An Evaluation of Hesitation Phenomena as Measures of Second Language Proficiency and Fluency

### Ralph L. Rose <rose@waseda.jp>

Center for English Language Education (CELESE) Waseda University Faculty of Science and Engineering



Acknowledgments

Hiroaki Suzuki, Junichi Inagaki, Masayuki Motoori, & Yukikatsu Fukuda

Second Language Research Forum (SLRF) Carnegie-Mellon Univ. October 19-22, 2012 This research is partially supported by a Waseda University Grant for Special Research Projects (#2011B-152) and a Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) Grant-in-Aid (#24520661)

### Overview

- Hesitation phenomena
  - Overview
  - HP in L2 speech
- Views of Fluency
- Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena
  - Description
  - Results
- Implications and Applications
- Accessing the CCHP

# **Overview of types of HP**

- Long investigative history
  - Goldman-Eisler 1961, Levelt 1989, Maclay and Osgood 1959, Rochester 1973, inter alia
- Types
  - Silent pauses (SP): longer than 0.3-1.0 sec
  - Filled pauses (FP): uh/um in English, e-to/ano- in Japanese
  - Lengthenings: prolongation of one or more syllables
  - Repeats/restarts: repetition of a sequence of words
  - False starts: beginning of an utterance that is abandoned
  - Self-corrections: a sequence of words that repairs an immediately preceding sequence
  - Lexical fillers: various fixed expressions used as hesitation devices

# HP in L2 production

- Findings (Cucchiarini et al 2010, Kormos and Dénes 2004, Riazantseva 2001, Rieger 2003, Tavakoli 2011, Trofimovich and Baker 2006, 2007, Wu 2008)
  - SP duration and rate: higher proficiency → shorter and fewer silent pauses
  - FP rate: higher proficiency  $\rightarrow$  fewer filled pauses
  - Distribution: low and high proficiency speakers show different distribution of HP use
  - Differences between read and spontaneous speech
- Related
  - Speech rate: higher proficiency  $\rightarrow$  faster rate
  - Mean length of runs: higher proficiency  $\rightarrow$  longer runs

# HP in L2 production

- As a whole, work has been quite comprehensive.
- However, individual works are limited in that many do not take individual variation into account (cf., de Leeuw 2007).
  - Exception: Derwing et al (2009) observed that both speech rate and pause rate in L1 and L2 production are correlated.
- My current research is a partial attempt to address this issue.

# Fluency

- Segalowitz (2010) taxonomy of fluency types
  - Cognitive fluency (in speech planning)
  - Utterance fluency (in speech production/articulation)
  - Perceived fluency (from listener's perspective)
- De Jong et al (Forthcoming) investigated relationship between cognitive fluency and utterance fluency.
- De Jong and Perfetti (2011) Nation's (1989) 4/3/2 technique leads to improved utterance fluency in short and long term.

### **Research Questions**

- What is the developmental trajectory of HP use in L2?
- What is the relationship between hesitation patterns in L1 and L2 speech?
- What relationships are there between utterance fluency (i.e., measures of HP) in L2 speech and perceived fluency ratings or more general L2 proficiency?

# Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena – pilot (CCHPp)

- Participants: L2 learners of varying proficiency levels
- Elicitation tasks
  - Spontaneous speech: picture description, topic narrative
  - Reading aloud
  - Performed in both L1 and L2
- Demographic information: age, gender, L2 proficiency (selfreported TOEIC score)
- Annotation
  - Transcripts, HP, word & pause intervals
  - Two annotators, one checker
- Native English speaker (N=16) ratings of fluency for L2 speech

## **CCHPp Results: Basic Statistics**

- Participants: 10 Japanese
   L1, English L2 speakers
- Fully annotated parts of corpus
  - 7,237 tokens (words)
  - 71.7 minutes
- Spontaneous speech
  - 4,191 tokens
  - 47.7 minutes
- Read speech
  - 3,046 tokens
  - 24.0 minutes

