

Final Sequences

Sequences of consonants at the ends of words are more varied than at the beginning because /s/ or /z/ have to be added to most nouns to give their plural forms as in (cats-dogs-facts) and /t/ or /d/ have to be added to most verbs to form their past tense as in (wished-raised-risk) .Also, / Θ / is used to form nouns as in (strength-breadth) and numerals like (fifth).

Final sequences include the following types:

stop+ stop: kept-act-robbed-dragged-actor-red coat(see page 69)

stop+ nasal: button-garden-written-hidden-pardon)

/t/ or /d/ +/l/:(muddle-little-battle)titled-titles)

consonant+/s, z, t, d/(snakes-hens-loved-used-judged)

consonant+ / Θ /(eighth-breadth-tenth-health-width-thirteenth-twelfth)

/l/ + consonant: (help-milk-shelf-bulge-films)

nasal + consonant: (want-jump-thank)

Longer Consonant Sequences:

In phrases , one word may end with a consonant sequence and the next word may begin with one, so that longer sequences such as / / η kskl/ as in (the bank's closed). They include the following sequences:

- Three consonants(help me –nice tune)
- Four consonants (long street-fifth floor)
- Five consonants(milk's free-bent screw)
- six consonants (hinged screen-twelfth street)
- seven consonants (she tempts strangers)

(For more see page 77 on your textbook)
