## German Diction Primer

## Vowels

| written | sung | Long (closed) vowel equivalent | sung | Short (open) vowel equivalent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a | [a] | as in British "bath" | [a] | "ah" |
| ä | [e] | as in "take" | [ $]$ | "eh" |
| e | [e] | as in "take" | [ $\varepsilon$ | "eh" |
| i | [i] | "ee" | [ $]$ | "ih" |
| 0 | [0] | "oh" | [3] | as in British "hot" |
| ö | [ $\varnothing$ ] | as in British "bird" | [œ] | slightly relaxed [ $\varnothing$ ] |
| $u$ | [u] | "oo" | [ ${ }^{\text {] }}$ | as in "hook" |
| ü | [y] | rounded [i] | [Y] | slightly relaxed "ü" |

- Long: final, stressed syllable
before single consonant followed by vowel before single consonant in root syllable
- Short: before two or more consonants before $2+$ consonants in root syllable unstressed prefixes
double vowe
before " h "
end of word
most prepositions
unstressed "i", "u"
before B, "ck", "ng", "sch", usually "ch"
- "e" becomes [ə] (schwa) for unstressed prefixes, and final, unstressed syllables.
- " o " becomes [o] for final, unstressed syllables.
- Prolong the first vowel in all diphthongs: ai/ei=[ai]="sigh", au=[au]="ow", äu/eu=[ri]="oy".
- Every word that begins with a vowel is preceded by a glottal stop.


## Consonants

- Many consonants are as in English:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& d, f, h, k, l, m, n, n g, p, t, x \\
& q u=[k v], t h=[t], v=[f], w=[v], z=[t s], B=[s]
\end{aligned}
$$

- Some are otherwise consistent:

| written | sung | equivalent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | [b] | "b". Exception: [p] at end of word or syllable. |
| c | [k] | " k ". Exception: [ts] before a front vowel. |
| ch | $[x]$ $[\varsigma]$ | A guttural sound, like a prolonged " k ". After $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{au}$. A hissing sound at the back of the front teeth. After e, i, etc. |
| d | [d] | "d". Exception: [t] at end of word, or end of root syllable before consonant. |
| g | $\begin{aligned} & \hline[\mathrm{g}] \\ & {[\mathrm{k}]} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Hard "g", as in "go". <br> " k ". At end of word or syllable. Exception: [ [c] after " i ". |
| j | [j] | " y ", as a glide. |
| $r$ | [r] | Flipped (or rolled for double). Exception: dropped at end of word. |
| s | $\begin{aligned} & {[\mathrm{s}]} \\ & {[z]} \\ & []] \end{aligned}$ | "s" <br> " z ". At start of word, intervocalic, or after voiced consonant and before vowel. <br> "sh". Before " p " or " t " at start of word or syllable. |
| sch | []] | "sh" |
| st | [ [t] | "sht". At start of word, or root syllable. Otherwise, "st". |

