

# A Corpus-aided English Pronunciation Training Programme

(Workshop 3)

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Ms Tian Jing Xuan



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語言學及現代語言系  
LINGUISTICS AND  
MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES



# This Training Programme

Broadcast  
Live

Topic	Date	Time	Venue
<b>Workshop I -</b> Introduction of spoken corpus, phonetics and phonology, and pronunciation features; Exploitation of corpus data to do phonological analysis of segmental features	23-Oct-2019 (Wed)		
<b>Online Lesson I -</b> Basic concepts of spoken corpus, segmental system of English and pronunciation features; Phonological analysis of segmental features	25-Oct-2019 (Fri)		
<b>Workshop II -</b> Exploitation of corpus data to do phonological analysis of suprasegmental features (word stress, intonation); Introduction of speech rhythm, linking, pause, and speech rate	30-Oct-2019 (Wed)		
<b>Workshop III -</b> Discussion of the benefits of doing corpus-based analysis through speech corpus and how we can use the findings in the language classroom	6-Nov-2019 (Wed)		
<b>Online Lesson II -</b> Basic concepts of suprasegmental system of English, and pronunciation features; Phonological analysis of suprasegmental features	8-Nov-2019 (Fri)		
<b>Workshop IV -</b> Development of teaching materials for primary and secondary students; Competition	20-Nov-2019 (Wed)	15:30pm-17:30pm	B4-LP-03



## A Corpus-aided English Pronunciation Training Programme

Chief Investigator: Dr Chen Hsueh Chu, Rebecca (LML)  
Co-Chief Investigator: Ms Chan, Ka Yin, Clairine (ELE)

In this programme, training sessions (*workshop series + online lessons + presentation + competition\**) will be provided to help participants learn about an innovative corpus-aided approach and support their English pronunciation learning with a variety of pronunciation assessment tools.

Upon completion of the study in the programme, participants will be able to:

- 1) discover common pronunciation features produced by non-Chinese (e.g., Southeast Asian speakers), mainland Chinese and Cantonese speakers of English and reflect on their own pronunciation;
- 2) identify recurrent segmental and suprasegmental difficulties in learners' English pronunciation with different language backgrounds; and
- 3) understand possible remedies that may reduce or eliminate English pronunciation difficulties and raise awareness of the issues on achieving a native-like pronunciation or a comfortable, intelligible accent.

### \*WIN HK\$804

Outstanding teams will receive AWARDS!  
Champion (1 pair): award equivalent of HK\$804  
Runner up (1 pair): award equivalent of HK\$603  
Merit (2 pairs): award equivalent of HK\$402

Registration: Scan the QR code or visit <https://forms.gle/8yIz11bS6ensYgN28>  
Enquiries: Ms Zhou (xzhou@eduhk.hk & 67653010)



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Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



# This Workshop

## Frame work

- Introduce the corpus-aided pronunciation teaching framework.

## Explore

- Explore ready-made corpus-aided lesson plans and teaching materials on the learning platform

## Design

- Understand expected product, structure, and rubrics for the lesson plan competition
- Identify the key components for your own lesson plan



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# Recap



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# Recap

- What are the major segmental and suprasegmental components in English?



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# The English SOUND System

## The Segmental System

phonemes  
→ consonants & vowels  
(including diphthongs)

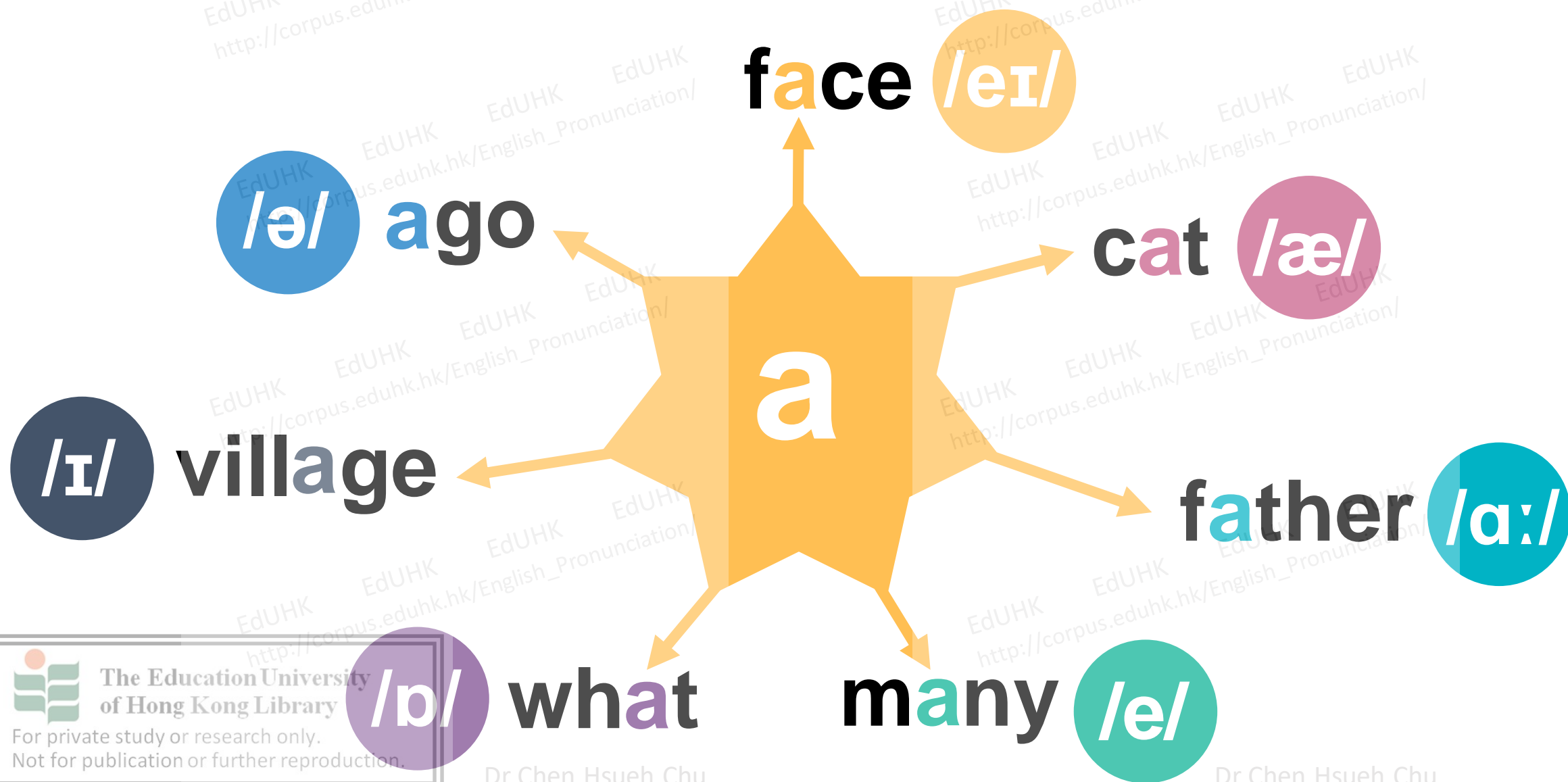


## The Suprasegmental System

linking the segments /  
phonemes  
→ pausing, intonation,  
lexical stress, CV linking...



# Amazing “a”



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# Amazing “a”



+ ?



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# Amazing “a”

a

i

aim

a

y

day

/eɪ/



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# Amazing “a”



air



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# Amazing “a”

a

u

daughter

a

w

law

/ɔ:/



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# Amazing “a”



**talk**  
**ball**

**half**  
**calm**



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# Amazing “a”



star



war



sugar



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- The association between letters (spelling) & their sound values is not always **fixed / regular**
- **Phonics** needs to be supplemented by **Phonetics**  
(1 symbol  $\Rightarrow$  1 sound)



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# Recap

- What are the major segmental and suprasegmental components in English?
- Why do teachers need corpus?



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# Corpus & Teachers

- The vigorous development of language corpora has greatly influenced language teachers, because the corpus-based approach not only **provides teachers with various teaching materials and resources** that can be used in their daily teaching, but more importantly, it also helps **shift teachers' role from the knowledge transmitter to a facilitator** in a **student-centered** learning environment.



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# Recap

- Why do teachers need corpus?
- What are the major segmental and suprasegmental components in English?
- What are the two useful functions to view pronunciation features in our corpus?



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# Exploitation of our new corpus...



*Browse  
function*

*Search  
function*



<http://phonetics2.eduhk.hk/#/home>



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# Our Spoken English Corpus



*Browse function*



<http://phonetics2.eduhk.hk/#/home>



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Spoken English Corpus of  
Chinese and Non-Chinese  
Learners in Hong Kong

How to Browse Search Resources About

Browse Speakers

Language/Dialect Background: [Any] Gender: [Either] Age: [Any] L1: [Any] L2: [Any] L3: [Any] Filter Speaker

Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data.

Our Corpus-based  
Online English Pronunciation  
Learning System

0:00 / 1:36

View Raw Records



# Our Spoken English Corpus



## Browse function



## How to

Browse

Search

## Resources

## About

Language/Dialect Background: [Any]

Gender: [Either] 

Age: [Any]

L1: [Any]

L2:

[Any]

L3: [Any]

Filter Speaker

HK15

### Passage One

### Passage Two

### Interview Question

### Interview Answer

HK16

### Passage One

### Passage Two

### Interview Question

### Interview Answer

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# Our Spoken English Corpus



## Browse function

- Sentence reading with graphic illustration for *suprasegmental features*
- the reading of the passage 'the boy who cried wolf' with *segmental annotation*
- interview questions and answers with *audio recordings and transcripts*



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Spoken English Corpus of Chinese and Non-Chinese Learners in Hong Kong

How to Browse Search Resources About

### Browse Speakers

Language/Dialect Background: [Any] Gender: [Either] Age: [Any] L1: [Any] L2: [Any] L3: [Any] Filter Speaker

Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data.