- 1,420 silent pauses
- 456 filled pauses
- 203 self-corrections
- 70 repeats
- 8 false starts

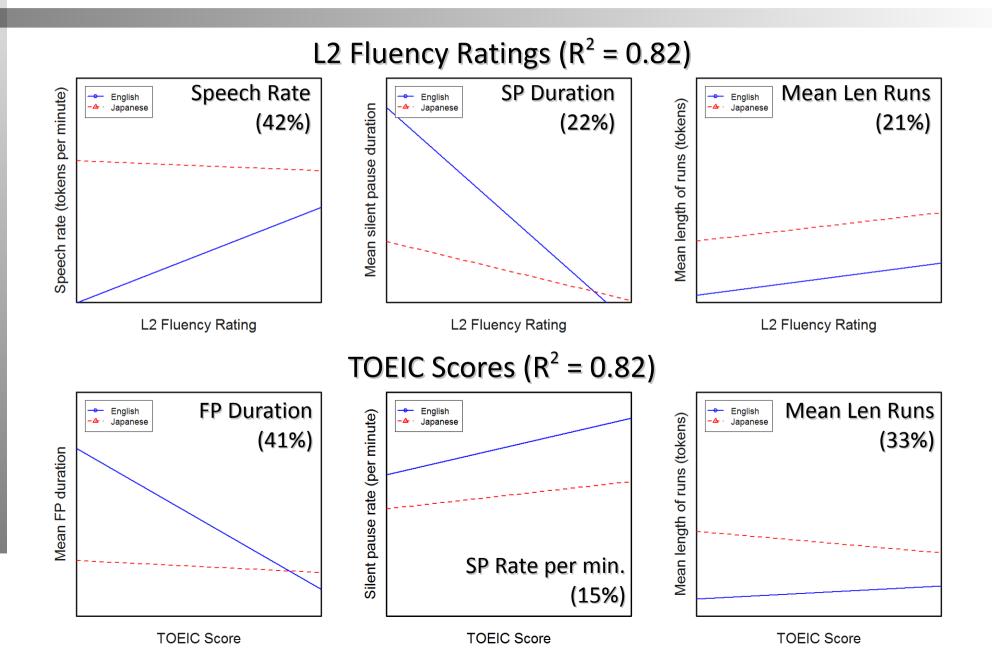
# **CCHPp Results: Analysis**

#### Factors

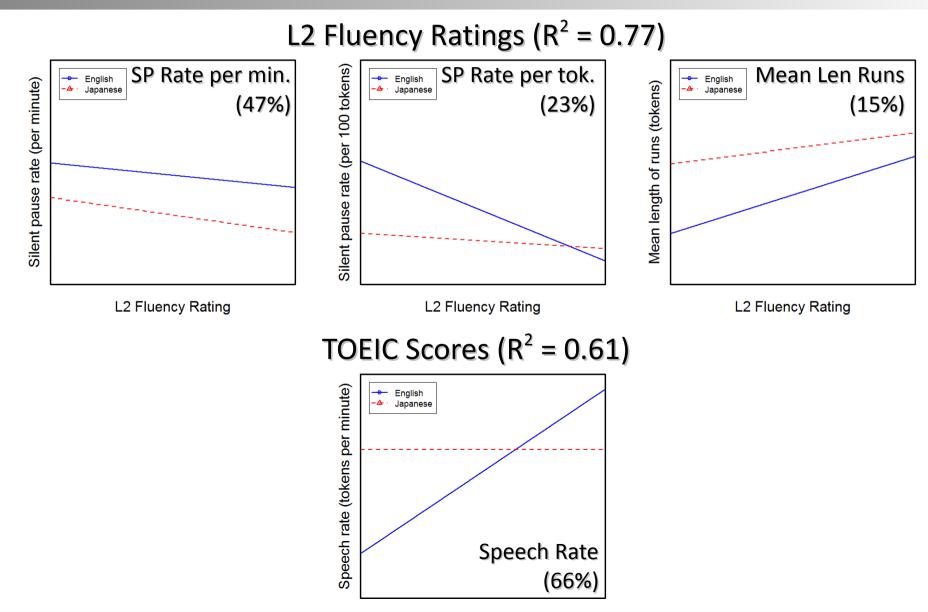
- speech rate
- mean SP duration
- SP rate (per 100 tokens)
- SP rate (per minute)
- mean FP duration
- FP rate (per 100 tokens)
- FP rate (per minute)
- mean length of runs

