

Stress Words

Includes:	Nouns, adjectives, infinitives, participles(, heavy pronouns and adverbs)
Word stress:	primary
Metrical position:	full lift
Exceptions:	Demoted to half-lift to avoid a hypermetric verse where demoting yields a permissible type (typically the third stress word is demoted, yielding D)

Secondary Word Stress

Includes:	The second element in a compound other than a name, e.g. <i>sele</i> in <i>wīnsele</i> “wine-hall”
Metrical position:	half-lift
Exceptions:	Promoted to full lift where required, e.g. in verses consisting only of the one compound

Tertiary Word Stress (if acknowledged)

Includes:	Derivative suffixes; the middle syllable in <i>ian</i> -verbs; the second element in a personal name or in a compound no longer recognized as one.
	- <i>Derivative suffixes turn one word into another</i> : <i>-nes</i> makes an adjective into a noun (e.g. <i>haliges</i> “holiness”), <i>-lice</i> turns something into an adverb (e.g. <i>bealdlice</i> “boldly,” etc.).
	- <i>ian</i> -verbs are weak verbs with infinitives like <i>herian</i> (“praise”) and preterites like <i>herode</i> ; contrast e.g. <i>dēman</i> (“judge”), <i>dēmde</i> , both of which forms lack that medial syllable.
	- Examples of compound elements receiving tertiary stress include the second element in <i>Hrōþgār</i> (personal name) and <i>blāford</i> (no longer recognized as a compound).
Metrical position:	half-lift (if acknowledged; or treat as dip)
Exceptions:	Demoted to dip if required to match a known type

Particles

Includes:	Finite verbs, personal and demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative adverbs, some conjunctions
Word stress:	none
Metrical position:	dip
Exceptions:	Promoted to full lift by displacement or alliteration

Proclitics

Includes:	Prepositions, demonstratives, prefixes, copulative conjunctions
Word stress:	none
Metrical position:	dip
Exceptions:	Promoted to full lift by displacement, e.g. <i>tō</i> in <i>him tō</i> (“to him”)

Examples

(1) $\hat{h} \overset{\times}{u} \hat{s} \overset{\times}{e} \hat{l} \overset{\times}{e} \hat{s} \overset{\times}{t}$ *Beowulf* 658b (type A1; two stress words)

(2) $\hat{w} \hat{l} \hat{a} \hat{n} \overset{\times}{c} \hat{W} \hat{e} \overset{\times}{d} \hat{e} \hat{r} \hat{a} \hat{l} \hat{e} \hat{o} \hat{d}$ *Beowulf* 341a (type D2; three stress words, third primary stress demoted to half-lift; resolution)

(3) $\hat{g} \overset{\times}{a} \overset{\times}{n} \hat{u} \hat{n} \overset{\times}{d} \hat{y} \hat{l} \hat{d} \hat{n} \hat{u} \hat{m} \hat{b} \overset{\times}{e} \hat{a} \hat{g} \hat{e}$ *Beowulf* 1163a (hypermetric; three stress-words; demoting would not yield a valid D type)

(4) $\hat{n} \hat{y} \hat{d} \hat{w} \hat{r} \hat{a} \hat{c} \hat{u} \hat{n} \hat{i} \overset{\wedge}{\beta} \hat{g} \hat{r} \hat{i} \hat{m}$ *Beowulf* 193a (type A2; two compounds whose second elements naturally serve as half-lifts; resolution)

(5) $\hat{l} \hat{a} \hat{n} \hat{d} \hat{g} \hat{e} \hat{m} \hat{y} \hat{r} \hat{c} \hat{u}$ *Beowulf* 209b (type A1; compound; secondary word stress promoted to full lift)

(6) $\hat{w} \hat{e} \hat{a} \hat{n} \hat{a} \hat{h} \hat{s} \hat{o} \hat{d} \hat{o} \hat{n}$ *Beowulf* 423b (type D1; tertiary word stress serving naturally as a half-lift)

(7) $\hat{a} \hat{n} \hat{d} \hat{s} \hat{w} \hat{a} \hat{r} \hat{o} \hat{d} \hat{e}$ *Beowulf* 258b (type D1; compound; secondary word stress promoted to full lift; tertiary word stress serving as a half-lift)

(8) $\hat{s} \hat{e} \hat{o} \hat{m} \hat{o} \hat{d} \hat{e} \hat{o} \hat{n} \hat{s} \hat{a} \hat{l} \hat{e}$ *Beowulf* 302a (type A1; tertiary word stress demoted to dip because A does not permit a dip and halflift side by side)

(9) $\hat{H} \hat{r} \hat{o} \overset{\wedge}{\beta} \hat{g} \hat{a} \hat{r} \hat{m} \hat{a} \overset{\wedge}{\beta} \hat{e} \hat{l} \hat{o} \hat{d} \hat{e}$ *Beowulf* 371a (type D*1; tertiary word stress of *gār* demoted to dip because D does not permit a halflift here)