Accommodation to Passive Exposure in the L2

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How German learners of English become more native-like after watching an episode of the show *Friends*.



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L2 Accommodation

- Accommodation & Communication Theory [1] & Interactive Alignment Account: [2]
- → accommodation = speakers become phonetically more similar.
- Second language research: mostly on interactive accommodation BUT learners often face passive exposure, e.g. L2 media.

Research Question

?

Do **German** speakers

accommodate to native English

after short-term passive exposure?

Methodology & Experiment

Features:

- 1. No TRAP vowel /æ/ in German
- \rightarrow L1 substitute: higher DRESS vowel / ϵ /.
- 2. Final devoicing stops in German. [5]

Speakers:

• 9 native **German** speakers, **advanced** L2 **English** (B2-C2).

Passive Exposure Paradigm:



Recording: wordlist + open questions about speaker.



TV show: episode *Friends* (20 min).



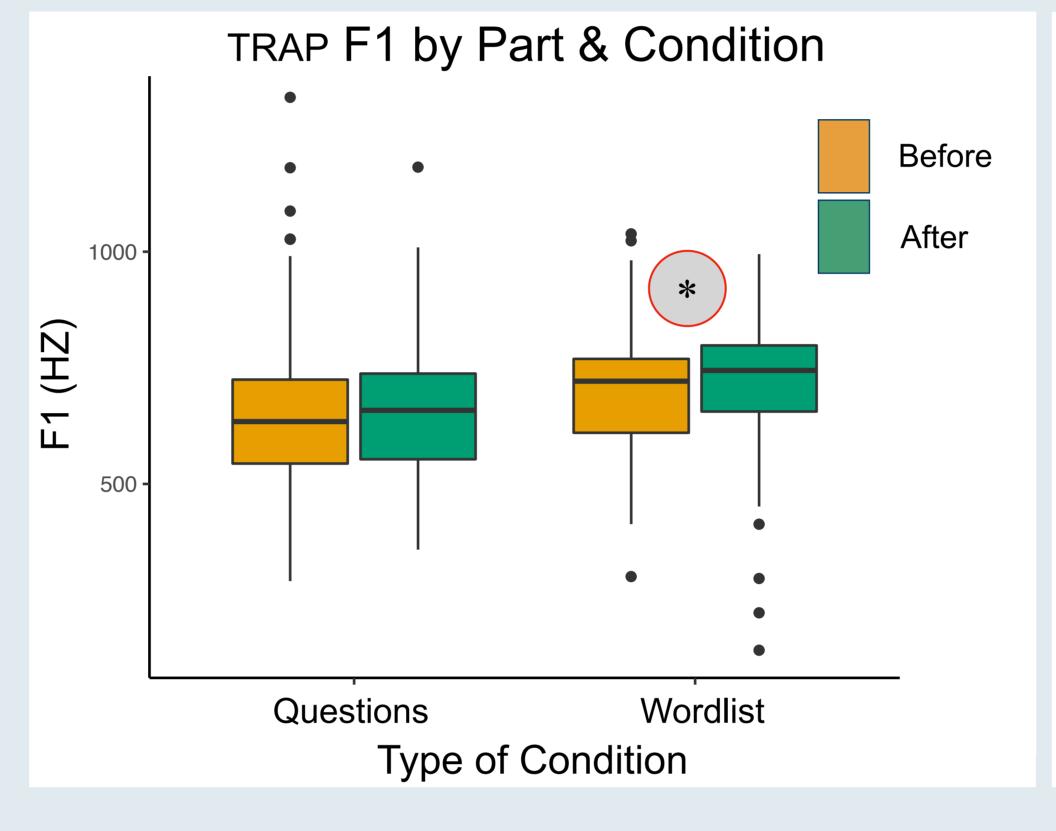
Recording: wordlist + open questions about plot.

Data:

- TRAP: 1115 vowel measurements.
- Stops: 1241 word-final target stops.

