

e-FonFが日本入学習者のスピーキング能力にもたらす影響について:音声・語彙・文法学の観点から

齊藤一弥
早稲田大学
LET関西支部春季研究大会シンポジウム
Email: kazuya.saito@waseda.jp
Web: <http://www.f.waseda.jp/kazuya.saito/>

Research Team

Waseda University (Tokyo, Japan) 

- Kazuya Saito

Georgetown University (US) 

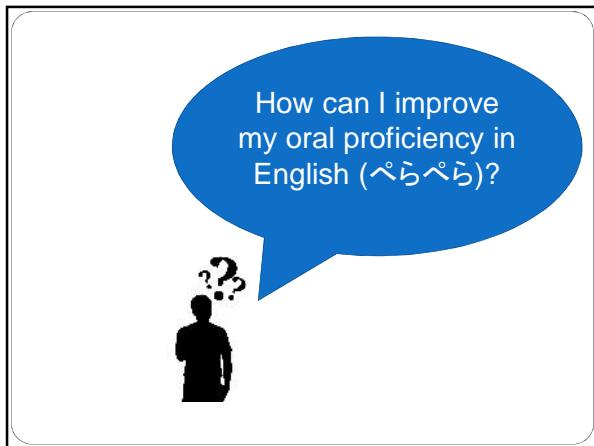
- Yuka Akiyama

Concordia University (Montreal, Canada) 

- Pavel Trofimovich

University of Bristol (UK) 

- Talia Isaacs



How can I improve my oral proficiency in English (ペラペラ)?

大人の第二言語習得 過去の研究 1

どれだけ早期に学習を始めても、第一言語の訛り (Accent) が全く無い第二言語話者は非常にまれである (e.g., Abrahamsson & Hyltenstam, 2009; Flege, Munro, & MacKay, 1995).

大人の第二言語習得 過去の研究 2

大人の第二言語習得には現実的な目標設定が大切である。

~~Accent reduction (ネイティブらしさ)~~
vs.
Comprehensibility (理解しやすさ)

(e.g., Derwing & Munro, 2009; Isaacs & Trofimovich, 2012; Jenkins, 2000)

大人の第二言語習得 過去の研究 3

移民者を対象にした自然習得研究によると、

1. 実際にL2使用頻度が高い学習者の Comprehensibilityは、滞在年度数に応じて伸びていく。
2. Accentの変化はほとんどない。

(e.g., Derwing & Munro, 2013; Saito, 2015)

大人の第二言語習得 (enhanced comprehensibility)において特に大切なのは、実際にL2を使用することである。

↓

何故か？



Interactionist view in SLA

Long (1996)
Adult SLA takes place, when non-native speakers are engaged with conversational interaction with other native/non-native speakers, thanks to **negotiation for meaning**:



Negotiation for meaning

1. Communication breakdowns

↓

2. **Comprehensible input** (NSs' conversational modification: confirmation checks, repetition; slower speech rate; clarification requests, recasts)

↓

3. **Comprehensible output** (NNSs' modified output)

(Long, 1996; Mackey, 2012; Plonsky & Gass, 2012)

Foreign Language Learning

Larson-Hall (2008, p.36)

- “minimal input conditions” with “no more than four hours of instruction per week” (p. 36).

Best and Tyler (2007, p.19)

- “a restricted setting, with little or unsystematic conversational experience with native speakers”



Communicatively authentic interaction activities を
EFLクラスルーム内で実行することは難しい
....

↓

どうすればよいか？



解決策：Telecollaboration

- “one of the main technologically-enhanced activities in modern foreign language education” (O'Dowd, 2011, p. 368)
- 世界中のEFL/ESL学習者に、ネイティブスピーカーとのコミュニケーションの機会を与える (Belz, 2003)



過去の研究結果

- Face-to-face と Telecollaboration では同じ様に、Negotiation for meaningが起きる (e.g., Wang, 2006)。

問題点

- 1時間以内のインタラクションしか観察していない。
- 事前事後テストを使用し acquisitionについて調べていないため、実際にどれだけスピーキング能力が伸びるのか不明である。

