

## Past Tense Pronunciation for Regular Verbs (-ed)

<p><u>Rule 1:</u> If the verb base ends in a <u>voiceless sound</u>, then the –ed ending sounds like “t”.</p> <p>The “t” is <b>blended</b> together with the previous consonant and <u>not pronounced as an extra syllable</u>.</p>	<p><u>Rule 2:</u> If the verb base ends in a <u>voiced sound</u>, then the –ed ending sounds like “d”.</p> <p>The “d” is <b>blended</b> together with the previous consonant and <u>not pronounced as an extra syllable</u>.</p>	<p><u>Rule 3:</u> If the verb base <u>ends in a “t” or “d”</u> sound already, then the –ed ending sounds like “id” or “ud”.</p> <p>It is <u>pronounced as an extra syllable</u>.</p>
<p>A voiceless sound is like a whisper. Your vocal chords don’t vibrate.</p> <p><b>Voiceless consonant sounds:</b></p> <p><i>p, f, k, s, sh, ch, th</i></p>	<p>A voiced sound means that your vocal chords vibrate.</p> <p><b>Voiced consonant sounds:</b></p> <p><i>b, v, g, z, j, th, l, m, n, r</i></p> <p><b>All vowel sounds are voiced.</b></p>	
<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “t”</p> <p>work<b>t</b> dropp<b>t</b> finish<b>t</b> divorc<b>t</b> stop<b>t</b> laugh<b>t</b> cough<b>t</b> watch<b>t</b></p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “d”</p> <p>mov<b>d</b> return<b>d</b> stay<b>d</b> stud<b>d</b> marri<b>d</b> widow<b>d</b> rais<b>d</b> engag<b>d</b> travel<b>d</b></p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “ed”</p> <p>start<b>ed</b> graduat<b>ed</b> visit<b>ed</b> separat<b>ed</b> dat<b>ed</b> attend<b>ed</b></p>