prove that today, independence and interdependence in language learning indeed are synergistic and cannot exist without each other.

1.2 Data

Given below is the table containing the 45 words that showed some changes in their accentual patterns. The second column gives the words in orthography and the third, fourth and the fifth columns give the transcriptions with the accentual patterns as noted from the three editions of the EPD by Daniel Jones, the 11th, 14th and the 18th editions that were published in 1956, 1987 and 2011 respectively. The pronunciation used commonly is given in slashes and that used uncommonly is given in square brackets. Ref. Appendix

1.3 Analysis

The analysis was done in two stages. First, the accentual patterns of the 272 words (there may be more) showing alternative pronunciations in the 14th edition of the EPD were identified and were looked up in the 11th edition of the EPD and the changes were noted. It was observed that out of the 272 words that had alternative pronunciations 45 words had undergone a change of the accentual patterns from what they were in the 11th edition. In the second stage the 45 words that showed some change in the accentual patterns were also looked up in the 18th edition of the EPD. It was observed that the changes in accentual patterns as recorded in the EPDs of 1956 to 1987 were much more than the changes from the 1987 to 2011 EPD. The changes from the 1986 to 2011 were minimum.

1.3.1 Analysis of the Change in Accentual Patterns from 1956-1987

It was observed that of the 45 words, 20 words showed that the accentual patterns and therefore pronunciations that were commonly used in the fifties became uncommon in the eighties, and the pronunciations that were uncommon in the fifties became common in the eighties

Table 1: Common Pronunciations of the Fifties Became Uncommon in the Eighties and the Uncommon Pronunciations of the Fifties Became Common in the Eighties.

SL NO	WORDS	ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY DANIEL JONES	
		11 TH EDITION 1956	14 TH EDITION 1987
1.	Acumen	/ə'kʊmən/ [ækjʊmən]	/ækjʊmən/ [ækjʊmən]
2.	Cameroon	/kæməru:n/ [kæmə'ru:n]	/kæmə'ru:n/ [kæməru:n]
3..	Cervical	/sə:vɪkəl/ [sə'vɪkəl]	/sə'vɪkəl/ [sə:vɪkəl]
4.	Capitalize	/kə'pɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]	/kæpɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]
5.	Discourse	/dɪs'kɔ:s/ [dɪskɔ:s]	/dɪskɔ:s/ [dɪ'skɔ:s]
6.	Ecuador	/ekwə'dɔ:/ [ekwədɔ:]	/ekwədɔ:/ [ekwə'dɔ:]
7.	Etiquette	/etɪ'ket/ [etɪket]	/etɪket/ [etɪ'ket]
8.	Explicable	/eksplɪkəbl/ [ɪk'splɪkəbl]	/ɪk'splɪkəbl/ [eksplɪkəbl]
9.	Glycerin	/glɪsə'ri:n/ [glɪsərɪn]	/glɪsərɪn/ [glɪsə'ri:n]
10.	Grenadine	/grɛnə'di:n/ [gredə'di:n]	/gredə'di:n/ [grɛnə'di:n]
11.	Ibidem	/ɪ'bɪdɛm/ [ɪbɪdɛm]	/ɪbɪdɛm/ [ɪ'bɪdɛm]
12.	Inexplicably	/ɪn'eksplɪkəblɪ/ [ɪnɪk'splɪkəblɪ]	/ɪnɪk'splɪkəblɪ/ [ɪn'eksplɪkəblɪ]
13.	Kamerun	/kæməru:n/ [kæmə'ru:n]	/kæmə'ru:n/ [kæməru:n]
14.	Maladroit	/mælə'drɔɪt/ [mælə'drɔɪt]	/mælə'drɔɪt/ [mælə'drɔɪt]
15.	Manganese	/mæŋgə'nɪz/ [mæŋgə'nɪz]	/mæŋgə'nɪz/ [mæŋgə'nɪz]
16.	Marital	/mə'rɪtl/ [mæ:rɪtl]	/mæ:rɪtl/ [mə'rɪtl]
17.	Marrakesh	/mə'rækʃ/ [mæ:rækʃ]	/mæ:rækʃ/ [mə'rækʃ]
18.	Mediocre	/mi:dɪʊkə/ [mɪdɪ'ʊkə]	/mɪdɪ'ʊkə/ [mɪdɪ'ʊkə]
19.	Panama	/pænə'mɑ:/ [pænə'mɑ:]	/pænə'mɑ:/ [pænə'mɑ:]
20.	Trajectory	/træ'dʒɪktəri/ [trə'dʒɪktəri]	/trə'dʒɪktəri/ [træ'dʒɪktəri]

