

Learn Connected Speech with Matt Purland

Believe in the power of connected speech!

A new 8-part pronunciation course

by Matt Purland

Lesson 5: Moving Forward – Part 2

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This course may be adapted and used with students at any level.

This document is a slightly updated version of Lesson 5 of the online course.

The online course features **downloadable PowerPoint slides**, **interactive quizzes**, and **audio recordings** of each unit, as well as **discussion questions**, **practice activities**, and **links** to relevant additional information.

It is free and in the public domain.

You can access it [here](#).

Learn Connected Speech with Matt Purland – [Lesson 5: Moving Forward – Part 2](#)

Unit 5.1 Introduction

In Lesson 4 we looked at the **four most common pairs** of consonant sounds that move forward:

z (31%) / s (8%)
 d (10%) / t (10%)
 g (1%) / k (8%)
 v (10%) / f (5%)

In this lesson we will focus on the **four less common pairs** of consonant sounds that move forward, according to our research:

j (2%) / ch (3%)
 b (1%) / p (3%)
 th (2%) / tt (1%)
 zz (0%) / sh (1%)

It is clear from the figures above how much **less frequently** these eight sounds appear at the end of a syllable, compared to the first four pairs.

We might think that these sounds make very little impact in connected speech. However, it is still worth practicing them, because they do move forward.

We will also look at the remaining three consonant sounds that move forward, which are all **friendly consonant sounds**:

n (7%)
 m (1%)
 l (1%)

Despite being friendly consonant sounds, it is important to remember that these sounds *do* move forward, but only in **CV connections**.

As seen in Lesson 3, **ng** does not move forward in CV or CC connections. It remains in the sentence, as immovable as a rock.

Quiz

#1. Which sound is the unvoiced partner of th?

- a) f
- b) tt
- c) t
- d) l

#2. Which sound is the voiced partner of sh?

- a) zz
- b) z
- c) sh
- d) s

#3. Which sound is the unvoiced partner of j?

- a) j
- b) zz
- c) sh
- d) ch

#4. Which sound is the voiced partner of p?

- a) q
- b) b
- c) d
- d) r

#5. True or false? Friendly consonant sounds move forward in CV connections.

- a) True.
- b) False.

Practice

1. Look at the consonant pairs on p.2. Try to learn these pairs by heart. Practice saying them out loud. Make sure the voiced sounds are VOICED and the unvoiced sounds are *unvoiced*. Which sounds are most difficult for you? Focus on them.

Unit 5.2 j / ch

5. j (2%) / ch (3%)

Although very few English words end with the letter 'j' ('the Raj' is a rare example), the sound j appears at the end of a syllable or word when the spelling is '-ge' or '-dge'.

There is one word ending in ch in the 100 Most Common Words in Written English list: 'which', at number 48. There are no words in this list ending in j.

a) Common words ending in '-ge':

age	college	image	package	teenage
average	damage	large	page	usage
change	garage	manage	range	voyage
charge	huge	orange	stage	wage

b) Common words ending in '-dge':

badge	cartridge	fridge	knowledge	porridge
bridge	dodge	fudge	lodge	ridge
budge	edge	hedge	nudge	wedge
cadge	footbridge	judge	pledge	wodge

ch can appear at the end of a syllable or word when the spelling is '-ch' or '-tch'.

a) Common words ending in '-ch':

beach	church	lunch	munch	such
bench	coach	march	reach	teach
bunch	each	match	rich	watch
catch	inch	much	search	which

b) Common words ending in '-tch':

batch	crutch	hitch	patch	stitch
blotch	dispatch	itch	pitch	stretch
catch	fetch	match	scratch	switch
clutch	hatch	notch	sketch	watch

Practice: **j** / changes to **ch** in CC connections

(CV) judge a edge of package arrived damage it image of

(CC) hedge trimmers large ball fudge for fridge from pledge to

ch does not change in CV and CC connections:

(CV) batch of clutch a fetch any sketch out stretch it

(CC) catch some match day which does dispatch to watch the

Quiz

#1. True or false? There are many common words that end with the letter 'j'.

