APAC, Barcelona, 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020

## So just how global is your English?

### Robin Walker

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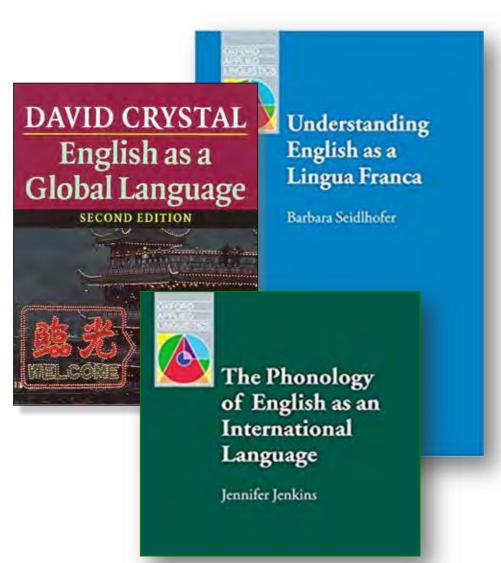
## UK + IRE US-CAN AUS-NZ





# =4200m

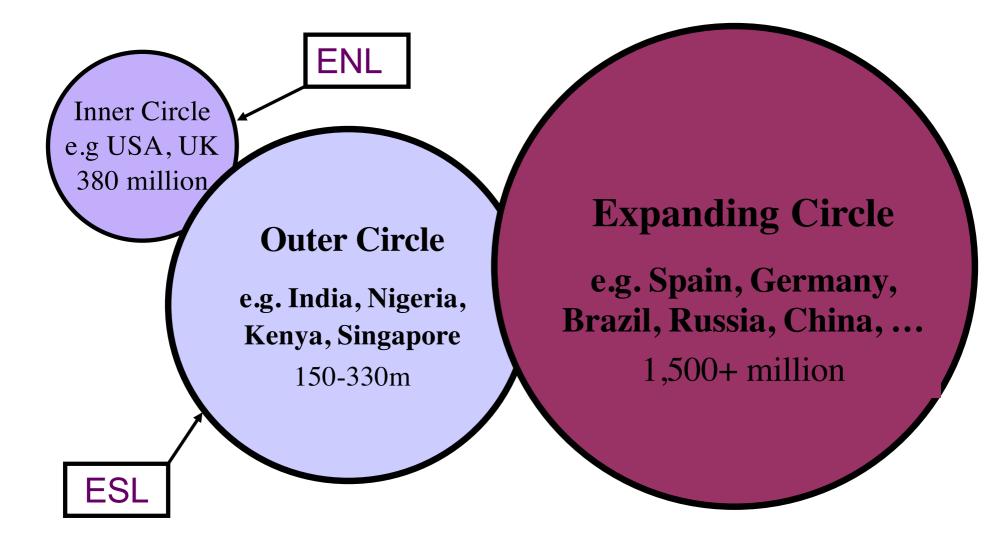




- What do we mean by 'Global English'?
- 2. EIL/ELF pronunciation
- 3. EIL/ELF lexicogrammar & idiomaticity
- 4. Accommodation and negotiation in EIL/ELF

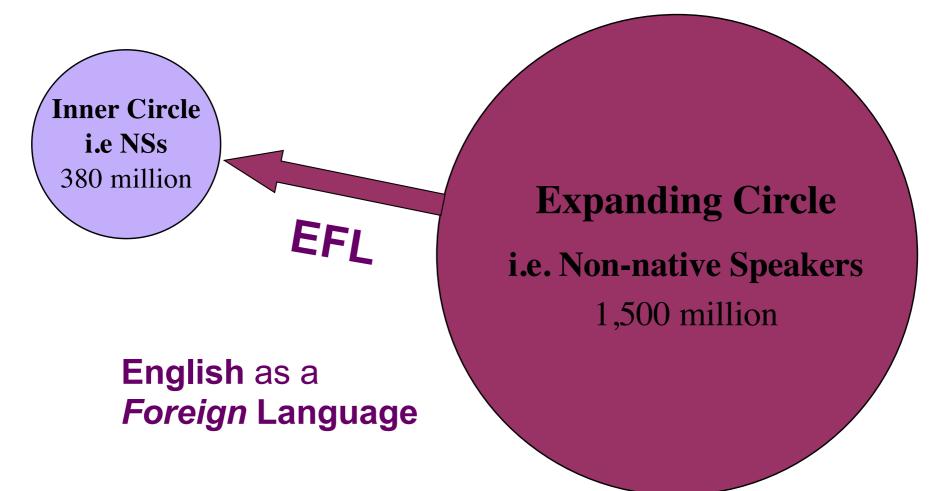


1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?





