Listening as a Constructive Process

Annie McDonald



Outline

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



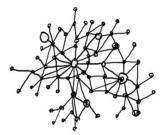
hancockmcdonald.com

Listening Processes



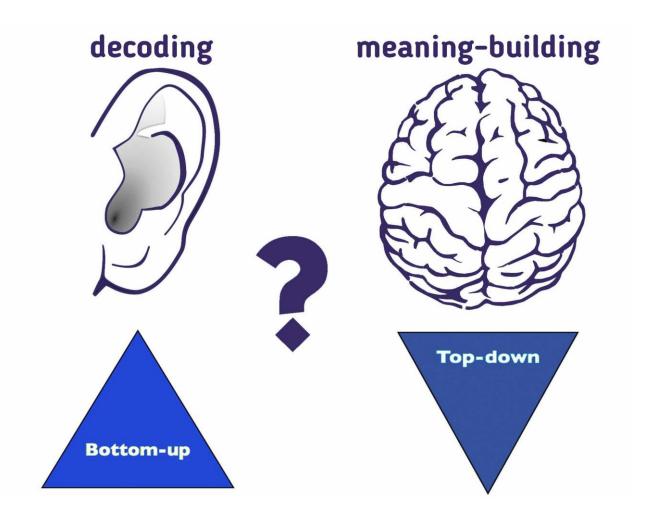
hancockmcdonald.com

Processes



You hear a word beginning with lo-What images may be activated?

Processes



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



RyanAir

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

Transcription Fragments





Budget Air Line Transcript

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

The Sound Substance



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."



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

The horticultural metaphor

Greenhouse

Garden

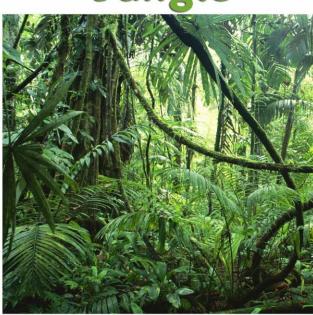
Jungle



citation forms



connected speech



spontaneous speech

tidy

→ messy

Richard Cauldwell

The consequences

Squeezing together of words (eg the dropping of sounds, the lack of clarity around positive and negative ...) = mush

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

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

Expert and Non-expertListeners





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: Him in.



More slips the ear



- 1. a long holiday = on holiday
- 2. the errors = the area

Sonia

- 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

Other sts

- 7. seminar = cinema
- 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 (?)

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



hancockmcdonald.com

Dictations and transcripts

Paused dictation (text / snippets)

'Now I understand why I don't understand'

Make listening accessible to inspection

Awareness-raising to Mush



Rhine Air

- 1. we may come S
- 2. rye near week
- 3. pastures who were tight 3. ____
- 4. doze flight sitter can
- 5. the neck's too weak



2. _____

4.

5. ___ __ _



Awareness-raising to Mush



Rhine Air

- 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



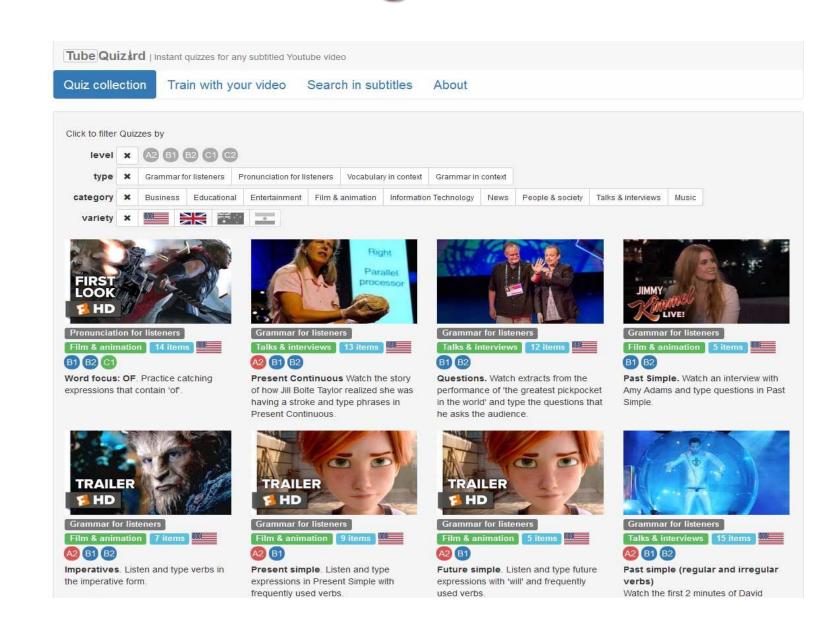
Explicit work on decoding

Classroom decoding with a B1 group

Olya Sergeeva

Https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94KG2Kw1jh M

Micro-listening www.tubequizard.com



Useful resources

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

Implications

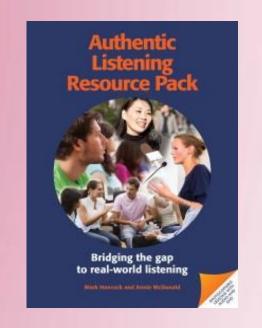


hancockmcdonald.com

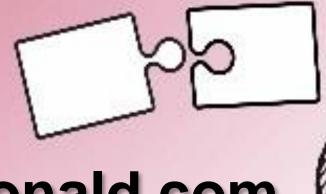
- Be aware of deafness and listen carefully to / for mush!
- Use your knowledge of the learner's L1 and the audioscript to identify potential problem areas
- Devise pre-listening activities which focus on potential / known problem areas
- Direct attention to chunks
- Use variations on dictation activities 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



Annie McDonald



hancockmcdonald.com