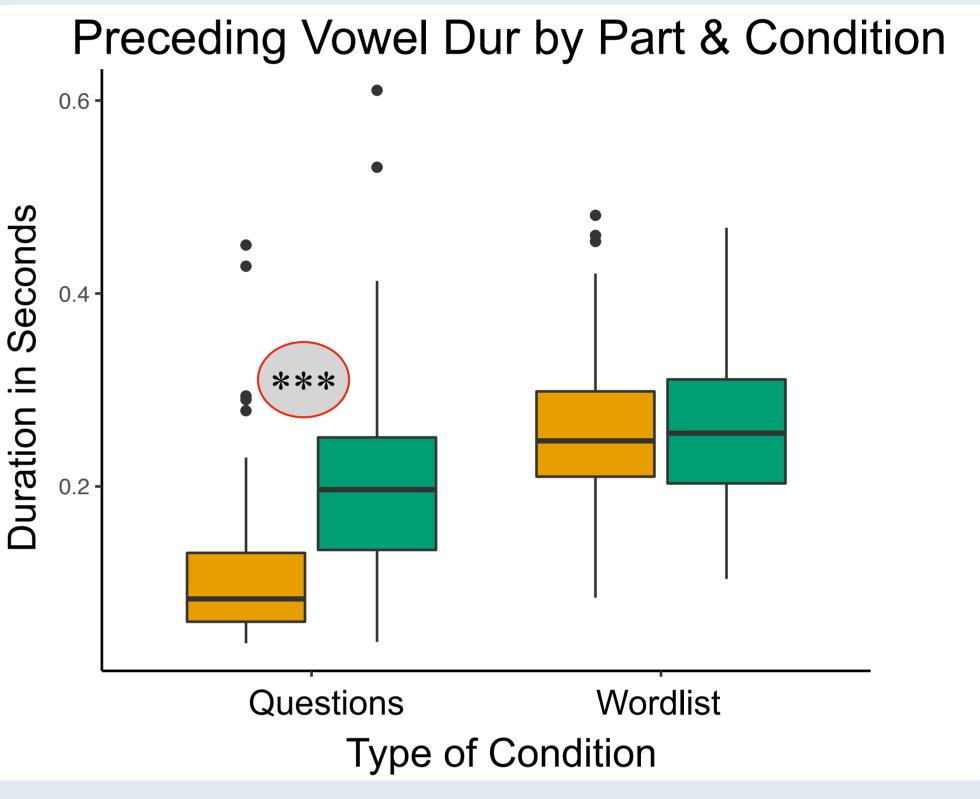
Results TRAP Vowel /æ/

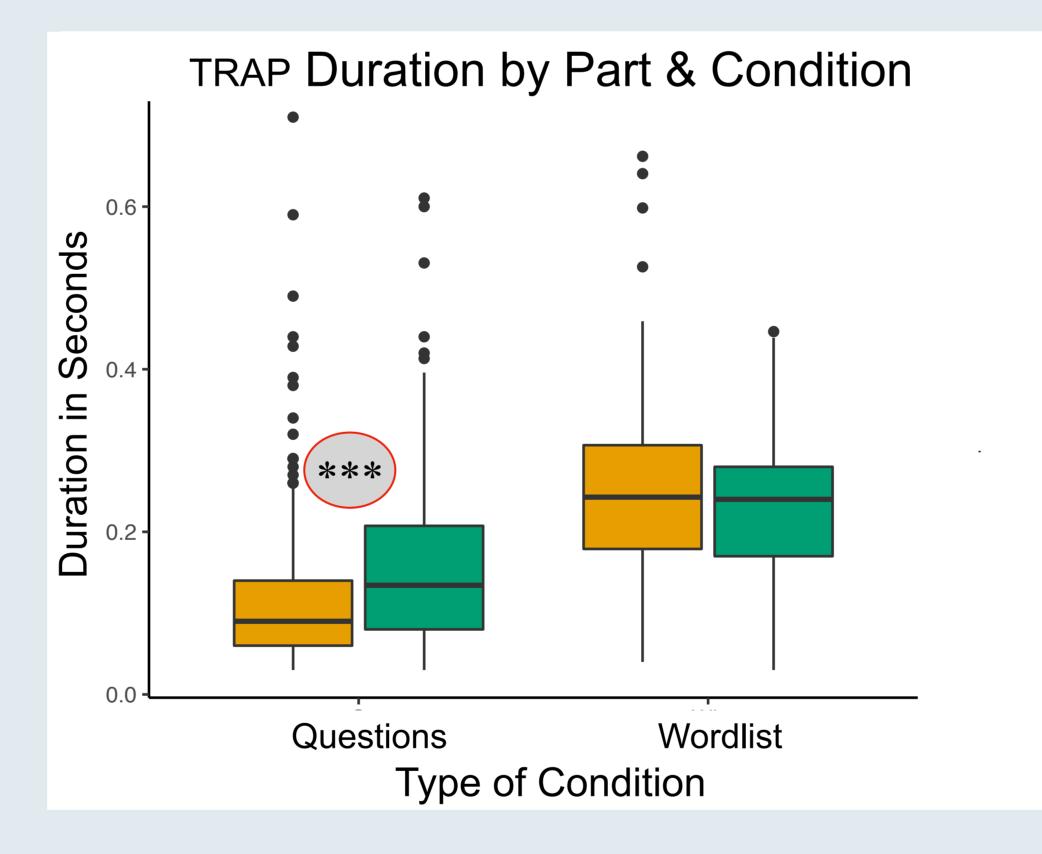
Hypothesis 1: /æ/ → longer duration + higher F1 after exposure.