- a) True.
- b) False.

#2. _____ is the most common word in written English ending in ch.

- a) which
- b) watch
- c) rich
- d) much

#3. The _____ j sound is often spelled '-ge' and _____.

- a) voiced, '-ge'
- b) voiced, '-dge'
- c) unvoiced, '-dge'
- d) voiced, '-edge'

#4. The _____ ch sound is often spelled '-ch' and _____.

- a) unvoiced, '-itch'
- b) voiced, '-tch'
- c) unvoiced, '-ch'
- d) unvoiced, '-tch'

#5. _____ changes to _____ in _____ connections.

- a) ch, j, CC
- b) j, ch, CC
- c) j, ch, CV
- d) g, ch, CC

Practice

1. Practice saying the words ending with j on p.4 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
2. Use these words to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'age of' / 'age that'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward j in CV connections and moving it forward then changing it to ch in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and say them out loud.
3. Practice saying the words ending with ch on p.4 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
4. Use these words to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'beach and' / 'beach was'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward ch in both CV and CC connections.
5. Write sentences that contain at least two connections with j or ch moving forward, e.g., 'I pledge to watch the fridge in the kitchen.' Practice saying them out loud.
6. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.5 out loud. Focus on the j sound in the CV connections and the very light ch sound in the CC connections. Record yourself saying them, then listen back, slow down the recording and listen to the sound connections. How did you do?
7. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.5 out loud. Focus on making the ch sound in both CV and CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g., 'Could you fetch any batch of pancakes for match day?' Say them out loud.

Unit 5.3 b / p

6. b (1%) / p (3%)

The sound **b** can appear at the end of a syllable or word when the spelling is '-b', '-be', or '-bb', as in the common words below.

There is one word ending in **p** in the 100 Most Common Words in Written English list: 'up', at number 42. There are no words in this list ending in **b**.

a) Common words ending in '-b':

bulb	curb	job	rib	superb
cab	grab	kebab	rob	tab
celeb	herb	lab	rub	tub
club	hub	pub	sub	web

b) Common words ending in '-be':

ascribe	cube	globe	robe	tribe
babe	describe	microbe	scribe	tube
bathrobe	diatribe	prescribe	strobe	vibe
bribe	earlobe	probe	subscribe	wardrobe

c) Common words ending in '-bb':

The only common English word ending with '-bb' is the verb 'ebb'.

p can appear at the end of a syllable or word when the spelling is '-p', '-pe', or '-pp':

a) Common words ending in '-p':

cap	gap	keep	pop	stop
cup	group	laptop	shop	tip
deep	help	lip	sleep	top
drop	jump	map	step	up

b) Common words ending in '-pe':

antelope	escape	pipe	shape	telescope
ape	grape	ripe	slope	type
cope	hope	rope	swipe	windpipe
envelope	landscape	scrape	tape	wipe

c) Common words ending in '-pp':

The only common English word ending with '-pp' is the noun 'app'.

Practice: **b** / changes to **p** in CC connections

(CV) describe a superb and globe on tube of cab at

(CC) club night lab which job centre prescribe the hub cap

p does not change in CV and CC connections:

(CV) map of up on scrape off shop around keep on

(CC) envelope for stop them rope ladder grape juice shape that

Quiz

#1. The voiced consonant sound **b** is usually spelled _____ or _____. (Choose two.)

- a) be
- b) b
- c) bb
- d) bbe

#2. The most common word in written English ending in **p** is _____.

- a) keep
- b) up
- c) top
- d) hip

#3. The only common English word ending with '-pp' is _____.

- a) app
- b) hipp
- c) top
- d) apps

#4. In which phrase does **b** move forward and change to the unvoiced **p**?

