



THE FLAP T (THE /t/ SOUND IN AMERICAN ENGLISH



WEEKEND

ESuRe

Weekend Class
by Coach Tian
& Akashima
(aka Zulfi)

Google Meet
7.30-9.00 pm
Saturday, August
20, 2022





Work Experience:

1. Home Teacher at

Tutor Time International School Jakarta

- 2. Teacher Coordinator at SHIKG Jakarta
 - 3. Private Tutor for national and international school students
- 4. Founder, English Coach & Trainer at English Success Revolution (ESuRe) Jakarta
 - 5. Certified BNSP
 - 6. Certified NLP Trainer
- 7. Certified Jolly Phonics & Grammar Teacher

Recent Activities:

- ~ English Tutor (Private Teacher)
- ~ English Success Revolution Trainer
 - ~ Psychocreativity-NLP Trainer
 - ~ Asosiasi Imajinasi Trainer
 - ~ English & Family Therapist





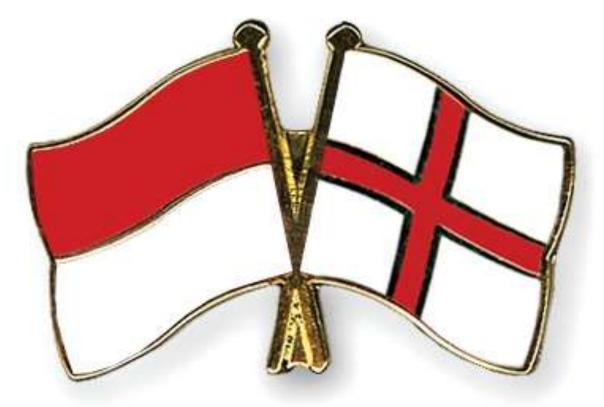








Indonesians speak English confidently, comfortably, correctly and fluently.





ESuRe provides qualified, efficient and innovative English seminars, courses, trainings and workshops.

WHAT IS A 'FLAP T'?: Explanation, Word Lists, and Practice Sentences for American English Pronunciation

The 't' Sounds Used In American English

When /t/ doesn't sound like /t/

The /t/ has four common pronunciations:

- 1: normal /t/ take /teik/
- 2: similar to a 'd', /t/ water /wot a/
- 3: glottal stop / ?/ kitten /ki? n/
- 4: become silent /t/ winter /wint a/

Elision is very simply the omission of certain sounds in certain contexts. The most important occurrences of this phenomenon regard:

 Alveolar consonants /t/ and /d/ when 'sandwiched' between two consonants (CONS – t/d – CONS), e.g.

The ne xt d ay	/ðə 'neks 'deɪ/
The la <u>st c</u> ar	/ðə 'la:s 'ka:/
Ho <u>ld th</u> e dog!	/ˈhəʊl ðə ˈdɒg/
Se <u>nd F</u> rank a card.	/sen 'fræŋk ə 'ka:d/

THE 'T' SOUNDS

in American English

- regular 't'
 top, ten, to
- stop 't'
 pot, bat, that
- flap 't' potter, better, water
- glottal stop kitten, bitten, mountain
- /tʃ/ 'ch' tree, true, try
- /ʃ/ 'sh' imagination, action, patient
- 't' is optional painting, internet, winter

*Note: If you look these words up in a learner's dictionary, the IPA symbol used for most of them will be /t/.

The IPA is very useful for vowel sounds, but sometimes is not as helpful when it comes to the changes in consonant sounds. That's why often times in my lessons I will change the IPA symbols to more accurately reflect spoken American English.

For example:

water /'wa:tə-/---> /'wa:də-/ 'wader'
 tree /'tri:/ ----> /'t[ri:/ 'chree'

There is a *regular 't'*, a *stop 't'*, a *flap 't'*, sometimes we don't pronounce the 't', sometimes the 't' is pronounced as 'ch' or even 'sh', and other times we use what is called a glottal stop.

The various pronunciations of the letter 't' in American English focus on one of the most difficult, yet frequently used sounds in American English pronunciation, *the 'flap'* /t/'.

The Regular 't' Sound in American English

What students generally think of as a 't' sound usually happens when it is the

first letter of a word or syllable.

For example:

- Ten
- Today
- Tonight
- Twenty



Aspirated T

'T' is one of the *voiceless sounds* in English. What this means is that the sound is created with the control of the air in your mouth, without using your vocal cords. 'T' is also an *aspirated sound*, which means that you release a puff of air. If you make the 't' sound just as young children are taught in *phonics* classes, you will feel that air hit your lips. The IPA symbol for this is /t/.

