



# 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 plausible/alternative hearings

#### Outline

The Expert Listener: Ability and Agility Listening in the Classroom Dictation, Transcription & Data Analysis & Discussion The Way Forwards?





# Expert listener ability: deafness and mush



What did the speaker say?

You're listening to today

**Mush:** 'A technical term for the messy areas of the sound substance where it is difficult to determine where words begin and end, or indeed whether they have occurred at all'. (Cauldwell, 2018)

# Expert listener agility as evidenced by The Two Ronnies: Pismronunciation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJOnFQgRApY





#### https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJ0nFQgRApY

Good evening. I'm squeaking to you tonight, once again, as the chairman of the loyal society for the prevention of **pismro**nunciation, a society formed for people who can't say their worms correctly. I myself often use the wrong worms and that is why I was erected charming of the society.

Firstly, let me try and put you in the puncture regarding our mumblers. Peach and every plum of them have dicky fealty in conversing with the people they meet in everyday loaf. The Two Ronnies: Pismronunciation

# **Expert listener speaker agility? Ronnie Barker** youtube

I'm squeaking the loyal society

worms

I was erected charming put you in the puncture our mumbles peach and every plum dicky fealty everyday loaf (automatic transcription of an interview of John Field by Shaun Sweeney, courtesy of Richard Cauldwell)

Two sets of sub skills = two receptors

European Framework = don't you be a framework

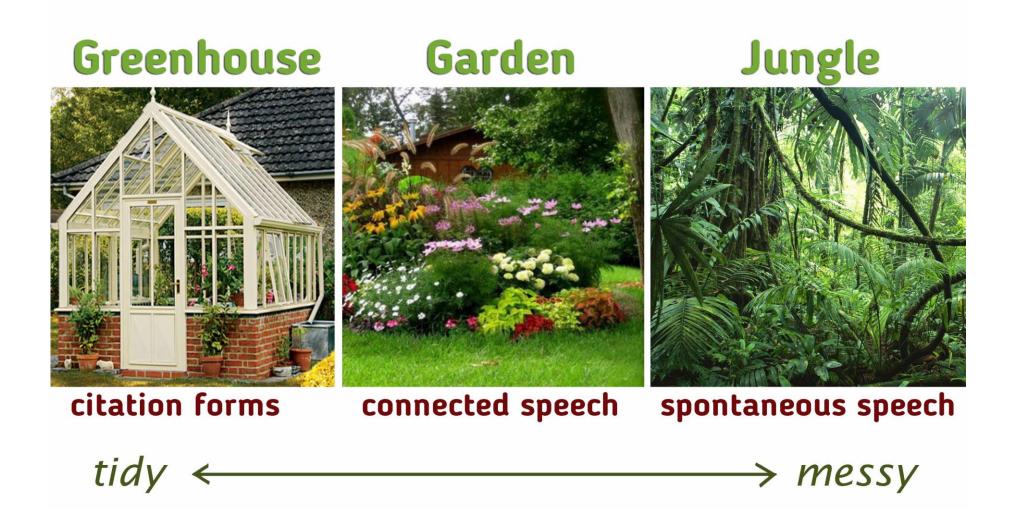
You also see it = you assisted Some of them = someone who