It was observed that in the following 14 words given below in table 2, the pronunciations that were commonly used in the fifties remained common in the eighties, but alternative (less common) pronunciations evolved in addition to these common pronunciations.

Table 2: Common Pronunciations of the Fifties Remained Common in the Eighties and New alternative (Uncommon) Pronunciations Evolved

SL NO	WORDS	ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY DANIEL JONES	
		11 TH EDITION 1956	14 TH EDITION 1987
1.	Articulatory	/ɑː'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [-]	/ɑː'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [ɑːtɪkjʊlətəri]
2.	Gallop	/gæləp/ [-]	/gæləp/ [gæ'lɒp]
3.	Abigail	/æbɪgeɪl/ [-]	/æbɪgeɪl/ [æbɪ'geɪl]
4.	Adulatory	/ædjʊlətəri/ [-]	/ædjʊlətəri/ [ædjʊlətəri]
5.	Autopsy	/ɔːtɒpsi/ [-]	/ɔːtɒpsi/ [ɔː'tɒpsi]
6.	Avimore	/ævɪ'mɔː/ [-]	/ævɪ'mɔː/ [ævɪmɔː]
7.	Jamboree	/dʒæmbɔːri/ [-]	/dʒæmbɔːri/ [dʒæmbəri]
8.	Hamman	/hæmæm/ [-]	/hæmæm/ [hə'mæm]
9.	Mandatory	/mændətəri/ [-]	/mændətəri/ [mæn'dətəri]
10.	Medici	/medɪtʃi/ [-]	/medɪtʃi/ [me'dɪtʃi]
11.	Minaret	/mɪnəret/ [-]	/mɪnəret/ [mɪnə'ret]
12.	Nugatory	/njuːgətəri/ [-]	/njuːgətəri/ [njuː'gətəri]
13.	Victorine	/vɪktəriːn/ [-]	/vɪktəriːn/ [vɪktəriːn]
14.	Viniculture	/vɪnɪkʌltʃə/ [-]	/vɪnɪkʌltʃə/ [vɪnɪ'kʌltʃə]

Finally it has been observed that in the following 11 words the common pronunciation in the fifties became uncommon, along with new pronunciations, which emerged and became more common. Such words are listed below in Table 3.

Table 3: Common Pronunciations of the Fifties Became Uncommon in the Eighties and New Alternative Common Pronunciations Evolved in the Eighties.

SL NO	WORDS	ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION DICTIONARY DANIEL JONES	
		11 TH EDITION 1956	14 TH EDITION 1987
1.	Batik	/ˈbæɪtɪk/ [-]	/bəˈtiːk/ [ˈbæɪtɪk]
2.	Bathsheba	/ˈbæθʃɪbə/ [-]	/bæθʃɪˈbɑː/ [ˈbæθʃɪbə]
3.	Chachou	/kæˈʃuː/ [-]	/ˈkæʃuː/ [kæˈʃuː]
4.	Carillon	/kəˈrɪljən/ [-]	/ˈkærljən/ [kəˈrɪljən]
5.	Divorcee	/dɪˈvɔːseɪ/ [-]	/dɪvɔːsiː/ [dɪˈvɔːseɪ]
6.	Banal	/ˈbænəl/ [-]	/bəˈnɑːl/ [ˈbeɪnəl]
7.	Doyen	/ˈdɔːən/ [-]	/dɔːˈen/ [ˈdɔːən]
8.	Oxalis	/ˈɒksəlɪs/ [-]	/ɒkˈsælɪs/ [ˈɒksælɪs/
9.	Urea	/ˈjuəriə/ [-]	/juəriə/ [ˈjuəriə]
10.	Pariah	/ˈpæriə/ [-]	/pəˈriə/ [ˈpæriə]
11.	Pejorative	/piːdʒərətɪv/ [-]	/prɪˈdʒərətɪv/ [ˈpiːdʒərətɪv]