HK01	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK02	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK03	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK04	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK05	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK06	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK07	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK08	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK09	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK10	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK11	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK12	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK13	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK14	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK15	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>
HK16	<a href="#">Passage One</a>	<a href="#">Passage Two</a>	<a href="#">Interview Question</a>	<a href="#">Interview Answer</a>



# Our Spoken English Corpus – Browse Function

## Passage One

Speaker: HK01

Hometown: Hong Kong Gender: female Age: 21 Education Level: Bachelor Major: Chinese  
English Level: HKAL Level D Year of Learning English: 15 L1: Cantonese L2: Mandarin L3: English  
Notes: "HK", "ML" and "SA" in the speaker's name stand for "Hong Kong", "Mainland" and "South and Southeast Asia" respectively.

### Remarks:

1. The **blue contour** in pictures is pitch contour to indicate the **intonation (pitch)**.
2. The **yellow contour** in pictures is intensity contour to indicate the **intensity** of the speech.
3. The **suprasegmental features** that have been spotted. Please tick the boxes to show features.  
☐ Inappropriate pausing(IP)  
☐ Absence of CV linking(AL)  
☐ Inappropriate lexical stress(ILS)  
☐ Inappropriate intonation(II)

Full Passage Recording: 0:00

### Marking Scheme of Passage 1

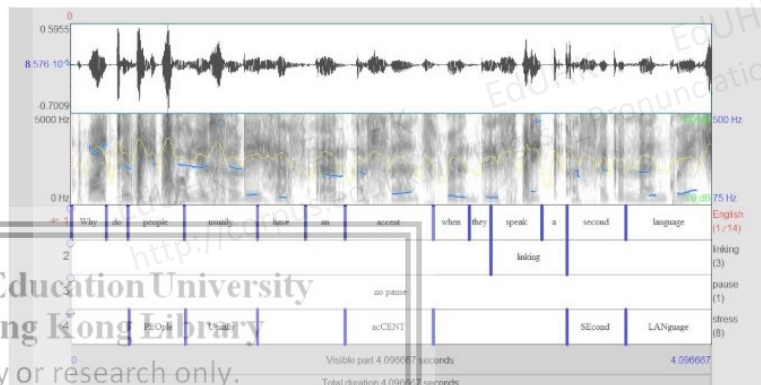
#### Sentence 1:

Speaker's Recording: 0:00 / 0:04

US Sample: 0:00 / 0:03

UK Sample: 0:00 / 0:04

Why do PEOPle Usually have an acCENT when they speak a SEcond LANguage?



## Passage Two

Speaker: HK01

Hometown: Hong Kong Gender: female Age: 21 Education Level: Bachelor Major: Chinese  
English Level: HKAL Level D Year of Learning English: 15 L1: Cantonese L2: Mandarin L3: English  
Notes: "HK", "ML" and "SA" in the speaker's name stand for "Hong Kong", "Mainland" and "South and Southeast Asia" respectively.

### Marking Scheme of Passage 2

#### Speaker's Record:

Speaker's Recording: 0:00

US Sample: 0:00 / 1:29

UK Sample: 0:00 / 1:18

#### Segment 1:

Speaker's Recording: 0:00 / 0:24

US Sample: 0:00 / 0:21

UK Sample: 0:00 / 0:17

The (/ð /->/d/) Boy who Cried Wolf (omission of /l/) There(/ð /->/d/) was once a poor shepherd (mispronunciation) boy who used to watch (insertion of /d/) his flocks in the fields (mispronunciation) next to a dark (omission of /k/) forest near the foot of a mountain (/au /->/a:/). One hot afternoon, he thought (/θ /->/f/) up a good plan to get some company for himself(omission of /l/) and also(omission of /l/) have a little (/l /->/a:/) fun.

#### Segment 2:

Speaker's Recording: 0:00 / 0:18

US Sample: 0:00 / 0:16

UK Sample: 0:00 / 0:15

Raising (/r /->/w/) his fist in the (/ð /->/d/) air, he ran down to the (/ð /->/d/) village shouting (/ʃ /->/s/) 'Wolf (omission of /l/), wolf (omission of /l/).' As soon as they heard (/d /->/t/) him, the villagers all (omission of /l/) rushed (/r /->/w/) from their homes, full (omission of /l/) of concern for his safety, and two of his cousins even stayed (omission of /d/) with(/ð /->/f/) him for a short(/ʃ /->/s/) while.



# Our Spoken English Corpus – *Browse Function*

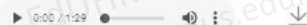
## Interview Question

Speaker: ML96

Hometown: Jiangxi (Shangrao) / Kan Dialect    Gender: female    Age: 19    Education Level: Bachelor    Major: Education Technology  
English Level: CET-6 Overall 490    Year of Learning English: 6    L1: Mandarin    L2: English    L3: (N/A)

Notes: "HK", "ML" and "SA" in the speaker's name stand for "Hong Kong", "Mainland" and "South and Southeast Asia" respectively.

Speaker's Recording:



1. So tell me something about your family. How many people are in your family?
2. What's does your mother and your father do? What, what do your mother and your father do?
3. Okay, so what's your favorite activity to do with your family?
4. Um... so how would you, how would your family spend a typical day together?
5. Okay, so what's the most (important) thing you learned from your parents?
6. Okay, so next question, what do to do, er, what do you like to do in your free time?
7. Er... so what type of book do you to do you like most?
8. Er, can you recommend some books you like?
9. OK, what did you do last weekend?
10. OK, do you like travelling?
11. What do you find interesting about travelling?
12. Hmm. So what's the best holiday you have ever had?
13. Have you ever been abroad?
14. Where have you been?
15. Which place do you like most among the place you have been?
16. Do you like travelling with your family or travelling with your friend? Which?

## Interview Answer

Speaker: ML96

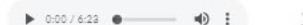
Hometown: Jiangxi (Shangrao) / Kan Dialect    Gender: female    Age: 19    Education Level: Bachelor    Major: Education Technology  
English Level: CET-6 Overall 490    Year of Learning English: 6    L1: Mandarin    L2: English    L3: (N/A)

Notes: "HK", "ML" and "SA" in the speaker's name stand for "Hong Kong", "Mainland" and "South and Southeast Asia" respectively.

Remarks:

1. The sentences in black are from interviewee, the sentences in blue are from the interviewer.
2. Use "... " to indicate the fragmented sentences.
3. Use "(...)" to signify a word or a phrase that you cannot understand after trying several times.
4. We put the words that are guessed from the context in the brackets ( ).

Speaker's Recording:



[1. Interviewer: Tell me something about your family. First, how many people are there in your family?]  
ML96: Um. There are four people in my family, including my parents, my little brother and I.

[2. Interviewer: What does your mother and your father do?]  
ML96: Um. Both of my parents are teachers.

[3. Interviewer: Er, what do your little brother do?]  
ML96: My little brother is studying in a primary school, he is a student.

[4. Interviewer: Er, what is your favorite activity to do with your family?]  
ML96: I like to take a walk after dinner with my family, in my point of view, it's one of the most healthy and warm way that um connect family member to my family.

[5. Interviewer: Hmm. How would your family spend a typical day together?]  
ML96: Um. Usually we will eat something delicious, er and sometimes we will go to, er we will go to hiking and, or watching a movie.

[6. Interviewer: What's the most important thing you've learnt from your parents?]  
ML96: Um. Insists, and content is... "content is happy". Um, in my parents' points of view, only by persistent can make our dreams become a reality, and, only by learn to be satisfied can we lived happy.



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# Our Spoken English Corpus – *Browse Function*



## Passage Two

### Segment 5:

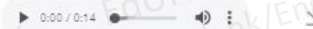
Speaker's Recording: 

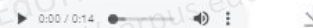
US Sample: 

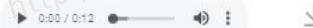
UK Sample: 

Unfortunately, as all the villagers were convinced that he was trying to fool them a third time, they told him, 'Go away and do bother us again.' And so the wolf had a feast.

### Segment 5:

Speaker's Recording: 

US Sample: 

UK Sample: 

Unfortunately (mispronunciation), as all (omission of / l /) the (/ ð /->/ d /) villagers (mispronunciation) were convinced that (/ ð /->/ d /) (omission of / t /) he was trying to fool (omission of / l /) them (/ ð /->/ d /) a third (/ θ /->/ f /) time, they told (omission of / l /) (omission of / d /) him, 'Go away and don't bother (/ ð /->/ d /) us again.' And so the wolf (omission of / l /) had (mispronunciation) a feast.

Unfortunately (mispronunciation), as all (omission of / l /) the (/ ð /->/ d /) villagers (mispronunciation) were convinced that (/ ð /->/ d /) (omission of / t /) he was trying to fool (omission of / l /) them (/ ð /->/ d /) a third (/ θ /->/ f /) time, they told (omission of / l /) (omission of / d /) him, 'Go away and don't bother (/ ð /->/ d /) us again.' And so the wolf (omission of / l /) had (mispronunciation) a feast.

- ☐ Insertion of consonant(s)
- ☐ Alveolar nasal / n /
  - ☐ Alveolar lateral approximant / l /
  - ☐ Alveolar plosive / t / & / d /
  - ☐ Post-alveolar fricatives / ʃ / & / ʒ /
  - ☐ Alveolar fricatives / s / & / z /
  - ☐ Post-alveolar approximant / r /
  - ☐ Post-alveolar affricates / tʃ / & / dʒ /
- ☐ / i:/
- ☐ / aɪ/
- ☐ / aʊ/
- ☐ / ɪə/
- ☐ Short vowels

Show All

Clear

- ☒ Alveolar lateral approximant / l /
- ☒ Alveolar plosive / t / & / d /
- ☒ Post-alveolar fricatives / ʃ / & / ʒ /
- ☒ Alveolar fricatives / s / & / z /
- ☒ Post-alveolar approximant / r /
- ☒ Post-alveolar affricates / tʃ / & / dʒ /
- ☒ / aɪ/
- ☒ / aʊ/
- ☒ / ɪə/
- ☒ Short vowels

Show All

Clear



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# Our Spoken English Corpus



The screenshot shows the web interface for the "Spoken English Corpus of Chinese and Non-Chinese Learners in Hong Kong". The header includes the university logo and name, and a navigation menu with links: "How to", "Browse", "Search", "Resources", and "About". The "Search Passage" section contains a note: "Users can right click the buttons and select 'open in new tab' to view multiple speakers' speech data". Below this, there are two main sections: "Passage One (Suprasegmental)" and "Passage Two (Segmental)". Each section has a "Step 1:" label followed by a dropdown menu currently showing "[NONE SELECTION]". "Passage Two" also includes "Step 2:", "Step 3:", and "Step 4:" labels, each followed by a dropdown menu, though only the "Step 2" dropdown is visible with "[NONE SELECTION]".