Elided = alighted



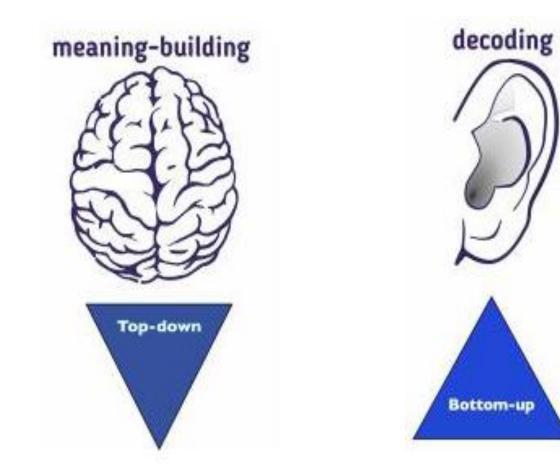


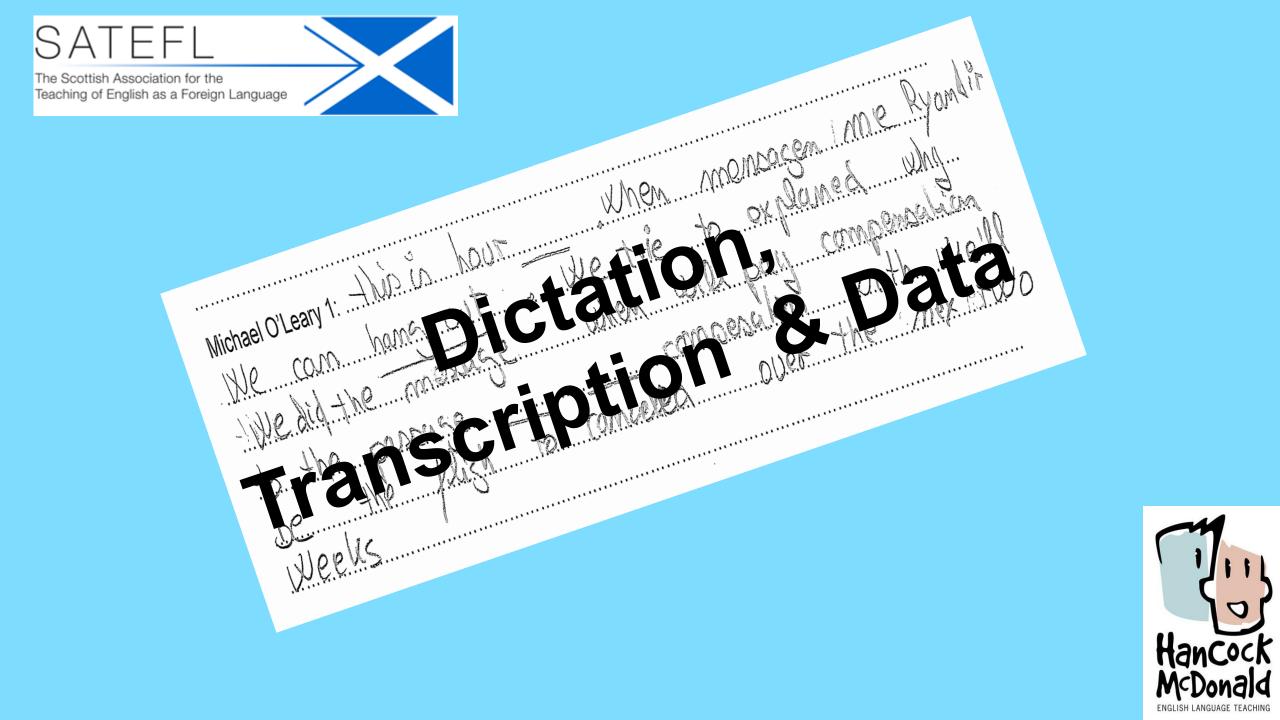
## What? – the horticultural metaphor



Richard Cauldwell

## **How? - Processes**





#### Known and unknown words



- 1 vein ...for... brain
   confusing phonemes

   Jenny ...for... journey
- 2 diving ....for... driving 'missing' a phoneme
- **3** cinema ....for... seminar transposing sounds/syllables
- 4 quantity ...for... quantify which in ...for... reaching candidates



# Lexical segmentation

# said

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

# 'heard'

- 1. Get some well
- 2. Lots more than
- 3. That, insure it's was
- 4. When not sort of
- 5. From the UK and North Wales



# Phrases

When I was at university // I used to be a <u>night owl</u> // I would do all my homework // until 3 or 4 in the morning // I only needed // 3 or 4 hour sleep a night // in those days