1.3.2 Analysis of the Change in Accentual Patterns from 1987-2011

Of the 45 words that were listed in both the 11th edition and the 14th Edition of the EPD, it was observed that 3 words (Chachou, Kamerun and Victorine) were not recorded in the 18th edition of the dictionary. 24 of the remaining 42 words did not show any change in the use of the two accentual patterns. The common pronunciations recorded in the 14th edition remained the same in the 18th edition which was published after a time period of 24 years. The same was noted about the uncommon pronunciations. The following table shows the list of words where the common and uncommon pronunciations remained unaltered.

Table 4: Unaltered Accentual Patterns from 1987 to 2011

S.no.	WORD	14 TH EDITION 1987	18 TH EDITION 2011
1.	Acumen	/ækjʊmən/ [ə'kjʊ:mən]	/ækjʊmən/ [ə'kjʊ:mən]
2.	Articulatory	/ɑ:'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [ɑ:tɪkju'leɪtəri]	/ɑ:'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [ɑ:tɪkju'leɪtəri]
3.	Autopsy	/ɔ:təpsɪ/ [ɔ:'tɒpsɪ]	/ɔ:təpsɪ/ [ɔ:'tɒpsɪ]
4.	Batik	/bə'tɪk/ [bæ'tɪk]	/bə'tɪk/ [bæ'tɪk]
5.	Cervical	/sə'vɪkəl/ [sə:vɪkl]	/sə'vɪkəl/ [sə:vɪkl]
6.	Capitalize	/kæ'pɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]	/kæ'pɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]
7.	Discourse	/dɪskɔ:s/ [dɪ'skɔ:s]	/dɪskɔ:s/ [dɪ'skɔ:s]
8.	Etiquette	/etɪket/ [eti'ket]	/etɪket/ [eti'ket]
9.	Explicable	/ɪk'splɪkəbl/ [ɪksplɪkəbl]	/ɪk'splɪkəbl/ [ɪksplɪkəbl]
10.	Glycerin	/glɪsə'rɪn/ [glɪsə'ri:n]	/glɪsə'rɪn/ [glɪsə'ri:n]
11.	Grenadine	/ɡrenə'di:n/ [ɡrenə'di:n]	/ɡrenə'di:n/ [ɡrenə'di:n]
12.	Hamman	/hæmə'm/ [hə'mæm]	/hæmə'm/ [hə'mæm]
13.	Ibidem	/ɪbɪdem/ [ɪ'bɑdem]	/ɪbɪdem/ [ɪ'bɑdem]
14.	Inexplicably	/ɪnɪk'splɪkəbli/ [ɪn'eksplɪkəbli]	/ɪnɪk'splɪkəbli/ [ɪn'eksplɪkəbli]
15.	Mandatory	/mændətəri/ [mæn'dətəri]	/mændətəri/ [mæn'dətəri]
16.	Marrakesh	/mærə'keɪ/ [mə'rækeɪ]	/mærə'keɪ/ [mə'rækeɪ]
17.	Medici	/medɪ'tʃi/ [me'di:tʃi]	/medɪ'tʃi/ [me'di:tʃi]
18.	Mediocre	/mi:drəʊkə/ [mi:drəʊkə]	/mi:drəʊkə/ [mi:drəʊkə]
19.	Nugatory	/nju:gətəri/ [nju:gətəri]	/nju:gətəri/ [nju:gətəri]
20.	Oxalis	/ɒk'sæ:lɪs/ [ɒksæ:lɪs/]	/ɒk'sæ:lɪs/ [ɒksæ:lɪs/]
21.	Pariah	/pə'ri:ə/ [pəri:ə]	/pə'ri:ə/ [pəri:ə]
22.	Pejorative	/pi'dʒɔrətɪv/ [pi:dʒə'rətɪv]	/pi'dʒɔrətɪv/ [pi:dʒə'rətɪv]
23.	Urea	/juə'ri:ə/ [juəri:ə]	/juə'ri:ə/ [juəri:ə]
24.	Viniculture	/vɪnɪkʌltʃə/ [vɪnɪkʌltʃə]	/vɪnɪkʌltʃə/ [vɪnɪkʌltʃə]

