

Sensations monthly Webinars ENGLISH for teachers June 2022













Fran Watkins

Teacher trainer, teacher, exam and materials writer

Integrating phonology into your English language classes

All attendees will receive a certificate of attendance and slides via email link 24 hours after the webinar.

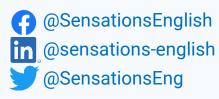
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Sensations monthly Webinars for teachers NGLISH

June



Fran Watkins Teacher trainer, teacher, exam and materials writer

Integrating phonology into your English language classes

We will explore how to:

- raise learners' awareness of phonological features
- enhance learners' spoken fluency and confidence
- improve learners' ability to listen and comprehend spoken language effectively

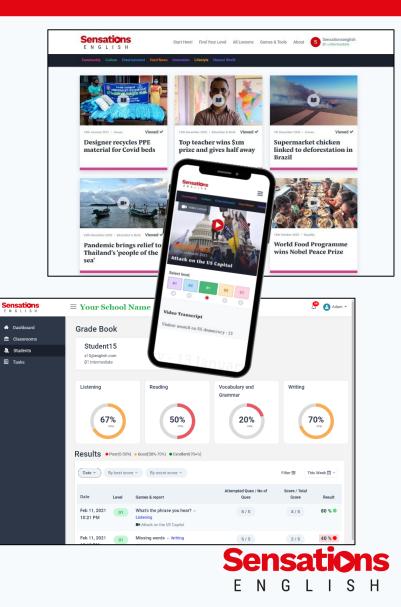
30th June · 2pm UK time

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- to show the shift in phonological focus in relation to ELF
- to illustrate where 'sentence stress' fits in
- to provide you with the capabilities to focus on certain aspects of pronunciation
- to suggest practical ideas for integrating pronunciation work in skills lessons and beyond, on:

tone units, prominent words and the nuclear stress





- Hewings reflects my own feelings about pronunciation:
- "Pronunciation is something that students often feel is important to them in their language learning. Most want their pronunciation to be easily understandable and are often prepared to work hard to achieve this. Sometimes, however, teaching doesn't always reflect their wish, and pronunciation is treated as a low priority area of study." Hevings (2004, p.11)





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English as a Lingua Franca







The most important features key to mutual phonological intelligibility are:

- Most consonant sounds
- Appropriate consonant cluster simplification
- Vowel length distinctions (quantity)
- Nuclear stress

Jennifer Jenkins (2000, p 13)





> And perhaps more importantly ...

What's NOT in it

- The two 'th' sounds plus dark 'l' [1]
- Exact vowel quality
- **Pitch movement** (tone) *Given and new* etc
- Word stress
- Stress-timing
- Vowel reduction, schwa and weak forms
- Certain features of connected speech linking, assimilation, coalescence





EFL and ELF pronunciation targets: the non-core features Jenkins (2007, p 24)

	EFL target / traditional syllabus	ELF target Lingua Franca Core
Vowel Quality	Close to RP/GA	L2 (consistent) regional qualities
Weak forms	essential	Unhelpful to intelligibility
Features of connected speech	all	Inconsequential and may be unhelpful
Stress-timed rhythm	important	unnecessary
Word stress	critical	Can reduce flexibility / unteachable
Pitch movement	Essential for indicating attitudes and grammar	Unnecessary / unteachable





By far the majority of conversations nowadays in English are <u>not</u> between speakers who have English as their mother tongue.

ELF is all about learners using English as a lingua franca. Some learners – perhaps your own – may have different needs or motivations.

But this is not what the LFC is about... English is an international language, and that means "no nation can have custody over it" .





