Is Native speaker Pronunciation a challenge L2 learners need to overcome?

Question

Asked 6 day



Derrick McClure added an answer

3 days ago

A foreign learner does not need to acquire a perfect native-speaker-like pronunciation; but he/she DOES



Valentina Soboleva added an answer 4 days ago

Yes, I believe it is important for L2 learners to achieve native-like pronunciation. To my knowledge, for

FILLING THE GAPS

From being intelligible to being you Pronunciation for all

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From being intelligible to being you – pronunciation for all



1. Pronunciation teaching for EFL



2. Pronunciation teaching for ELF



3. Godzilla meets the Hulk



4. From being intelligible to being you





1960s – audiolingual method

Goals and priorities

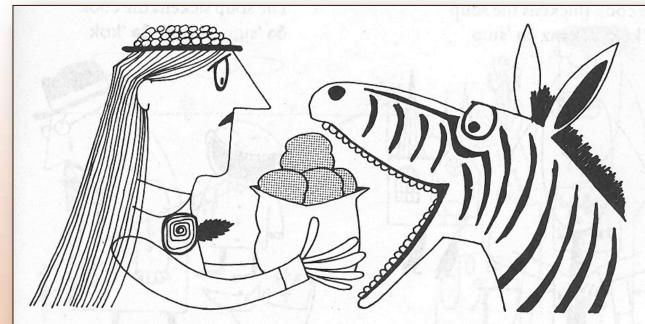
- Native-speaker competence
- Focus on phonemes (bottom-up)

Model

Prestige native-speaker accent (RP or GA)







English
Pronunciation
Illustrated
Trim.
1975, CUP.

He rouses, | opens his eyes, | rises and goes | to Zoe |
Zoe | is wearing a rose | on her blouse. | Zoe gives Desmond these buns |
h1 'rauziz | 'eupenz iz 'aiz | 'raiziz en 'geuz | te 'zeui |
'zeui | iz 'weerin e 'reuz | desmond 'diz 'banz |





1960s – Audiolingual method

- Goal = NS phonological competence
- **Priority** = individual sounds
- Model = standard NS accent (= Norm)
- **Deviation** = error = remedial teaching
- Meaning = secondary
- **Instructor** = NS with standard accent





1980s – Communicative approach

- Goal = comfortable intelligibility
- Priority = suprasegmentals (stress, rhythm & intonation)
- Model = standard NS accent ≠ Norm
- **Deviation** = (interlanguage) error
- **Meaning** = important
- Instructor = NS with standard accent





Stress and Intonation

Low rise in Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions (beginning *Are, Have, Do, Can,* etc.) typically have a low rising intonation pattern. Practice sentences like:

Do you LIKE SWIMMING?

Do you ENJOY MUSIC?

Are you INTERESTED in SPORT?

Give substitutions for practice, using sports, interests and activities from the unit: football, playing tennis, watching television, learning English, etc. Pairwork gives practice in giving the answers, too:

S1: Do you ENJOY MUSIC?

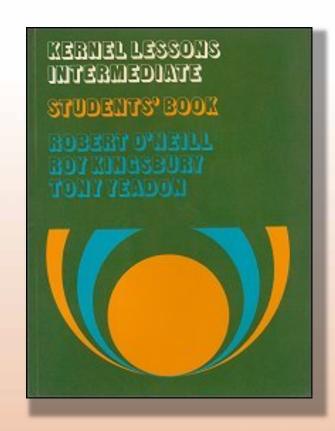
S2: YES, I DO/NO, I DON'T.

S1: CAN you SING?

S2: YES, I `CAN/NO, I `CAN'T.

Contrast the patterns:

WHAT is he `INTERESTED in? and: Is he INTERESTED in _LANGUAGES?