Twelve words showed that the common pronunciations remained common and the uncommon pronunciations recorded in the 14th edition totally disappeared in the 18th edition of the EPD.

Table 5: Common Pronunciations of the Eighties Remained and the Uncommon Pronunciations Disappeared in the Early Two Thousands

S.no.	WORD	14 TH EDITION 1987	18 TH EDITION 2011
1	Abigail	/æbɪgeɪl/ [æbɪ'geɪl]	/æbɪgeɪl/
2.	Banal	/bə'nɑ:l/ ['beɪnɪ]	/bə'nɑ:l/ -
3.	Cameroon	/kæmə'rʊ:n/ ['kæməru:n]	/kæmə'rʊ:n/
4.	Divorcee	/dɪvɔ: 'si:/ [dɪ'vɔ:seɪ]	/dɪvɔ: 'si:/
5.	Ecuador	/ekwədɔ:/ [ekwə'dɔ:]	/ekwədɔ:/
6.	Gallop	/gælɒp/ [gæ'lɒp]	/gælɒp/
7.	Jamboree	/dʒæmbə'ri:/ ['dʒæmbəri]	/dʒæmbə'ri:/
8.	Maladroit	/mə'læd'rɔɪt/ ['mælədruɪt]	/mə'læd'rɔɪt/
9.	Manganese	/mæŋgə'nɪ:z/ [mæŋgə'ni:z]	/mæŋgə'nɪ:z/ -
10.	Marital	/mæ'rɪtl/ [mə'rɪtɪl]	/mæ'rɪtl/ -
11.	Panama	/pænəmə:/ [pænə'mɑ:]	/pænəmə:/ -
12.	Trajectory	/trə'dʒektəri/ ['trædʒɪktəri]	/trə'dʒektəri/ -

Four words showed that the uncommon pronunciations of the eighties became common and the common pronunciations of the eighties became uncommon after a time period of 24 years. The four words are shown in Table 6 given below:

Table 6: Common and Uncommon Pronunciations of the eighties changed to Uncommon and Common Pronunciations Respectively in the Early Two Thousands

S.no.	WORD	14 TH EDITION 1987	18 TH EDITION 2011
1.	Adulatory	/ædjʊleɪtəri/ [ædjʊ'leɪtəri]	/ædjʊ'leɪtəri/ ['ædjʊleɪtəri]
2.	Avimore	/ævɪ'mɔ:/ ['ævɪmɔ:]	/ævɪmɔ:/ [ævɪ'mɔ:]
3.	Bathsheba	/bæθ'ʃi:bə/ ['bæθʃɪbə]	/bæθʃɪbə/ [bæθ'ʃi:bə]
4.	Doyen	/dɔɪ'en/ [dɔɪən]	/ 'dɔɪen/ [dɔɪ'en]

Two words showed that the uncommon pronunciation became common and the common pronunciation didn't become uncommon but totally disappeared.

Table 7: Uncommon Pronunciations of the Eighties changed to Common Pronunciations and the Common pronunciations of the eighties totally disappeared in the Early Two Thousands

S.no.	WORD	14TH EDITION 1987	18TH EDITION 2011
1.	Carillon	/kæ'ri:ljən/ [kə'ri:ljən]	/kə'ri:ljən/ -
2.	Minaret	/mi:nə'ret/ [mi:nə'ret]	/mi:nə'ret/ -

1.4 Final Findings

The final findings of this study are recorded in the same sequence as the work done. First the comparison between the 14th edition and the 11th editions of the EPD and later the comparison between the 14th and the 18th editions of the EPD.

