**b, d, th (as in then), l, r, z, j (as in Jane)**

**What is Voiceless?**

Voiceless consonants use **hard** sounds.

If a consonant is voiceless you can know by putting your finger on your throat.

You will feel no vibration in your throat as you say the sounds of the letter, you should just feel a short explosion of air as you pronounce.

Pronounce each of these consonant sounds and feel NO vibration in your throat.

**P, t, k, s, sh, ch, th (as in thing)**

**Careful! Some Consonants Voiced, but are Voiceless**

When consonants are put in groups they can change the voiced or voiceless quality of the consonant that follows. A great example of this is the past simple form of [regular verbs](http://esl.about.com/od/beginnerpronunciation/a/past_pronounce.htm). <http://esl.about.com/od/beginnerpronunciation/a/past_pronounce.htm>

As you know, regular verbs add -**ed** to the end of the verb in the past simple

 play – played wash – washed live - lived

These [past simple verbs](http://esl.about.com/od/teaching_tenses/a/How-To-Teach-Past-Simple.htm) all end in **'-ed'**. However, some of the verbs are pronounced with a voiceless 't' sound and some are pronounced with the voiced 'd' sound.

**Why? Here are the rules:**

* If -**ed** is preceded by a voiceless consonant sound (p, k, sh, etc.)

 **-ed** sounds as a voiceless '**t**'. Remember that the 'e' is silent.

* If -**ed** is preceded by a voiced consonant sound (d, b, v, etc.)

 -**ed** sounds as a voiced '**d**'. Remember that the 'e' is silent.

* If -**ed** is preceded by a vowel sound (often 'ay')

 **-ed** sounds as a voiced '**d**' because vowels are always voiced.

 Remember that the 'e' is silent.

* ***Exception***: If -**ed** is preceded by '**t**' pronounce a voiced -**id**.
* In this case, the '**e**' is pronounced.

This pattern can also be found with [plural forms](http://esl.about.com/od/common_mistakes/a/Plural-Noun-Forms.htm).

If the consonant preceding the **'s**' is voiced,

 '**s**' will sound as voiced '**z**':

 chairs machines bags

If the consonant preceding the **'s**' is voiceless, 's' will sound as voiceless 's':

 bats parks pipes

**Connected Speech**

Finally, when speaking in sentences the ending consonant sounds can change based on the following words. This is often referred to as '[connected speech](http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/Connected-Speech.htm)'.

* 1. Here is an example of a change from a voiced '**b**' in the word 'club' to a voiceless '**p**' because of the voiced 't' of 'to' of the following word:

 *We went to the club to meet some friends.*

* 1. Here is an example of a change from a voiced '**d**' past simple verb changed to voiceless **'t**':

 *We played tennis yesterday afternoon.*

**Exercise:**

Take this list of words and decide if the final consonants are voiced or voiceless.

Once you have made your decision, click on the link to <http://esl.about.com/od/speakingenglish/a/voiced_2.htm>

(or, if you are listening, I will provide the answers in the audio):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. washed
 | 1. traveled
 | 1. coats
 | 1. gloves
 |
| 1. shells
 | 1. watched
 | 1. started
 | 1. changed
 |
| 1. books
 | 1. wheels
 | 1. lived
 | 1. dreams
 |
| 1. seats
 | 1. dropped
 | 1. exchanged
 | 1. globes
 |
| 1. phones
 | 1. carts
 | 1. listened
 | 1. organized
 |

http://esl.about.com/od/speakingenglish/a/voiced.htm?utm\_term=english%20voice%20pronunciation&utm\_content=p1-main-1-title&utm\_medium=sem&utm\_source=google&utm\_campaign=adid-6b28d92b-1aa6-4d17-89fc-00da93b3d42c-0-ab\_gsb\_ocode-35382&ad=semD&an=google\_s&am=broad&q=english%20voice%20pronunciation&dqi=&o=35382&l=sem&qsrc=999&askid=6b28d92b-1aa6-4d17-89fc-00da93b3d42c-0-ab\_gsb