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# Our Spoken English Corpus



*Search function*

Spoken English Corpus of Chinese and Non-Chinese Learners in Hong Kong

How to Browse Search Resources About

Search Passage

Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data

Passage One (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Passage Two (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Step 2: [NONE]

Step 3: [NONE]

Step 4: [NONE]

Search Passage

Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data

Passage One (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Passage Two (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Step 2: [NONE]

Step 3: [NONE]

Step 4: [NONE]

Passage One (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Passage Two (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE]

Step 2: [NONE]

Step 3: [NONE]

Step 4: [NONE]



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# Our Spoken English Corpus



*Search function*

The screenshot shows the web interface for the 'Spoken English Corpus of Chinese and Non-Chinese Learners in Hong Kong'. The header includes the university logo and name, and a navigation bar with links: 'How to', 'Browse', 'Search' (highlighted in green), 'Resources', and 'About'. The main content area is titled 'Search Passage' and contains instructions: 'Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data'. It features two search sections: 'Passage One (Suprasegmental)' with a 'Step 1' dropdown menu set to '[NONE SELECTION]', and 'Passage Two (Segmental)' which is enclosed in a blue dashed box. This section contains four steps: 'Step 1' and 'Step 2' are dropdown menus set to '[NONE SELECTION]', while 'Step 3' and 'Step 4' are empty text input fields.



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# Our Spoken English Corpus – *Search Function*



Spoken English Corpus of  
Chinese and Non-Chinese  
Learners in Hong Kong

How to Browse Search Resources About

### Search Passage

Users can right click the buttons and select "open in new tab" to view multiple speakers' speech data

Passage One (Suprasegmental)

Step 1: [NONE SELECTION]

Passage Two (Segmental)

Step 1: [NONE SELECTION]

Step 2: Syllable structure change

Step 3: Consonants

Step 4: Vowels

Mispronunciations

### Passage Two (Segmental)

Step 1: Consonants

Step 2: [NONE SELECTION]

Step 3: Plosives

Step 4: Fricatives

Affricates

Nasals

Approximants

Unnecessary aspiration

Other replacement

### Passage Two (Segmental)

Step 1: Consonants

Step 2: Plosives

Step 3: Alveolar plosive / t / & / d /

Step 4: Bilabial plosive / p / & / b /

Velar plosive / k /

/ t /->/ s /


/ t /->/ d /

/ t /->/ k /

/ t /->/ tʃ /

/ d /->/ t /

/ d /->/ ð /



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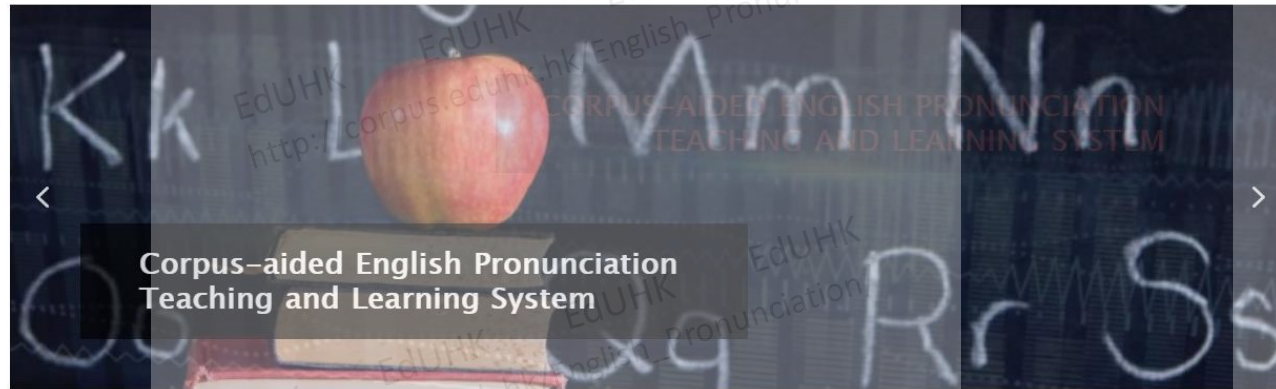
Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



# Our Corpus-aided English Pronunciation Teaching and Learning System



[Home](#) [Our Spoken Corpus](#) [Learning Resources](#) [For Learners](#) [For Teachers](#) [Our Praat Manual](#)



## About the Project



This project aims to develop a corpus-based training program to help teachers, learners and researchers have a better understanding of the major problems in learning English pronunciation by Hong Kong, Mainland and Southeast Asian learners in Hong Kong.

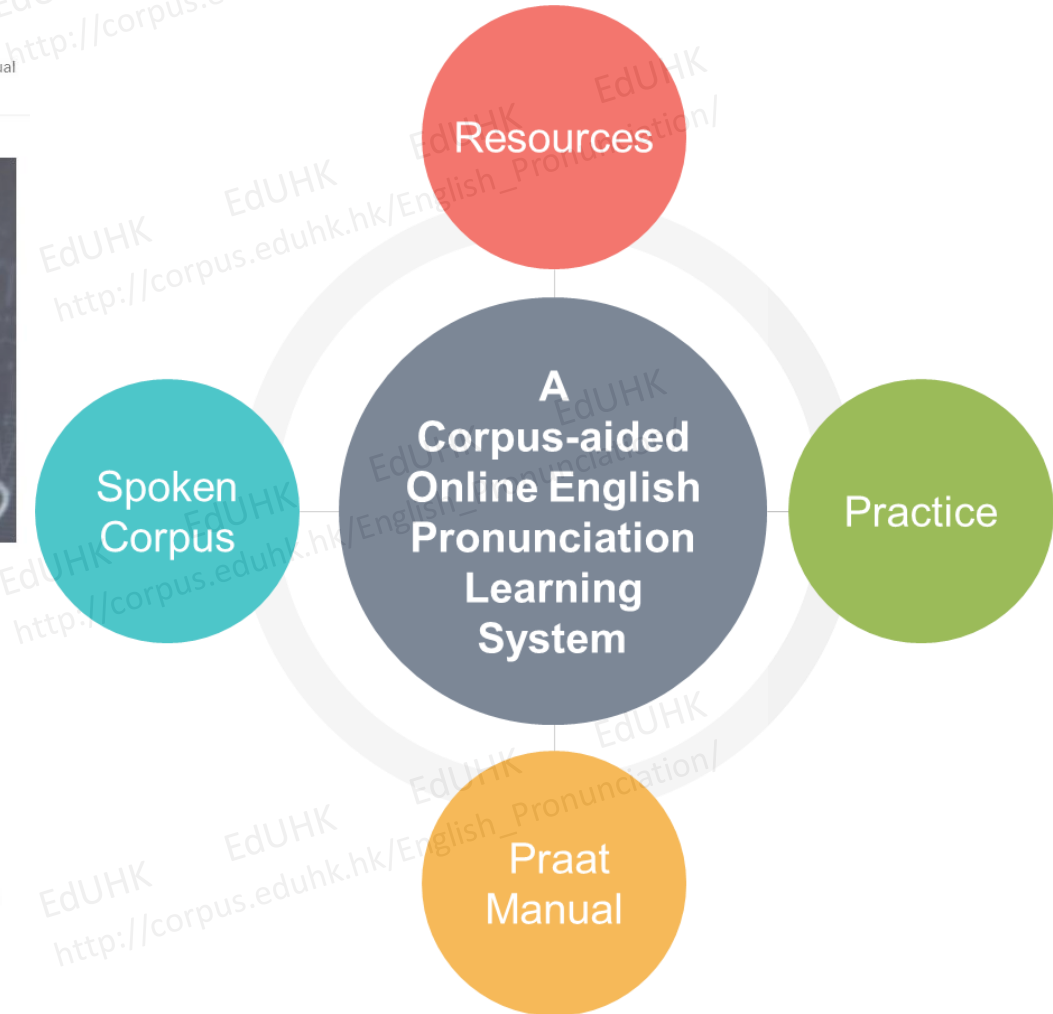
A spoken corpus of Chinese and non-Chinese students has been established and analyzed in order to

- (a) identify Chinese and non-Chinese students' recurrent difficulties in English pronunciation learning; and
- (b) suggest possible remedies that may reduce or eliminate such difficulties.

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Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



# For Learners ~



Home Our Spoken Corpus Learning Resources **For Learners** For Teachers Our Praat Manual

## For Learners



SCAN ME



For both Chinese and non-Chinese learners of English, we provide an array of theoretical background of English pronunciation learning, pronunciation practices and a variety of self-access learning activities. A well-designed word stress learning program is also presented.