Of the 45 words that underwent a change in the accentual patterns in a span of about thirty years (1956-1987):

- 44.4% showed a particular kind of change. That is, the common pronunciations of the fifties become uncommon in the eighties / nineties and the uncommon pronunciations in the fifties became common in the eighties.
- 31.1% showed a different kind of change that is, the common pronunciations in the fifties remained common also in the eighties, but alternative (less common) pronunciations evolved in addition to these common pronunciations.
- 24.4% have undergone yet another kind of change, where the common pronunciations in the fifties became uncommon and altogether new pronunciations emerged and became common.

Of the 45 words that were looked up in the 18th edition of the EPD, the changes in accentual patterns in a span of about 24 years (1987-2011) are noted below:

- Three words were not recorded in the 18th edition of the EPD.
- 57.14% of the words showed no change in the accentual patterns. The common and uncommon pronunciations remained the same.
- 28.57% of the words showed that the common pronunciation remained the same and the uncommon pronunciation disappeared completely.
- The above two categories showed that the common pronunciation of the words essentially survived strongly. Therefore we can say that $57.14+28.17=85.71\%$ of the words from around 1987 to 2011 did not undergo any change in their accentual patterns.
- 9.52% of the words showed that the uncommon pronunciations of the eighties became common pronunciations and the common pronunciations of the eighties became uncommon after a time period of 24 years.
- 4.76% of the words showed that the uncommon pronunciations became the common pronunciations in the early two thousands and no alternative pronunciation emerged during this period.

- Therefore we can conclude that only 14.28% of the words showed a change in the accentual patterns during the period 1987-2011.

This kind of analysis showed that there was great flexibility in accentual patterns which can change over time. However the changes that took place in the accentual patterns from 1956-1987 were much greater than those that took place during 1987-2011. This phenomenon can be attributed to the unparalleled spread of the English language in the recent times and the impact of technology on language learning in the past few decades.

1.5 Conclusion

The English language has undergone many striking changes during the last one thousand years or so, changes which have affected every aspect of the language, its morphology, syntax, vocabulary and pronunciation as well. The pronunciation of a language seems to be subject to a continuous and inevitable process of change. This explains why there has always been at any one-time disparities between the speech of the younger and older generations. Indeed it would be surprising if a means of communication, handed orally from one generation to another, showed no variation over the centuries.

Today there are a number of reasons why we might expect these processes of changes to operate less rapidly. The communication throughout the whole world is easy. The spread of universal education and the resultant exposure to the internet, the constant impact of broadcasting with its tacit imposition of standard speech, are all influences, which are likely to apply brakes to changes in pronunciations. Thus we may conclude that although there are a number of varieties of pronunciation and varied accentual patterns existing because of the fact that the English using populations belong to different complex socio-linguistic situations, the change in accentual patterns of words has slowed down drastically in the last two decades as compared to the changes that have taken place earlier.

This study reiterates the fact that language learning and teaching are at once highly personal and individualistic while also social and that it is embedded in an ecology of inter-relationships. The findings of this study prove that independence and interdependence in language learning co exist. We can conclude that while teachers can serve students best and support them in becoming autonomous and independent language learners, these learners also learn enormously from an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.