Kernel Two
O'Neill.
1982, Longman



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2000s – ELF approach

- Goal International intelligibility
- **Priority** Competence in the *Lingua Franca Core*
 - ✓ consonants (except $/\theta/$, $/\delta/$, + /r/)
 - ✓ no deletion in initial & medial clusters
 - ✓ vowel length (inc. fortis clipping)
 - ✓ nuclear stress placement
 - ✓ accommodation skills





2000s – ELF approach

Non-core features

- $\checkmark /\theta/, /\eth/, + /r/$
- ✓ exact vowel quality
- ✓ word stress
- ✓ rhythm
- √ tones
- schwa & vowel reduction
- weak forms
- connected speech changes





Summary 2000s – ELF approach

- Goal = NNS-NNS mutual intelligibility
- **Priority** = Lingua Franca Core + accommⁿ
- Model = any competent ELF user ≠ Norm
- **Deviation** = error *OR* accent
- Meaning = paramount
- Instructor = any competent ELF user





	EFL	ELF
1. Goal	Min. = comfortable intelligibility Pref. = near–NS competence	International intelligibility (NS norms 'irrelevant')
2. Priority	All consonants, all vowels, schwa, word stress, sentence stress, rhythm, weak forms, connected speech changes, tones	The Lingua Franca Core + accommodation skills
3. Model	Standard NS accent (e.g. RP or GA)	Any ELF—intelligible accent (NNS or NS)
4. Deviation	= Error	= Accent or error
5. Instructor	Native speaker with target accent	Any speaker (NS or NNS) with an ELF intelligible accent









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... bringing 'the ideal down to the gutter with no check-point on the way'

Sobkowiak. 2005.

... offering L2 users 'a broken weapon'

Prodromou. 2008.

... 'inventing a new variety' and 'installing a fledgling ugly duckling'

Maley. 2009.





Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. Companion Volume with New Descriptors, Council of Europe, September 2018, p47.

The [2001] phonology scale was the only CEFR illustrative descriptor scale for which a native speaker norm, albeit implicit, had been adopted.

In an update, it appeared more appropriate to focus on intelligibility as the primary construct in phonological control, in line with current research ...





A. Student

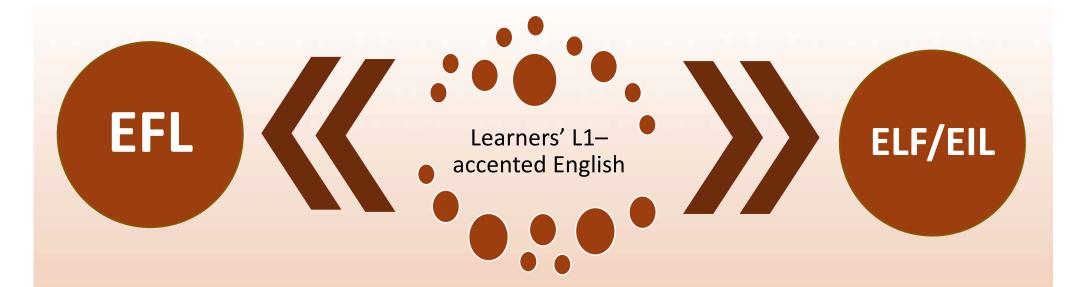
I can see what you mean about being intelligible, and I don't especially want to sound like a native speaker, but I don't want to sound Spanish.

I can see what you mean about being intelligible but I've got students who are obsessed with Taylor Swift.

A. Teacher







Standard NS accent

Minimum intelligibility

International intelligibility



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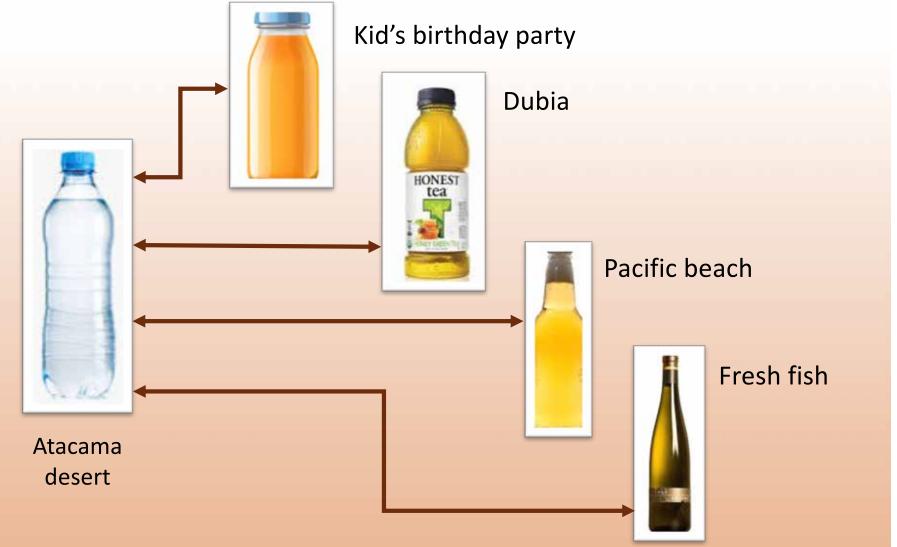