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Monkeys take over Thai city



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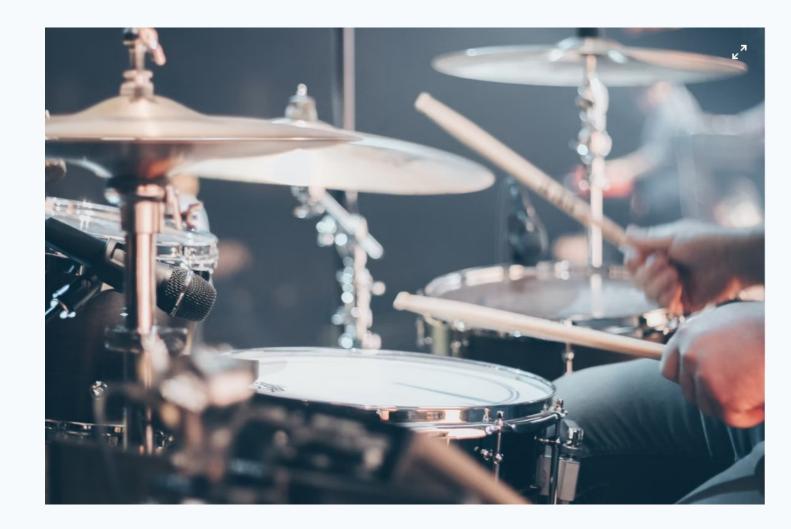
Rhythm and sentence stress

English: a supposedly stress-timed language





Rhythm and sentence stress in English



TASK

English was considered to be a "stress-timed" language. What does that mean? *Write a brief response in the CHAT.*





 the way that some words are emphasised so as to give the effect of regular beats..... This regularity is achieved by stressing some syllables, and by lengthening or shortening intervening syllables.

If I'd KNOWN / you were COMing / I'd have BAKED / a CAKE

- In normal fluid speech, the rhythm is less regular, but it is still there.
- Rhythm helps listeners to process the message more easily.

Thornbury (2006 p 200)

• When we listen to a stretch of spoken English discourse, we often feel that there is a rhythm or regularity to it... The impression of rhythm may arise out of a feeling of alternation between strong and weak 'beats'.





McCarthy also talks of 'silent beats'

There's a house over there, _ isn't there?





ONE		TWO		THREE	FOUR
ONE	and	TWO	and	THREE and	FOUR
ONE	and a	TWO	and a	THREE and a	FOUR
ONE	and a big	TWO	and a big	THREE and a big	FOUR

4

A Where are Anne and Alan?
B Anne's out and Alan's away.
A When do you think Anne'll be in again?
B Not till eleven I'm afraid.
Intonation in Context by Barbara Bradford

3

1

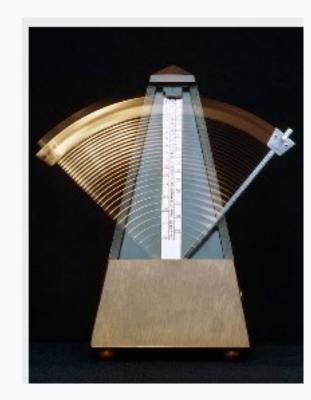
Jazz Chants, by Caroline Graham

LimericksThere was an Old Man with a
beardWho said, "It is just as I
feared!Two Owls and a Hen,Four Larks and a Wren,Have all built their nests in my
beard!"E Lear

McCarthy goes on to state ...

"Natural conversation certainly does not lend itself to regular rhythm-tapping, even though the flow of talk is punctuated (often regularly) with perceived stresses"

Forcing learners to indulge in artificially 'cramming' stressed and unstressed syllables into a regular rhythm may take their attention away from the genuinely interactive aspects of stress, not least the speaker's choice as to what is to be stressed and what not.



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McCarthy (1991 p 94)



"It is widely claimed that English speech tends towards a regular alternation between stronger and weaker." He cites **stress-shift** cases to prove this:

compact	but	compact disk
thirteen	but	thirteenth place

... "it seems that stresses are altered according to context...

An additional factor is that in speaking English we vary how rhythmically we speak..... Roach (2007, pp 109 – 110) Sensation

To sum up - Roach on rhythm ...

"the evidence for the existence of truly stress-timed rhythm is not strong"

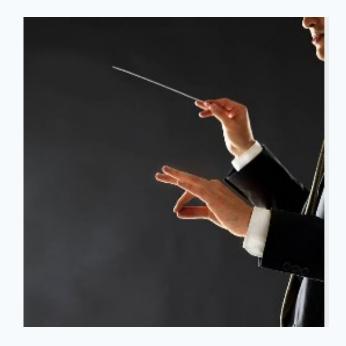
"What, then, is the practical value of the traditional "rhythm exercises" for foreign learners? The argument about rhythm should not make us forget the very important difference in English between strong and weak syllables. Some languages do not have such a noticeable difference."