1.6 References

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APPENDIX – DATA

S.no.	WORD	11 TH EDITION 1956	14 TH EDITION 1987	18 TH EDITION 2011
1.	Acumen	/ə'kju:men/ [ækju:men]	/ækju:mən/ [ə'kju:mən]	/ækju:mən/ [ə'kju:mən]
2.	Articulatory	/ɑ:'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [-]	/ɑ:'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leitəri]	/ɑ:'tɪkjʊlətəri/ [ɑ:tɪkjʊ'leitəri]
	Abigail	/æbɪgeɪl/ [-]	/æbɪgeɪl/ [æbɪgeɪl]	/æbɪgeɪl/ [-]
4.	Adulatory	/ædjʊlətəri/ [-]	/ædjʊlətəri/ [ædjʊ'leitəri]	/ædjʊ'leitəri/ [ædjʊlətəri]
5.	Autopsy	/ɔ:tɒpsi/ [-]	/ɔ:tɒpsi/ [ɔ:tɒpsi]	/ɔ:tɒpsi/ [ɔ:tɒpsi]
6.	Avimore	/ævɪ'mɔ:/ [-]	/ævɪ'mɔ:/ [ævɪmɔ:]	/ævɪmɔ:/ [ævɪ'mɔ:]
7.	Banal	/bæ'nəl/ [-]	/bɔ'næl/ [ˈbeɪn]	/bɔ'næl/ -
8.	Batik	/bæ'tɪk/ [-]	/bɔ'tɪk/ [ˈbæ'tɪk]	/bɔ'tɪk/ [ˈbæ'tɪk]
9.	Bathsheba	/bæθʃɪbə/ [-]	/bæθʃɪbə/ [ˈbæθʃɪbə]	/bæθʃɪbə/ [bæθʃɪbə]
10.	Chachou	/kæ'ʃu:/ [-]	/kæ'ʃu:/ [kæ'ʃu:]	Not found
11.	Cameroon	/kæməru:n/ [kæməru:n]	/kæməru:n/ [ˈkæməru:n]	/kæməru:n/ -
12.	Cervical	/sə'vɪkəl/ [sə'vɪkəl]	/sə'vɪkəl/ [ˈsɜ:vɪkəl]	/sə'vɪkəl/ [ˈsɜ:vɪkəl]
13.	Capitalize	/kə'pɪtəlaɪz/ [ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz]	/kæpɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]	/kæpɪtəlaɪz/ [kə'pɪtəlaɪz]
14.	Carillon	/kə'rɪljən/ [-]	/kæ'rɪljən/ [kə'rɪljən]	/kə'rɪljən/ -
15.	Divorcee	/dɪ'vɔ:seɪ/ [-]	/dɪvɔ: 'si:/ [dɪ'vɔ:seɪ]	/dɪvɔ: 'si:/ [dɪvɔ: 'seɪ]
16.	Discourse	/dɪ'skɔ:s/ [ˈdɪskɔ:s]	/dɪ'skɔ:s/ [dɪ'skɔ:s]	/dɪ'skɔ:s/ [dɪ'skɔ:s]
17.	Doyen	/dɔ:ən/ [-]	/dɔ:'en/ [ˈdɔ:ən]	/ˈdɔ:en/ [ˈdɔ:ən]
18.	Ecuador	/ekwə'dɔ:/ [ˈekwədə:]	/ekwədə:/ [ˌekwə'dɔ:]	/ekwədə:/ -
19.	Etiquette	/etɪ'ket/ [ˈetɪket]	/etɪket/ [etɪ'ket]	/etɪket/ [ˈetɪkɪt]
20.	Explicable	/eksplɪkəbl/ [ɪk'splɪkəbl]	/ɪk'splɪkəbl/ [ˈeksplɪkəbl]	/ɪk'splɪkəbl/ [ˈeksplɪkəbl]
21.	Gallop	/gæləp/ [-]	/gæləp/ [gæ'lɒp]	/gæləp/ -
22.	Glycerin	/glɪsə'ri:n/ [ˈglɪsərɪn]	/glɪsərɪn/ [glɪsə'ri:n]	/glɪsərɪn/ [glɪsə'ri:n]
23.	Grenadine	/grenə'di:n/ [ˈɡredə'di:n]	/ɡredədi:n/ [ˌɡrenə'di:n]	/ɡrenədi:n/ [ˌɡrenə'di:n]
24.	Hamam	/hæməm/ [-]	/hæməm/ [hə'mæm]	/hæməm/ [hə'mæm]
25.	Ibidem	/ɪ'bɪdem/ [ˈɪbɪdem]	/ɪbɪdem/ [ɪ'bɪdem]	/ɪbɪdem/ [ɪ'bɪdem]