- Data collapsed by participant and L1-L2 difference was calculated
- Factors correlated with:
  - L2 Fluency Rating
  - TOEIC score
- Stepwise linear regression to find optimal combination of factors
- Data evaluated by
  - spontaneous speech
  - reading aloud

### **CCHPp Results: Spontaneous Speech**

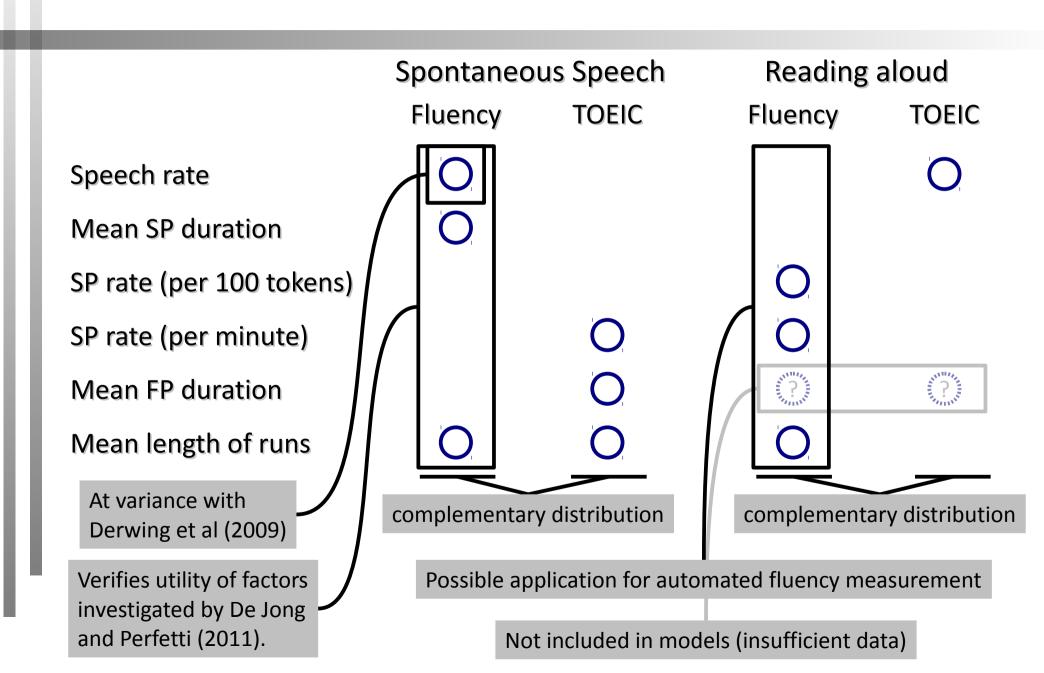


### **CCHPp Results: Reading Aloud**



TOEIC Score

## **CCHPp Results: Summary**



## **Implications and Applications**

- L2 oral fluency evaluation should focus on speech rate, SP rate and mean length of runs. Other correlating factors may be due to L1 speech characteristics.
- The 4/3/2 procedure (Nation, 1989)—already shown to effect gains in utterance fluency (De Jong and Perfetti, 2011)—may further effect gains in perceived fluency.
- A reading aloud task might be useful to evaluate fluency (focusing on SP rate and mean length of runs). This would be much easier to process than spontaneous speech.

