

Part 1 – Phonetic Sounds in German

1. Phonetic Sounds in German

→ The entirety of all spoken sounds:

Vowels:

- short: a, e, i, o, u
- long: aa, ee, ie, oo, uu
- umlauts: ä, ö, ü
- diphthongs: ei, au, eu

Consonants:

- voiced: b, d, g, w, m, n, l, r
- voiceless: p, t, k, f, s, sch, h
- special forms: ch (as in “ich” or “ach”), ng

→ This is the phonetic system – functional, not energetic.

Part 2 – Resonance Carriers in German

2. Resonance Carriers – Sounds that activate Fields

These act within the body, the field, the awareness.
They are not taught in school, but felt in space.

Vowels:

- U – pelvis, holding, depth
- A – heart opening, light
- O – form, will
- E – flow, emotion
- I – clarity, forehead space

Consonants:

- M – cradle, center, integration
- H – breath, release
- S / Sch – separation, clearing
- NG – resonance, humming, field
- L – flowing, gentleness
- R – vibration, power, fire

→ These sounds are like mantra components – they carry vibration, not just meaning.

Conclusion:

- There are more sounds in German than listed here.
 - But not all carry resonance fields.
 - These belong to an energetic grammar.
-

Part 3 – Extended List of Resonant Sounds

1. Vowels – Resonance Spaces (Reception)

Sound	Effect (Field)
A	opening, light, heart, womb
I	clarity, direction, forehead, ray
U	depth, holding, pelvis, root
O	form, will, gathering, grounding
E	flow, wideness, connection, throat
Ä	integration, melting, liminal space
Ö	intuition, dream, inner seeing
Ü	mirror, distance, observation

2. Consonants – Resonance Carriers (Movement)

Sound Effect (Field)	
M	gathering, center, cradle
N	closeness, compassion, connection
L	gentleness, flow, tenderness
R	movement, fire, transformation
H	breath, release, transition
S	separation, cutting, clarity
Sch	protection, shell, dampening
NG	resonance, vibration, aftersound
W	softness, transition, permeability
J	beginning, impulse, childlike striving

3. Special Sounds – Threshold Tones

Combination Effect

CH („ich“) dissolution, subtle, release

CH („ach“) return, depth, impact

TS / Z tension, friction, edge

PF breakthrough, impulse, burst

ST direction, tension, boundary

SP departure, expansion, forward

→ These are accents – thresholds, edges, transitions.

Part 4 – Missing, Functional Sounds

Sound	Function	Note
B	impulse, start	duller, heavier than “P”
D	boundary, setting	acts like a “stop”
G	gate, weight	supportive, yet blocking
P	thrust, movement	sharp, initiates
T	separation, cut	sharp, clear, delineating
K	impact, start	solid, structured, cold
F	wind, friction	fluttery, diffuse
V	tense flow	like “W”, but less defined
Z	friction, tension	hissing, cutting
X	hardness	rare, edgy
QU	downward flow	rolling, hard to define

→ These shape speech, but carry little energetic resonance.

Part 5 – The Energetic Structure of German

I. Core Tension:

German is a language of structure:

- clear syllable separation
- hard consonant combinations
- stretched vowels with weight
- a burdened gravitas

II. Axes of Sound:

1. **Depth** – U · O · NG · M
→ pelvic space, calm, gathering
2. **Opening** – A · E · L · R
→ heart space, flow, contact
3. **Separation** – I · S · T · K
→ head space, focus, boundary

III. Resonance Behavior:

A. Vowel Length:

- short = impulse
- long = space

B. Consonant Structure:

- “ch”, “k”, “t” = edge
- “m”, “n”, “l” = connection
- “s”, “z”, “sch” = friction

IV. Body Resonance:

- **Pelvis:** U / NG / M
- **Chest:** A / E / L
- **Head:** I / S / T / K

V. Conclusion:

- German mora structures demand precision
- Space between sounds is essential
- Sound spaces are consciously placed, not just counted