

Klang Space English – Energetic Structure of English Sounds

1. Vowels – Resonance Spaces (Reception)

Sound	Effect (Field)
A (as in father)	Heart opening, openness, presence
E (as in bed)	Connection, in-between space, emotion
I (as in machine)	Light, clarity, focus
O (as in go)	Rounding, gathering, gravity
U (as in put)	Depth, withdrawal, retreat
Ä/æ (as in cat)	Activation, alertness
ʌ (as in cup)	Grounding, centered tension
ɪ, ʊ (as in bit, book)	Fleeting, unstable, floating
ə (as in sofa)	Neutral, holding, release

→ English vowels often operate in the upper space: throat, head, breath – less from chest and pelvis.

2. Consonants – Movement Carriers

Sound	Effect (Field)
M	Gathering, center, sound body
N	Nearness, voice, agreement
L	Lightness, flow, grace
R (eng.)	Open, vibrating, but not grounded
H	Wind, breath, transition
S, SH	Cutting, tension, resolution
TH (voiced/unvoiced)	Threshold, in-between space
W	Softness, envelopment
Y	Stretching, outward movement
NG	Humming, retreat, inwardness

→ English consonants form through air and articulation – less through body weight.

3. Sound Axes in English

Axis of Brightness – E · I · Y · H → Clarity, expanse, openness (head and air space)

Axis of Movement – W · L · R · TH → Flow, transition, turning, threshold

Axis of Depth – U · NG · ʌ · M → Withdrawal, resonance, gathering, grounding

→ These axes are softer than in German – they flow rather than set.

4. Body Assignments of English Sounds

Area	Sounds
Head	I, E, Y, H
Throat/Breath	ə, W, R, TH
Chest	A, L, SH
Pelvis	U, NG, ʌ, M

→ The English sound space is lighter, breath-led, less structured than German.

5. Resonance Behavior of English Sounds

- Vowels differ significantly by tension:
 - tense (I, E, A, O, U) → targeted, focused, outward
 - lax (ɪ, ʊ, ə, æ, ʌ) → soft, inward-directed, diffusing
- Diphthongs (e.g. ai, ou, oi) → fields of movement, holding no fixed space
- Consonants are mostly soft, air-borne, often gliding (W, Y, R), rarely angular

→ Unlike German: less segmentation – more transition, suspension, flow.

6. Energetic Profile of English

English is:

- light, open to sound, breathing
- less grounded, but mobile
- spacious for in-between tones
- more horizontal than vertical

It does not set – it allows. It does not hold – it lets through. It reveals possibilities, not endpoints.

7. Application for Mora Structures

When building mora structures in English:

- work with movement, not weight
- emphasize sound flow over rhythm
- use vowel transitions consciously as field openers
- place consonants sparingly – they do not anchor

Example structure (3-4-3 moras):

- light / a-round / us
- whi-sper-ing / the / si-lence
- be-hind / the / voice

The structure feels open – not set.
Like breath, not like stone.

8. Extension – Dynamics in English

Gliding → vowels glide into each other (e.g. "high", "no", "you") – sound spaces open, not close.

Linking → consonants connect vowels across word boundaries (e.g. "go on", "see it") – a stream instead of separate words.

Stress shifting → meaning shifts with emphasis (e.g. "record" [noun] vs. "record" [verb]) – resonance lies not in the sound but in the movement.

Pauses and intonation → speech melody carries energy more than articulation. English works with pitch, not syllable length.

These dynamics make English fluid, elastic, alive – a language of transition, not hold.