

## How to Pronounce Regular Verbs in the Simple Past

Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4\\_s12MkuvFQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_s12MkuvFQ)

1. If the verb base ends in **-d** or **-t**, the “-ed” sounds like “-id” - It is pronounced as an **extra syllable**.
  - examples - tasted, started, visited, graduated, separated, handed, wanted, needed
2. If the verb base ends in a “voiceless sound” - (**p k f s sh ch th**), the “-ed” sounds like “-t” - It is **not** pronounced as an extra syllable. It is blended with the ending sound of the verb base. A “voiceless sound” is like a whisper - your vocal chords don’t vibrate when you make the sound.
  - examples - helped, washed, finished, worked, dropped, pushed
3. If the verb base ends in a **vowel (a e i o u y)** or a “voiced sound” (**l m n j r g b v w z**) the “-ed” sounds like “-d.” It is **not** pronounced as an extra syllable. It is blended with the ending sound of the verb base. A voiced sound makes your throat vibrate.
  - examples - played, called, moved, returned, raised, studied, stayed, used
4. Remember! We are paying attention to the *sound* at the end of the verb, not necessarily the letter. For example, “promise” and “close” both end with an “s,” but promise has an “s” sound and close has a “z” sound. So
  - “promised” sounds like promise + /t/
  - and “closed” sounds like close + /d/