The 'Stop t' Sound in American English

Many words ending with a 't' after a vowel will use what is sometimes called the 'stop t'. This sound comes at the end of a word or sometimes even a syllable and is made the same way you would make a regular 't' sound, only you stop your tongue and don't let out that final puff of air. This means the 't' sound in these cases is no longer aspirated.

There is not a symbol commonly used to show this change in pronunciation, so the IPA symbol is still /t/.

For example:

- pot
- that
- bat
- chat

Linking: /t/ as glottal stop: /?/

The /t/ is pronounced as a glottal stop /?/ when column 1 links into column 2

Column 1

vowel + /t/

nasal sound + /t/

liquid sound + /t/

nasal: /m, n, ŋ/
liquid: /r, l/

Column 2

fricative

blocked consonant

fricative: $/\eth$, θ , z, s, v, f, g, f, h/blocked: /b, p, d, t, g, k, dg, tf/

```
p<u>et s</u>nake
/pεt/+/sneιk/ → /pε?sneιk/
```

```
meant for /\text{rch}/+/\text{for} \rightarrow /\text{men}
```

```
sta<u>rt</u>singing
/start/+/sıŋıŋ/ → /star?sıŋıŋ/
```

```
l<u>et</u>go
/lεt/+/goʊ/ → /lεʔgoʊ/
```

```
fro<u>nt d</u>oor
/fr∧nt/+/dɔr/ → /fr∧n?dɔr/
```

smart kid $/smart/+/kid/ \rightarrow /smarkid/$

pronouncing the 't' as a 'ch'

If a long 'u' or a 'u' sound follows a 't', the 't' is pronounced like a 'ch' e.g. Tuesday → Chewsday



Right! Each word has a different

ending.

a.tion

b.tious

c.tient

These words represent groups of words that have a silent "t" and a "ti" spelling combination that produces a "sh" sound

Right! Each word includes the "ti" letter combination.

a.election

b.cautious

c. patient

Note that in each case, the "t" of the "ti" combination does not produce the "t" sound.

ce/ci/si/ti = sh

correction ocean musician objection physician station precious nation delicious combination relation special excursion recitation permission invitation vacation action collection notion

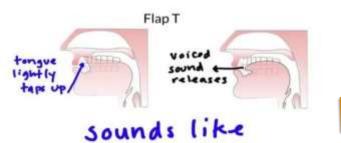
motion promotion mention attention intention position condition addition

The Elision of t in American English Held t after n

Did you know that Americans usually do not pronounce the t after an n? For example, instead of saying "twenty" they will say "tweny." No, this is not limited to casual speech or slang – it's considered fairly standard, and is distinctly American!

- 1. interview
- 2. interpersonal
- 3. disappointed
- 4. accountable
- 5. ple*nt*y
- 6. Internet

- 7. quantity
- 8. advantages
- 9. international
- 10. e*nt*er
- 11. advantages
- 12. dentist



a light "d"

What is the 'Flap t' Sound?

Flap T: sounds like D
water = "wadder"

water = "wadder"

Aspirated T: sounds like T hotel = "hoTell"

Here's a little note about general American pronunciation:

The American English accent has naturally evolved towards saying sounds in the most simple (and often lazy) way.

The **'flap t'** is often called a **'soft d'**. A fully pronounced, fully aspirated 't' sound takes more effort to pronounce in the middle of a word or phrase than a 'soft d.'

- Say water /'waːtə/ with the t fully aspirated.
- Now replace the 't' with a 'd' sounds as in "wah-der" / waːdə/

If done correctly, the second way is much easier to produce. It takes less effort with the tongue, lips, and mouth. **This is the 'flap t.'** Again, the IPA does not distinguish this sound and writes it as **/t/**, however for my lessons I prefer to write it as a /d/.

What is the rule for when to use the 'flap t'?

In general, here are some of the rules for when to use the 'flap t':

- •If a 't' is **between two vowels**, whether in a word or between two words, it will be pronounced as a **'soft d'**.
- 'Flap t' will often occur between a vowel and a 'dark l' such as in "little" or "bottle".
- 'Flap t' will also happen before or after an r-controlled vowel such as in "turtle" or "daughter".
- 'Flap t' will happen after a 'c' /k/ or 's' /s/ sound as in "doctor" or "sister".

*Remember, this is English, so of course, there will be exceptions to these rules.

Example Word List for the 'flap t' sound in American English

In the following list, remember, dictionaries, such as <u>learnersdictionary.com</u> (which I recommend for their use of IPA with American English sound bites), will not show the 'd' in the IPA, but the 't'. I change it in my lessons for simplicity. The following list of 'flap t' words is not meant to be all of the words that use this sound but is just meant to give you an idea and when and where you will hear the 'flap t' sound, so you can listen for these words in the future. Once you start to hear and recognize the sound more, it will be easier to use it yourself and incorporate this pronunciation change into your normal, everyday speech.