26.	Inexplicably	/m'eksplɪkəblɪ/ [mɪk'splɪkəblɪ]	/mɪk'splɪkəblɪ/ [m'eksplɪkəblɪ]	/mɪk'splɪkəblɪ/ [m'eksplɪkəblɪ]
27.	Jamboree	/dʒæmbɔ'ri/ [-]	/dʒæmbɔ'ri:/ [dʒæmbɔri]	/dʒæmbɔ'ri:/ -
28.	Kamerun	/kæmə'ru:n/ [kæmə'ru:n]	/kæmə'ru:n/ [kæməru:n]	Not found
29.	Mandatory	/mændətəri/ [-]	/mændətəri/ [mæn'dətəri]	/mændətəri/ [mæn'dətəri]
30.	Maladroit	/mælə'drɔɪ/ [mælə'drɔɪ]	/mælə'drɔɪ/ [mælədrɔɪ]	/mælə'drɔɪ/ -
31.	Manganese	/mæŋgə'nɪ:z/ [mæŋgə'nɪ:z]	/mæŋgə'nɪ:z/ [mæŋgə'nɪ:z]	/mæŋgə'nɪ:z/ -
32.	Marital	/mə'raɪl/ [mæritl]	/mæritl/ [mə'raɪl]	/mæritl/ -
33.	Marrakesh	/mə'rækeʃ/ [mæ'rækeʃ]	/mæ'rækeʃ/ [mə'rækeʃ]	/mæ'rækeʃ/ [mə'rækeʃ]
34.	Medici	/medɪ'tʃi/ [-]	/medɪ'tʃi/ [me'di:tʃi:]	/medɪ'tʃi/ [me'di:tʃi:]
35.	Mediocre	/mi:di'ɔ:kə/ [mi:d'ɔ:kə]	/mi:dr'ɔ:kə/ [mi:d'r'ɔ:kə]	/mi:dr'ɔ:kə/ [mi:dr'ɔ:kə]
36.	Minaret	/mɪnə'ret/ [-]	/mɪnə'ret/ [mɪnə'ret]	/mɪnə'ret/ -
37.	Nugatory	/nju:ɡətəri/ [-]	/nju:ɡətəri/ [nju:ɡətəri]	/nju:ɡətəri/ [nju:ɡətəri]
38.	Oxalis	/ɒksə'lis/ [-]	/ɒk'sə:lis/ [ɒksə:lis/]	/ɒk'sə:lis/ [ɒksə:lis/]
39.	Panama	/pænə'mɑ:/ [pænəmə:]	/pænəmə:/ [pænə'mɑ:]	/pænəmə:/ -
40.	Pariah	/pæriə/ [-]	/pə'riə/ [pæriə]	/pə'riə/ [pæriə]
41.	Pejorative	/pi:dʒərətɪv/ [-]	/pi:dʒərətɪv/ [pi:dʒərətɪv]	/pi:dʒərətɪv/ [pi:dʒərətɪv]
42.	Trajectory	/trædʒɪktəri/ [trə'dʒektəri]	/trə'dʒektəri/ [trædʒɪktəri]	/trə'dʒektəri/ -
43.	Urea	/juəriə/ [-]	/juəriə/ [juəriə]	/juəriə/ [juəriə]
44.	Victorine	/vɪktəri:n/ [-]	/vɪktəri:n/ [vɪktəri:n]	Not found
45.	Viniculture	/vɪnɪkəl'tʃə/ [-]	/vɪnɪkəl'tʃə/ [vɪnɪ'kəl'tʃə]	/vɪnɪkəl'tʃə/ [vɪnɪ'kəl'tʃə]

Accentual Patterns as recorded in the 11th, 14th and 18th editions of the EPD.