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ELF

## English as a *Lingua Franca*

## **Expanding Circle**

Spain, Germany, Italy Russia, Brazil, Chile China, Japan, Korea...



1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

EIL

## English as an *International Language*

## All 3 Circles

Spain, Germany, Italy Brazil, Russia, China **India, Nigeria, etc.** 

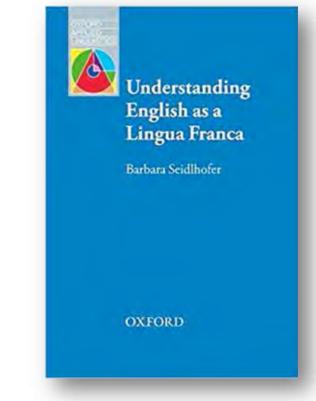
2,000+ million



1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

English as a lingua franca refers to

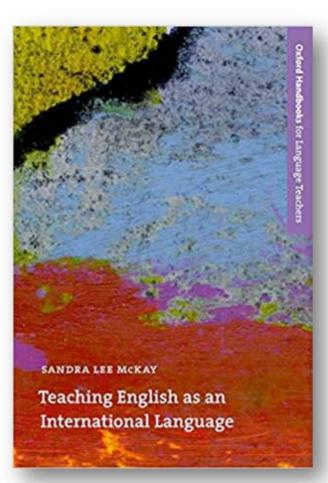
"... any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice, and often the only option".



#### Seidlhofer, 2011: 7



1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

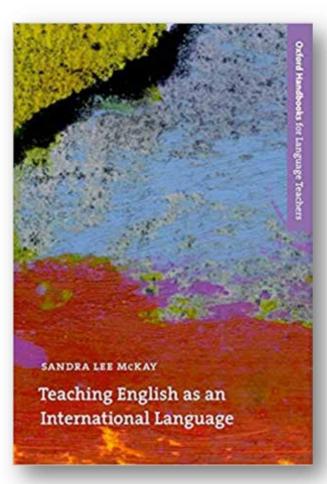


McKay 2002

... speakers of English are using the language on a daily basis alongside one or more others and frequently their use of English is influenced by these other languages ...



#### 1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?



### McKay 2002

It is puzzling that whereas differences in the use of English between Inner Circle countries are generally accepted, with no one suggesting that this will lead to incomprehensibility, language variation outside Inner Circle countries is often seen as a threat.



#### 1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?





1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

Smith et al. 1992

... concluded that there was no evidence of a breakdown in the functioning of English as an international lingua franca but that, interestingly...

... native speakers (from Britain and the US) were **not** found to be the most easily understood ...

... *nor* were they, as subjects, found to be the best able to understand the different varieties of English.



1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

Walker, 2010: 161

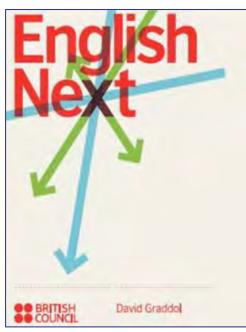
- B [English] like that all the time . what do you think about it what's your opinion on
- A (draws breath) ah . (both laugh) well it's pretty much the same for me 'cos I hadn't really heard of the concept until recently . I'm not sure if . it was the first time when . er I was told about it but em . basically like the entire last year and in other situations before like living in Budapest I was . pretty much how . I was communicating with my friends was . there were people from all over . Central Eastern Europe . and elsewhere . and that was how it is . this . English . most it wasn't most people's first language . except for the Americans . and the British . and nobody could understand the British
- B (both laugh) nobody could understand . yeah





1) What do we mean by 'Global English'?

#### Graddol, 2006



In organisations where English has become the corporate language, meetings sometimes go smoothly *when no native speakers* are present.

This is *not* just because non-native speakers are intimidated by the presence of a native speaker.

Increasingly, the problem may be that *few native speakers* belong to the community of practice which is developing amongst lingua franca users.