### For Chinese Learners

- » [Background of China English and Hong Kong English](#)
- » [Pronunciation of Hong Kong English](#)

### For Non-Chinese Learners

- » [Background of Non-Chinese Speaking Learners of English in Hong Kong](#)
- » [Pronunciation of South and Southeast Asian English](#)



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[http://corpus.eduhk.hk/English\\_Pronunciation/?page\\_id=1781](http://corpus.eduhk.hk/English_Pronunciation/?page_id=1781)

Dr Chen Hsueh Chu

Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



# Feature Lists~

## ➤ Pronunciation Features of Philippine English

### Vowels and Diphthongs

1. Absence of contrast between /æ/ and /a/

e.g. 'cat' (/kæt/) → /kat/

2. Diphthong shortening

e.g. 'mail' (/meɪl/) → 'mill' (/mɪl/)

### Consonants

3. Substitution of /f/ for /p/

e.g. 'pin' (/pɪn/) → 'fin' (/fɪn/)

4. Substitution of /t/ for /θ/

e.g. 'think' (/θɪŋk/) → 'Tink' (/tɪŋk/)

5. Substitution of /d/ for /ð/

e.g. 'there' (/ðeə/) → 'dare' (/deə/)

6. Substitution of /ts/ for /tʃ/

e.g. 'chair' (/tʃeə/) → (/tseə/)

7. Substitution of /dj/ for /dʒ/

e.g. 'jealous' (/ˈdʒeləs/) → (/ˈdjeləs/)

8. Substitution of /ds/ for /dʒ/

e.g. 'passage' (/ˈpæsɪdʒ/) → (/ˈpæsɪds/)

9. Unaspirated /p/, /t/ and /k/

10. Prevoiced /b/, /d/, and /g/ in onset position

11. Neutralized /s/ and /z/ coda position

## ➤ Pronunciation Features of Indian English

### Vowels and Diphthongs

1. Long vowel shortening

e.g. 'seek' (/si:k/) → 'sick' (/sɪk/)

2. diphthong shortening

e.g. 'mail' (/meɪl/) → 'mill' (/mɪl/)

### Consonants

3. Substitution of /t/ for /tʃ/

e.g. 'tidy' (/ˈtaɪdi/) → (/ˈtɪdi/)

4. Substitution of /d/ for /dʒ/

## Pronunciation Features of Hong Kong English (Cantonese speakers)

### Vowels and Diphthongs

1. Absence of contrasts between long and short vowels

e.g. 'bead' (/bi:d/) → 'bid' (/bɪd/) or vice versa

2. Absence of contrast between /æ/ and /e/

e.g. 'bad' (/bæd/) → 'bed' (/bed/) or vice versa

3. Shortening the diphthongs

e.g. 'name' (/neɪm/) → 'nem' (/nem/)

## Pronunciation Features of China English (Mandarin speakers)

### Vowels and Diphthongs

1. Absence of contrasts between long and short vowels

e.g. 'shot' (/ʃɒt/) → 'short' (/ʃɔ:t/) or vice versa

2. Absence of reduced vowels /ə/

3. Heavy nasalization of vowels, like /æ/

e.g. 'cap' (/kæp/) → /kæ̃p/

4. Absence of contrast between /æ/ and /e/

e.g. 'bad' (/bæd/) → 'bed' (/bed/) or vice versa

5. Substituting /aʊ/ for /ɔ/

e.g. 'shout' (/ʃaʊt/) → 'shout' (/ʃaʊt/)

6. Shortening the diphthongs

e.g. 'name' (/neɪm/) → 'nem' (/nem/)

7. Substituting Mandarin pinyin compound finals for diphthongs

e.g. 'I' (/aɪ/) → '愛' ([ai])

### Consonants

8. Substituting /s/ for /θ/

e.g. 'think' (/θɪŋk/) → 'sink' (/sɪŋk/)



# Features from different dialectal backgrounds

Please left click the specific dialect group on the interactive dialectal map to read more about English phonological features of the selected dialect group.

## Wu Dialect

### Wu Dialect

Speakers who speak Shanghai dialect, which is part of Wu dialect, use /i:/ to replace /ɪ/, for example, 'live /lɪv/' is pronounced as /li:v/. An /e/ usually replaces the final /ɪ/ sound, for example, 'pity /pɪtɪ/' is pronounced as /pɪte/. /æ/ is usually replaced by /a/ or /e/, but is replaced by /a/ when it occurs before /s/ and /z/. /s/ is replaced by /ʃ/. /ə/ is used to replace the /n/ sound. Speakers from Shanghai also mistake /u:/, /ɔ:/, and /ɒ/. /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aʊ/ and /əʊ/ are replaced by /e/ or /a/, /a/ or /ae/, /ə/ or /ɔ:a/, /ɔ:/, and /o/ respectively.



Mandarin (including 8 sub-Mandarin groups)



Other Dialects



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# Pronunciation Games~

## Segmentals

- Vowels
- Consonants
- Consonant Clusters
- Voicing
- Tongue Twisters

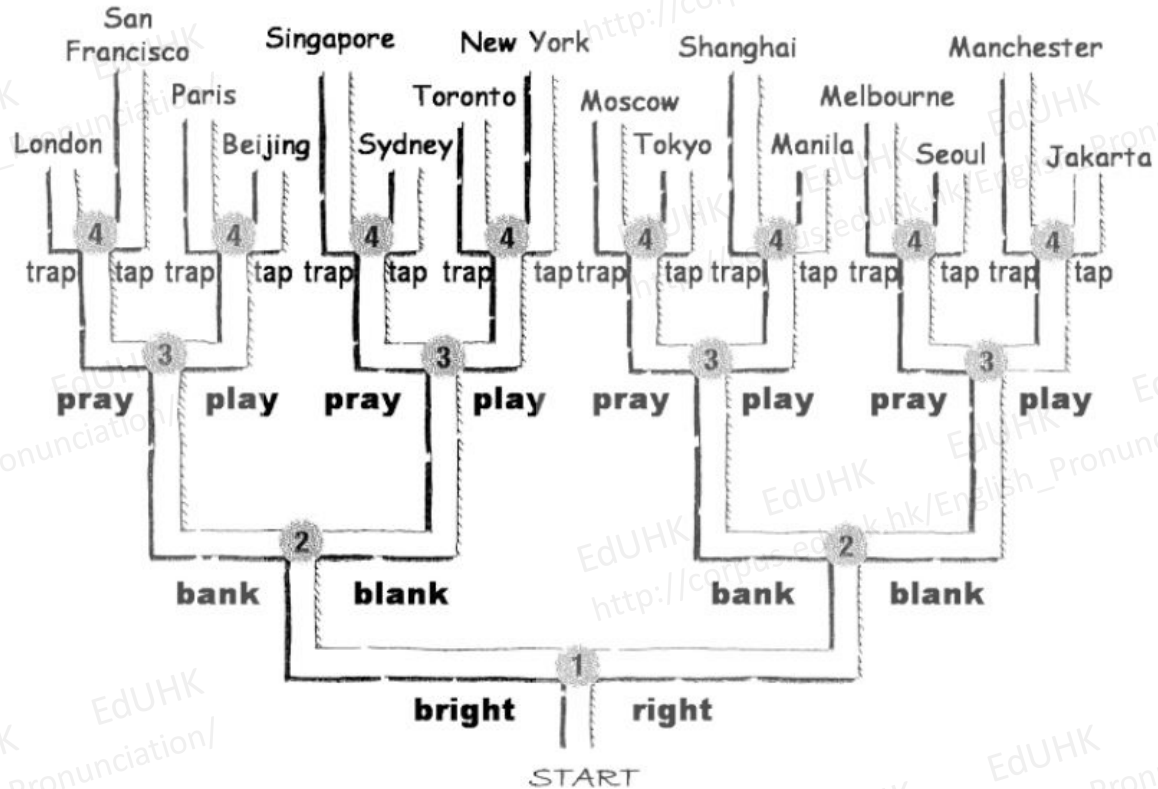
## Suprasegmentals

- Linking
- Assimilation
- Stress and Rhythm
- Intonation



### Exercise 1 Exercise 1 Pronunciation Journey

**Instruction:** Listen to the recording and find the destination of the journey in the following picture and write down the destination on the lines below.



[adapted from Hancock 1995, p.37]

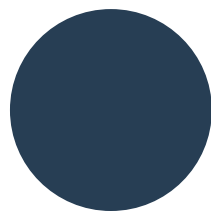
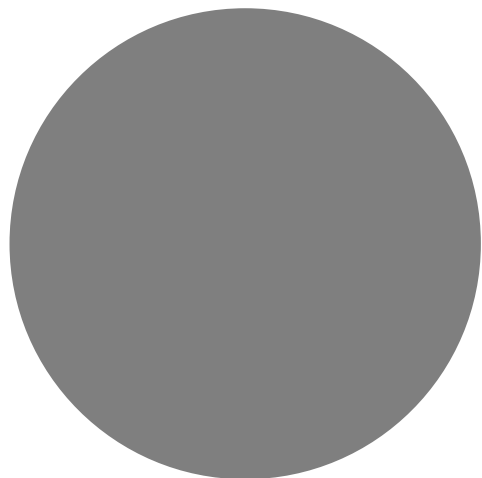


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[http://ec.concord.ied.edu.hk/phonetics\\_and\\_phonology/wordpress/exerciseIndex.html](http://ec.concord.ied.edu.hk/phonetics_and_phonology/wordpress/exerciseIndex.html)