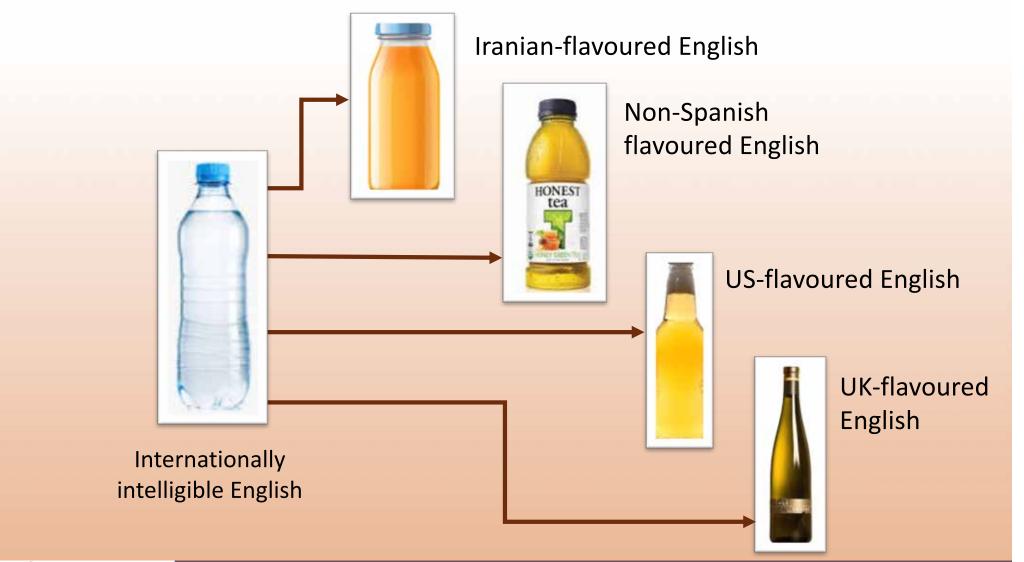






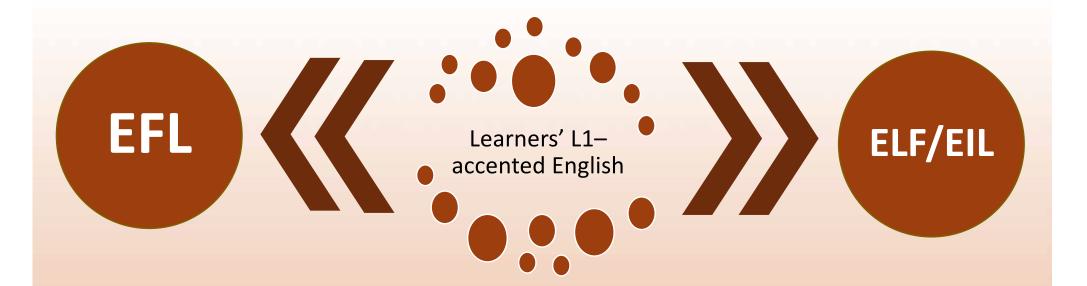












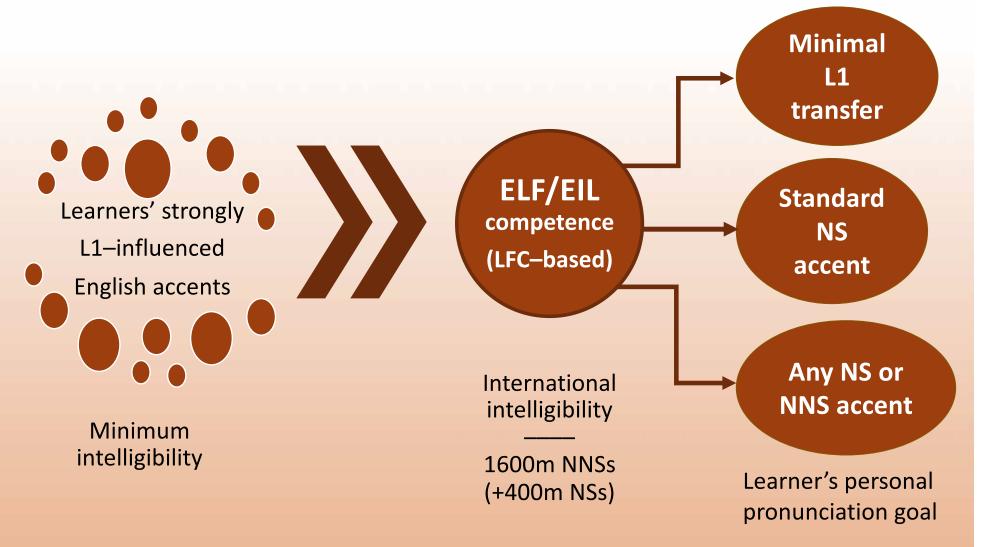
Native-speaker accent

Minimum intelligibility

International intelligibility









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Underlying principals

- Initial goal = international intelligibility
- ➤ A1-C1 focus = Lingua Franca Core +
- Production ≠ reception
- Accommodation skills
- C1 onwards learners choose own goals





Components

Productive competence

- consonant sounds (variation 'th' & r)
- consonant clusters (avoid deletion)
- vowel sounds (especially length issues)
- sentence stress
- word stress





Components

Receptive competence

- dealing with accent variation
- decoding NS speech with connected speech features (e.g. weak forms, coalscence, ...)

Accommodation skills

(= adjusting as a listener / to a listener)





(CEFR Overall Phonological Control A2 – Basic user)

Pronunciation is generally clear enough to be understood, even though conversational partners will need to ask for repetition from time to time. A strong influence from other language(s) he/she speaks on stress, rhythm and intonation may affect intelligibility, requiring collaboration from interlocutors. Nevertheless, pronunciation of familiar words is clear.





CEFR Phonological Control C2 – proficient user

