Listening as a Constructive Process

### **Annie McDonald**

## Outline

- Listening Processes
- The Sound Substance
- Expert and Non-expert Listeners
- Some Classroom Activities
- Implications

# Listening Processes







#### You hear a word beginning with **lo-**

What images may be activated?





### Some while listening tasks

- We evaluate probabilities arising from the structure of the native vocabulary
- We track information to locate the boundaries between words
- We pay attention to the way that words are pronounced
- We assess prosodic information that spans sequences of sounds ... etc

Cutler, Anne (2012) Native Listening. The MIT Press

... a 'formidable range of mental tasks carried out with astonishing speed and accuracy'

Cutler, Anne (2012) Native Listening, The MIT Press

### Context



budgie tear line

- RyanAir
- Michael O'Leary
- September 2017
- Passengers and holidays
- Pilots and holidays
- The BBC -Business Daily

### **Transcription Fragments**

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**Rhine Air** 

### **Budget Air Line Transcript**

<sup>1</sup> This is our mess up // <sup>2</sup> When we make a mess at RyanAir // <sup>3</sup> we come out with our hands up // <sup>4</sup> we try to explain why we made the mess // <sup>5</sup> when we will pay compensation // <sup>6</sup> to those passengers who are entitled to compensation // <sup>7</sup> which will be those // <sup>8</sup> flights that are cancelled over the next two weeks.



# The Sound Substance

#### "A term used to refer to the spoken language – the **invisible** form of language that **passes by** very quickly and is gone. It is not available for the listener's inspection – it has to be processed by the listener at speeds which are beyond his or her control."

Sound substance



(Cauldwell, R. (2018) A Syllabus for Listening – Decoding, Speech in Action)

#### The horticultural metaphor

#### Greenhouse

#### Garden

#### Jungle



connected speech

spontaneous speech



Richard Cauldwell

#### The consequences

Squeezing together of words (eg the dropping of sounds, the lack of clarity around positive and negative  $\dots$ ) = **mush** 

The expert listener's ability to understand meanings **<u>deafens</u>** them to the realities/true nature of spontaneous speech ...

(Cauldwell, R. (2018) A Syllabus for Listening – Decoding, Speech in Action)

# **Expert and Non-expert**

### Listeners



### **Spoken English: Slips of the Ear**



Spaghetti car bananas There's a bathroom on the right. Completely sober We can't be \*\*\*ed to teach ... Products rip in plastic I was nice girl

Spaghetti carbonara There's a bad moon on the rise. Complete this over We can be asked to teach ... Products wrapped in plastic I was a night owl

'Understanding speech in our native tongue seems natural and effortless ..... but listening to speech in a nonnative language is a different experience'

Cutler, Anne (2012) Native Listening, The MIT Press

#### Sonia's transcript

Michael O'Leary 1: HWS CA. the n nijer



sts

#### More slips the ear



- 1. a long holiday = **on holiday**
- 2. the errors = the area
- 3. pilot's holidays = on holiday
  - 4. that, in short, is what = that, insure it's was
  - 5. we're not short of = when not sort of
  - 6. weather disruptions = weather instructions
  - 7. seminar = cinema
- Other 8. a lot smaller than = lot more than
  - 9. what the whole = what the hell
  - 10. a lot smaller than = lot more than
  - 11. The UK and Norway = The UK and North Wales
  - 12 Float planes = flute planes (?)

19

#### Some L2 problems

- Sounds (consonants, vowels short / sort; we'll be / will be)
- Sounds/word boundaries (in short > insure)
- Similar-sounding structures/words (we'll be / will be; hour/our)
- Remembering word meaning quickly enough
- Knowing the word (mess)
- Hearing unstressed function words
- Hearing final consonants (I won't go / I want to go)
- Recognising a variation of a known word
- Not hearing not!

### Some Classroom

### Activities

#### **Dictations and transcripts**

Paused dictation (text / snippets)

'Now I understand why I don't understand'

#### Make listening accessible to inspection





**Rhine Air** 

 1. we may come S
 1. \_\_\_

2.

5.

- 2. rye near week
- 3. pastures who were tight 3.
- 4. doze flight sitter can 4.
- 5. the neck's too weak



### Awareness-raising to Mush



- 1. we make a mess
- 2. RyanAir we
- **3.** passengers who were entit(led)
- 4. those flights that are can(celled)
- 5. the next two weeks



#### **Explicit work on decoding**

#### Classroom decoding with a B1 group

#### Olya Sergeeva

<u>Https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94KG2Kw1jh</u>

#### Micro-listening www.tubequizard.com



#### **Useful resources**

- <u>https://eltgeek.wordpress.com</u> Olya Sergeeva
- www.tubequizard.com
- <u>https://youglish.com/search</u>
- <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/</u> <u>features/pronunciation/tims-pronunciation-</u> <u>workshop-ep-1</u>
- Listening cherries Richard Cauldwell's blog https://www.speechinaction.org/listeningcherry

## Implications

- Be aware of deafness and listen carefully to / for mush!
- Use your knowledge of the learner's L1 and the audioscript to identify potential problem areas
- Devise pre-listening activities which focus on potential / known problem areas
- Direct attention to chunks
- Use variations on dictation activities to help learners develop sound/word recognition (decoding skills)
- Set time for learners to compare their understanding with the text (audio-script) and discover reasons for listening difficulties ...

#### Make listening accessible to inspection

# Listening as a Constructive Process

Authentic Listening Resource Pack



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# **Annie McDonald**