# **The corpus-aided pronunciation teaching framework**

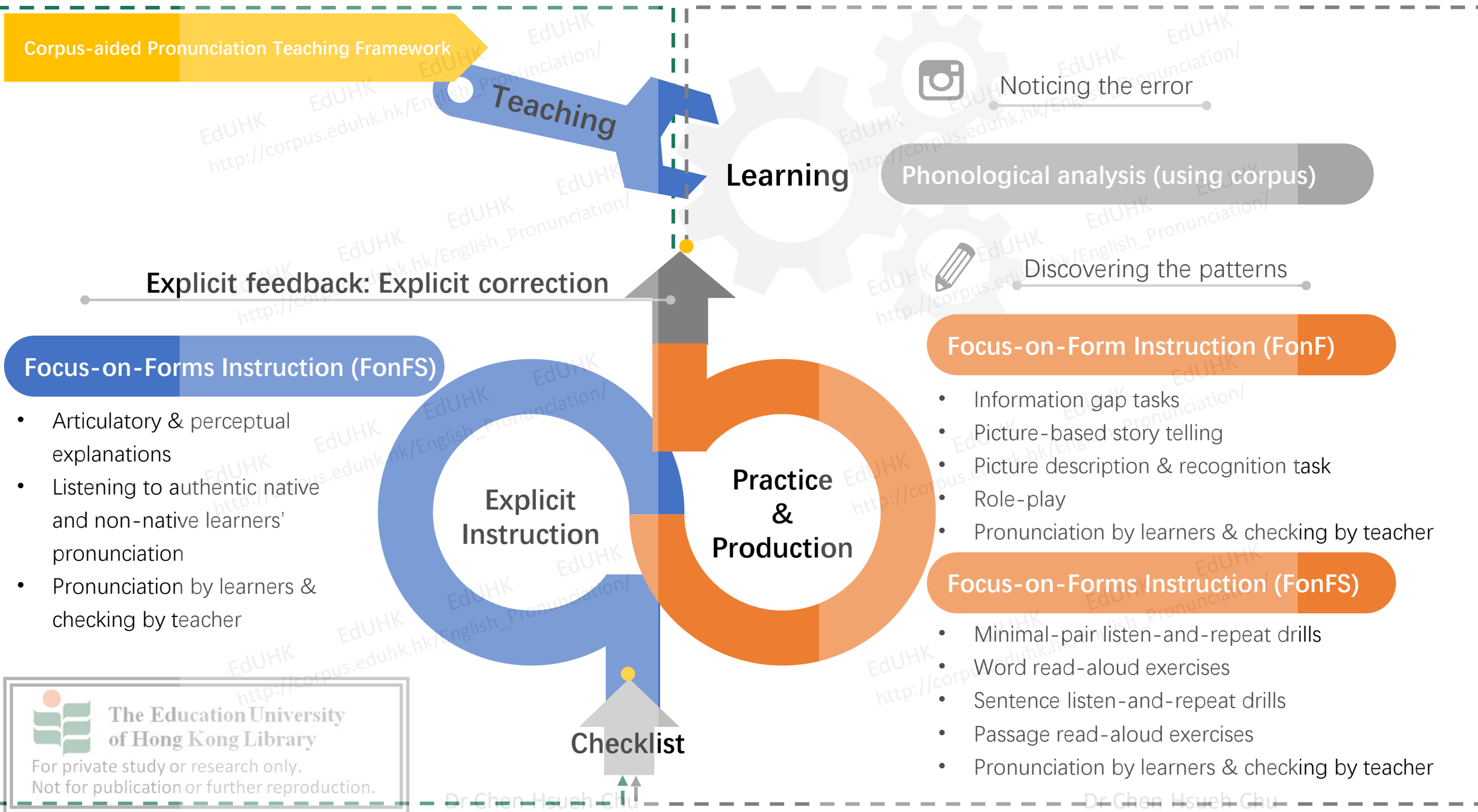


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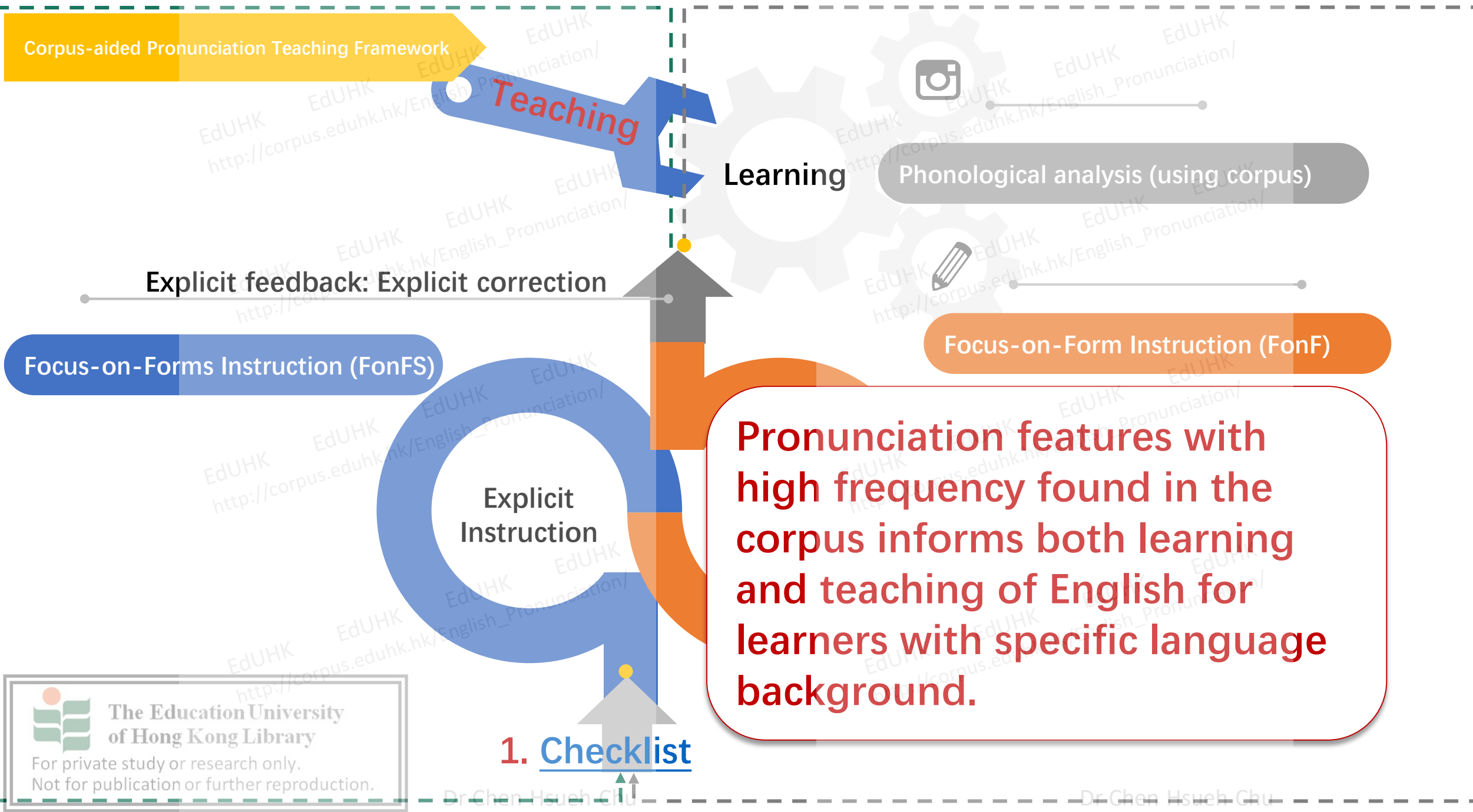
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## Corpus-aided Pronunciation Teaching Framework







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Teaching

Learning

Phonological analysis (using corpus)

Explicit feedback: Explicit correction

Focus-on-Forms Instruction (FonFS)

- Articulatory & perceptual explanations
- Listening to authentic native and non-native learners' pronunciation
- Pronunciation by learners & checking by teacher

2. Explicit Instruction

Checklist

For teachers, besides providing articulatory and perceptual explanations to the target sounds, authentic native and learner pronunciation is available for them to elicit and perform comparison and therefore facilitate learners' perception of the target sounds.



Teaching

Learning

Phonological analysis (using corpus)

Explicit feedback: Explicit correction

Focus-on-Forms Instruction (FonFS)

Speech data can be integrated into either focus-on-form activities or focus-on-forms practices.

3. Practice & Production

Focus-on-Form Instruction (FonF)

- Information gap tasks
- Picture-based story telling
- Picture description & recognition task
- Role-play
- Pronunciation by learners & checking by

Focus-on-Forms Instruction (FonFS)

- Minimal-pair listen-and-repeat drills
- Word read-aloud exercises
- Sentence listen-and-repeat drills
- Passage read-aloud exercises
- Pronunciation by learners & checking by teacher

Checklist



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# Difference between *focus on form* and *focus on forms*

Focus on form (FonF instruction)	Focus on forms (forms-focused instruction)
The word <i>form</i> refers to language form in general;	<i>Forms</i> refers to discrete, isolated, specific language forms
Learners first engage in meaning; then explore some linguistic features.	Primary attention to form
Occasional shift of attention to form	Most attention to form



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Teaching

Learning

Phonological analysis (using corpus)

Focus-on-Form Instruction (FonF)

Practice  
&  
Production

Focus-on-Forms Instruction (FonFS)

Checklist

#### 4. Explicit feedback: Explicit correction

Teachers provide explicit feedback to students' performance in the practice and production based on the corpus data.



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Teaching

Learning



Noticing the error

Phonological analysis (using corpus)



Discovering the patterns

Explicit feedback: Explicit correction

Focus-on-Forms Instruction (FonFS)

Explicit Instruction

Learners are able to perform phonological analysis using speech data from the corpus to notice the error and discover the patterns shared by the speakers in the corpus and themselves.