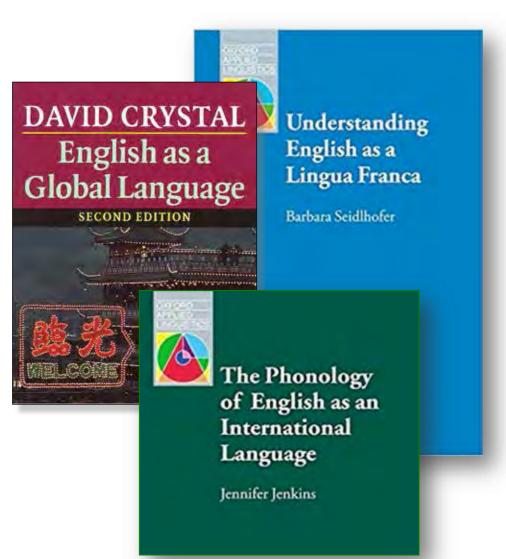


#### Implications

1. English in the 21st century plays different roles. Different roles need different names. Different roles mean different goals.







- What do we mean by 'Global English'?
- 2. EIL/ELF pronunciation
- 3. EIL/ELF lexicogrammar & idiomaticity
- 4. Accommodation and negotiation in EIL/ELF

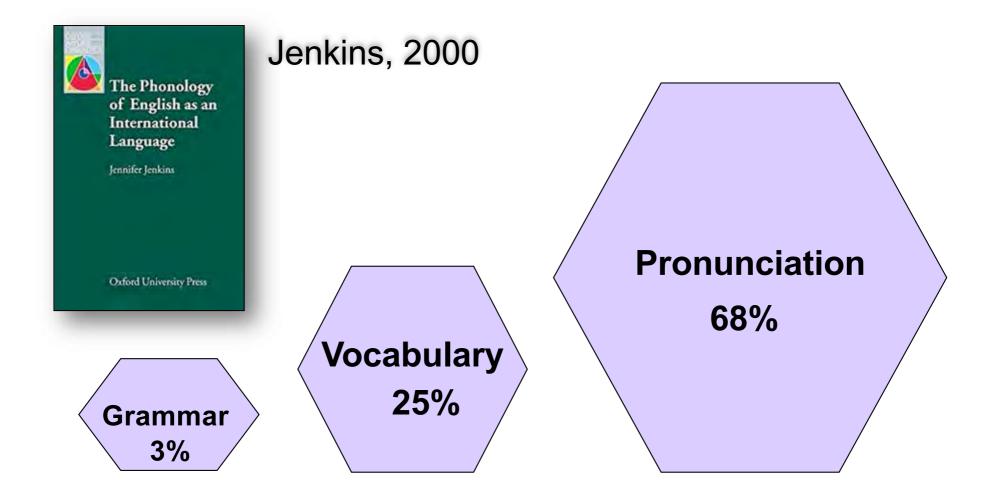


#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation



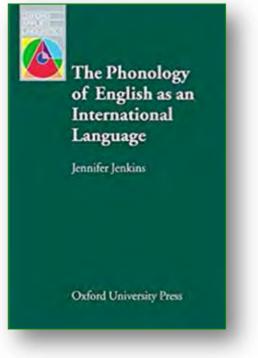


#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation





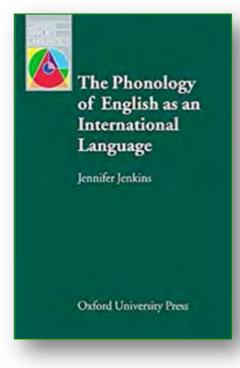
#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation



- 1. Consonants
- copy / coffee
- vowel / bowel
- etc



#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation

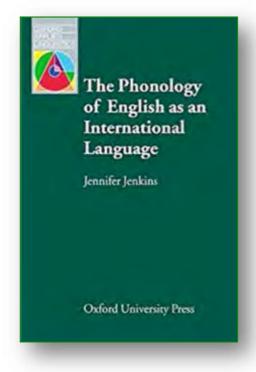


#### 2. Consonant clusters

- (stone) sitone insertion
- (product) poduk deletion



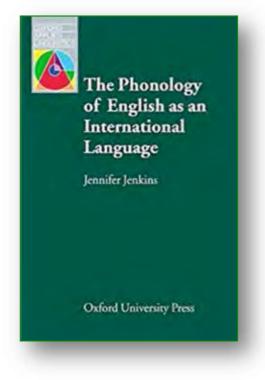
#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation



- 3. Vowel length (quantity)
  - live / leave
  - cod / cord
  - peace / peas
  - back / bag



#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation

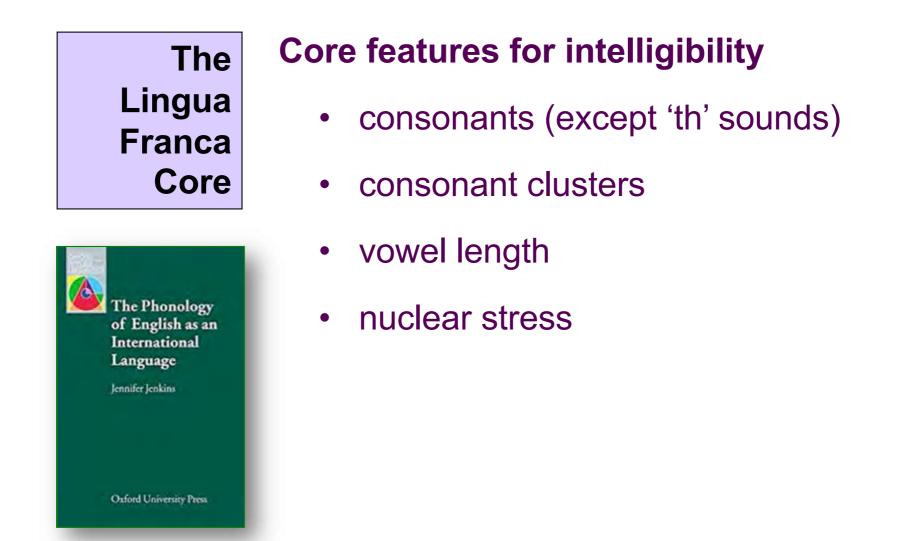


4. Nuclear stress placement

- I love teaching linguistics.

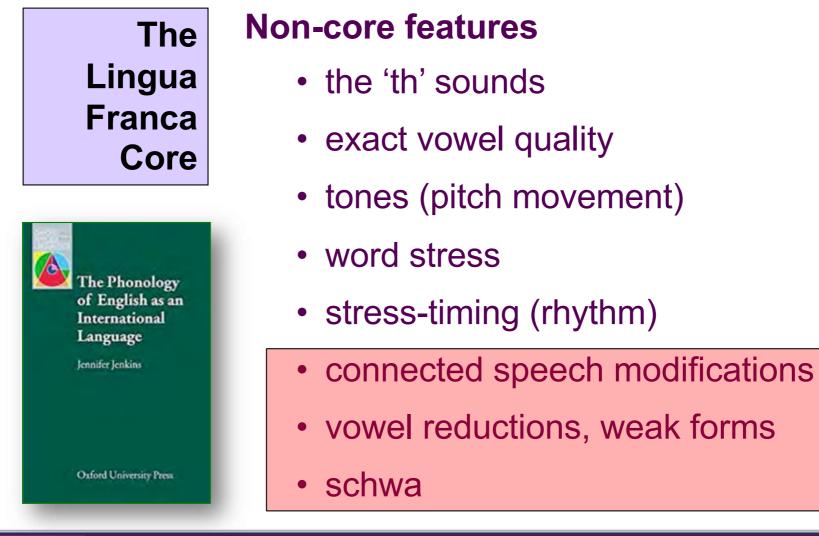


#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation





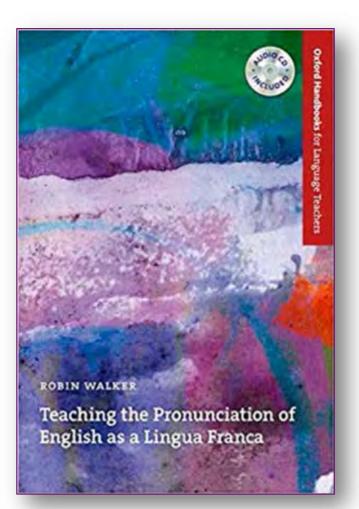
#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation







#### 2) EIL/ELF pronunciation



Teaching the Pronunciation of English as a Lingua Franca.

Oxford University Press, 2010.



2) EIL/ELF pronunciation

In language teaching, the phonological control of an idealised native speaker has traditionally been seen as the target, with accent being seen as a marker of poor phonological control.

