# Mastering Lecture Skills: Accent and Intelligibility





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## Factors important to communication

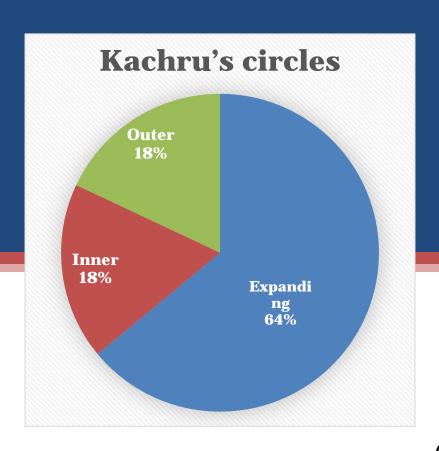
- Accent 7%
- Pronunciation 100%
- Fluency 89%
- Accuracy 37%
- Other Reasons 17%

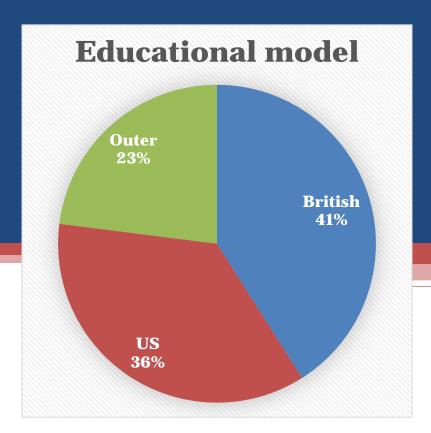
## Factors interrupting communication

- Accent 4%
- Pronunciation 46%
- Fluency 41%
- Accuracy 18%

"A Survey of Native English-speakers' Feelings and Attitudes Toward Non-native Speakers' English" by Shen, Suquing, Journal of Sichuan International Studies University, Issue 17, Jan. 2001. Pp. 99-102.

## EFL Educational Model





(Yoneoka, J. and Arimoto, J. 2008)

## English Pronunciation from EIL/ELF Perspective

- As a result of regional and social mobility, it is next to impossible nowadays to find a native speaker in possession of the 'pure' standard variety.
- EIL/ELF focuses on pragmatic competences and international communication strategies, where, for successful communication, more importance is placed on discourse intelligibility than native-speaker-like fluency.
- Both NESs and NNESs have to aspire to a mutually intelligible variety of English, which has a distinctive language, pragmatics features that NNESs are using as a means of expressing their sociocultural identities
- (Seidlhofer & Berns 2009: 190).
- ➤ The interlocutor's accent is legitimate.

## **Professional Competence for NNES**



#### **Presenting skills**

**Presentations** 

Debates, meetings and negotiations

Self-presenting at job interviews



#### Rhetorical competence

Well-structured, coherent, intelligible (and accurate text)

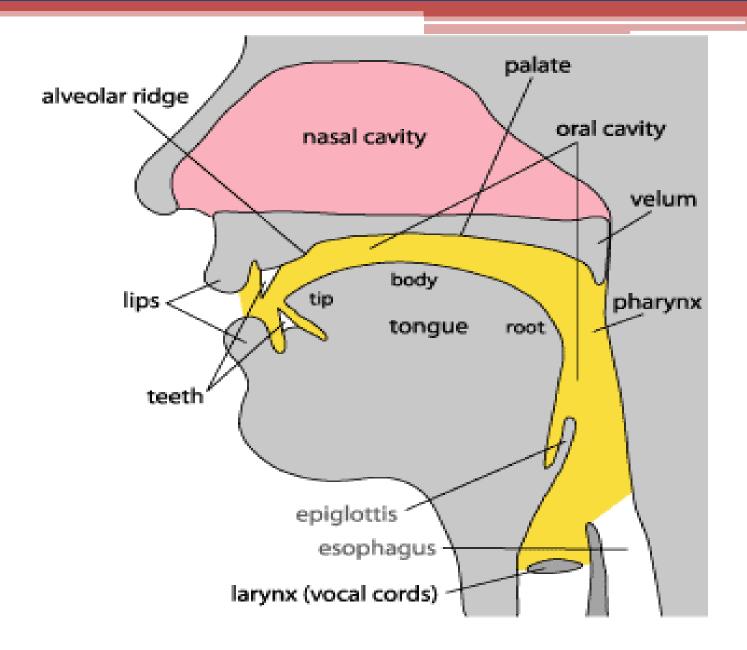


#### Sociocultural competence

**intelligibility** of discourse is more important for successful communication than native-speaker-like fluency: participants from different linguistic and sociocultural backgrounds build common ground by promoting **solidarity** and **equally share responsibility** for the success or the failure of communication by adjusting their linguistic and extra - linguistic behavior to each other