- a) club and
- b) club night
- c) good night
- d) hub at

#5. p does not change as it moves forward in either a _____ or CC connection, because it is _____ sound.

- a) VC, a voiced
- b) CV, a voiced
- c) CV, an unvoiced
- d) VV, an unvoiced

Practice

1. Practice saying the words ending with b on p.7 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
2. Use these words to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'cab arrived' / 'cab left'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward b in CV connections and moving it forward then changing it to p in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and say them out loud.
3. Practice saying the words ending with p on pp.7-8 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
4. Use these words to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'cap and' / 'cap got'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward p in both CV connections and CC connections.
5. Write sentences that contain at least two connections with b or p moving forward, e.g., 'The Hope Inn pub was open up to eleven pm.' Practice saying them out loud.
6. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.8 out loud. Focus on the b sound in the CV connections and the very light p sound in the CC connections. Record yourself saying them, then listen back, slow down the recording and listen to the sound connections. How did you do?
7. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.8 out loud. Focus on making the p sound in both CV and CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g., 'There's a map of Japan next to the grape juice.' Say them out loud.

Unit 5.4 th / tt

7. th (2%) / tt (1%)

This is the only consonant pair that can be spelled the same: '-th'.

We can also spell the voiced th sound with '-the', as in 'bathe'. The unvoiced tt sound is always spelled with '-th' in English.

There is one word ending in th in the 100 Most Common Words in Written English list: 'with', at number 15. There are no words in this list ending in tt.

The two 'th' sounds in English can be tricky to pronounce, but it is well worth trying to learn them. Just like learning to make glottal stops, the 'th' sounds can be mastered with some practice.

You will need to spend some time in front of a mirror sticking your tongue out between your teeth for half a second at a time!

You will find some material to help you here:

[How to pronounce the 'th' sounds in English](#)

In general, words ending in th seem to be more obscure than words ending in tt. There aren't many common words ending in the sound th. The most common is 'with'.

There are not a great many words ending in tt either, so it is no surprise that this pair is so low down our ranking. Having said that, all ordinal numbers end with tt – like 'fourth', 'fifth', and 'sixth' – except for numbers ending with st, nd, and rd, e.g. 21st, 32nd, and 43rd.

Here are some examples of words ending in th:

a) '-th'

booth	loath	smooth	with
-------	-------	--------	------

b) '-the'

bathe	lathe	scythe	swathe
blithe	lithe	seethe	teethe
breathe	loathe	soothe	tithe
clothe	mouth (verb)	sunbathe	writhe

Here are some examples of common words ending in *tt*:

a) '-th'

bath	depth	health	north	truth
beneath	earth	month	path	width
birth	faith	moth	south	worth
both	growth	mouth	teeth	youth

Practice: *th* / changes to *tt* in CC connections

(CV) with a swathe of lithe as seethe about bathe in

(CC) smooth skin soothe James tithes for booth which mouth to

tt does not change in CV and CC connections:

(CV) growth is both of faith in teeth are width of

(CC) Earth Day bath time mouth was health centre north pole

Quiz

#1. *th* and *tt* are the only pair of consonant sounds that can be _____ the same way.

- a) pronounced
- b) moved forward
- c) spelled
- d) deleted

#2. The verbs 'bathe', 'soothe', and 'mouth' all end with _____ consonant sound.

- a) an unvoiced
- b) a voiced

#3. Though difficult for many people, the two 'th' sounds are just physical actions that can be _____ with practice – a bit like _____.

- a) practiced, glottal stops
- b) mastered, glottal stops
- c) mastered, friendly consonant sounds
- d) written, glottal stops

#4. _____ is the most common word in written English ending in either *th* or *tt*.

- a) with
- b) both
- c) month
- d) lathe

#5. Which words do not end with th? (Choose up to three.)