Current Study

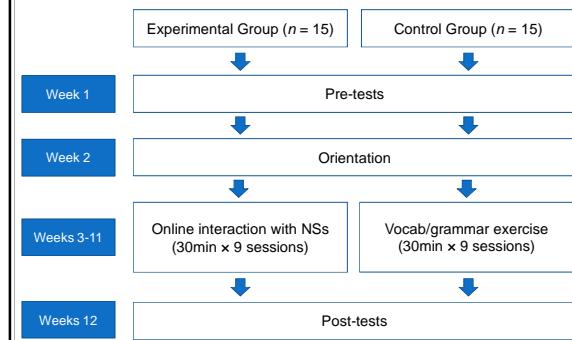
Research Objectives

- 教育的意義：The pedagogical potential and limits of video-based conversation activities over one academic semester
- 言語的意義：Longitudinal development on L2 oral ability

Participants

- 30人の早稲田大学生 (NNs)
 - 大学1-2年生
 - 海外経験無し
 - 中学校から英語学習を開始した
 - Divided into Experimental and Control groups
- 15人のGeorgetown大学生 (NSs)
 - 日本語学習者
- スピーキング能力の向上を評価する、10人のネイティブスピーカージャッジ

Design



Experimental treatment

1. セッションを行う日を決める。
2. Visual-based conversation in English (30min)
 - 週のテーマに合わせて2枚写真を選ぶ
 - それぞれの写真についてDiscussion topicsをつける
3. Visual-based conversation in Japanese (30min)
4. セッションの記録を研究者に提出

Promoting incidental FonF

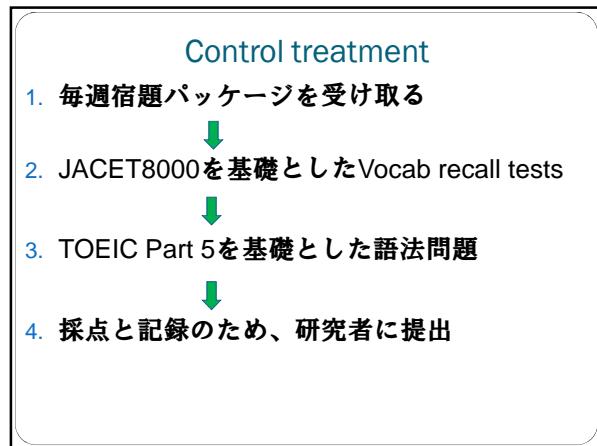
1. 日本人学習者の英語の間違いが「聞き取りづらい、理解しにくい」と感じたら、ネイティブパートナーは、recasts (言い直し)を行う。
2. どの言語領域で、が何回間違いを修正したか記録する。

Recast episodes

Example 1: Pronunciation
 NNS: This is a picture of my [kɒrɪdʒ].
 NS: Oh that's your [kɒlɪdʒ] (college).

Example 2: Vocabulary
 NNS: I do not like *terror attraction*.
 NS: Ah, you don't like *scary rides*.

Example 3: Grammar
 NNS: Ah. Do you enjoy *party* very well?
 NS: Do I enjoy *partying*? Yeah I do. I do like partying.

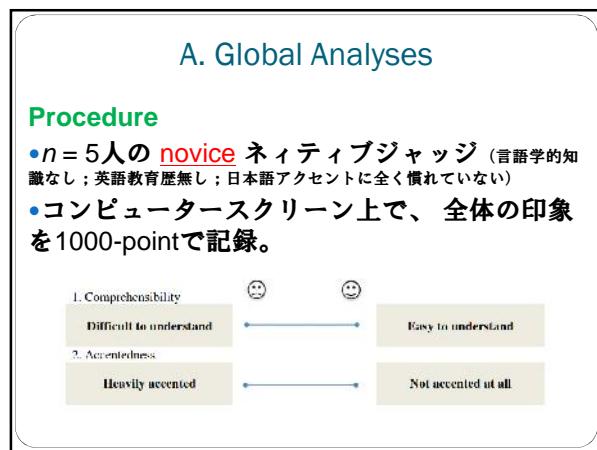
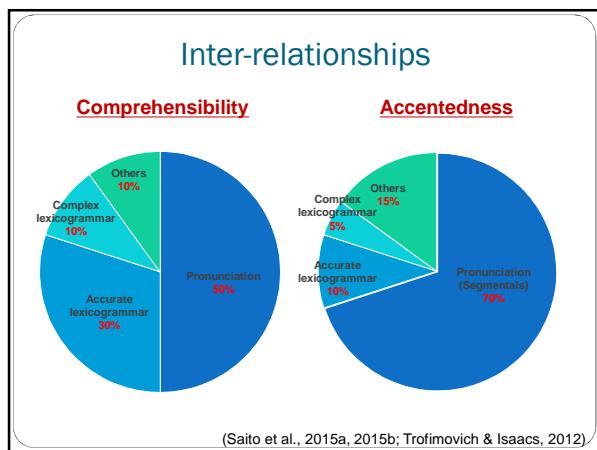
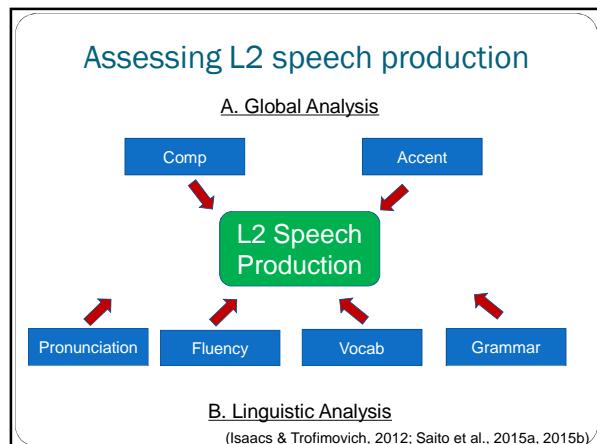