> night hour night hours next hour nice student nice house



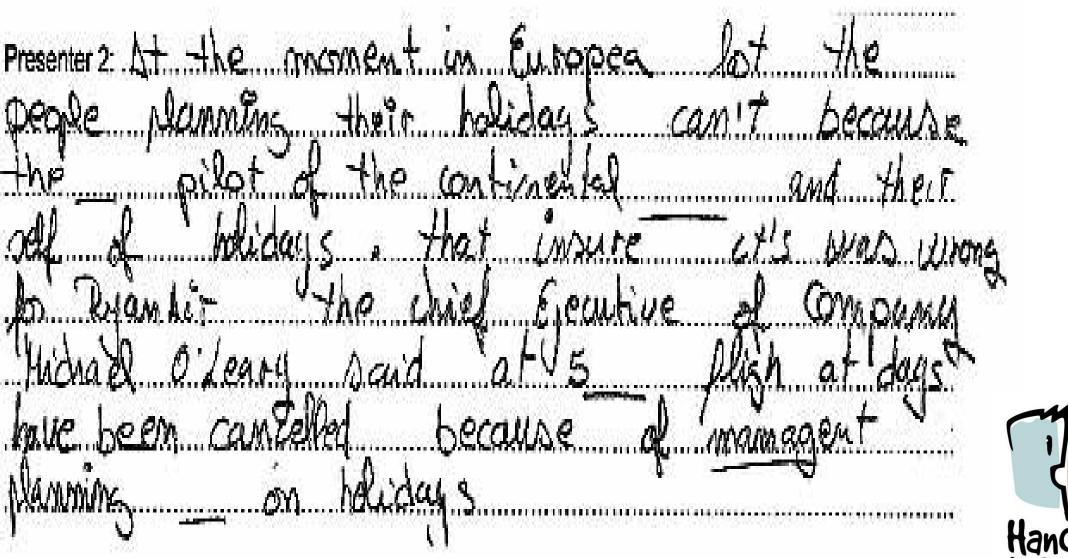
# **Content and function words**

## forty years of songs

four years a song songs -> song of -> a
 forty year songs of -> Ø
 for years of songs forty -> for



# Analysis







## Analysis

At the moment in Europea the

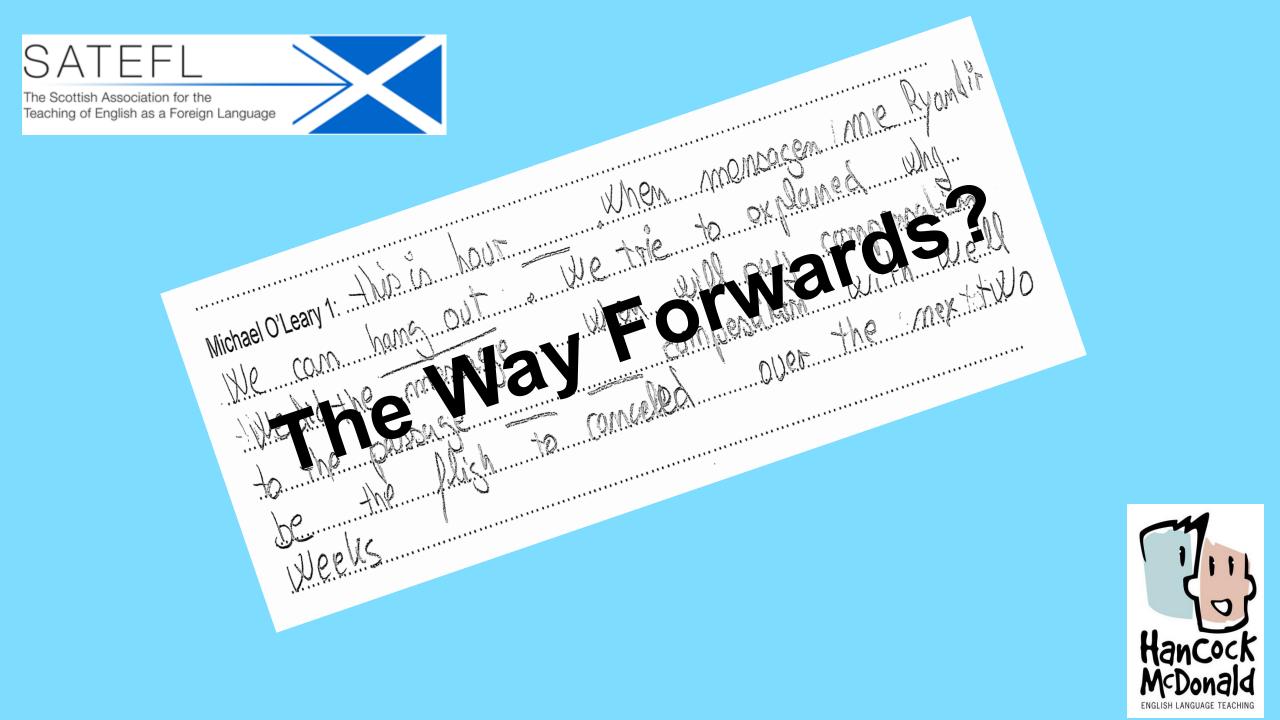
At the moment in Europe, lots of people planning to go on holiday can't because pilots at one of the continent's largest budget airlines are themselves going on holiday. That, in short, is what's gone wrong for RyanAir. The chief executive of the company, Michael O'Leary, said up to 50 flights a day are being cancelled because of management errors in planning pilot's holidays.