## COMMUNICATE MEANING CLEARLY, INTELLIGIBLY, COFIDENTLY IN ELF SETTINGS





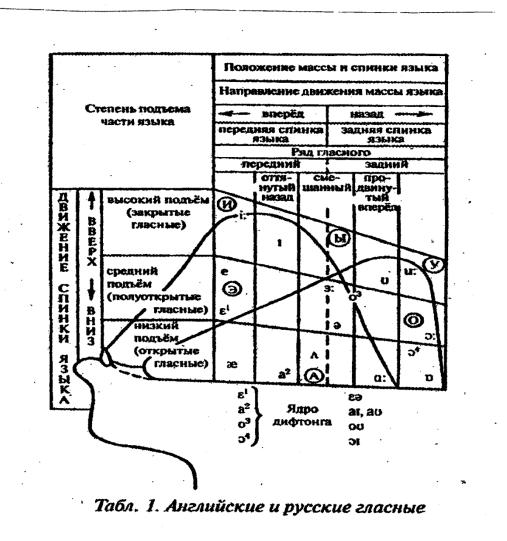
По месту ОП По способу ОП	Губно- губные	Губно- зубные	Межзубны е	Апикально_ альвеолярные	Заальвео лярные (какумина льный)	Палатально- альвеолярн ые	Палатальн ые	Велярные	Гортанные
Взрывные Plosives/Stops	b p			t d				g k	
Аффрикаты Affricates						८३ र∫			
Фрикативные Fricatives		fv	θδ	Z S		J 3			h
Носовые Nasals	m			n				η	
Боковые Lateral				I					
Полусогласные Liquids/approxi mants	W				r		j		

## **Tongue Twisters**

- Which witch wished which wicked wish?
- > Lovely lemon liniment.
- > Seventy seven benevolent elephants.
- Pirates' Private Property.
- > World Wide Web.

- > Snout-snout-snout-snout-
- Smile: Click click click
- Smile: Click-click-clickclick
- Candle-jaw-candlejaw-candle-jaw
- > Snout-smile-snout-jawsnout-smile

## English (20) and Russian (6) Vowels



## [æ] and [p,a]: Drop the Jaw

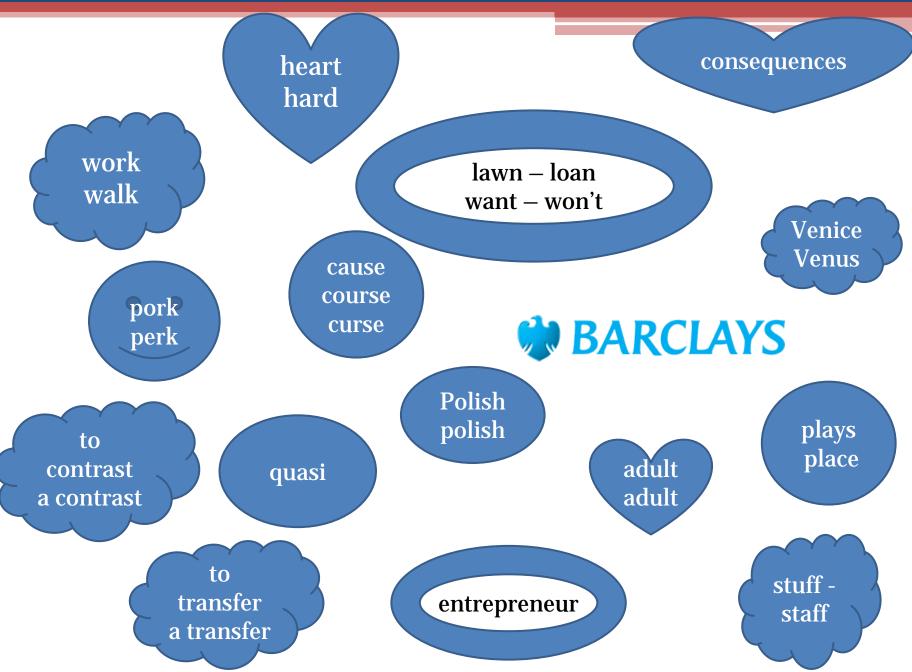
- > THAT'S the \MAN.
- ➤ THAT'S the MAN who HAD a \( \square\) HAT ON.
- ➤ THAT'S the MAN who HAD a FELT hat \ON.
- ➤ THAT'S the VEry MAN who HAD a FELT hat \ON.
- ➤ THAT'S the VEry MAN who HAD a FELT hat \( \subseteq ON, \) when it was \( \subseteq HOT. \)
- **♦** WHERE's the **\WATCH?**
- **♦ WHERE's the WATCH I PUT in my ▶POCKET?**
- **♦ WHERE's the WATCH I PUT in my POCKET to TAke to the SHOP?**
- ❖ WHERE's the WATCH I PUT in my POCKET to TAke to the \SHOP, | because it has \STOPPED?

## **Test Yourself**

bean	bin	Ben	ban	bun	barn
beat	bit	bet	bat	but	Bart
bead	bid	bed	bad	bud	bard
peak	pick	peck	pack	Puck	park

## **Tongue Twisters**

- ➤ Which witch wished which wicked wish?
- **≻**Lovely lemon liniment.
- >Seventy-seven benevolent elephants.
- >Ed had edited it.
- **▶**Pirates' Private Property.
- **≻**World Wide Web.
- ►Red lorry, yellow lorry.
- ➤ Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee pot.
- **≻**Two toads totally tired.
- ► How can a clam cram in a clean cream can?



## Thank you!