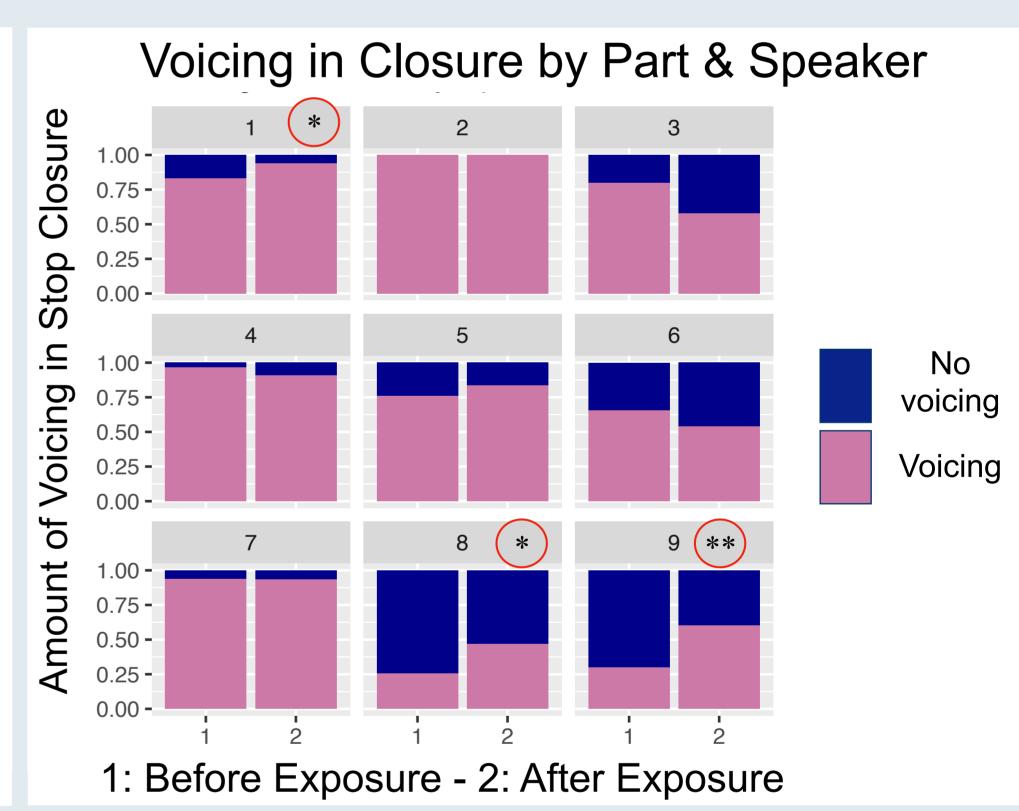


Results Word-Final Stops

Hypothesis 2: stops → longer preceding vowels, shorter closure, more voicing.







Discussion & Conclusion

- Hypothesis 1
- Significantly longer vowels in part 2 after exposure & in the wordlist.
- Significantly higher F1, i.e. lower vowels in part 2 after exposure & in the wordlist.
- → Realizations got closer to /æ/ on temporal & spectral level.
- Hypothesis 2 (partially)
- Preceding vowels already native like before exposure - no change → ceiling effect.
- Closure duration significantly shorter after exposure, especially in the wordlist.
- Significantly more voicing in closure after exposure.



- Shift of most features towards more native-like realizations.
- In line with usage-based theories, like exemplar theory. [6]
- Passive exposure possible benefit for learners.

References

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