

## English 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 <u>blended</u> 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 <u>blended</u> 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 cords 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 cords 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<u>ed</u> dropp<u>ed</u> fin<u>ish</u>ed divor<u>ce</u>d stopp<u>ed</u> laugh<u>ed</u> cough<u>ed</u> watch<u>ed</u></p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “d”</p> <p>mov<u>ed</u> return<u>ed</u> stay<u>ed</u> stud<u>ied</u> marri<u>ed</u> widow<u>ed</u> rais<u>ed</u> engag<u>ed</u> travel<u>ed</u></p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “ed”</p> <p>start<u>ed</u> graduat<u>ed</u> visit<u>ed</u> separat<u>ed</u> dat<u>ed</u> attend<u>ed</u></p>