## Analysis

Presenter 2: At the moment in Europea lot planning their holidays can'T the continental

At the moment in Europe, <sup>1</sup><u>lots of people planning</u> <sup>2</sup><u>to go on</u> holiday can't because pilots <sup>3</sup><u>at one</u> of the <sup>4</sup><u>continent's</u> <u>largest budget airlines are themselves going on</u> holiday. That, <sup>5</sup><u>in short, is what's gone</u> wrong for RyanAir. The chief executive of <sup>6</sup><u>the</u> company, Michael O'Leary, said <sup>7</sup><u>up to</u> 5<sup>8</sup><u>0</u> fligh<sup>9</sup><u>ts a day are being</u> cancelled because of <sup>10</sup><u>management</u> <u>errors in planning</u> <sup>11</sup><u>pilot's</u> holidays.



#### The problems (1)

#### At micro level: Some 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; hour/our)
- 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
- Holding information in the working memory

#### The problems (2)

#### The cumulative effects

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

# **Some solutions: approaches**

Vary your exploitation of standard-fare classroom listening materials

- Scrutinise transcripts for examples of connected speech, listen/identify focus areas (using your knowledge of the learner's L1)
- Use an audio editing tool to extract areas of interest for attention or model for mini dictation / transcription activities
- Pre-teach / model language at word level, including a focus on pronunciation number of syllables, stress, susceptibility to change in garden or jungle
- Pre-teach / model phrases; chunks/fixed expressions (If I were you...): idioms eg a ni –towl; collocation (pay attention to) .....

## **Some solutions: activities**

Use variations on dictation activities, to help learners develop, for example, sound / word recognition (decoding skills) ...

Some usual suspects = same / different; minimal pairs (A/B); write the word (s) you hear ; rite the phrase you hear ; blankfil .... ; drills and raps ; matching – what a phrase 'sounds like' when spoken vs how it looks when written etc .....

And see *Authentic Listening Resource Pack*, Hancock, M & McDonald, A. (2015), Delta Publishing, for some examples of creative activity types

#### http://hancockmcdonald.com

# **Some solutions: tools / resources / ideas**

- English Micro-Listening Lessons https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAW1-bu51W0
- <u>https://eltgeek.wordpress.com</u> Olya Sergeeva
- Classroom decoding with a B1 group, Olya Sergeeva https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94KG2Kw1jhM
- <u>www.tubequizard.com</u> phonological features
- <u>https://youglish.com/search</u> phrases
- <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/pronunciation/</u> <u>tims-pronunciation-workshop-ep-1</u>
- R.Cauldwell's blog <u>https://www.speechinaction.org/listening-cherry</u>

# Enfin ...



Generally, use dictation/transcription activities, little and often to nudge students in the direction of automaticity, and to **make listening open to inspection** to help them develop their decoding skills

Allow time for learners 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

**Enjoy!** Students seem to love these activities, and perceive their value in the development of their listening skills



Further reading / references



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