His conclusion: for some learners - whose L1 does not have this feature - focal exercises may well have value.

Roach (2007, pp 109 – 110) **Sensations**

Conclusion so far on stress-timing

- A general movement away from artifice, from a focus on rigid stress-timing in speech
- An acknowledgement, however, that there is a clear, perceived alternation in English between strong and weak syllables - a perceived rhythm
- The regular, rhythmic qualities of spoken English are more evident in **careful** spoken English
- There's been a shift from the emphasis on a strict, regular rhythm per se to the focus on words which are given prominence/stress.





So it's "sentence stress" * without the rigorous notion of stress-timing





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stress





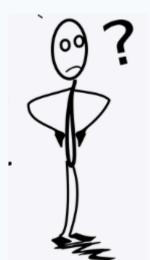
Nuclear stress was previously not prioritized

Jenkins discusses whether some aspects of intonation, namely discourse intonation are worth teaching or even teachable. However, she continues:

"Nuclear stress, however, is a completely different story and is crucial for intelligibility in interlanguage talk... Nuclear stress ... is the most important key to the speaker's intended meaning."

And surely, you can't teach nuclear stress without touching on tone units too?





Jenkins on nuclear stress and tone units

- "It is the area of nuclear placement that seems to present the greatest suprasegmental threat to intelligibility"
- One reason that learners fail to place the nuclear stress correctly is probably that "they have problems in dividing the stream of speech into word groups (or 'tone units'). ...By grouping words thus, fluent speakers of English indicate to their listeners which words should be interpreted together."

"...failure to divide the speech stream into these units can result in grammatical ambiguity or misinterpretation." Jenkins (2000, p 45)



Tone units, prominence and nuclear stress

Have you tried that new café in town?

Tone units -minimum of one syllable, but usually more yes // i went there last week // and had an amazing cake

Boundaries // between intonational phrases generally correspond syntactically with clause and major syntactic phrase boundaries Cruttenden (1994 p 231) Brazil calls tone units "the basic building block of spoken English" (1994, p 7) Prominence – some may be non-nuclear

yes // i went there last week // and had an amazing cake

The choice of the speaker to give to specific syllables (in **bold**). "It is principally pitch change which marks an accented syllable." *Cruttenden* (1994p 202)

Nucleus/tonic syllable

yes //i went there last WEEK // and had an amazing CAKE What the speaker considers the most significant info in the tone unit (in CAPS) – most and typically most pitch movement

How do we make a syllable more prominent?

Stressed syllables are recognised as stressed because they are more prominent than unstressed syllables.

How? • Loudness

- Length of syllable
- Quality of vowel by contrast with the background against weak syllables
- Pitch e.g. higher pitch. To place
 movement of pitch makes it even
 more prominent. Roach (2009, pp 73-74)





TASK Listen to Fran say the sentence below. Copy the sentence.

- a) Can you identify the **5 tone units?**
- b) What about the **prominent** syllables/words?
- c) And the nuclear stress?

I met this man at the party and he told me that we'd gone to the same school, but I had no recollection of him!

I met this man // at the party //and he told me // that we we'd gone to the same school // but I had no recollection of him

I met this man // at the party // and he told me // that we we'd gone to the same school// but I had no recollection of him//

I met this MAN // at the PARty // and he TOLD me // that we we'd gone to the same SCHOOL// but I had NO recollection of him//



Misplaced prominence (the nuclear stress)

McCarthy

- My SISter <u>HATES</u> flying just as much as I <u>DO</u>
- Can I PAY by credit <u>CARD</u> ? McCarthy (1991 p 98)

Jenkins

• There were Spanish, German, French and I could tell the difference between THEM." Jenkins (2000, p 43)

DIFference (?)

My SISter hates FLYing // just as much as __do. Can I PAY by CREDit card? If learners misplace prominence when speaking English, it can lead to confusion. Listeners may try to make sense it can lead to confusion. Listeners may try to make sense of the prominence, to find coherence.