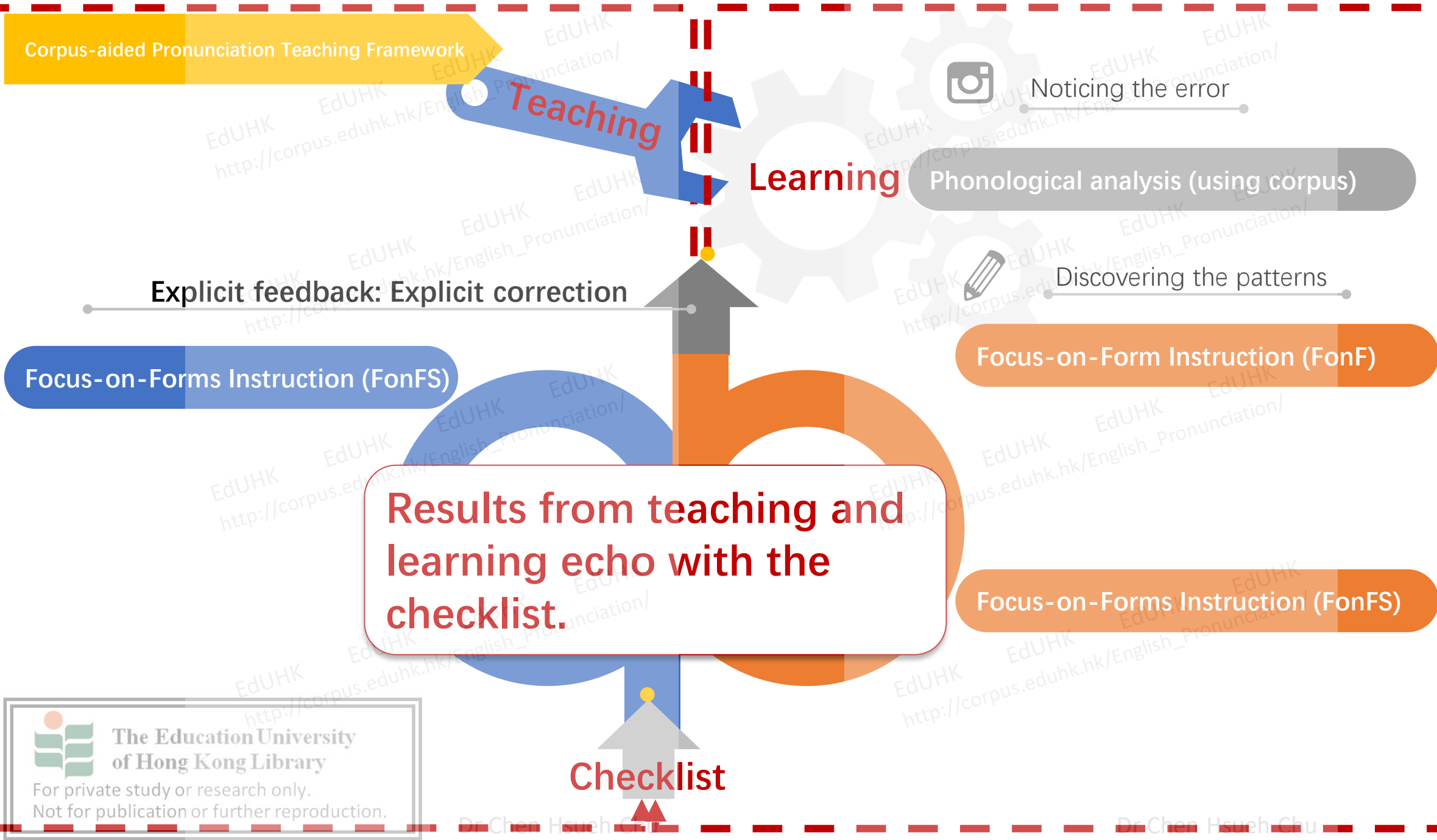
Checklist



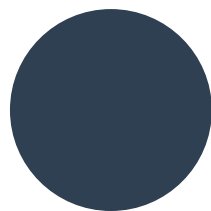
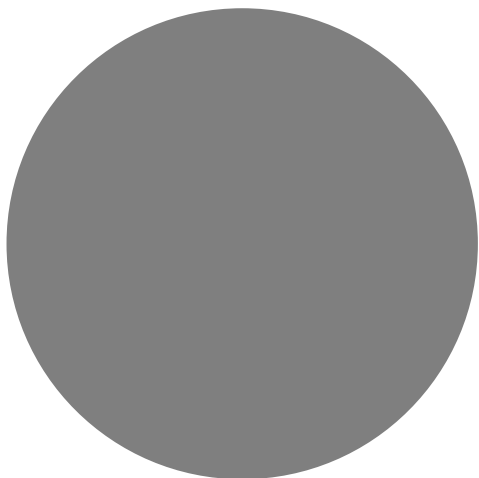
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# The corpus-aided lesson plans



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - Samples

*For Teachers*

*Teaching materials*



*Scan me*

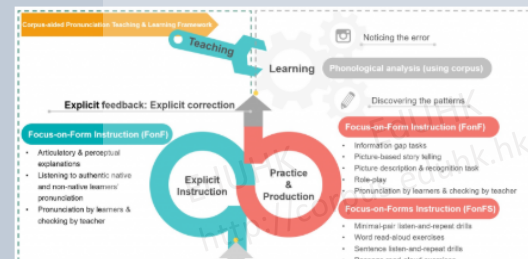
For Teachers



- You can access ready-made corpus-based English pronunciation lesson plans and teaching materials for primary and secondary school teachers and students to introduce corpus-based teaching and learning approach. Topics of the lesson plan include both suprasegmental and segmental features of English pronunciation, as well as using corpus and popular culture in English classrooms.
- We developed a corpus-aided pronunciation teaching framework as a guidance of integrating our corpus in English teaching, together with a ten-session teacher training program to facilitate English language teaching.

## Teacher Training Program

### »Corpus-aided Pronunciation Teaching Framework



## Teaching Materials

### » Lesson Plans

[Suprasegmental Features](#)

[Segmental Features](#)

[» Using Corpus and Popular Culture to Teach Pronunciation in Classroom](#)



# Corpus-aided lesson plans - samples

- Segmental feature (/θ/ & /f/):

- Lesson plan

- Worksheets

Designed by Alice Ng



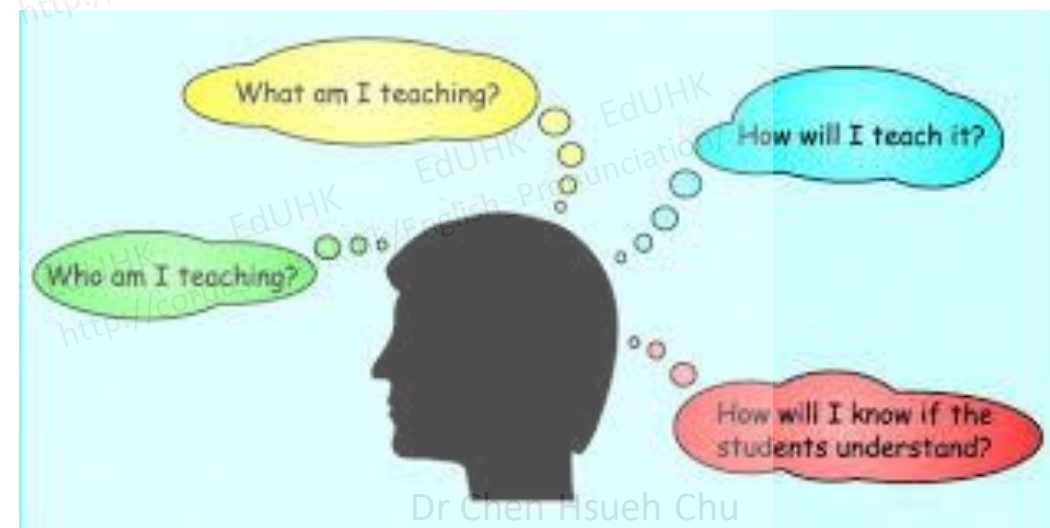
- **Suprasegmental feature (pausing):**

- Lesson plan

- Worksheets

- PPT**

Designed by Rebekah Lam







Welcome our next speaker –  
Ms Tian Jing Xuan

A doctoral student @ EdUHK  
specialized in phonetics, phonology and  
pronunciation teaching and learning



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - competition

1. Work in pairs/groups
2. Use resources from the spoken corpus
3. Prepare a corpus-aided English pronunciation teaching lesson plan and materials for a double lesson (70 to 80 minutes) at primary or secondary schools
4. Focus on one segmental/suprasegmental feature.
5. Deliver a presentation (8 minutes) in Session 4



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# Certificate of Award (Champion)

THIS CERTIFIES THAT



HAS WON THE CHAMPION OF  
**EdUHK Corpus-based ELT Lesson Design  
Competition 2019 (Pronunciation)**

30 APR 2019

Professor YU Kwan Wai Eric,  
Associate Vice President  
(Quality Assurance)

Date

Organized by Department of Linguistics and Modern Language Studies, EdUHK



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英語學及現代語言系  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
EDUCATION

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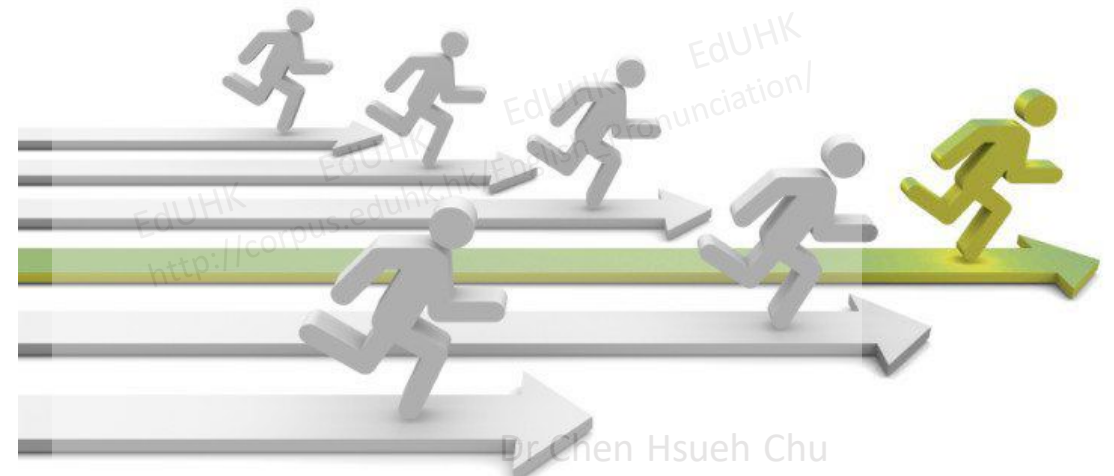


Dr Chen Hsueh Chu



# Corpus-aided lesson plans - components

1. **Rationale:** justification of the lesson design (1 page)
2. **Lesson plan:** including target learners, topic, duration, objectives, prior knowledge, and detailed steps for teaching (2 pages)
3. **Materials:** worksheets and other learning materials
4. **Speech data from corpora**



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

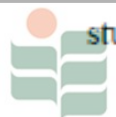
## Rationale:

- Clear justification of lesson design based on learning objectives, target learners, and subject content.

### Rationale

This lesson plan focuses on teaching students the articulation of the voiceless consonant /θ/ by integrating traditional pronunciation practices with the use of listening exercise and an online story entitled “The Boy Who Cried Wolf” which are available on a corpus-based pronunciation learning website developed by Dr. Chen, Hsueh Chu, Rebecca and her research team in the Education University of Hong Kong

(<http://corpus.ied.edu.hk/phonetics/ViewPassageTwo.aspx?id=6&feature=undefined>). This lesson is suitable for Primary 3 students or even learners who are interested in learning the articulatory and phonological aspects of the voiceless dental fricative /θ/. Students can enjoy learning the target consonant sound through PPP approach in which teacher’s input and support, phonological practices and opportunity to relate the pronunciation features learnt in this lesson to



students’ real life are provided to students.