Short 'a' /æ/ words with 'flap t':

Short 'e' /ɛ/ words with 'flap t':

- batter —> 'ba-der' / 'bætə/
- I need to make the batter for the bread I'm baking.
- matter —> 'ma-der' / 'bætə/
- It doesn't matter if you come to the party or not. I'm ok either way.

- letter —> 'leh-der' / 'lεdə/
- I got a letter in the mail.
- better —> 'beh-der' / 'bεdə/
- Are you feeling better?
- metal —> 'meh-dl' / 'mɛdl/
- Gold and silver are types of metal.

• Short 'i' /ı/ words with 'flap t':

Short 'o' /a:/ words with the 'flap t':

- city —> 'sih-dee' /'sɪdi/
- Have you been to New York City?
- pretty —> 'prih-dee' / 'pridi/
- This flower is so pretty.
- *Note: That's right, pretty, is actually pronounced with a short 'i' sound!
- sitter —> 'sih-der' /'sɪdə/
- We need to get a baby sitter for next Saturday.
- little —> 'lih-dl' /'lɪdl/
- The kitten is so little

- hotter —> 'hah-der' / 'haːdə/
- It's hotter in Miami than in Chicago.
- rotting —> 'rah-ding' / 'raːdɪŋ/
- The banana was rotting in the sun for three days.
- potter —> 'pah-der' / 'paːdə/
- My niece loves reading Harry Potter.

Short 'u' /n/ words with the 'flap t':

Long 'a' /eɪ/ words with the 'flap t':

- butter —> 'buh-der' / 'bʌdə/
- I love putting butter on my bread.
- shutter —> 'shu-der' /' [\lambda de-law de-
- I live in the white house with the red shutters.

- waiter —> 'way-der' / 'weidə/
- The waiter brought over some water.
- later —> 'lay-der' / 'leɪdə/
- See you later!
- tasted —> 'tays-ded' / 'teɪsdɛd/
- Dinner tasted great.

Long 'e' /i:/ words with the 'flap t':

Long 'i' /aɪ/ words with the 'flap t':

- meter —> 'mee-der' / 'miːdə/
- I put \$2 in the parking meter.
- theater —> 'thee-(uh)-der' / 'θijətə-/
- I'll see you at the movie theater.

- lighter —> 'lie-der' / 'laɪdə/
- I need a lighter for these candles.
- biter —> 'bie-der' /'baɪdə/
- Careful, that dog is a biter.

Long 'o' /oʊ/ words with Long 'u' /ju:/ words with the 'flap t':

the 'flap t':

- boater —> 'boe-der' / ˈboʊdə/
- My uncle is an avid boater.
- floating —> 'floe-ding' / 'floʊdɪŋ/
- The raft is floating down the river.

- commuting —> 'cu-myoo-ding' /kəˈmjuːdɪŋ/
- She's commuting to work every Monday.
- muted —> 'myoo-did' / 'mjuːtəd/
- You can't hear the TV because it's muted.

Long 'oo' /u:/ as in
"moon" (long u without
the 'y' sound) words
with the 'flap t':

Short 'oo' /ʊ/ (as in "book") words with the 'flap t':

- booted —> 'boo-did' / 'buːdəd/
- I booted up the computer

- putting —> 'puh-ding' / ˈpʊdɪŋ/
- I was putting the dishes away when I heard a knock at the door.

'ou/ow' /aʊ/ (as in "cow") words with the 'flap t': 'oi/oy' /oɪ/ (as in "boy") words with the 'flap t':

- pouting —> 'pow-ding' / ˈpaʊɪŋ/
- The kids were pouting because we ran out of cake.
- hoisted —> 'hoys-did' / 'hoɪsdəd/
- The sailors hoisted up the sails.

Schwa /ə/ (as in "the") words with the 'flap t':

Tongue twisters for practicing the 'flap t' sound: "Betty Botter Bought Some Butter"

- sensitive —> 'sen-suh-div' /'sɛnsədɪv/
- I'm a sensitive person.

Sources:

- https://youtu.be/I6Sqnb2JrOE
- https://youtu.be/6bPrDv0F 4c
- https://www.goalsenglish.com/lessons/flap-tsound-american-english-accent
- https://magoosh.com/english-speaking/the-many-sounds-of-t/#:~:text=Elision%20of%20T%20(%E2%80%9CHeld%20t,word%20begins%20with%20a%20consonant.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7FUneS1 mBs
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3KRPcR_RR g4