

CUES FOR COMBINED USE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN

VOWEL CUE LOCATIONS

| Side | Throat | Chin | Mouth | Cheek |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| [a] Vater | [æ] cat | [ɔ] saw, dort | ur (fur) | [e] geben |
| [o] rot | [ɪ] Fisch | [ɛ] Bett, bet | [i] viel, see | |
| [ə] the, Knabe -1 | [ʊ] unter put | [u] gut, food | [œ] Hölle [y] fühle | [Y] fülle [ø] Höhle |

NOTES:¹ The side location is used for a consonant not followed by a vowel. In the vowel chart [æ] is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbol for the sound of a in cat, [o] is a pure, non-diphthongized cardinal [o] as in the first half of the diphthong [oU] of English. [ɪ] is i as in English sit or German mit. In most languages, including German, [i] represents the ee sound of English, or the sound of i or ie in German (Igel). [œ] and [Y] are open vowels, and [y] and [ø] are more closed and are longer. ä as in Mädchen should be cued as [ɛ] or [e], depending on its length. [ə] is the schwa.

CONSONANT CUE HANDSHAPES

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| d | k | h | b | t | l | g | ŋ |
| p | v | s | n | m | w | dʒ | [j] |
| ʒ | z | r | hw | f | ʃ | [θ] | tʃ |
| [R] | [d] | [ʃp] | ks | ʃt | [ç] | ts | ps |
| tsv | | | [X] | -2 | β | pf | ʃv |

NOTES:² Handshape 5 is used for a vowel not preceded by a consonant. [j] is the IPA symbol for the sound of y in you and j in ja. [R] is the uvular [R]. [r] includes both the English fricative [r] and the German tongue-trilled [r]. [ç], the *ichlaut*, is the unvoiced fricative in *mich, sich, nicht*, which occurs before front vowels, and [X] is the voiced counterpart, which occurs before back vowels, as in *ach, macht*. If preferred, the distinction between these can be dropped, and both cued with handshape 6. [d] is th as in *the*. [θ] is th as in *thin*. ʃ is the sound of sh in *ship*, ʒ is the sound of z in *azure*, and g in *Rage*. dʒ is the sound of the letter j in English words such as *jump, jig*. The phonemes ts, ks, pf, ps, ʃp, ʃt, ʃv, tsv, thought of usually as single elements (like tʃ in both English and German), may be broken down in cueing during therapy. β is the voiced bilabial spirant, used in regional pronunciation for w and u(in qu) in many words. The voiceless counterpart, used in similar situations, can be cued the same.

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Chart of Phonemes for Cued Speech
in German



[a]



[I] mit



[ɔ] dort



[i] viel



[e] geben

[o] rot

[U] Mutter
unter

[ɛ] Geld

[oe] können

[y] über

[ə] Knabe

[u] Hut

[ʃ] schön

ä as in Mädchen should be cued as [ɛ] or [e], depending on its length.



t
m
f
1



h
s₂
r₂
shw



d
p
ʒ (as in
Rage &
Genie)
[R] uvular



ng
y
ps
tsh



l
sh
[c,]
w [ʃ]
[X]



k
v
z



n
b
ks



g
Pf as i
Pferd
ts

¹This hand shape is used also for a vowel without a preceding consonant.

²This position is used for the lingual r and for fricative r, but not uvular /R/.