

Another use of the double tonic is to bring in an item which has been mentioned or implied before, and thus is technically 'given', but to which the speaker wishes to give some prominence as essential information. For example: 'did you see any of the new plays while you were in London?'

//1 no //13_A we / don't often / go to the / theatre //

Similarly 'was Peter there?', 'could Jane come round to our house on Friday, do you think?'

//1_A I / don't / know //13_A I / don't think I've / ever / met / Peter //

//4_A I / don't / think so //13 Jane goes / shopping in / town / every / Friday //

where *the theatre, Peter, Friday*, are made into minor tonics; the implication is 'this has already been referred to, but it's a significant part of the message'.

A special instance of this use of tone 13 was given in 4.3 1(j) above: this is its use with imperatives, especially negative imperatives. When the speaker says

//13 don't make / such a / mess //

('as you are doing'), or

//13 don't leave / everything till the / last / minute //

('as I know you are likely to do', 'as you did last time'), he is indicating, by the use of the minor tonic, that something observed in the situation, or assumed from previous knowledge, is to be taken note of; at the same time the main burden of his message is on the *don't*.

5.3 Tonic accent in noun compounds. This section is included here for practical reasons, although what it deals with is really a question of accent—that is, of the *potentiality* of prominence—rather than of prominence itself as such. If tonic prominence falls on a noun compound, on which of the elements in the compound will it be located?

We can refer to the potentiality of carrying tonic prominence as 'tonic accent', to distinguish it from 'word accent' which is the potentiality of carrying prominence of a different kind (the potentiality of a syllable for being salient; see 1.1 above). If a noun compound is to carry tonic prominence in the tone group, the tonic accent determines where, in the neutral case, that prominence will fall.

We can enunciate a general principle: all noun compounds have the tonic accent on the first word. This by itself is not very helpful, since all it tells us is that those noun expressions which have their accent on the last or middle word are not true compounds. We then have to say which are 'true' compounds and which are 'pseudo-' compounds. But it is in fact this principle that is operative.

The 'true' compound is one in which the relation of the first element to the second is abstract, non-qualitative and non-taxonomic (i.e. it does not imply a scheme of classification for the second element). This covers a wide range of different, specific relations;

but these can be grouped together under two very general headings, the 'for' type and the 'of' type. The 'for' type includes (i) purpose, benefit and other 'simple' relations expressible by the preposition *for*; (ii) various 'complex' relations not so expressible, e.g. 'for protection from', 'for the prevention of'; (iii) as a special case of (ii), institutions 'for the study/imparting/promoting of', etc. The 'of' type includes (i) transitivity; (ii) possession, part-whole, habitat; (iii) identity; (iv) other relations expressible by the preposition *of*, including 'in terms of', 'on the basis of', etc. Note that these are not adjectival relations even when expressed adjectivally; a 'chemical society' (chemical so/ciety) is not a society which is chemical but a society for the study of chemistry.

The 'pseudo-' compounds are items in which the first element does not in fact form a compound with the second but modifies it, and more specifically (since there are different kinds of modification) has the function of a classifier, or class-marker. This is therefore taxonomic, potentially concrete, and qualitative; the relation is an adjectival one and the 'pseudo-' compound is the same as an adjective plus noun. Again, there is no very strict classification, but we can recognize (among those which look like compounds because they are regularly formed of noun plus noun) (i) location; (ii) material; (iii) other descriptive classifiers; (iv) proper names.

A. 'true' compounds: tonic accent on first word

(1) 'for' type

(i) purpose, benefit, etc.

paving / stone watch / strap chewing / gum boat / house flower / vase
typewriter / ribbon passenger / train bird / bath

(ii) complex 'for' relations

fire es/cape damp / course fly / swat airraid / shelter price / ticket cricket / bat
teething / ring grapefruit / knife sweet / shop piano con/certo birthday / party

(iii) institutions

study / group liberal / arts / college phi/losophy so/ciety housing as/soci/ation

(2) 'of' type

(i) transitivity

sun / worshipper dope / smuggler car / salesman coffee / grinder hair / drier
dress de/signer brain / surgeon

(ii) possession, part-whole, etc.

cherry / stone window / sill library / book water / snake house / martin
table / leg council / house

(iii) identity

cricket / match house / boat Bright's di/sease dinner / dance
unemployment / problem