The focus on accent and on accuracy instead of on intelligibility has been detrimental to the development of the teaching of pronunciation.

Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. Companion Volume with New Descriptors, Council of Europe, September 2017, p134.



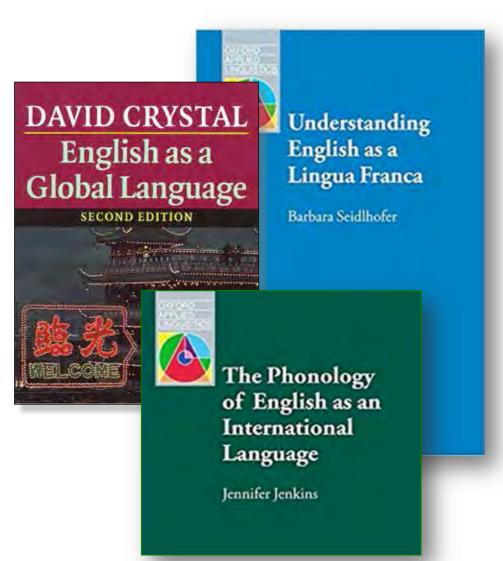


#### Implications

- 1. English in the 21st century plays different roles. Different roles need different names. Different roles mean different goals.
- 2. Intelligibility *not* accent is the goal of pronunciation teaching for EIL/ELF.







- What do we mean by 'Global English'?
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#### 3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar



Vienna-Oxford International Corpus of English

- a computer-readable corpuses of NNS spoken English
- naturally occurring, face-toface spoken interactions
- academic, business & leisure
- to find out how successful NNSs use the language.



#### 3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar



English as a lingua franca in academic settings

- the ELFA corpus project
- the WrELFA corpus
- the SELF project (Studying in English as a Lingua Franca)



3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar

Seidlhofer 2004

- He look very sad.
- We look forward to see you
- Our countries have signed agreement about this.
- ... the people which ...

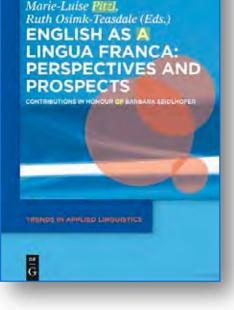
Erling & Bartlett, 2006

- an advice
- a proof
- a research
- vocabularies



#### 3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar





Pitzl, Breiteneder and Klimpfinger (2008)

- identified categories of ELF lexical innovation
- use of prefixes and suffixes:
  - ✓ non-confidence, non-formal or non-graduate
  - ✓ *re-enrol*, *re-orient* or *re-emplace*
  - ✓ increasement, forbiddeness, linguistical



3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar

Walker, 2016

... Brexit, vape, selfie stick, dronie (a video selfie taken by a drone), and Vlogger were among 30 terms published by The Guardian as the buzzwords that defined 2014.



 Please do not plug out.



#### 3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar





#### 3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar

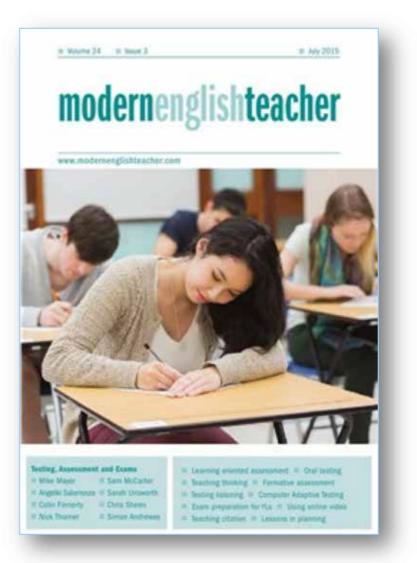
#### Appendix 6 – ISE II Speaking and listening rating scale Communicative Interactive listening Language control Delivery Score effectiveness Comprehension and Range Intelligibility relevant response Task fulfilment Accuracy/precision Lexical stress/intonation Level of understanding Appropriacy of contributions Effects of inaccuracies Fluency /turn-taking Speech rate of examiner Effects on the listener interventions Repair strategies Speed and accuracy of response 4 Fulfils the task very well Understands all interventions Uses a wide range of Clearly intelligible grammatical structures/ Initiates and responds with on a first hearing Uses focal stress and lexis flexibly to deal with effective turn-taking Interprets examiner's aims intonation effectively topics at this level and viewpoints accurately Effectively maintains and Speaks promptly and by making links with earlier Consistently shows a develops the interaction fluently information high level of grammatical Solves communication Requires no careful accuracy and lexical precision Makes immediate and problems naturally, if any listening Errors do not impede relevant responses communication



## 3) ELF lexico-grammar and idiomaticity

Walker, 2016 second language use of idioms is fraught with difficulties.

