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研究種目：若手研究

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課題番号：19K13220

研究課題名(和文) The relationship between interaction, intelligibility, comprehensibility, and speaking confidence among Non-native English speakers

研究課題名(英文) The relationship between interaction, intelligibility, comprehensibility, and speaking confidence among Non-native English speakers

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交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 1,900,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：パンデミックのせいで、本研究の成果は非常に限られたものでした。この研究計画では、被験者を近接させて実験を行う必要がありました。被験者の安全を考慮して、本研究の実験を途中で中止しました。当初の研究企画書に記載されていたサンプル数を集めることができませんでした。集めたデータをもとに実験結果をまとめましたが、サンプル数が少なかったため、結果はやや曖昧で、すべての仮説を支持するものではありませんでした。

発表に関しては、研究期間中に査読付きの論文を1本だけ発表することができました。現在、他の論文も査読中ですが、全体としては、研究期間中に当初の研究提案の目的を果たすことができたとは言えません。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

The goal of this research was to ascertain the extent to which interaction makes pronunciation more intelligible among Japanese speakers of English and other non-native speakers. The tentative results suggest that some activities facilitate intelligibility more than other kinds of activities.

研究成果の概要(英文)：Because the covid-19 pandemic, the results of this research were actually quite limited. This research proposal required experiments that necessitated putting research subjects in close proximity with each other. Accordingly, for the safety of the research participants, the experiments that were part of this proposal were cancelled in the middle of the experiment. I was not able to gather the sample size that was specified in the original research proposal. I did write up the results of the experiment based on the data that I gathered, but because of the small sample size, the results are somewhat ambiguous and do not support all the hypotheses.

As far as publications, I was only able to publish one peer-reviewed article during the research period. Although other articles are in peer review right now, all in all, I cannot claim to have been able to fulfill the purpose of the original research proposal during the research period. Of course, this is because of the covid-19 pandemic.

研究分野：言語学

キーワード：Phonetics Phonology ELF Interaction Hypothesis SLA

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様 式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1、Z - 19 (共通)

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

(1) This study reexamines an older second language acquisition theory from an English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) perspective: the interaction hypothesis. The interaction hypothesis hypothesizes that second language acquisition is helped with conversational interaction because these interactions give opportunities to those who are interacting to notice both unintelligible and intelligible pronunciations when interactants encounter a loss of mutual intelligibility.

(2) During the negotiation to overcome the loss of mutual intelligibility, those who are interacting first notice which pronunciations are not mutually intelligible, and then negotiate a more intelligible pronunciation. In a word, the interaction hypothesis states that conversational interaction gives both negative and positive evidence as to the intelligibility of pronunciation.

2 . 研究の目的

(1) Does interaction promote mutually intelligible pronunciation a lot, or just a little? The experimental design and the results of this experiment will answer this question. As such this study's research question is the following: What is the effect of successive interactions on mutual intelligibility among dyads of ELF users?

(2) In light of this research question, the following hypotheses have been formulated:
H₁: The dyads in the interaction condition will maintain higher mutual intelligibility than the dyads in the no interaction condition in each of the three successive trials of the experiment.

H₂: The more the dyads in the interaction condition interact with one another, the more mutually intelligible they will become across the three successive trials of the experiment.

H₃: The dyads in the no interaction condition will not become more mutually intelligible across the three successive trials of the experiment.

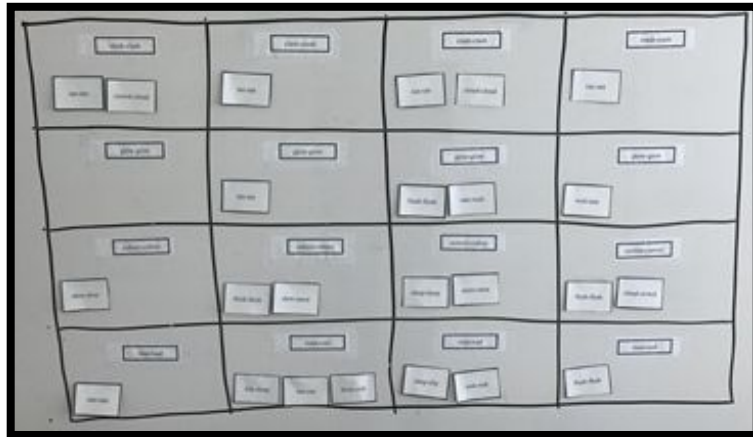
3 . 研究の方法

(1) Participants

There were 52 participants in this study. They are all expanding circle countries: Japanese (N = 26), Chinese (N = 18), Korean (N = 4), Russian (N = 1), Malawi (N = 1), Sri Lanka (N = 1), and Lithuanian (N = 1). A majority were female (female N = 34; male N = 18).