Can employ the full range of phonological features in the target language with a high level of control [...] so that the finer points of his/her message are clear and precise. Intelligibility and effective conveyance of and enhancement of meaning are not affected in any way by features of accent that may be retained from other language(s).





Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3 CEFR A1-A2 CEFR B1-B2 CEFR C1-C2 Consonants Clusters Vowels Word stress Sentence stress & intonation Connected speech Receptive skills Accommodation





	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
	CEFR A1-A2	CEFR B1-B2	CEFR C1-C2
Production consonant and vowel sounds	Sufficient LFC competence so as to be understood comfortably by the listener, and despite the clear influence of the speaker's other language(s) in their pronunciation.		





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	Phase 1 CEFR A1-A2	Phase 2 CEFR B1-B2	Phase 3 CEFR C1-C2
Consonants			
Clusters			
Vowels			
Word stress			
Sentence stress & intonation			
Connected speech			
Receptive skills			
Accommodation			





Pł	nase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
CE	FR A1-A2	CEFR B1-B2	CEFR C1-C2

Receptive skills

The ability to deal with commonly encountered NS or NNS accents provided speech is slow and deliberate.





	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
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Receptive skills	The ability to deal with commonly encountered NS or NNS accents provided speech is slow and deliberate.	The ability to deal with carefully spoken English in a range of familiar NS & NNS accents that are not too marked.	