Nuclear stress work: the classroom



- Jenkins states her data shows it does require overt teaching (for <u>productive</u> use) and that this will give **a large "pay-off".**
- "Pedagogically, nuclear stress can be easily integrated receptively and productively into almost all classroom work" Jenkins, J. (2000, p.155)
- Dalton and Seidlhofer on "foregrounding" (giving prominence) describe it as "maybe the most important function of intonation and certainly the most teachable one." (1994, p 81)



Integrating work on nuclear stress

- For me, it's no massive change from a focus on content words in `sentence stress':
- When working with -
- Functional language
- Can I try a larger size, please?
- Lexis (chunks)
- A bottle of milk, a jar of honey The day before yesterday
- Grammar
- Where do you live? / I've never tasted snails





Integrating work on nuclear stress

- When working with -
- Functional language
- can I try a larger SIZE,// please?
- Lexis (chunks)
- A **bottle** of MILK, a jar of HONey
- the day before YESterday
- Grammar
- Where do you LIVE? (context dependent)
- I've never TASted snails

In the classroom

- Exaggerate the prominence and the phrasing
- Use your hands/arms or other means:
 Get your learners to clap, tap, stand up, use
 ba BA ba ba BA or 00000



- Expose/practise with learners little and often to sensitize them to the musicality
- Later, get learners to start predicting
- Pop in contrastive and corrective stress, where the prominence shifts, to show it's context-dependent: "A CARton of milk?" "No, a BOTtle."

"Did you say TWO bottles?" No, just ONE."

- Bear in mind that it's for receptive as well as for productive purposes
- Incorporate lots of drilling



Make your drilling fun and engaging



Try something new! You could ...

- Choose a strong learner to drill, instead of you
- Change the pace/loudness/emotions
- Just pick out the key words
- Do transformation drills, e.g. *Can I have a <mark>LARger</mark> size?*
- Try backchaining A bottle of milk and a piece of cake Sensatic



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A quick note on word stress







- In contrast, Robin Walker says there are two reasons for giving attention to **word stress**, "even though our goal is ELF intelligibility":
- 1 Work on word stress in ELF is not yet fully understood, and some studies suggest that incorrect word stress could have a negative impact for both native and non-native speaker listeners (Field 2005; Rajadurai 2006)
- 2 Work on word stress provides us with preparatory exercises for work on nuclear stress placement. Walker (2010 p 40)





ELT Position Paper: advice from a panel of ELT experts on English pron for a global world

This recent paper sees word stress as important, stating:

"Word stress needs to be correctly placed to achieve intelligibility, e.g. listeners may not recognise 'balloon' pronounced as 'BAlloon,' 'follow' as 'folLOW' or 'creation' as CREation."

Walker, Low, Setter (2021 p 15)





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Integrating pronunciation into a skills lesson

• Generally speaking, as with *any* specific language focus, always allow learners to digest the meaning/content of the text

before any pronunciation focus.





Why is this approach so important?Write a brief response in the CHAT.



A rather unusual story...

Sensations Parents sue son over no grandchildren

Indian couple sue son over no grandchildren In a real class, you'd spend much more time on processing the text for meaning, e.g. more in-depth reading, retelling, etc.

To access this audio visit: <u>https://www.sensationsenglish.com/article/uvJt7I/4</u>

TASK Did anybody hear/read this story? What was it about? If you didn't read it, can you predict from the headline?

TASK Listen and answer

- The couple feels very upset. Why? How does society make them feel?
- What are the couple's demands, if no grandchild?
- How surprising is this step, according to Prof Vasavi?





Sad parents fight son with the law

6th June 2022

B1 Pre intermediate level

It can be a good idea to go down a level with this focus

You can even just work with the heading alone!







Sad PArents // fight SON // with the LAW 6th June 2022

B1 Pre intermediate level



If new for your learners, start with examples

TASK

Read, listen, read, listen, read



Sad parents fight son with the law - 6th June 2022

To access this audio visit: <u>https://www.sensationsenglish.com/article/uvJt7l/2</u>

A couple in INDIA // are taking serious STEPS // to change their SITUATION. // Sanjeev and Sadhana PRASAD,// who are 61 and 57,// are TIRED // of having NO grandchildren.





A couple in INDIA // are taking serious STEPS // to change their SITUATION. // Sanjeev and Sadhana PRASAD,// who are 61 and 57,// are TIRED // of having NO grandchildren.