(2) Experimental Design

The experimental design used minimal pair word cards so that dyads had to create intelligible phonemic contrasts to successfully complete the tasks. This in turn allows for the operationalization of mutual intelligibility. During the experiment, one participant stands before a white board with minimal pair word cards already placed on the whiteboard.



The other participant stands before a white board without the word cards already placed on the whiteboard. However, this participant will place word cards based on the instructions of their partner. If the instructions are intelligible, then the listener should be able to place the cards in the right positions on the grid.



(3) Experimental Procedure

26 Japanese/Non-Japanese dyads were created. Each dyad was randomly assigned to either the interaction condition or the no interaction condition. The instructions given to the dyad differed depending on the condition to which the dyad had been placed.

(4) The Interaction Condition

In the interaction condition, the dyad could do the following: 1) the participants could repeat the words within the word-cards and word-boxes as many times as he/she thought necessary for his/her partner to understand; 2) the participants could say “yes”, “no”, and “okay” to confirm or reject a partner’s attempted pronunciations; 3)

the participants could say “please repeat”; 4) the participants could say “shall I repeat it?” if he/she thought that his/her partner did not understand him/her. These instructions are designed to allow the dyad to appeal to segmental repair strategies if they encounter a mutual intelligibility breakdown.

(5) The No Interaction Condition

In the no interaction condition, the participants could do only the following: the instructor has to read twenty-four sentences one time each from a prepared script, and to wait for the listener to say “okay” before proceeding to the next sentence. These instructions limit the possibilities open to the dyad when they encounter a mutual intelligibility breakdown.

4 . 研究成果

(1) Because the covid-19 pandemic, the results of this research were actually quite limited. This research proposal required experiments that necessitated putting research subjects in close proximity with each other. Accordingly, for the safety of the research participants, the experiments that were part of this proposal were cancelled in the middle of the experiment. I was not able to gather the sample size that was specified in the original research proposal. I did write up the results of the experiment based on the data that I gathered, but because of the small sample size, the results are somewhat ambiguous and do not support all the hypotheses.

(2) As far as publications, I was only able to publish one peer-reviewed article during the research period. Although other articles are in peer review right now, all in all, I cannot claim to have been able to fulfill the purpose of the original research proposal during the research period. Of course, this is because of the covid-19 pandemic.

(3) The research that I was able to publish during the 2019-2020 research period includes all of the following articles:

O’Neal, G. (2019a). The accommodation of intelligible segmental pronunciation: Segmental repair and adjustments in English as a Lingua Franca interactions. *Journal of Second Language Pronunciation*, 5(1), 119–138. 査読つき

O’Neal, G. (2019b). Systematicity in linguistic feature selection: Repair sequences and subsequent accommodation. *Journal of English as a Lingua Franca*, 8(2), 211-233. 査読つき

O'Neal, G. (2020). Does an ELF phonology exist? *Asian Englishes*, 22(3), 282-296.

査読つき

O'Neal, G., & Matsumoto, Y. (2019). Beyond intelligibility: 'Transintelligibility' phenomena in English as a lingua franca interactions. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 29, 44–60. 査読つき

There is another article that is directly based on the results of the experiment that is listed in this research proposal, but it will not be published until 2021 at the earliest.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計3件（うち査読付論文 3件/うち国際共著 3件/うちオープンアクセス 0件）

1. 著者名 O'Neal George	4. 巻 5
2. 論文標題 The accommodation of intelligible segmental pronunciation	5. 発行年 2019年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of Second Language Pronunciation	6. 最初と最後の頁 119 ~ 138
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1075/jslp.17002.one	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 O'Neal George	4. 巻 8
2. 論文標題 Systematicity in linguistic feature selection: Repair sequences and subsequent accommodation	5. 発行年 2019年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of English as a Lingua Franca	6. 最初と最後の頁 211 ~ 233
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1515/jelf-2019-2025	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 O'Neal George	4. 巻 1
2. 論文標題 Does an ELF phonology exist?	5. 発行年 2020年
3. 雑誌名 Asian Englishes	6. 最初と最後の頁 1 ~ 15
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） 10.1080/13488678.2019.1706135	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

〔学会発表〕 計1件（うち招待講演 0件/うち国際学会 1件）

1. 発表者名 George O'Neal & Lance Latham
2. 発表標題 Functional Load and Intelligibility among Japanese and Chinese ELF Users: A Partial Replication Experiment of Munro & Derwing (2006)
3. 学会等名 JALT National Conference (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2019年 ~ 2020年

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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