... the meaning of idioms can seldom be grasped from dissecting the whole into its constituent parts. Expressions like to go out on a limb or by the skin of your teeth are quite opaque for learners.

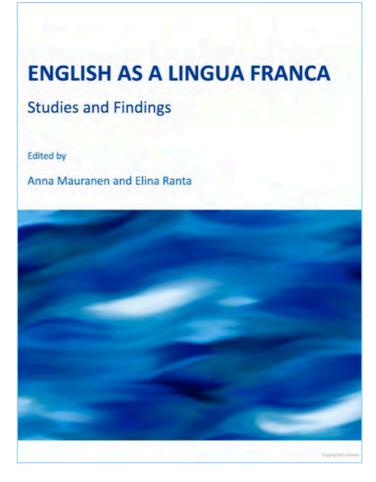




## 3) ELF lexico-grammar and idiomaticity

## Pitzl, 2010

- S4: you have it in the stores since WHEN? since a couple of months
- S1: only er one and a half month.
- S2: months
- S4: yeah then i think in THAT case **we should not wake up any . any DOGS** by going now





## 3) ELF lexico-grammar and idiomaticity

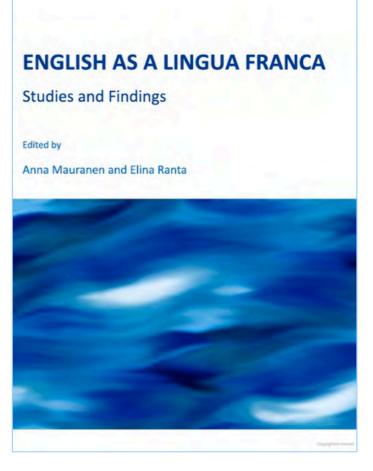
Pitzl, 2010

ELF: we should not wake up any dogs

ENG: we should let sleeping dogs lie

(= not try to change a situation because you might make things worse not better)

GER: schlafende Hunde soll man nicht wecken





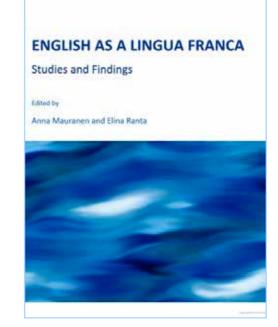
3) ELF lexico-grammar and idiomaticity

Pitzl, 2010

ELF: put my hands into the fire for it

GER: Dafür lege ich meine Hand ins Feur NED: de hand voor iemand in het vuur steken ESP: poner la mano en el fuego

ENG: to put yourself on the line





3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar

- Let's run it up the flagpole...
- The boss threw a googly at us ....
- A large luggage? You need a large car.



3) EIL/ELF lexico-grammar

- Let's run it up the flagpole... (NS correct)
- The boss threw a googly at us .... (NS correct)
- A large luggage? You need a large car. (NNS X)

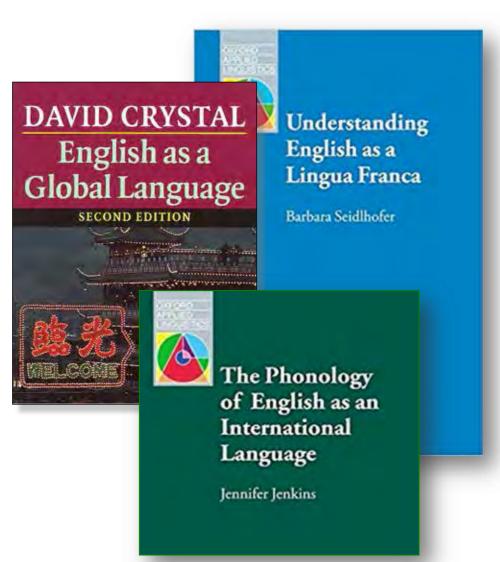


## Implications

- 1. English in the 21st century plays different roles. Different roles need different names. Different roles mean different goals.
- 2. Intelligibility not accent is the goal of pronunciation teaching for EIL/ELF.
- 3. Communicative effectiveness not NS usage is the goal when teaching lexicogrammar & idiomaticity for EIL/ELF.







