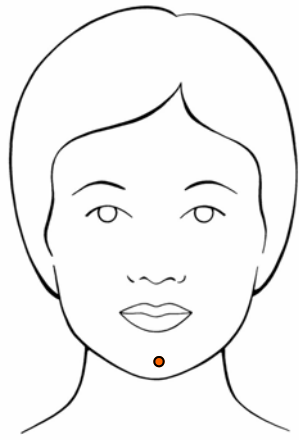


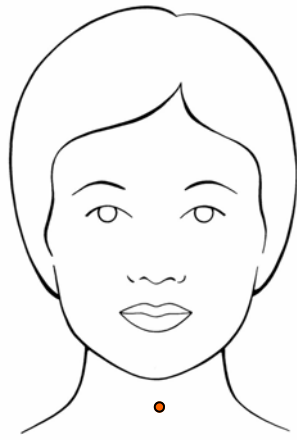
## Vowel sounds are clarified by position



Mouth position  
ee (eat)  
aw (more)  
u (up)



Chin position  
e (egg)  
ue (blue)  
o (not)



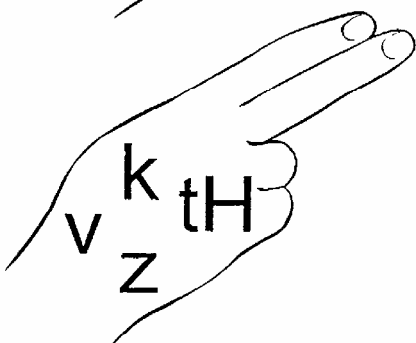
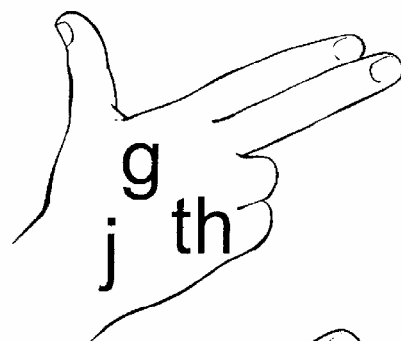
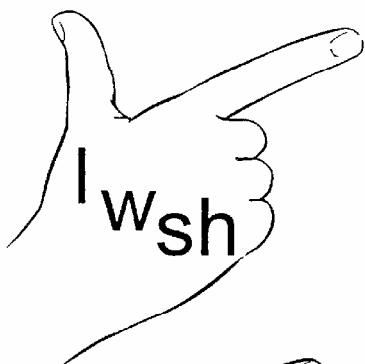
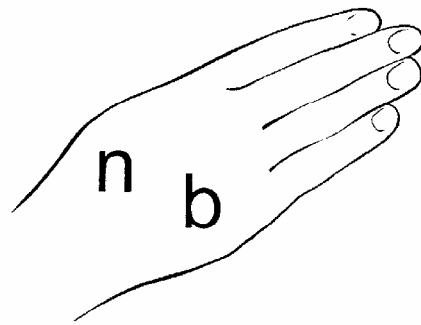
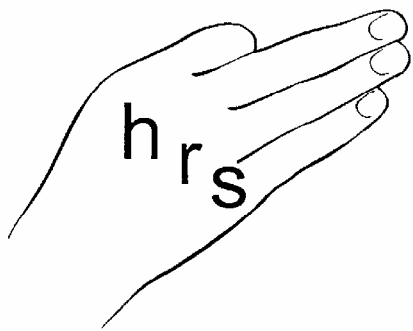
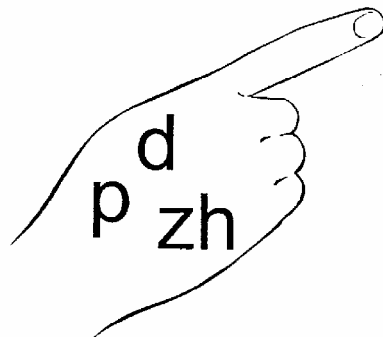
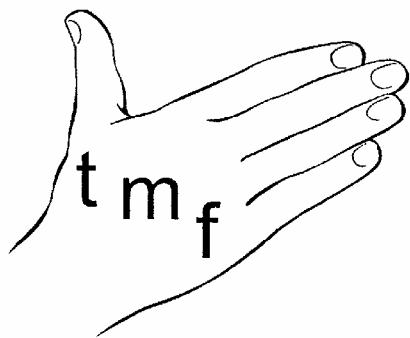
Throat position  
i (it)  
oo (book)  
a (cap)



Side Position  
ur (fur)  
ah (far)  
uh (the)

The side position is also used for a consonant sound 'on its own' (a consonant not followed by a vowel.)

## Handshapes clarify consonant sounds.



## Diphthongs

The English language also contains diphthongs where one vowel sound runs into another (e.g. ear, air, eye). Diphthongs are cued by moving the hand from one vowel position to another as appropriate.



Complete spoken language through vision

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The first handshape (tmf) is also used with a vowel 'on its own' (a vowel not preceded by a consonant)

To cue put the appropriate consonant handshape into the position of the vowel which follows it e.g. to cue 'pea' hold the 'p' handshape and put it into the 'ee' position; to cue 'me' use the 'm' handshape in the 'ee' position. The two words will look quite different when cued but are identical to lipread