

7 TIPS TO SPEAK FAST ENGLISH

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Hi.I'm Vanessa from
SpeakEnglishWithVanessa.com.H
ow fast can you speak
English?Let's talk about it.Have
you ever thought, "Oh my
goodness.English speakers speak
so fast.How will I ever be able to
speak like that?"Well, today I have
some good news for you.I'm going
to share with you seven important
tips that native speakers use when
they speak quickly. We're going to
talk about reducing sounds,
cutting off sounds, and connecting
sounds. Then, at the end of this
lesson, I have a
challenge sentence for you that I
want you to be able to say as fast
as you possibly

can. So, let's get started with the first tip. My first tip for speaking fast English is to use contractions. What are contractions? They're when you put two words together. I'd like to go is I would like to go. He's busy. He is busy. What're you doing? What are you doing? If you'd like some tips about how to pronounce 81 contractions, I made a video about that up here to help your pronunciation. But, this first tip is the most simple. We'll talk about some more difficult tips later. And it's an easy way to speak quickly. I'd like to go. I would like to go. Do you see how we can speak quicker because we're cutting off all the sounds in the word would except for that final D? I'd like to go. Great. Let's go on

to the second tip. My second tip for speaking fast English is to reduce these four common verbs. Gonna, wanna, gotta, hafta. I'm gonna study English means I'm going to study English. That word to simply becomes a. I'm gonna study English. Or you might say, "I wanna study English." Here, we're changing want to to wanna. Again, the word to changes to a. I wanna study English. Or maybe you will say, "I gotta study English." Here we have a longer verb. I have got to study English becomes I gotta. I gotta study English. And then you might say, "I hafta study English." Here again, to changes to a. I hafta study English. Can you say these with me? I'm gonna study English. I

wanna study English.I gotta study
English.I hafta study
English.Beautiful sentences, and
it's so fast.My third tip for
speaking fast English is
to reduce the word you when
you're asking a question.We're
going to talk about three common
question words.And unfortunately,
the word you reduces in a different
way for each question.So, listen
carefully, and let's check it out.The
first question word is what.How
can we reduce the question, "What
are you doing?"What are you
doing?We could reduce this to say,
"Whatcha doin'?"Whatcha,
whatcha.It sounds like a CH sound
here.Actually, we've cut out
completely the word
are, and the word you just becomes
cha.Whatcha doing?You might

notice, too, extra tip that the
end of the word doing that G also
gets cutout. Whatcha
doin'? Whatcha doin'? So, I end that
word with an N. Whatcha
doin'? Whatcha doin'? Oh, I'm
teaching in English lesson. Oh, I'm
studying English. I'm going to
sleep. Whatcha doin'? Whatcha
doin'? Whatcha. Whatcha
doin'? Let's talk about the second
WH question. Whereya
goin'? Whereya goin'? Do you
notice the same thing happening
here
with that ing at the end? Whereya
goin'? It ends with an N. What is
happening with
the word you? Where ya, we just
changed it to ya, ya, not
you, but Y-A. Whereya goin'? And
again, we cut out are. Where are

you going?Whereya
goin'?Whereya goin'?Whereya
goin'?What about if you wanted to
ask a polite question?Would you
help me?Maybe you need some
help in the office.You might ask
this lovely question.Would you
help me?But if you want to say it
fast, you could
say, Wouldja help me?Wouldja
help me?Wouldja help me?Instead
of a ch sound, like we talked about
before, whatcha doing, here,
instead, we'regoing to say
ja.Wouldja help me?Can you say
that with me?Wouldja.Wouldja
help me?Would you help me
becomes would ja.Wouldja help
me?Wouldja help me, please?Tips
number four, five, and six include
cutting
off sounds.These are a little bit

more tricky, so let's pay attention carefully. Tip number four for speaking fast English is to cut off the T at the end of words. Ooh, what about this sentence? I go out every night. I go out every night. Do you hear I go out every night? No. Instead, your tongue is at the top of your mouth. You're about to make the T sound, but no air goes through, so it's just stopped at the top of your mouth. I go ou' every nigh'. I go ou' every nigh'. If you would like to know some more common sentences and English that use this, we use this all the time, but you can check out this video I made up here about how to pronounce the most common sentences in English. I go ou' every

nigh'. Can you say that with me? I go out every night. Tip number five for fast English is to cut off the letter D at the end of words. Let's check out this sample sentence. I found a blue and white card. I found a blue and white card. I found a blue and white card. Maybe you found a blue and white card on the street, and it was a birthday card that someone just threw out their window. I found a blue and white card. I found. The word ends in the letter N. I found a blue and white ... Here, the word and is being reduced. Just cut off that final D sound. I found a blue and white car, car. This is a little bit different than the word car. I drive a car, because your mouth is making