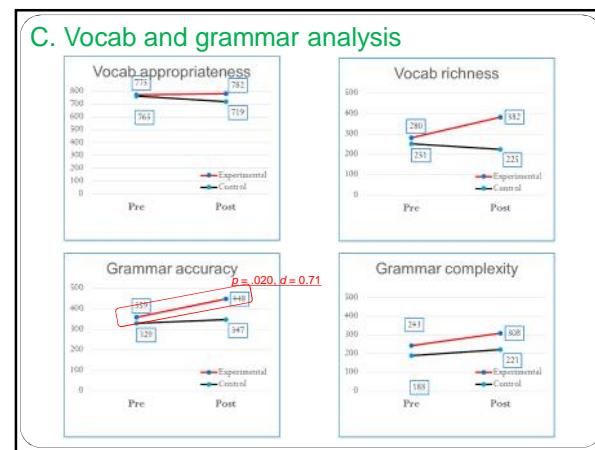
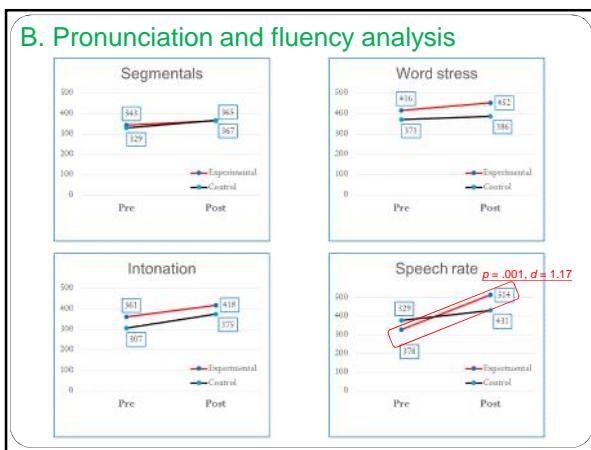
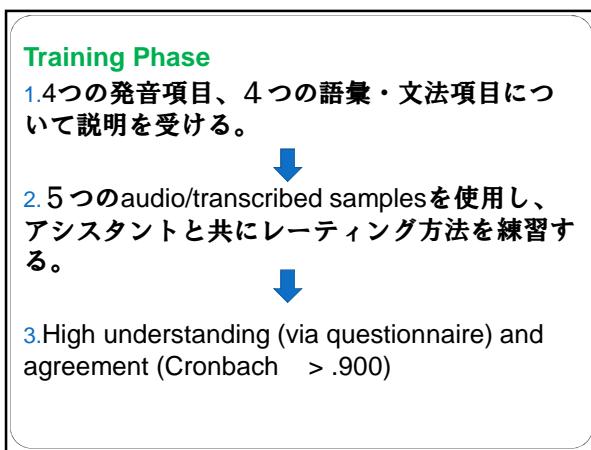
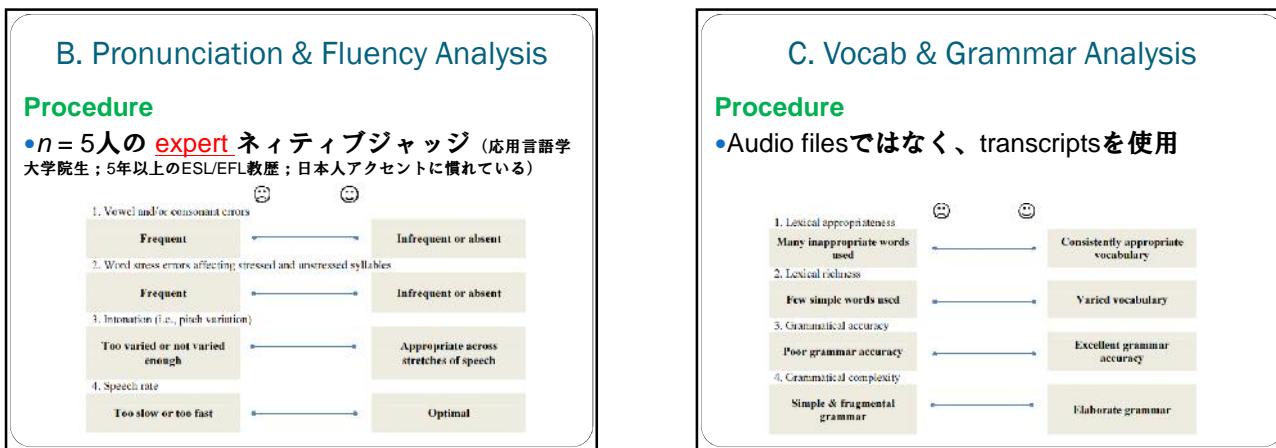
Speaking Task (Pre/Post)