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Receptive	The ability to deal with commonly encountered NS or NNS accents provided speech is slow and deliberate.	The ability to deal with carefully spoken English in a range of familiar accents that are not too marked. Ability to deal with NS English characterised by some use of weak forms and/or other connected speech changes, provided it is delivered with care at normal speed.	The ability to deal with a wide range of unfamiliar NS and NNS accents. The ability to deal with rapid, casual NS English (weak forms, reduced vowels, schwa, assimilation, coalescence, etc.)

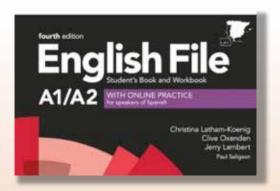












final -s and -es

long and short vowel sounds

linking

the letters ea

linking, /ʃ/ and /s/

/a/, sentence stress

PRONUNCIATION

vowel sounds, word stress

/a/, consonant sounds /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, word stress

/ou/, /uː/, /ɑː/, the alphabet, sentence stress

third person -s

/3:/ and /a/

sentence stress

/aɪ/, /ɪ/, and /iː/

/ð/ and /θ/, saying the date

/j/, giving opinions







words that can be pronounced in two ways

consonant clusters with s

vowel sounds and spelling

stress and intonation

PRONUNCIATION

contractions

short and long vowel sounds

stress in multi-syllable adjectives

contrastive stress

understanding an accent

linking





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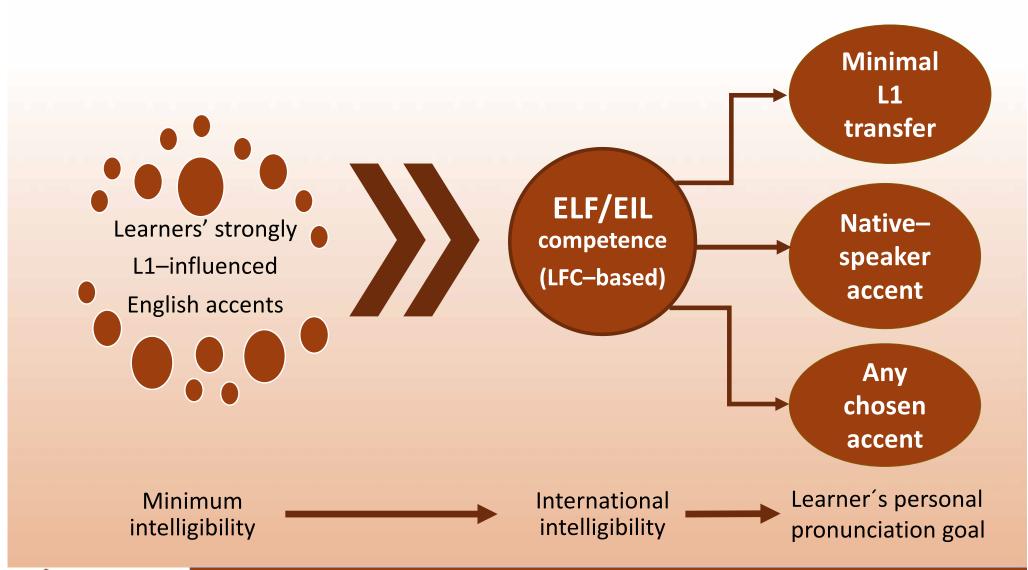


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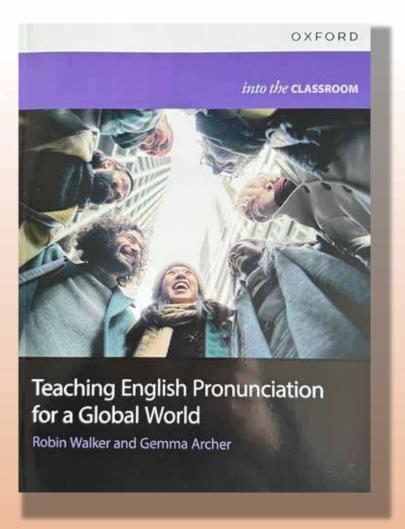


Modern English Teacher, 28.3, 2019



https://englishglobalcom.wordpress.com/articles/





Teaching English Pronunciation for a Global World

Walker & Archer 2024, Oxford University Press

https://global.oup.com/academic/

(Key words: Walker Archer)

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