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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

## Rationale:

- With a summary of the integration of corpus data into various teaching and learning activities.

The lesson first starts with playing a “th” song (Appendix 1) as a lead-in to enhance students’ motivation. The teacher then points out that Hong Kong students always mispronounce the voiceless dental consonant /θ/ as voiceless labiodental fricative /f/. To help students build up the phonological awareness and enhance their perception towards the articulatory and phonological aspects of the voiceless consonant /θ/, teacher then tells students the correct place and manners of the voiceless consonants /θ/ and /f/ and follows by teacher’s demonstration of pronouncing the two consonant sounds. Minimal pairs of consonants /θ/ and /f/ will be shown in PowerPoint slides (Appendix 2). To check whether students can notice the difference between the pronunciation of voiceless dental consonant /θ/ and voiceless labiodental fricative /f/, a listening exercise ([http://ec-concord.ied.edu.hk/phonetics\\_and\\_phonology/wordpress/exerciseIndex.html](http://ec-concord.ied.edu.hk/phonetics_and_phonology/wordpress/exerciseIndex.html)) is then provided to students. After the listening activity, students then try to pronounce the consonant sounds while looking at the mirror to notice the places of the tongue. The introductory part of the lesson then leads to a more difficult part which requires students to master the phonological features in sentence level.

Teacher first introduces the story of “The Boy Who Cried Wolf” by telling the gist of the story using puppets and plays the recording of story read by a native speaker and shows the relevant colourful story scenes (Appendix 3) to them to enhance their comprehension of the story. Teacher then asks students to notice



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

## Lesson plan:

- Clear and reasonable statement of target learners, topic of the lesson, duration, and learning objectives.

Class: Primary 4

Topic: English Pronunciation - The Consonant Sound /θ/

Duration: 60 minutes

### Objectives:

General:

After the lesson,

- (1) Students should be able to pronounce the consonant sound /θ/ correctly and tells the difference between consonant sounds /f/ and /θ/.
- (2) Students will be able to deliver speech with the correct articulation of target consonant sound /θ/.

### Learner Activities:

#### Presentation

1. Activity 1: Music Theatre – The TH song
2. Activity 2: Teacher Demonstration- Showing the difference between /θ/ and /f/

#### Practice

3. Activity 3: Challenge Station- Listening exercise
4. Activity 4: Magic Mirror – Pronouncing /θ/ and /f/
5. Activity 5: Finding TH sound in “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”
6. Activity 7: Smart Detective – Spotting mispronunciation in “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”
7. Activity 7: Partner Check- Playing partner cards
8. Activity 8: Listen to me- Reading aloud
9. Activity 9: Time to share- Storytelling trail

#### Production

10. Activity 10: Shine on Stage - Free Storytelling



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

## Lesson plan:

- Clear identification of students' prior knowledge.
- Logical arrangement of duration of each activity and detailed procedures of teaching.

### Materials and Testing Aids

1. PowerPoint
2. Picture cards
3. Worksheets
4. Computer
5. Projector

## Materials and testing aids

### Prior Knowledge

Students have learnt the words including "with", "threaten", "thought", "third before". They also have experience of reading the story "The Boy Who Cried Wolf" before.

## Prior knowledge

Duration	Procedures	Classroom organization	Purpose	Materials
3 mins	<b>Step 1: Presentation: Music Theatre</b> 1. T introduce the topic and motivates Ss by playing a song. T can ask students to notice the place of the tongue that teacher places when they listen and sing in the second time.	T→C C&T	1. To arouse students' interests and motivation in learning the topic; to introduce acrostic poem	Youtube song (Background music) Lyrics Worksheet (Appendix 1)
7 mins	<b>Step 2: Presentation: Teacher Demonstration- Showing the difference between /θ/ and /f/</b> 2. T shows the words like 'with', 'threaten', 'thought' and asks Ss to try to pronounce them. T then shows 'thought' and 'fought'. T asks Ss guiding questions including "How to pronounce these two words?", "Are their pronunciation similar to each other?", "What is the difference between their pronunciation?". T then tells Ss that Hong Kong Ss always mispronounce consonant /θ/ as /f/. T first demonstrates the pronunciation of consonants /θ/ by telling Ss to put tongue between the teeth so that the blade is extended just forward of	T→C Ss→T	2. To let Ss notice the difference between consonants /θ/ and /f/	PPT slides (Appendix 2)

## Steps for teaching

## Purpose

## Materials

## Duration of each activity

## Classroom organization



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# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

## Materials:

- Well-designed and diversified worksheets for learning activities.

Worksheets for learning activities

Source of materials  
(if applicable)



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Appendix 1 - Lyrics Worksheet (Appendix 1)



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(🎵) Tune: Did You Ever See a Lassie?

Did you ever see  
a baby  
make **this** sound  
and **that** sound?

Did you ever see  
a baby  
say **th-th, th-th**?



Action: Pretend to be a baby and stick out your tongue a little for th  
(as in this).

Source: Lloyd, S., Wernham, S., Jolly, C., & Stephen, L. (1998). *The phonics handbook*. Chigwell: Jolly Learning.



# Corpus-aided lesson plans - rubrics

## Corpus data:

- Well use of speech data from the corpus.

## Speech data from the corpus

### Appendix 2- Listening worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Instruction:

1. Listen to the recording read by a native speaker and underline the th words in **blue**.
2. Listen to the recording read by a Hong Kong student. Find the mispronounced words and underline them in **red**.

### The Boy Who Cried Wolf



There was once a poor shepherd boy who used to watch his flocks in the fields next to a dark forest near the foot of a mountain. One hot afternoon, he thought up a good plan to get some company for himself and also have a little fun. Raising his fist in the air, he ran down to the village shouting “Wolf! Wolf!” As soon as they heard him, the villagers all rushed from their homes, full of concern for his safety, and two of his cousins even stayed with him for a short while. This gave the boy so much pleasure that a few days later he tried exactly the same trick again, and once more he was successful.

However, not long after, a wolf that had just escaped from the zoo was looking for a change from its usual diet of chicken and duck. So, overcoming its fear of being shot, it actually did come out from the forest and began to threaten the sheep. Racing down to the village, the boy of course cried out even louder than before. Unfortunately, as all the villagers were convinced that he was trying to fool them a third time, they told him, “Go away and don’t bother us again!” And so the wolf had a feast.



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Video - Sample Lesson Design Instruction 298 MB



Sample Lesson Design



Task 1: Quiz for sample lesson design instruction



Sample Lesson Design .pdf 1 MB



Sample Lesson Design - Worksheet 1.pdf 168 KB



Sample Lesson Design - Worksheet 2.pdf 71 KB



Sample Lesson Design - Worksheet 3.pdf 116 KB



Online Session 2 Evaluation



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# Procedures

## Stage 1 Warm-up (5 mins)

Step 1 Lead-in (3 mins)

Step 2 Sequencing (2 mins)

## Stage 2 Learning Activity (8 mins)

Step 1 1st listening: Checking answers (4 mins)

Step 2 2nd listening: underlined words (4 mins)

## Stage 3 Test-Teach-Test (26 mins)

Step 1 Test (8mins)

1. Error Detection (3 mins)

2. Self-discovery (3 mins)

3. Categorizing error types (2 mins)

1. Hands-on Corpus Search (2 mins)

Step 2 Teach (10mins)

2. Song listening (3 mins)

3. Video watching & learn (5 mins)

Step 3 Test (8 mins)

1. Vocabulary reading (2 mins)

2. Peer work checklist (6 mins)

## Stage 4 Practice & Production (11 mins)

Step 1 Review the plot (2 mins)

Step 2 Summarize the story (2 mins)

Step 3 Rewrite the story & report (7 mins)



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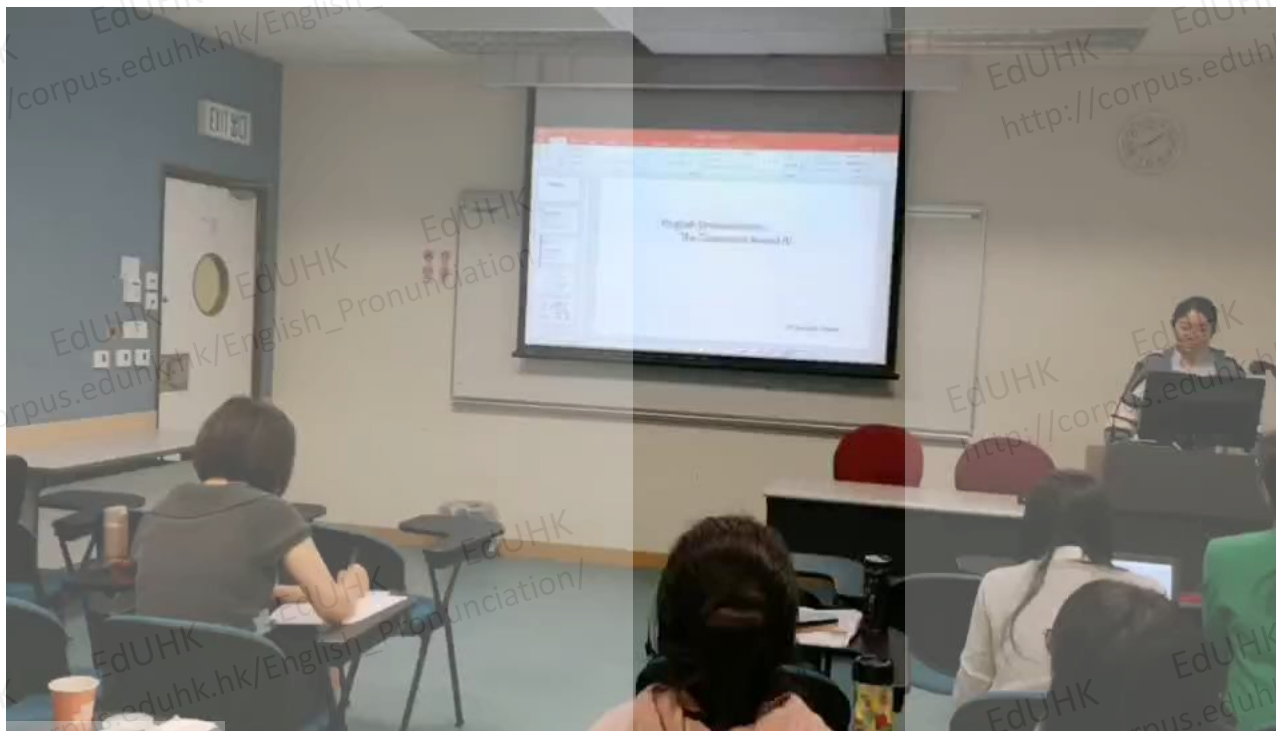
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## Competition



