VQPs for LSR Words

LSR words, stressed on the Left Syllable by the Left Stress Rule, require no new vowel quality patterns. However, in the case of their endings, you must decide whether the LSR ending is stressed or unstressed before applying a VQP. This lesson will help you with all these decisions.

A. Patterns for Key and Left Syllable Vowels

Since KSR words are universally stressed on the Left Syllable, all Left Syllable vowels are stressed and all Key Syllable vowels are unstressed. Since LSR endings are non-neutral, they can be represented with E in vowel quality patterns for the Key.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VC} & = \text{shape} /æ/ \\
\text{VC}+E & = \text{reduced} /æl/ \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ápathy} & \quad \text{illúminate} \\
\text{VC} & = \text{reduced} /æ/ \\
\text{VC}+E & = \text{reduced} /æl/ \\
\end{align*}
\]

a. **Underline the Key of each word and mark its stress.**
b. **Write out the vowel quality pattern of the Left and Key Syllables.**
c. **Transcribe the predicted vowels using the name-shape translator.**
d. **Say each word aloud and check your pronunciation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left Syllable Vowel</th>
<th>Key Syllable Vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. a súbsidý</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.g. cálibrating</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. to specify</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. fumigated</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. his majesty</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. my candidacy</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. an annuity</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to violate</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. her cruelties</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. it typifies</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. a jalousie</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. an illustrator</td>
<td>\text{VC} = \text{shape} /æ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Patterns for LSR Endings

The correct pattern for an LSR ending depends on whether the first vowel in the ending is stressed or unstressed. The final -y ending on nouns is always unstressed. When the -y becomes -i in plurals, it remains unstressed. But the -y ending preceded by f on verbs is always minor stressed, as is the -i in flies, fied, fier words. Note these examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cómedy</th>
<th>cómedies</th>
<th>pácify</th>
<th>pácified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŭ = /iy/</td>
<td>ŭ = /iy/</td>
<td>V = name /ay/</td>
<td>V = name /ay/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For -ate nouns and adjectives, the vowel in -ate is unstressed and reduced. In all other forms, the a of ate, -ated, -ating, -ator is always minor stressed and full. Furthermore, the first vowel in -acy is always unstressed. Study these examples. In two-syllable endings -ed, -ing, -or, -y are non-neutral endings and can be represented by +E.

-ate noun  | -ate adj/adv  | other -at+E forms | -acy noun
a móderate  | so móderate   | to móderate       | the intricacy
2 moderates | so moderately | a moderator       | the intricacies

\[ \text{V}C+E = \text{red.} \quad \text{V}C+E = \text{red.} \quad \text{V}C+E = \text{name} \quad \text{V}C+E = \text{red.} \]

a. Underline the Key of each word and mark its stress
b. Write out the vowel quality pattern of the LSR endings.
c. Transcribe the predicted vowel using the name-shape transl ator.
d. Say each word aloud and check your pronunciation.

E.g. to líquefy  V = name / ay /  7. it elevates ____________ / / 
E.g. to líquidate V+C+E = name / ey /  8. not literate ____________ / / 
1. a tapestr y ____________ / /  9. literacy ____________ / / 
2. the colonies ____________ / / 10. velocity ____________ / / 
3. it evaporat es ____________ / / 11. a chocolate ____________ / / 
4. justifying ____________ / / 12. gratified ____________ / / 
5. conféderacy ____________ / / 13. adequacy ____________ / / 
6. so elaborate ____________ / / 14. separated ____________ / / 

All -ate chemicals have minor stressed -ate, e.g. ácetâte.