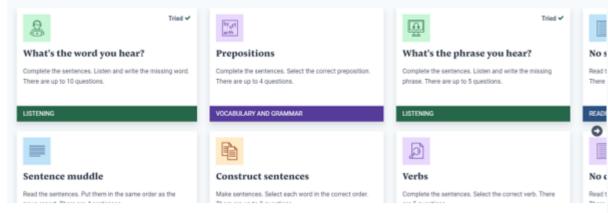
- Note I've bolded and capitalized the <u>whole</u> words
- Slow it down (if poss), but keep it natural if <u>you</u> are the model



Sensations site – you can slow it down!



Interactive Games



Sad parents fight son with the law - 6th June 2022

A couple in India are taking serious steps to change their situation. Sanjeev and Sadhana Prasad, who are 61 and 57, are tired of having no grandchildren.

The pair say they have little money now. Bringing up their son wasn't cheap. They paid for him to become a pilot, and his wedding six years ago cost a large

Ē

Listen at 3 different speeds

Check how well you can understand spoken English. Choose a speed and listen to the report. Practise listening faster and slower to help you improve.



Shadowing the newsreader

Listen to the newsreader read out each line and then practise saying it. Record your own voice line by line and submit your voiceover.

ENGL

LISTENING

SPEAKING

Sensations site - you can slow it down!



01.33 Sad parents fight son with the law - 6th June 2022

A couple in India are taking serious steps to change their situation. Sanjeev and

Sadhana Prasad, who are 61 and 57, are tired of having no grandchildren.

The pair say they have little money now. Bringing up their son wasn't cheap. They paid for him to become a pilot, and his wedding six years ago cost a large Listen at 3 different speeds Check how well you can understand spoken English. Choose a speed and listen to the report. Practise listening faster and slower to help you

LISTENING

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SPEAKING

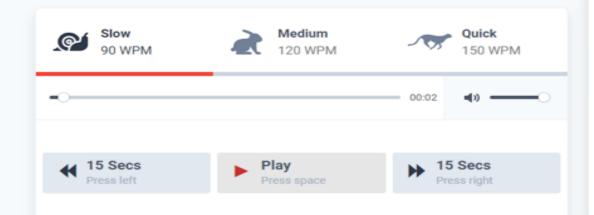
LEVEL B1

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Listen at 3 different speeds

Check how well you can understand spoken English. Choose a speed and listen to the report. Practise listening faster and slower to help you improve.

What do I learn? +



Sad parents fight son

A couple in India are t their situation. Sanjee are 61 and 57, are tire

The pair say they have their son wasn't chear a pilot, and his weddir amount.

Now, it's decision time older couple would lik months or their mone rupees, or \$650,000.

The older and younger relationship at the mo





TASK

Before you listen, mentally predict where the tone units go.

The pair say they have little money now. Bringing up their son wasn't cheap. They paid for him to become a pilot, and his wedding six years ago cost a large amount.







TASK Now note down the syllables which are prominent. And also the tonic in each tone unit

The pair say // they have little money now. // Bringing up their son (//) wasn't cheap. //They paid for him // to become a pilot,// and his wedding // six years ago // cost a large amount.





To access this audio visit: https://www.sensationsenglish.com/article/uvJt7l/2



As a teacher of pronunciation, to help learners ...

Let them listen several times if they're interested

Encourage questions/comments

You give options the PAIR say / the pair SAY

> Admit it's not always easy, but be careful in your selection of text

ENGLISH



Was yours (nearly) the same?

The PAIR say // they have little MONEY now. // Bringing up their SON (//) wasn't cheap. //They PAID for him //to become a PILOT,// and his WEDDING //six YEARS ago // cost a LARGE amount.

To access the audio for these sentences, visit: <u>https://www.sensationsenglish.com/article/uvJt7l/2</u>



Putting the two parts together

TASK First listen and read.



Then shadow read/ghost read with the recording.

