

b, d, g in Auslaut

Worte, die in **b**, **d**, oder **g** enden müssen gefolgt werden von einem kurzen, neutralen Vokallaut auf derselben Tonhöhe. Sonst würde man diese Endkonsonanten gar nicht wahrnehmen können.

Nur wenige Worte mit **b** oder **g** in Auslaut sind in der Gesangsliteratur zu finden:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| sob | We hear them sob. |
| rob | Do not rob them. |
| robe | He wore a golden robe. |
| web | The web caught him. |
| beg | I beg forgiveness. |
| bag | He found a bag laden with silver. |
| dig | We dig below. |
| dog | The dog bays at the moon. |
| plague | The pleasing plague stole on me! |

Worte mit **d** in Auslaut sind viele. Achten Sie, dass sie nicht statt stimmhaftes **d** ein stimmloses **t** singen; das kann die Bedeutung ändern. Auch sollte man bedenken, dass **d** in Auslaut Zeichen der Vergangenheit ist; wenn nicht deutlich gesprochen, wird der Zuhörer Präsens verstehen und wird verwirrt.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| find (fine) | fade (fate) |
| mind (mine) | feed (feet) |
| lord (law) | dead (debt) |
| hold (whole) | pined (pint) |
| bold (bowl) | grand (grant) |
| maid (may) | maid (mate) |
| ride (rye) | ride (write) |
| rode (row) | rode (wrote) |
| side (sigh) | side (sight) |
| field (feel) | stayed (state) |
| kind (kine) | abide (a bite) |
| tide (tie) | tide (tight) |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|------------|
| sound | sword | old | dreamed | kindness |
| ground | wide | told | died | find them |
| hand | confide | gold | dared | beside me |
| land | greed | word | loved | told him |
| husband | behold | world | found | rode forth |

He shall feed his flock, like a shepherd . . . They were sore afraid . . . But who may abide the day of his coming? . . . And who shall stand when he appeareth? *(Messiah, Händel)*

Wher e'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade, Where e'er you tread . . . *(Semele, Händel)*

Ye shall ever surely find me . . . thou art Lord God . . . Let their hearts again be turned . . . Now behold, thy son liveth. *(Elijah, Mendelssohn)*

There is a lady sweet and kind,
Was never face so pleased my mind. *(There is a Lady; Thomas Ford, viele Vertonungen)*

Vier Ausnahmen: d in Auslaut ohne Betonung:

1. Nach dem Wort: and

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| day and night | joy and happiness |
| father and mother | the moon and the sea |

... and merciful and kind and gracious (Elijah)
It was a lover and his lass . . . (Shakespeare, Morley)

In Phrasen wie "you and I": das *d* leicht sprechen, sonst klingt es wie "die".

2. Wenn das nächste Wort mit r oder s anfängt

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? | (Elijah) |
| Thy sting is not so sharp as friend remembered not. | (Shakespeare, Quilter) |
| Cease, O my sad soul. | (Purcell) |

3. Nach Hilfsverben wenn von einem anderen Wort gefolgt

could try
would go
should bring
had found
did bless

My love and I did meet. (Down by the Sally Gardens; Yeats)

Wenn die Hilfsverben vor einer Pause erscheinen, brauchen sie den zusätzlichen Vokallaut.

If only I could!
I know that I would! Usw.

4. Nach den Wörtern good, bad, und glad when gefolgt von einem anderen Wort:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| good bye | bad times | glad times |
| good night | bad tidings | glad tidings |
| good morrow | bad luck | glad moments |
| good luck | bad thoughts | gladness |

... and bring glad tidings of good things. (Messiah, Händel)

b in Auslaut gefolgt von b in Anlaut:

Nur dann beide singen, wenn das Tempo extrem langsam ist:

They sob bitterly.
We rob boldly.
The web broke.

d in Auslaut gefolgt von d in Anlaut,

g in Auslaut gefolgt von g in Anlaut:

Es reicht ein einziger *d* oder *g*:

send down
loud drum
fond dreams
they beg greedily
a big girl
the dog growls

. . es sei denn, man würde das erste Wort missverstehen:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| The maid deserts him. | (The May deserts him.) |
| The shade draws near. | (The shay draws near.) |
| The plague grows. | (The play grows.) |

b, d, oder g vor einem Wort mit Vokalanfang:

Die zwei Wörter einfach verbinden (→):

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Do not rob us. | (ro-bus) |
| The web is broken. | (we – bis) |
| They sat beside us. | (besi-dus) |
| Sound an alarm. | (soun-dan) |
| We beg of you. | (be-gof) |
| He dug underneath. | (du-gunderneath) |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Out of the land of the living. | (<i>Messiah</i>) |
| Shall the dead arise? | (<i>Elijah</i>) |
| Trees where you sit shall crowd into a shade. | (<i>Semele</i>) |
| Journeys end in lovers meeting. | (Shakespeare) |
| The tide is full . . . We find also in the sound a thought . . | (<i>Dover Beach</i> , Barber) |

b, d, oder g in Auslaut vor w oder y in Anlaut:

Die zwei Wörter einfach verbinden (→):

they sob wildly
red wine
big waves
to rob your nest
beside you
we beg you

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Abide with me . . | (Lyte, Monk) |
| Ye people, rend your hearts | (<i>Elijah</i>) |