Select all that apply:

- a) bathe
- b) bath
- c) with
- d) north
- e) breathe
- f) sunbathe
- g) youth

Practice

1. Practice counting ordinal numbers in English, focusing on the th sound, e.g., 'first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth...' etc.
2. Practice saying the words ending with th on p.10 out loud. Can you add any more examples? How many of these words are new to you? Look up the meanings of the ones you don't know.
3. Use the words on p.10 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'smooth arm' / 'smooth skin'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward th in CV connections and moving it forward then changing it to tt in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and say them out loud.
4. Practice saying the words ending with tt on p.11 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
5. Use the words on p.11 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'depth of' / 'depth which'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward tt in both CV connections and CC connections.
6. Write sentences that contain at least two connections with th or tt moving forward, e.g., 'Bob drew both pictures with an HB pencil.' Practice saying them out loud.
7. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.11 out loud. Focus on moving forward the th sound in the CV connections and the very light tt sound in the CC connections. Record yourself saying them, then listen back, slow down the recording and listen to the sound connections. How did you do?
8. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.11 out loud. Focus on moving forward the tt sound in both CV and CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g., 'Earth Day came, but it was bath time at the North Pole.' Say them out loud.

Further Study

- [How to pronounce the 'th' sounds in English](#)
- [Ordinal Numbers](#)
- [Glottal Stops](#)

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Unit 5.5 zz / sh

8. zz (0%) / sh (1%)

Though recognised as part of a **voiced/unvoiced consonant pair** with sh, zz does not appear at the end of a syllable in English, and therefore has no relevance here. Compared to other consonant sounds, zz is fairly rare. It appears in words ending with '-sion', e.g., 'vis**ion**', 'telev**ision**', 'revis**ion**', and 'ver**ision**', as well as the continent name 'Asia'. In these words, zz is spelled with the digraph '**si**'. In '**usual**' and '**treasure**' the spelling is with the digraph '**su**'.

In contrast, the sound sh can be spelled in many ways, although '-sh' is the spelling you are most likely to find at the end of a syllable.

Other ways include:

ch	chef	sc	fascia	sh	fish	su	sugar
ci	special	sch	schwa	ss	mission	ti	action

Here are some examples of common words ending in sh:

a) '-sh'

brush	dish	mash	push	trash
cash	finish	Polish	rash	vanish
childish	fish	posh	selfish	wash
crash	fresh	publish	stylish	wish

Practice: **zz** / changes to **sh** in CC connections

Does not happen, because zz does not end a syllable

sh does not change in CV and CC connections:

(CV) finish on cash and publish a dish of fresh or

(CC) wish that trash can brush with washroom push button

Quiz

#1. The voiced consonant sound _____ does not appear at the _____ of a syllable.

- a) sh, end
- b) sh, beginning
- c) zz, end
- d) z, end

#2. zz is spelled _____ in words like 'vision' and _____ in 'usual' and 'treasure'.

- a) su, si
- b) si, su
- c) si, so
- d) si, sa

#3. True or false? The sound sh will change to the voiced sound zz in this phrase: 'fresh taste'.

- a) True
- b) False

#4. In the phrase 'cash in' the unvoiced consonant sound sh _____.

- a) remains
- b) is deleted
- c) is added
- d) moves forward

#5. In the phrase 'push button' the unvoiced consonant sound sh _____.

- a) is deleted
- b) remains
- c) moves forward
- d) is added

Discussion

1. Do you have any sounds in your L1 that rarely appear, like zz in English? Give examples of words containing them.

Practice

1. Practice saying the words with zz on p.13 out loud. Can you add any more words to this group?
2. Look at the eight different ways that the sound sh can be spelled on p.13. If possible, write at least three more words with each spelling. Practice saying them out loud.
3. Practice saying the words ending with sh on p.13 out loud. Can you add any more examples in each group.
4. Use the words on p.13 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'brush off' / 'brush that'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward sh in both CV and CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and practice saying them out loud.
5. Write sentences that contain at least two connections with sh moving forward, e.g., 'I wish we were having mash for dinner.' Practice saying them out loud.
6. Practice saying the phrases with sh on p.13 out loud. Focus on making the sh sound in both CV and CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'He put the dish of uneaten crackers in the washroom trash can.' Say them out loud.