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# Comments



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# Hands-on activity

## *Worksheet 1*

Work with your group members and identify the following components for your lesson plan:

1. Topic of the lesson
2. Target learner
3. Learning objectives
4. Prior knowledge
5. Possible teaching and learning activities
6. Integration of corpus data



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# REMINDER

## Online session II



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- Online session II is available on Schoology.
- Please complete the tasks **by 23:55pm, Nov. 8.**



# REMINDER

## Submission & evaluation of lesson plan



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- Please submit your **draft lesson plan** to Schoology **by 23:55pm, Nov. 13.**
- Please provide **evaluation** for the lesson plan uploaded by the group assigned to you **by 23:55pm, Nov. 16.**



# Scheduled Corpus-aided English Pronunciation Training Workshops and Online Lessons

	Topic	Date	Time	Venue
<b>Workshop I -</b> Introduction of spoken corpus, phonetics and phonology, and pronunciation features; Exploitation of corpus data to do phonological analysis of segmental features		23-Oct-2019 (Wed)	15:30pm-17:30pm	B4-LP-03
<b>Online Lesson I -</b> Basic concepts of spoken corpus, segmental system of English and pronunciation features; Phonological analysis of segmental features		25-Oct-2019 (Fri)	By 23:55pm	-
<b>Workshop II -</b> Exploitation of corpus data to do phonological analysis of suprasegmental features (word stress, intonation); Introduction of speech rhythm, linking, pause, and speech rate		30-Oct-2019 (Wed)	15:30pm-17:30pm	D3-LP-02
<b>Workshop III -</b> Discussion of the benefits of doing corpus-based analysis through speech corpus and how we can use the findings in the language classroom		6-Nov-2019 (Wed)	15:30pm-17:30pm	B4-LP-03
<b>Online Lesson II -</b> Basic concepts of suprasegmental system of English, and pronunciation features; Phonological analysis of suprasegmental features		8-Nov-2019 (Fri)	By 23:55pm	-
<b>Workshop IV -</b> Development of teaching materials for primary and secondary students; Competition		20-Nov-2019 (Wed)	15:30pm-17:30pm	B4-LP-03



# Evaluation Form



**Procedures of how to sign up** for your free **Schoology** account to get access to our online session next week.

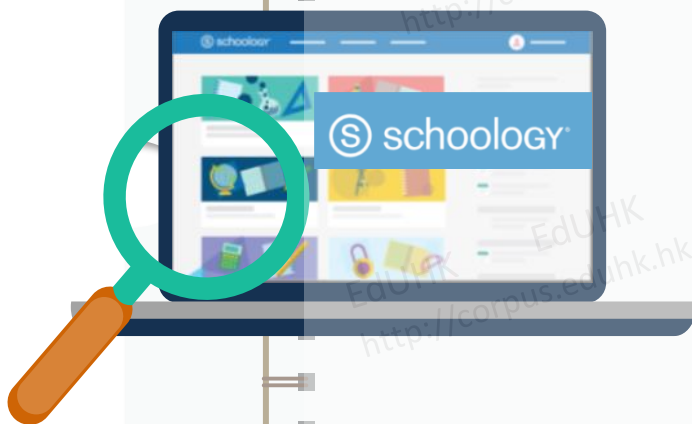


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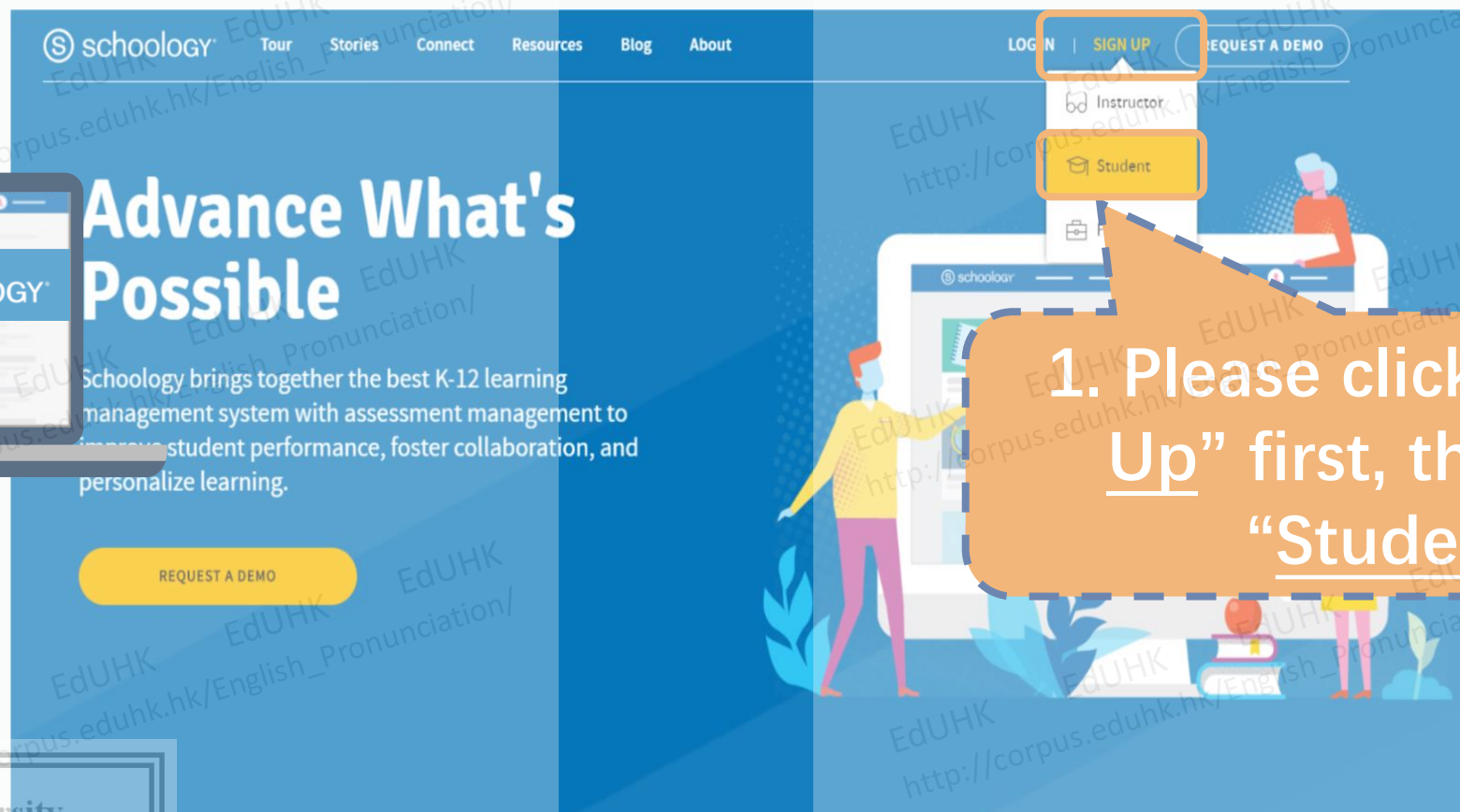


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Courses



4. Click on the course to access the course content.



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# Instruction on Schoology Registration



## Navigation bar

Here you can find your courses, groups, and resources. You can also receive notifications and requests, as well as update your profile and switch accounts.

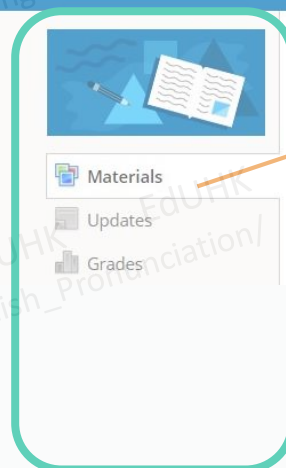
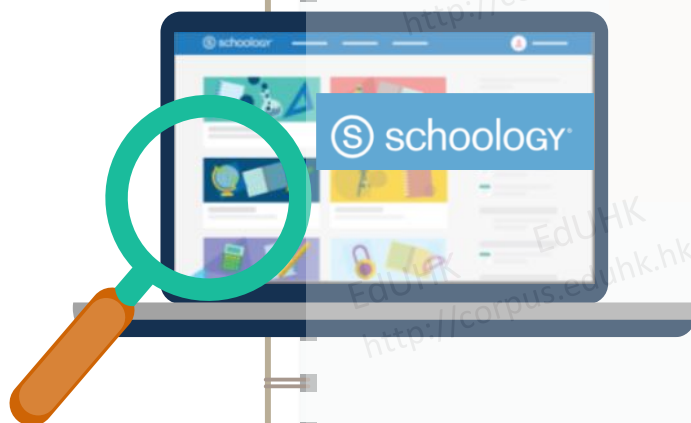


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A Corpus-based English Pronunciation Training Program: Online Session

Notifications

Upcoming · ?

No upcoming assignments or events

## Course menu

Your course menu will show your materials, updates, grades, and more.



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# Instruction on Schoology Registration



Materials  
Updates  
Grades

A Corpus-based English Pronunciation Training Program: Online Session

Notifications

## Reminder

Your upcoming assignments and events are listed in chronological order.

Upcoming  
No upcoming assignments or events

You can switch your view by clicking the "calendar" icon.



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Dr Chen Hsueh Chu

Dr Chen Hsueh Chu