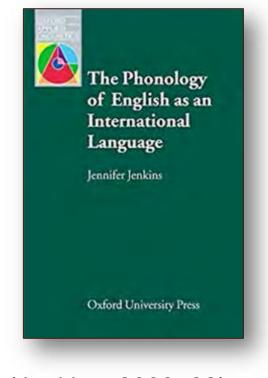
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4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

## Phonological accommodation

- B ... the bottom of the picture there's mm gley house,
- A (frowns)
- B *(registers A's frown)* grey and small house, it's very s-old
- A Yeah, there's a grey house, yeah.



(Jenkins, 2000: 82)



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

An alternative approach would be to focus on features which tend to vary across different accents, with the intention of not familiarizing them with any accent in particular, but with features which are particularly 'vulnerable' to variation.

Hancock 2012, SO! 47.



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

By the end of the study, the students reported a major gain in confidence in interacting with speakers with an L2 accent.



**Derwing, T. M., Rossiter, M. J., & Munro, M. J.** (2002). Teaching native speakers to listen to foreign accented speech.



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

English language learners could hear, analyse and compare key features among a variety of accents.

Such an approach would address both intelligibility and listening comprehension, increasing communication flexibility and respect for accent diversity.

Scales, J. et al. 2006



## 4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF



# Exploit words & negotiate meanings



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

## Firth 1996

- A: their bricks get u:::h (.) *blowing* uh [like balloons]
- B: [yah that's it] yeah the bricks g- get blowing and ...



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

Third International Conference of English as a Lingua Franca Vienna 2010.

Home Feedback

Alessia Cogo, University of Surrey/ University of Southampton



niversität

### Constructing and negotiating understanding in ELF

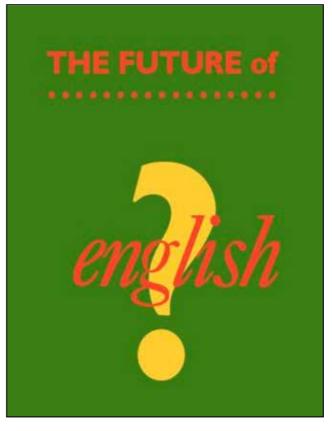
Effective language use in any context would entail the speakers' engagement in constructing and negotiating understanding. This kind of engagement becomes even more salient in contexts of ELF communication, where speakers from different lingua-cultural backgrounds are involved in generation and transfer of knowledge in increasingly transnational spaces.



4) Accommodation and negotiation in EI/ELF

The target model of English within an ELF framework is not a native speaker, but a fluent bilingual speaker...

... [who] has the special skills required to negotiate understanding with another non-native speaker.



Graddol, 1997



## Implications

- 1. English in the 21st century plays different roles. Different roles need different names. Different roles mean different goals.
- 2. Intelligibility not accent is the goal of pronunciation teaching for EIL/ELF.
- 3. Communicative efficiency not NS usage is the goal of lexicogrammar & idiomaticity for EIL/ELF.
- 4. Be flexible. Accommodate. Be willing and *able* to negotiate.





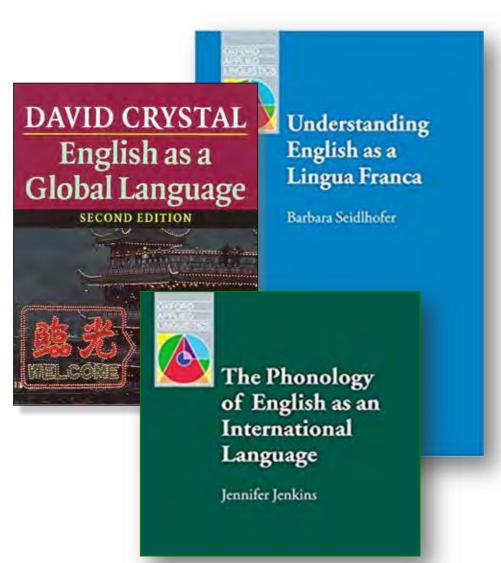
## Further reading





#### Assessing English language since 1938

# July 2015



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