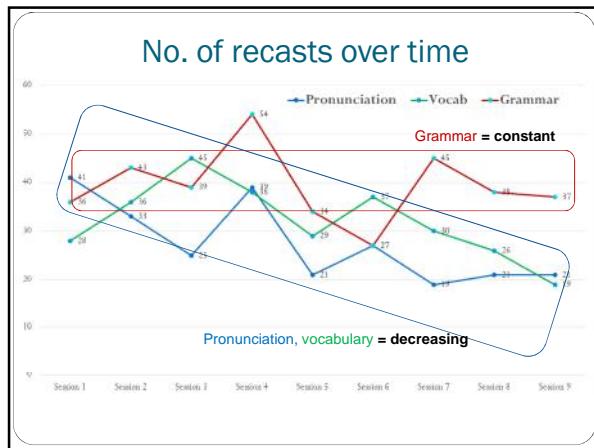
Procedure (adapted from Munro & Mann, 2005)

- 7枚の異なる写真説明
 - ✓ 最初の4枚は練習用；最後の3枚を分析に使用する

Blue sky
Road
Cloud
- それぞれの写真には3つkey wordsがあり、被験者は5秒のみplanning timeが与えられている
- 最初の10秒を分析に使用する (30 s in total per talker)
(e.g., Derwing & Munro, 2009)







Discussion

インタラクションの効果が見られたもの

- Comprehensibility
- Fluency (speech rate)
- Accurate grammar

効果が有意義ではなかったもの

- Foreign accentedness
- Correct pronunciation (segmentals, word stress, intonation)

自然習得との比較

Quick development (1-3 years of immersion)

- Comprehensibility (e.g., Derwing & Munro, 2013)
- Fluency (e.g., Mora & Valls-Ferrer, 2012)
- Appropriate lexicogrammar (e.g., Schmitt, 1998; Vercellotti, 2015)

Gradual development (> 3 years of immersion)

- Accentedness (e.g., Saito, 2015)
- Prosody (Trofimovich & Baker, 2006)
- Segmentals (Flege, 2009)
- Complex lexicogrammar (e.g., Mora & Valls-Ferrer, 2012)

Pedagogical implications

1. 会話アクティビティはearly phase of L2 speech learningに効果的である。
 - 「流暢性」と「文法の正確さ」の向上に貢献する。
 - そして全体のcomprehensibilityが向上する。
2. 全体のcomprehensibilityに大きく貢献されるとする「発音項目」については伸びが顕著ではない。
 - パートナーが間違った発音に慣れてしまう。
 - 発音の自然学習には膨大な学習経験が必要。
 - 発音学習にはExplicit instructionが必要。

Pedagogical implications

日本人英語学習者にとって大切な発音項目

Jenkins (2000)

- LFC (mainly consisting of segmentals)

Derwing & Munro (1998)

- Suprasegmentals > segmentals

Saito (2014)

- Major segmentals /l, r, ð, v, /
- Sentence and word stress/Intonation
- 学習マテリアル (<http://www.f.waseda.jp/kazuya.saito/>)

Thank you!!