Unit 5.6 n

The remaining three consonant sounds that move forward are all **friendly consonant sounds**:

n (7%)
m (1%)
l (1%)

Although we know them as friendly consonant sounds that remain in CC connections, they do move forward in CV connections.

The other friendly consonant sound – **ng** – does not move forward in either CV or CC connections. (See Lesson 3.)

1. n (7%)

Also in Lesson 3, we learned that **n** occurs in friendly connections more frequently than the other friendly consonant sounds, at 45%, followed by **ng** (26%), **l** (18%), and finally **m** (11%). To recap, the prevalence of **n** is due to the following factors:

- 10 of the [100 Most Common Words in Written English](#) end with **n**, e.g., prepositions 'in' (7) and 'on' (14), and article 'an' (32)
- When we delete 'd' or 't' from the end of a syllable, we often end up with **n**, e.g., 'and', 'want', and 'went'
- It is a similar case with common suffixes ending in '-nt': we delete the **t** and can rest on the **n** sound, e.g., -ant, -iant, -ment
- Twelve of the first twenty numbers in English end with **n**, e.g., 'one', 'ten', and all '-teen' numbers
- There are 20+ common suffixes (word endings) ending in '-n', e.g., -ain, -an, -ion, -sion, and -tion
- Many common words end with **n**, e.g., 'woman', 'man', 'been', 'seen', etc. (see below)

The sound **n** can be spelled in **five** different ways – again, alone, inn, tonne, and design – but by far the most common way is '-n'. The other spellings all include **silent letters**: alone, inn, tonne, and design.

Although voiced, **n** is a friendly consonant sound and does not form part of a consonant pair, so it does not change moving forward.

Here are some examples of common words ending in **n**:

a) '-n'

again	down	known	own	than
an	even	man	run	then
been	fun	men	seen	when
can	in	on	sun	woman

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b) '-ne' (the letter 'e' is silent)

alone	fine	mine	online	shine
anyone	gone	nine	phone	spine
done	lane	none	plane	stone
engine	machine	one	scene	tune

c) '-nn' (the second letter 'n' is silent)

The only common English word ending with '-nn' is the noun 'inn'.

d) '-nne' (the letters 'ne' are silent)

The only common English word ending with '-nne' is the noun 'tonne'.

e) '-gn' (the letter 'g' is silent)

Apart from 'design', 'foreign', and 'sign', these words are high level low-frequency words:

align	campaign	ensign	malign	reign
arraign	consign	feign	realign	resign
assign	countersign	foreign	reassign	sign
benign	design	impugn	redesign	sovereign

Practice: **n** only moves forward in CV connections

(CV) Down Under mine is on our one is in a

(CV) none of men at sign on gone out nine of

n remains in CC connections, creating **good** sound connections as a **friendly consonant sound**:

(CC) fun day one month known for loan payment fine for

(CC) design course one said intern when the done deal

Quiz

#1. Which friendly consonant sound moves forward the most often?

- a) l
- b) m
- c) n
- d) ng

#2. n is more common than the other friendly consonant sounds for a variety of reasons, including: (Choose two.)

- a) 10 of the 100 most common words in written English end with n
- b) Many common words begin with n
- c) There are 20+ common suffixes (word endings) ending in '-n'
- d) When we delete 'd' or 't' from the end of a syllable, we never end up with n

#3. We often end up with n when we delete d or t from the end of a word or syllable, for example, _____ and _____.

- a) and, meet
- b) and, ment
- c) an, ment
- d) and, mean

#4. n is _____ consonant sound.

- a) a voiced
- b) an unvoiced
- c) a vowel
- d) a pleasant

#5. In the phrase 'mine is', n _____, while in the phrase 'fun day' it _____.