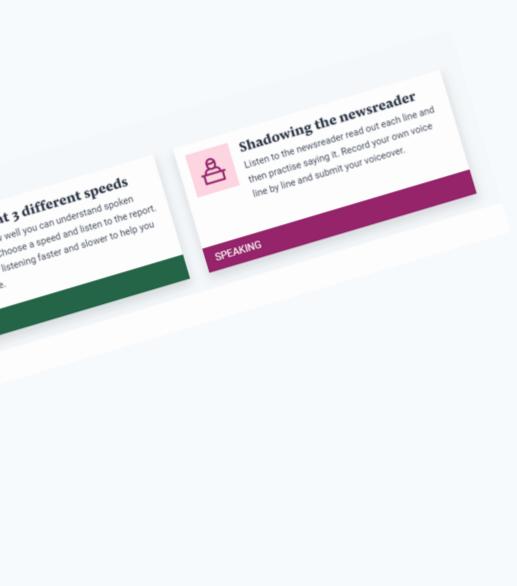
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To access this audio visit: https://www.sensationsenglish.com/article/uvJt7l/2



And on the Sensations site...

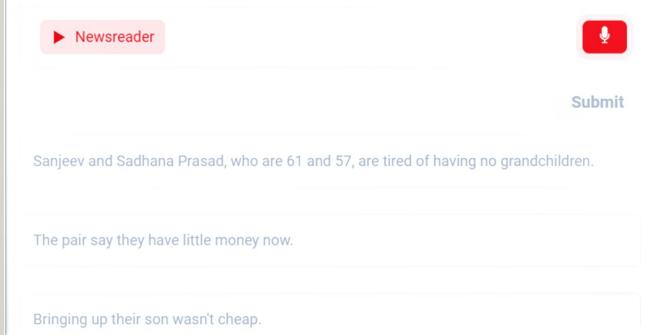


LEVEL B1

Shadowing the newsreader

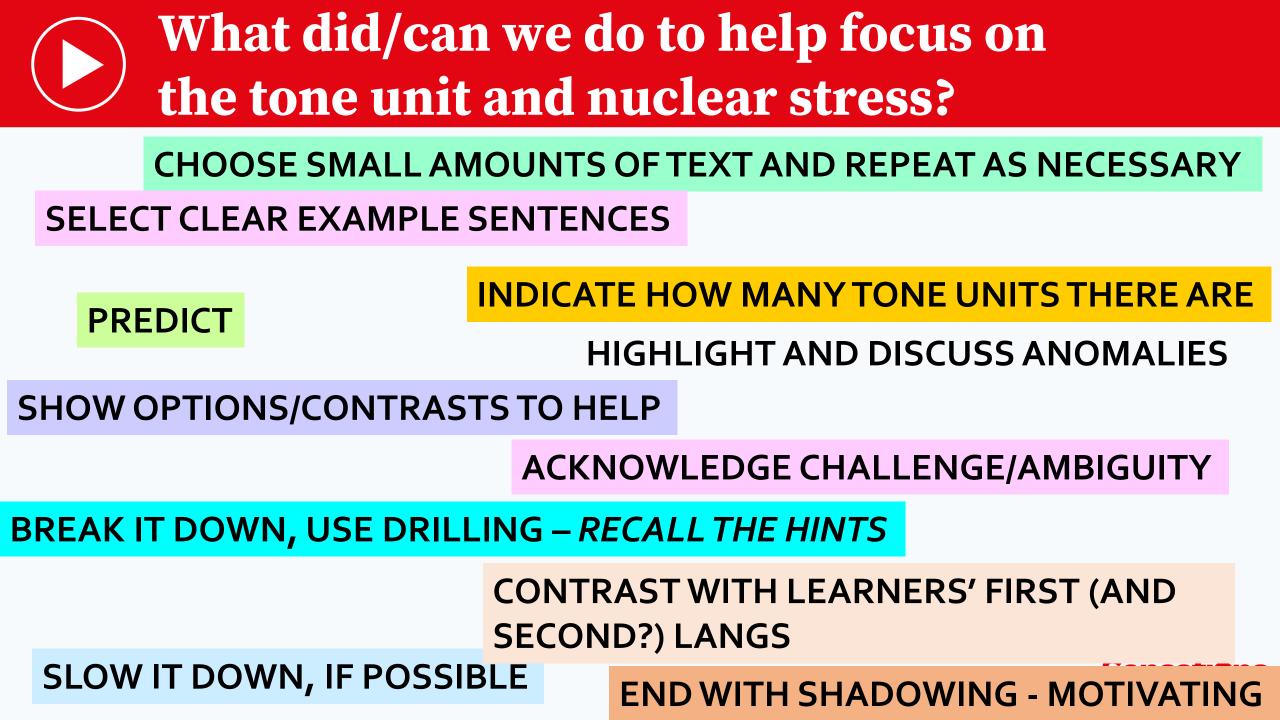
Listen to the newsreader read out each line and then practise saying it. Record your own voice line by line and submit your voiceover.