References

- Abrahamsson, N. & Hyltenstam, K. (2009). Age of acquisition and nativelikeness in a second language – listener perception vs. linguistic scrutiny. *Language Learning*, 59, 249–306.
- Belz, J. (2003). Linguistic perspectives on the development of intercultural competence in telecollaboration. *Language Learning & Technology*, 7, 68–117.
- Best, C., & Tyler, M. (2007). Nonnative and second-language speech perception. In O. Bohn, & M. Munro (Eds.), *Language experience in second language speech learning: In honour of James Emil Flege* (pp. 13–34). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Derwing, T. M. & Munro, M. J. (2009). Putting accent in its place: Rethinking obstacles to communication. *Language Teaching*, 42, 476-490.
- Derwing, T. M., Munro, M. J. (2013). The development of L2 oral language skills in two L1 groups: A seven-year study. *Language Learning*, 63, 163-185.
- Flege, J. E. (2009). Give input a chance! In T. Piske & M. Young-Scholten (Eds.), *Input matters in SLA* (pp.175-190). Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Flege, J., Munro, M, & MacKay, I. R. A. (1995). Factors affecting degree of perceived foreign accent in a second language. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 97, 3125-3134.
- Isaacs, T., & Trofimovich, P. (2012). Deconstructing comprehensibility: Identifying the linguistic influences on listeners' L2 comprehensibility ratings. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 34, 475-505.
- Larson-Hall, J. (2008). Weighing the benefits of studying a foreign language at a younger starting age in a minimal input situation. *Second Language Research*, 24, 35-63.
- Long, M. H. (1996). The role of the linguistic environment in second language acquisition. In W. C. Ritchie & T. K. Bhatia (Eds.), *Handbook of language acquisition. Vol. 2: Second language acquisition* (pp. 413-468). New York: Academic Press.
- Mackey, A. (2012). *Input, interaction, and corrective feedback in L2 learning*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Mora, J. C., & Valls-Ferrer, M. (2012). Oral fluency, accuracy, and complexity in formal instruction and study abroad learning contexts. *TESOL Quarterly*, 46, 610-641.
- Munro, M., & Mann, V. (2005). Age of Immersion as a predictor of foreign accent. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 26, 311-341.
- O'Dowd, R. (2011). Online foreign language interaction: Moving from the periphery to the core of foreign language education? *Language Teaching*, 44, 368-380.
- Plonsky, L., & Gass, S. (2011). Quantitative research methods, study quality, and outcomes: The case of interaction research. *Language Learning*, 61, 325-366.
- Saito, K. (2014). Experienced teachers' perspectives on priorities for improved intelligible pronunciation: The case of Japanese learners of English. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 24, 250-277.
- Saito, K. (2015). Experience effects on the development of late second language learners' oral proficiency. *Language Learning*, 65(3).
- Saito, K., Trofimovich, P., & Isaacs, T. (in press-a). Using listener judgements to investigate linguistic influences on L2 comprehensibility and accentedness: A validation and generalization study. *Applied Linguistics*.
- Saito, K., Trofimovich, P., & Isaacs, T. (in press-b). Second language speech production: Investigating linguistic correlates of comprehensibility and accentedness for learners at different ability levels. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 35.
- Trofimovich, P., & Baker, W. (2006). Learning second-language suprasegmentals: Effect of L2 experience on prosody and fluency characteristics of L2 speech. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 28, 1-30.
- Trofimovich, P., & Isaacs, T. (2012). Disentangling accent from comprehensibility. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 15, 905-916.
- Vercellotti, M. L. (2015). The development of complexity, accuracy, and fluency in second language performance: A longitudinal study. *Applied Linguistic*. doi: 10.1093/applin/amv002
- Wang, Y. (2006). Negotiation of meaning in desktop videoconferencing-supported distance language learning. *ReCALL*, 18, 122-145.