- a) moves forward, is deleted
- b) remains, moves forward
- c) moves forward, remains
- d) moves backward, remains

Discussion

1. Have you ever appreciated just how helpful friendly consonant sounds are in helping us to make connected speech in English?

Practice

1. Write ten common one-syllable English words ending in n.
2. Write ten words that end in nt and practice saying them in CC connections – deleting the t and adding a glottal stop. For example, 'sent him' > SEN_ HIM. Make short sentences, e.g. 'I sent him a letter.' Say them out loud.
3. Do the same for 'nd', e.g. 'lend them' > LEN THEM ('d' is deleted in a blend – see [Lesson 6](#)). Make short sentences, e.g. 'We often lend them money.' Say them out loud.
4. Write words ending in the suffix -ant, e.g. 'distant'. Practice saying them in CC connections – deleting the t and adding a glottal stop. For example, 'distant drum' > DISTAN_ DRUM. Make short sentences, e.g. 'We heard the distant drum.' Say them out loud.
5. Write words ending in suffixes with n, e.g. 'electrician'. Practice saying them in CC connections, e.g., 'electrician didn't. Make short sentences, e.g. 'The electrician didn't come today.' Say them out loud.
6. Practice saying the words ending with n on pp.15-16 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?

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7. Focus on the words ending in '-gn' on p.16. How many of them are new to you? Look up the meanings of the ones you don't know.
8. Use the words on pp.15-16 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'mine and' / 'mine was'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward n in CV connections and letting it remain in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and practice saying them out loud.
9. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.16 out loud. Focus on moving n forward. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'Three of my friends live Down Under. One is a salesperson, and the other is a doctor. None of them are dentists.' Say them out loud.
10. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.16 out loud. Focus on letting n remain as a friendly consonant sound in the CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'The intern received a fine for his late loan payment.' Say them out loud.

Further Study

- [Lesson 3 – Friendly Connections](#)

Unit 5.7 m

2. m (1%)

m is the fourth and least common friendly consonant sound at the end of a syllable, after n, ng, and l. The sound m can be spelled in **seven** different ways – platform, home, programme, comb, palm, hymn, and hmm – but by far the most common way is ‘-m’. The other spellings all include **silent letters**: home, programme, comb, palm, hymn, and hmm.

Though **voiced**, m is a **friendly consonant sound** and does not form part of a consonant pair, so it does not change moving forward.

Common suffixes ending in m include:

-com, -dom, -im, -ism, -ium, -um, -some, -um

There are **six** high-frequency words ending in m in the 100 Most Common Words in Written English list: from (25), time (55), him (58), some (66), them (68), and come (76).

Apart from the frequent function words ‘l’m’ and ‘am’, other common words that end in m include:

a) ‘-m’

alarm	farm	jam	room	team
album	film	medium	seem	term
arm	from	mum	storm	them
dream	him	museum	stream	Tom

b) ‘-me’ (the letter ‘e’ is silent)

became	come	extreme	income	some
become	consume	fame	name	time
blame	costume	game	outcome	volume
came	crime	home	same	welcome

c) ‘-mme’ (the letters ‘me’ are silent)

The only common English word ending with ‘-mme’ is the noun ‘programme’.

d) ‘-mb’ (the letter ‘b’ is silent)

aplomb	climb	entomb	limb	succumb
benumb	comb	forelimb	numb	thumb
bomb	crumb	jamb	outclimb	tomb
catacomb	dumb	lamb	plumb	womb

e) '-lm' (the letter 'l' is silent)

The only common English words ending with '-lm' are:

balm	calm	napalm	psalm
becalm	embalm	palm	qualm

f) '-mn' (the letter 'n' is silent)

The only common English words ending with '-mn' are:

autumn	column	condemn	hymn	solemn
--------	--------	---------	------	--------

g) '-mm' (the second letter 'm' is silent)

The only common English words ending with '-mm' are 'hmm', 'mm', and 'umm'.