## Summary

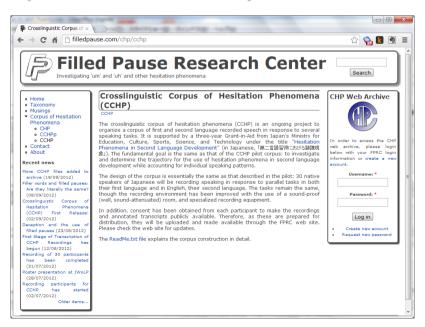
- While much progress has been made on the study of L2 oral fluency, L1 fluency factors have not often been taken into account.
- The Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena allows us to account for L1 factors in the study of L2 utterance fluency and perceived fluency.
- Results show that speech rate, silent pause duration and mean length of runs are factors that correlate well with L2 oral fluency, but not with overall L2 proficiency.
- Results suggest different methods for measuring fluency through spontaneous speech or reading aloud tasks.

# **Further Work**

- Repairs
  - Basic features of repairs (length, rate, etc.) did not correlate with oral fluency nor L2 proficiency at all.
  - However, other features might: clause location, linguistic structure of reparandum, type of repair (Levelt 1983, Kormos 1999)
- Filled Pauses
  - Only correlation was FP duration with L2 proficiency.
  - FPs are known to correlate with lexical frequency (Rose 2011) and contextual probability (Beattie and Butterworth 1979).
  - Check: effect of FP features on oral fluency is off-set by contextual lexical properties.

# **CCHP Public Corpus**

- Assembling a larger (N=30), public version of the Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena is ongoing.
- When complete, audio files and annotated transcripts will be available for free download.
- Some files are already available for download: http://www.filledpause.com/chp/cchp



CHP Web Archive - CCHF ×		and have the s	-		
→ C A D filledpa	use.com/chp/archive/collections			27 F	a  🗐
	d Pause Rese	earch	Center		
Home     Taxonomy     Musings     Corpus of Hesitation     Phenomena     • CHP     • CCHPp	CHP Web Archive - CCHP Collections Download  If you simply want the whole CCHP corpus, download the first file below (note: it's largei). Otherwise, browse the files further below to download some cross section of the corpus. All downloads include a copy of the Readment file whole explains the corpus construction in detail. Individual files in the corpus can be downloaded using the file browser.  Whole corpus Description  File Size Updated				
CCHP     Browse files     Download	CCHP full corpus (audiofiles and transcriptions)	100 101	Cchp_20120901.zip		2012/09/02
collections • My account • Contact	Description	By langua Coverage	ge File	Size	Updated
About     Log out	CCHP files for English speech	p102-p104, p106-p108	Cchp_english.zip	273.99 MB	2012/09/01
Recent news	CCHP files for Japanese speech	p102-p104, p106-p108	Cchp_apanese.zip	248.03 MB	2012/09/01
fore CCHP files added to archive (19/09/2012)	By task Description Coverage File				Updated
iller words and filled pauses: Are they literally the same?	CCHP files for Topic Narrative	p102-p104, p106-p108	Cchp_topic-narrative.zip	199.26 MB	2012/09/02
(08/09/2012) Crosslinguistic Corpus of	CCHP files for Reading Aloud	p102-p104, p106-p108	Cchp_reading-aloud-zip	124.43 MB	2012/09/02
Hesitation Phenomena (CCHP) First Release! (02/09/2012)	CCHP files for Picture Description	p102-p104, p106-p108	Cchp_picture-description.zip	198.34 MB	2012/09/02
Deception and the use of filled pauses (23/08/2012)	By file type Description Coverage File Size Undated				
irst Stage of Transcription of CCHP Recordings has begun (12/08/2012)	CCHP audiofiles in mp3 format	Coverage p102-p104, p106-p111, p113-p114	E cchp_mp3.zip		2012/09/19
tecording of 30 participants has been completed (31/07/2012) Poster presentation at IWoLP	CCHP text transcripts (no annotation)	p102-p104,	Cchp_bxt.zip	34.06 KB	2012/09/19
(28/07/2012) Recording participants for	CCHP xml transcripts (with annotation)	p102-p104, p106-p111,	Recho xml.zin		2012/09/19

