

Relative Word Stress and Metrical Prominence

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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>winsele</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: -nes makes an adjective into a noun (e.g. halignes “holiness”), -lice turns something into an adverb (e.g. bealdlice “boldly,” etc.).</i> - <i>ian-verbs are weak verbs with infinitives like herian (“praise”) and preterites like herode; contrast e.g. dēman (“judge”), dēmdē, both of which forms lack that medial syllable.</i> - <i>Examples of compound elements receiving tertiary stress include the second element in Hrōþgār (personal name) and blāford (no longer recognized as a compound).</i>
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) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \times \diagup \times \\ \text{hūsa sēlest} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 658b (type A₁; two stress words)
- (2) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagup \times \diagdown \\ \text{wlanc Wēdera lēod} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 341a (type D₂; three stress words, third primary stress demoted to half-lift; resolution)
- (3) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \times \times \diagup \times \diagup \times \\ \text{gān under gyldnum bēage} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 1163a (hypermetric; three stress-words; demoting would not yield a valid D type)
- (4) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \diagup \diagdown \\ \text{nȳdwracu nīpgrim} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 193a (type A₂; two compounds whose second elements naturally serve as half-lifts; resolution)
- (5) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \times \diagup \times \\ \text{landġemyrcu} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 209b (type A₁; compound; secondary word stress promoted to full lift)
- (6) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagup \diagdown \times \\ \text{wēan ahsodon} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 423b (type D₁; tertiary word stress serving naturally as a half-lift)
- (7) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagup \diagdown \times \\ \text{andswarode} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 258b (type D₁; compound; secondary word stress promoted to full lift; tertiary word stress serving as a half-lift)
- (8) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \times \times \times \diagup \times \\ \text{seomode on sālē} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 302a (type A₁; tertiary word stress demoted to dip because A does not permit a dip and half-lift side by side)
- (9) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \times \diagup \diagdown \times \\ \text{Hrōðgār mæpelode} \end{array}$ *Beowulf* 371a (type D*₁; tertiary word stress of *gār* demoted to dip because D does not permit a half-lift here)