Practice: **m** only moves forward in CV connections

(CV) climb up autumn is mum allows balm and hymn eight

(CV) crumb of come inside calm us poem about arm ache

m remains in CC connections, creating **good** sound connections as a **friendly consonant sound**:

(CC) Pam said medium roast dumb thing mum was seem to

(CC) jam for condemn him comb your lamb chop some guys

Quiz

#1. m is the _____ common friendly consonant sound to appear at the end of a syllable.

- a) most
- b) second most
- c) least
- d) best

#2. The sound m can be spelled in _____ different ways, including with 'm', 'me', and 'mb'.

- a) four
- b) five
- c) six
- d) seven

#3. True or false? m forms a consonant pair with n.

- a) True.
- b) False.

#4. 'from', 'him', 'some', and 'come' are all examples of _____ words ending with m.

- a) fairly common
- b) high-frequency
- c) less common
- d) obscure

#5. In the phrase 'seem to' m _____, while in 'climb up' it _____.

- a) is deleted, moves forward
- b) is added, moves forward
- c) remains, is deleted
- d) remains, moves forward

Practice

1. Practice saying the words which show the seven spellings of m on p.19.
2. Write ten common one-syllable English words ending in m.
3. Write words ending in suffixes with m, e.g. 'intercom'. Practice saying them in CC connections, e.g., 'intercom broke'. Make short sentences, e.g. 'The intercom broke last night.' Say them out loud.
4. Practice saying the words ending with m on pp.19-20 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
5. Use the words on pp.19-20 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'dream about' / 'dream come'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward m in CV connections and letting it remain in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and practice saying them out loud.
6. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.20 out loud. Focus on moving m forward. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'Mum allows the dog to climb up on the furniture and calm us.' Say them out loud.
7. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.20 out loud. Focus on letting m remain as a friendly consonant sound in the CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'Mum was serving lamb chops to some guys.' Say them out loud.
8. Record yourself saying phrases and/or sentences with m in both CV and CC connections. Slow down the recording and listen to the sound connections. Check your pronunciation.

Further Study

- [Lesson 3 – Friendly Connections](#)

Unit 5.8 l

3. l (1%)

l is the third most common friendly consonant sound at the end of a syllable, after n, and ng. The sound l can be spelled in four different ways – musical, will, whistle, and Elle – but by far the most common way is ‘-l’.

The other spellings all include **silent letters**: will, whistle, and Elle. Though **voiced**, l does not form part of a consonant pair, so it does not change moving forward.

Common suffixes ending in l include:

-al, -eal, -el, -ial, -le, -ol, -ple, -tal, -tle -ual, -ule

There are **three** high-frequency words ending in l in the 100 Most Common Words in Written English list: will / 'll (33), all (36), and well (89).

Other common words that end in l include:

a) ‘-l’

bowl	goal	mail	real	travel
final	hotel	model	school	until
general	ideal	normal	social	useful
girl	local	pupil	total	usual

b) ‘-ll’ (the second letter ‘l’ is silent)

all	full	sell	hill	small
ill	call	fall	ball	shall
will	tell	wall	cell	drill
well	bill	hall	still	smell

c) ‘-le’ (the letter ‘e’ is silent)

able	female	male	role	table
apple	file	middle	rule	title
cycle	hole	mile	sale	while
example	little	people	style	whole

d) '-lle' (the letters 'le' are silent)

Apart from 'Elle', the only common English words ending with '-lle' are:

bagatelle	braille	gazelle	nouvelle
belle	chenille	grille	pastille

Practice: **l** only moves forward in CV connections

(CV) tell us hole in bowl of boil it sell a

(CV) fall over middle of mile and people in style of

l remains in CC connections, creating **good** sound connections as a **friendly consonant sound**:

(CC) oil drum call me goalkeeper braille book whole day

(CC) social media all night school bag well done male nurse

4. ng (0%)

ng does not move forward in CV or CC connections.