A couple in India are taking serious steps to change their situation.



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HIGHLIGHT AND DISCUSS ANOMALIES

Sadhana Prasad, 57,// and her husband Sanjeev, 61,// complain// that they've used UP // all their SAVings //raising their SON, //having to foot the BILLS // for his Pllot's training,// and his WEDding // AND // HONeymoon.// NOW,// it's PAYback time //– either the son and daughter-in-law produce a GRANDchild //within a YEAR,// or they'll need to rePAY // a grand TOtal of 50 million RUpees, // WORTH // \$650,000.//



Typical staging for pron work in a skills lesson

Approach would be over one lesson or several. The approach would depend on learners' familiarity with text and task, level, preceding classes, needs, etc.

- Listen (ideally audio) and digest material for meaning/content
- Take out a short extract from the text for learners to work with– 1-3 sentences
- Learners first mark the *likely* **content** words in each sentence (help by indicating the likely number in each sentence) e.g. *A boy just jumped into the pond and started splashing.* (4) *The child was having fun.*(2)
- Listen to the recording and check answers.
- [drill just content/key words first?]
- You highlight/elicit the pauses/tone units OR Learners mark the tone units (if familiar). Highlight any anomalies, e.g. marked, such as where grammar words are prominent.
- Learners listen and identify (possibly first predict) the nuclear stress in each tone unit. Usually there's just one.
- Check against the recording.
- Practice /ghost drill along with the recording



Any questions or comments?



ENGLISH



Bradford, B. 1988 Intonation in Context Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Brazil, D. 1994 Pronunciation for Advanced Learners of English Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Cruttenden, A. (ed) 2008 Gimson's Pronunciation of English (7th Edition) London: Arnold Dalton, C. & Seidlhofer, B.1994 Oxford: Oxford University Press Hewings, M. Pronunciation Practice Activities 2004 Jenkins, J. 2000 The Phonology of English as an International Language Oxford: Oxford University Press Jenkins, J. 2007 English as a Lingua Franca: Attitude and Identity Oxford: Oxford University Press McCarthy, M. 1991 Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Roach, P. 2009 English Phonetics and Phonology: a Practical Course Fourth Edition Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (first published 1983) **Thornbury, S.** 2006 An A-Z of ELT Oxford: Macmillan Walker, R. 2010 Teaching the pronunciation of English as a Lingua Franca Oxford: Oxford University Press

Walker, R., Low, E., & Setter, K. (2021). English pronunciation for a global world [*PDF*]. Oxford: Oxford University Press





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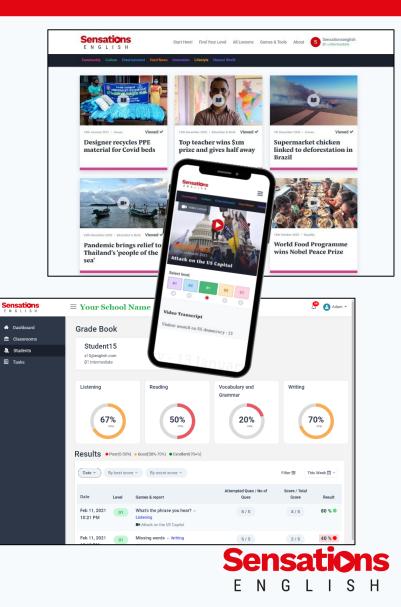


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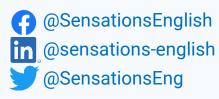
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June



Fran Watkins Teacher trainer, teacher, exam and materials writer

Integrating phonology into your English language classes

We will explore how to:

- raise learners' awareness of phonological features
- enhance learners' spoken fluency and confidence
- improve learners' ability to listen and comprehend spoken language effectively

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