

Abstract

Students' transcriptions of listening texts are a rich source of information, revealing the listening processes each individual has used to understand what has been said. In this workshop, we'll look at various examples of 'mishearings' and identify possible causes. Finally, we'll exchange ideas on how such insights could help us develop students' listening skills.

http://hancockmcdonald.com/talks





Lost in Transcription Insights from students' mishearings



Outline

- **1. Teaching Listening: Recent developments**
- 2. Getting the data
- 3. Analysing the data
- 4. The wider picture
- 5. Using the data: Some classroom activities
- 6. Finding out more



Developing Listening Skills: Background

- 1. Field, J., (2008): *Listening in the Language Classroom* (Teaching / testing listening; Decoding / meaning building processes)
- 2. Technology: developments (internet, mp3, audacity, youtube)
- 3. HancockMcDonald (2014): Authentic Listening Resource Pack
- 4. Expert practitioners: Olya Sergeeva / Shaun Sweeney (blogs, youtube demos)
- 5. Cauldwell, R., (2018) A syllabus for listening: Decoding
- 6. Sheila Thorn (2019): moving beyond traditional listening comprehension approach the push for authenticity



Developing Listening Skills: An approach?

- 1. Select / Prepare a short text for dictation
- 2. Students write their texts on paper or devices
- 3. Identify and analyse areas needing attention
- 4. Return texts along with transcript
- 5. Elicit / talk through differences
- 6. Do practice activities which focus on problem areas
- 7. Refer back to these features when opportune help students remember and grow

Chunking your text

When I was at university I used to be a night owl. I would do all my coursework until 3 or 4 in the morning. I only needed 4 hours sleep a night in those days.

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- 1. Work with a colleague / in a small group
- 2. Identify differences between the audio script and students' transcripts
- **3. Share you ideas / comments**
- 4. Summarise areas needing attention (later)

Mishearings (1): was *at* university

in a university
in university
in the university
went to university

Mishearings (2): a *night owl*.

a nice house hour a night *hour* a next hour a righter night hours

Mishearings (3): I *would* do ...

I was do ... do What I do I *will* do ... I *were* do ...

Mishearings (4): all my *coursework*

all my *housework* all my *own housework* all my *classwork* all my *casework*

Mishearings (5): I only *needed* 4

I only *sleep* I...sleeping I always need I only *need* I need to

Mishearings summary – possible areas for attention

- 1. Prepositions / articles
- 2. Unknown chunk / phrase
- 3. Auxiliary *would*
- 4. Lexical item (compound)
- 5. Past participle (ed)





Content and function words

***** forty years of songs *****

St 1. songs -> song of -> a = four years a song St 2. years -> year of -> Ø = forty year songs St 3. forty -> for = for years of songs

Known and unknown words



- 1 vein ...for... brainconfusing phonemesJenny ...for... journey
- 2 divingfor... driving 'missing' a phoneme
- **3 cinema** ...for... **seminar transposing sounds/syllables**
- 4 quantity ...for... quantify which in ...for... reaching
- locating possible word candidates



Lexical segmentation

spoken

- 1. Gets on well
- 2. That, in short, is what
- **3.** A lot smaller than
- 4. We're not short of
- 5. From the UK and Norway

- 1. Get some well
- 2. That, insure it's was

'heard'

- **3.** Lots more than
- 4. When not sort of
- **5. From the UK and North Wales**

More examples

- Recognising sounds (consonants, vowels short / sort; we'll be / will be)
- Not identifying word boundaries (in short > insure)
- Confusing similar-sounding structures / words (we'll be / will be; seminar/cinema)
- Not hearing unstressed function words (I want to go > I won't go)
- Not hearing the end of words (-s, -ed, en, etc)
- Not hearing *n*'t

Cumulative effects can be ...

- Not being able to access known words (SWR)
- Not being able to understand specific information
- Not being able to understand detail
- Not being able to understand the main idea
- Not even being able to get the gist

The whole is greater than the sum of its parts



Minimal pair chunk bingo

Discrimination task

if you fly	if you're	one other	one of
into	flying to	most	the most
they're	there are	in the	in the
even	even	harder	heart of
first	first on	is where	is
honour	our	the	weather
it's a	it's about	I'm in the	here l'm
better	a		in

Α	В
First honour list	First on our list
This is weather	This is where the
It's a bit of	It's a better
There even	There are even
In the heart of	In the harder
London	London
One other	One of the

https://teacherdevelopmentlab.wordpress.com

'and then they' ... Richard Cauldwell Listening Cherries 2

- 1. Say the words slowly and clearly, with slight pauses between them
- 2. Join the words together, drop the 'd' of 'and'
- 3. Speed up slightly, drop the 'th' of 'then'
- 4. Speed up some more and drop the 'th' of 'they'
- 5. Speed up even further, speak more quietly and drop the 'a' of 'and'
- 6. At a fast speed, mumble the three syllables, dropping the 'e' of 'en'

AND THEN THEY AN THEN THEY AN EN THEY AN EN EY N EN EY **NNEY**

Developing Listening Skills: An approach?

Initial procedure = select / prepare a short text for dictation; students write their texts on paper or devices; identify and analyse areas needing attention; return texts along with transcript

The place where teaching / learning happens:

- 5. Elicit / talk through differences
- 6. Do practice activities which focus on problem areas
- 7. Refer back to these features in subsequent lessons jog students' memories, help them make connections and move towards automaticity

Some closing comments

Using dictation/transcription activities, little and often, and discussion of the results:

- 1. helps nudge students in the **direction of automaticity** by establishing nodes and developing networks;
- 2. lifts the veil of silence on the teaching of listening and brings it into the classroom so it is open to inspection;
- 3. allows students to compare their understanding with the audio-script and discover reasons for listening difficulty (discussion, awareness raising, reflection, including pointing out that the difficulty often resides in the text) the **'Now I understand why I don't understand'** effect;
- **4. informs the creation of useful and meaningful classroom activities** students seem to love these activities, perceive their value in the development of their listening skills, and **enjoy them!**



Tools / resources / ideas

- Audacity. Retrieved from <u>https://www.audacityteam.org/</u>
- R.Cauldwell's blog: <u>https://www.speechinaction.org/listening-cherry</u>
- Sheila Thorn: CPD Teaching Listening <u>www.trinitycollege.com</u>
- Olya Sergeeva's blog: decoding in practice video, youtube resources <u>https://eltgeek.wordpress.com; www.tubequizard.com</u>; <u>https://youglish.com/search</u>
- Shaun Sweeny's blog: <u>https://teacherdevelopmentlab.wordpress.com/2017/04/18/grasping-the-nettle/</u>
- English Micro-Listening Lessons https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAW1-bu51W0

Further reading / references

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Sheila Thorn: The Listening Business <u>http://www.thelisteningbusiness.com</u>

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