### References

- Beattie, G. W., & Butterworth, B. L. (1979). Contextual probability and word frequency as determinants of pauses and errors in spontaneous speech. *Language and Speech*, *22*(3), 201-211.
- Cucchiarini, C., van Doremalen, J., & Strik, H. (2010). *Fluency in nonnative read and spontaneous speech*. Paper presented at Proceedings of Disfluency in Spontaneous Speech (DiSS) and Linguistic Patterns in Spontaneous Speech (LPSS) Joint Workshop.
- De Jong, N. and Perfetti, C. A. (2011). Fluency Training in the ESL Classroom: An Experimental Study of Fluency Development and Proceduralization. *Language Learning*, 61(2), 533–568.
- De Jong, N., Steinel, M. P., Florijn, A., Schoonen, R., & Hulstijn, J. H. (Forthcoming). Linguistic skills and speaking fluency in a second language. *Applied Psycholinguistics*.
- de Leeuw, E. (2007). Hesitation markers in English, German, and Dutch. *Journal of Germanic Linguistics*, 19(2), 85-114.
- Derwing, T. M., Munro, M. J., Thomson, R. I., & Rossiter, M. J. (2009). The relationship between L1 fluency and L2 fluency development. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, *31*(4), 533-557.
- Goldman-Eisler, F. (1961). A comparative study of two hesitation phenomena. *Language and Speech*, *4*(1), 18-26.
- Kormos, J. (1999). Monitoring and self-repair in L2. *Language Learning*, 49(2), 303-342.
- Kormos, J. & Dénes, M. (2004). Exploring measures and perceptions of fluency in the speech of second language learners. System, 32(2), 145-164.
- Levelt, W. J. M. (1983). Monitoring and self-repair in speech. *Cognition*, 14(1), 41-104.
- Maclay, H., & Osgood, C. (1959). Hesitation phenomena in spontaneous English speech. *Word, 15*, 19-44.

Nation, P. (1989). Improving speaking fluency. System, 17(3), 377–384.
 Riazantseva, A. (2001). Second language proficiency and pausing a study of Russian speakers of English. Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 23(4), 497-526.

- Rieger, C. L. (2003). *Disfluencies and hesitation strategies in oral L2 tests*. Paper presented at Proceedings of DiSS '03, Disfluency in Spontaneous Speech Workshop.
- Rochester, S. (1973). The significance of pauses in spontaneous speech. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 2(1), 51-81.
- Rose, R. L. 2011. *Filled pauses in writing: what can they teach us about speech?* Poster Presentation at Production and Comprehension of Conversational Speech (PCCS) in Nijmegen, the Netherlands
- Segalowitz, N. (2010). *Cognitive bases of second language fluency*. Routledge.
- Tavakoli, P. (2011). Pausing patterns: differences between L2 learners and native speakers. *ELT Journal*, *65*(1), 71-79.
- Trofimovich, P., & Baker, W. (2006). Learning second language suprasegmentals: Effect of L2 experience on prosody and fluency characteristics of L2 speech. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 28*, 1-30.
- Trofimovich, P., & Baker, W. (2007). Learning prosody and fluency characteristics of second language speech: The effect of experience on child learners' acquisition of five suprasegmentals. *Applied Psycholinguistics, 28*(2), 251-276.
- Wu, C.-H. (2008). Filled pauses in L2 Chinese: A comparison of native and non-native speakers. Paper presented at Proceedings of the 20th North American Conference on Chinese Linguistics (NACCL-20), Columbus, Ohio.