the shape of that D sound, but it's not making the vibrations happening. You're not actually making a D sound, but your mouth is making that shape car', car'. My tongue is flat against the roof of my mouth to make the D, but it's not coming out car', car'. Can you say that sentence with me? I found a blue and white car'. I found a blue and white car'. I found a blue and white car'. My sixth tip for speaking fast English is quite advanced. It is to cut off the first sounds with a few pronouns: him, his, her, and them. Let's look at a couple of sample sentences. I think he's right. I think he's right. I think he's right? There's no H happening here. I think 'e, think 'e. Kind of

sounds like you're saying thinky. I think 'e's right. Do you notice too at the end of the word right there's no T sound? I think 'e's righ'. I think 'e's righ'. I think 'e is righ'. We do this all the time. Let's go on to another pronoun. It's his turn. It's her turn. It's his turn. It's her turn. This one's a little bit weird, isn't it? The H at the beginning of his and her is cut off. We don't do this all the time, but it does happen often enough that you want to make sure you could understand when native English speakers are using it, and also so that you can use it yourself. It's 'er turn. It's 'er turn. It's 'is turn, 'is turn. It's 'is turn. It's 'is turn. We're not saying it's his turn, it's 'is turn. It's 'is turn. It's 'er turn. It's 'er

turn. It's 'er turn. Great. What about the word them? I listened to 'em. I listened to 'em. I listen to 'em, 'em. The word them has the TH cut out, and instead you're saying um, um. I listen to 'em. Maybe if someone asks about some music that you like, you might say, "Oh yeah, I listened to 'em. I listen to 'em, 'em. I listen to 'em." This is quite casual, and we use it a lot in daily conversation. I listened to 'em. Can you say that with me? I listened to 'em, 'em. So, we need to reduce some pronouns as we're speaking him, his, her, them. My seventh tip for speaking fast English is specific to American English. It is to change a T sound to a D sound. You might've noticed that

we've done a lot
with Ts and Ds, cutting them off at
the end of words. And here we're
changing them for each other. So
when we say a word, like the word
better, water, do you hear better,
water? No. In American English, a
T that's between two
vowel sounds ... It doesn't always
have to be a vowel, but between
two vowel sounds is
going to change to a D, better,
water. Let's look at a sample
sentence. The sweater is better. I
like water. Sweater, notice that T,
it's between two vowels. Is better,
it's between two vowel sounds. I
like water, also between two
vowels. But, what if we take it up a
notch? These Ts in the next sample
sentence are also
between vowel sounds, but it's not

so clear. Put it in the desk. Put it in the desk. We have a lot of D sounds. Put it in. Put it in. What's happening with that T at the end of the word put? Well, it's a T between two vowels, even though there's two separate words. Put it in. And the word it is between two vowels, even though it's two separate words. So, I know this can be a little bit tricky, but you're going to hear native speakers use this all the time, so make sure you can do it, too. Can you say it with me? Put it in. Put it in. Put it in the desk. Put it in the desk. Put it in the desk. Put it in the desk. Do you see how that makes it much faster? Because instead of spending the time to let the air come out of your mouth, your tongue is just tapping the top

of your mouth to make
a D. Put it in. Put it in, instead of
put it in. It makes it a lot faster. Are
you ready for a final challenge
sentence? It's going to combine so
many of these seven
tips, and it's going to challenge
your mind and your pronunciation
muscles. Our sentence is, I'm gonna
to eat his food,
and it'll taste great. Phew, pretty
fast. Let's break it down. I'm
gonna. I'm gonna. Remember those
reductions we talked about
at the beginning of this lesson? We
have a contraction, I am, and then
we're
reducing going to to become
gonna. I'm gonna. I'm gonna eat his,
eat his. Here, the final T is
changing to a D. But,
why is it changing to a D if the

next word doesn't start with a vowel? Well do you remember that we need to cut off the H for the word his? So instead, it sounds like a vowel, 'is, eat 'is. So, let's change that T to a D and make sure that you cut off the H. Eat 'is. Can you say that with me? Eat 'is, eat 'is food. Foo'. What happens to that final D? We just cut it off, foo', and we're cutting off the next D. It'll tastes great. It'll. What is happening with this contraction? Well, when we say the contraction it will, we kind of add a little U sound before the L. It kind of sounds like U-L-L, It'll. So, here we have two vowel sounds, even though we don't see them, similar to before, eat his. So, here we have it'll. It'll tas'e. Here we're cutting off

the T. Grea', and
we're cutting off the T again. It'll
taste great. Can we go back and say
this full challenge
sentence together? Let's give it a
try. I'm gonna eat his food, and it'll
taste great. So much going on
here. Let's try to say it fast. I'm
gonna eat his food, and it'll taste
great. I'm gonna eat his food, and
it'll taste great. I'm gonna eat his
food, and it'll taste
great. Phew. Great. I hope you can
say this and by yourself. Use those
pronunciation muscles and
challenge yourself.
Thanks so much. Bye.