Quiz

#1. The most common way of spelling the friendly consonant sound **l** is _____.

- a) '-le'
- b) '-lle'
- c) '-l'
- d) '-ll'

#2. b) Common _____ ending in **l** include: -al, -le, -ual, and -ule.

- a) prefixes
- b) suffixes
- c) syllables
- d) words

#3. _____ are the most common words ending in **l** in written English.

- a) 'will', 'wall', and 'well'
- b) 'will', 'all', and 'bell'
- c) 'till', 'all', and 'well'
- d) 'will', 'all', and 'well'

#4. In the words 'role', 'sale', and 'table', the letter 'e' is _____.

- a) voiced
- b) pronounced
- c) silent
- d) spelled

#5. We _____ the l in 'fall over', but it _____ in 'all night'.

- a) delete, remains
- b) move forward, remains
- c) move forward, is added
- d) add, remains

Practice

1. Practice saying the words which show the four spellings of l on p.22.
2. Write ten common one-syllable English words ending in l.
3. Write five phrases with 'l' + a vowel sound – e.g. 'l eat' – then five with 'l' + a consonant sound – e.g. 'l go'. Practice saying them out loud. Try the phrases with all the other pronouns, i.e., 'You'l', 'He'l', 'She'l', 'It'l', 'We'l', 'They'l'. Put them into sentences and pronounce them out loud.
4. Write words ending in suffixes with l, e.g. 'animal'. Practice saying them in CC connections, e.g., 'animal jumped'. Make short sentences, e.g. 'The animal jumped into the bushes.' Say them out loud, paying attention to all the elements of connected speech that occur.
5. Practice saying the words ending with l on pp.22-23 out loud. Can you add any more examples to each group?
6. Use the words on pp.22-23 to create new phrases with CV and CC connections, e.g., 'tell a' / 'tell me'. Practice saying them out loud, moving forward l in CV connections and letting it remain in CC connections. Put your phrases into whole sentences and practice saying them out loud.
7. Focus on the words with '-lle' spelling on p.23. Do you know all these words? Check the meaning of any new words. Make sentences and practice saying them out loud.
8. Practice saying the first set of phrases on p.23 out loud. Focus on moving l forward. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'Don't fall over into a hole in the middle of the road.' Say them out loud.
9. Practice saying the second set of phrases on p.23 out loud. Focus on letting l remain as a friendly consonant sound in the CC connections. Try to imagine longer sentences based around these phrases, e.g. 'The goalkeeper was looking for his school bag all night.' Say them out loud.
10. Record yourself saying phrases and/or sentences with l in both CV and CC connections. Slow down the recording and listen to the sound connections. Check your pronunciation.
11. Write ten sentences with CV connections where ng meets a vowel sound, e.g. 'We're playing outside', then ten sentences with CC connections where ng meets a consonant sound, e.g. 'They're getting ready for work'. Is there any difference for you? Is it comfortable to let ng remain in each kind of connection?

Further Study

- [Lesson 3 – Friendly Connections](#)

Learn Connected Speech with Matt Purland – [Lesson 5: Moving Forward – Part 2](#)

Answers to quizzes:

P.2	Unit 5.1	1. b) 2. a) 3. d) 4. b) 5. a)
P.5	Unit 5.2	1. b) 2. a) 3. b) 4.d) 5. b)
P.8	Unit 5.3	1. a), b) 2. b) 3. a) 4. b) 5. c)
P.11	Unit 5.4	1. c) 2. b) 3. b) 4. a) 5. b), d), g)
P.13	Unit 5.5	1. c) 2. b) 3. b) 4. d) 5. c)
P.16	Unit 5.6	1. c) 2. a), c) 3. b) 4. a) 5. c)
P.20	Unit 5.7	1. c) 2. d) 3. b) 4. b) 5. d)
P.23	Unit 5.8	1. c) 2. b) 3. d) 4. c) 5. b)