Pronunciation of Regular Verb Past Tense "ed" Endings

Rule	Examples
1. Use / t / after unvoiced final sounds f, k, p, s, x, ch, sh, th (Unvoiced means there is no vibration in the voice box because the sound is not produced there.)	stu <u>ff</u> ed, lau <u>gh</u> ed, loo <u>k</u> ed, ste <u>pp</u> ed, mi <u>ss</u> ed, bo <u>x</u> ed, wat <u>ch</u> ed, fi <u>sh</u> ed, fro <u>th</u> ed
2. Use / d / after voiced final sounds b, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, z (Voiced means that when one makes the sound, the voice box will vibrate.)	ro <u>bb</u> ed, hugged, ju <u>dg</u> ed, ye <u>ll</u> ed, hu <u>mm</u> ed, lear <u>n</u> ed, sti <u>rr</u> ed, li <u>v</u> ed, bu <u>zz</u> ed
3. Use / id / after final / d / and / t / (The /id/ sound is made with the same sound of /i/ as in the word it plus the /d/.)	nee <u>d</u> ed, en <u>d</u> ed, lan <u>d</u> ed, tra <u>d</u> ed, ai <u>d</u> ed star <u>t</u> ed, hea <u>t</u> ed, wan <u>t</u> ed, visi <u>t</u> ed, wai <u>t</u> ed