Second Language Acquisition (SLA)

Second Language Acquisition LG 376 — Semester 2, 2021 (Jan-May 2022)

Sakol Suethanapornkul



CLASS 9: COGNITION

Outline

- Recap: First half of the semester
- Cognition
 - Information processing in SLA
 - Skill acquisition in SLA
- Google Scholar search
- Looking ahead: Week 10

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SLA mid-semester party







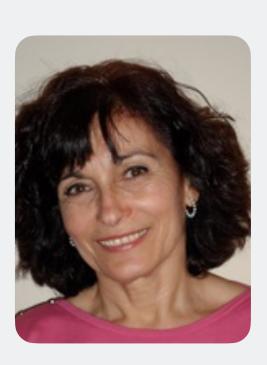
- 1. Bilingual turn in SLA
- 2. Age in FL contexts
- 3. Pushed output
- 4. Interaction
- 5. Transfer

- 6. Fundamental difference
- 7. Monitor model
- 8. Noticing
- 9. Practice
- 10. Interlanguage

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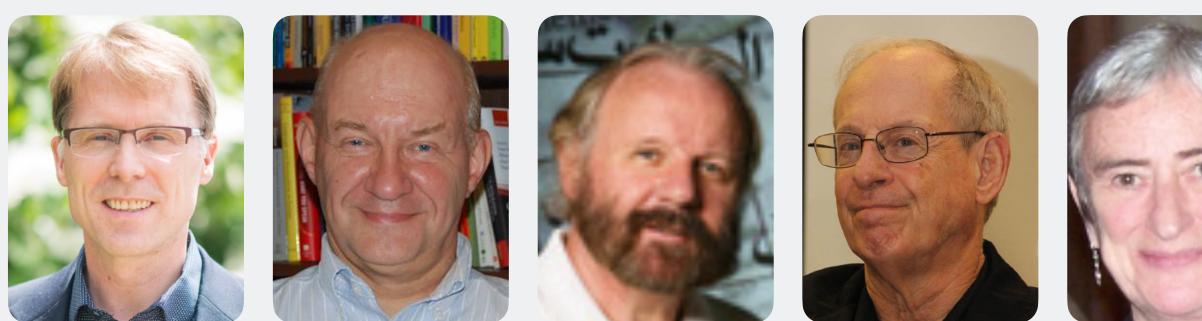


Match the authors with their photos and topics?



- 6. Long 1. DeKeyser 2. Bley-Vroman 3. Swain
- 4. Ortega
- 5. Selinker

- 7. Schmidt
- 8. Muñoz
- 9. Krashen
- 10. Jarvis



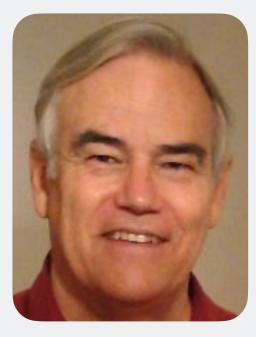




SLA mid-semester party



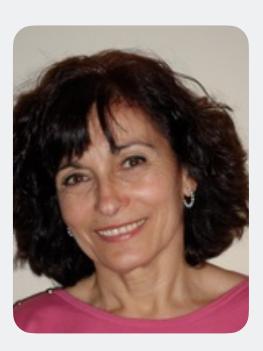






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Mid-semester review

Successful L2A depends on a host of factors. We have discussed:

- age
 - rate of learning: adults vs. children
 - ultimate attainment: early starters vs. late starters
- crosslinguistic influences (or transfer)
 - interlanguage & developmental sequences
 - L1-L2 similarities & differences



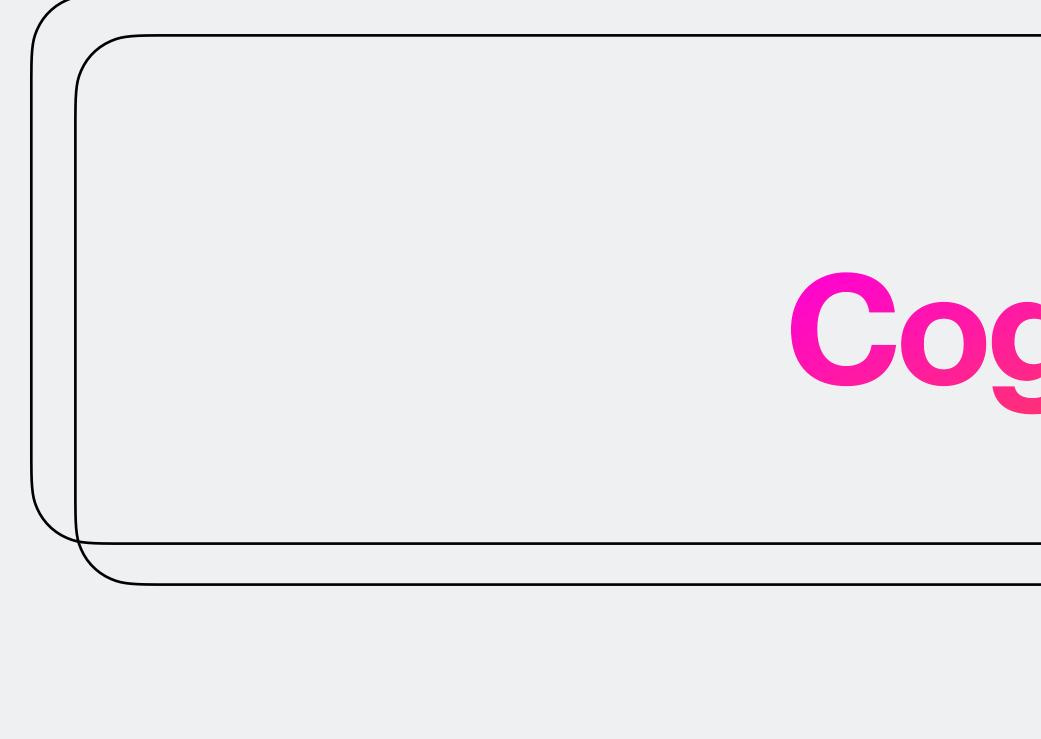
Mid-semester review

Successful L2A depends on a host of factors. We have discussed:

linguistic environment

- input: comprehensible input, modified interaction
- output: pushed output & language production
- noticing (Wes' IL development)
- usage-based approaches: frequencies





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Cognition



Setting the scene...

- The term **cognition** from Latin \rightarrow "to get to know"
 - SLA research asks what it takes to get to know an L2/Ln well
 - Methods & tools come from psychology & neuroscience
- Major challenges:
 - Differentiate between processing of known and novel L2 information Methods and evidence (RTs in milliseconds, blood oxygenation, etc.)

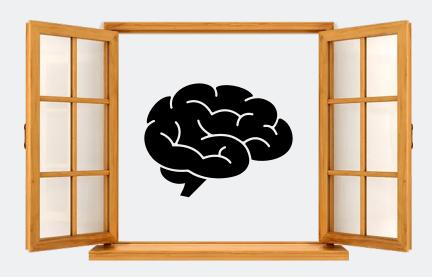


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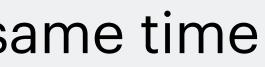


Setting the scene...

- Investigating L2A is just as hard as monolingual L1A
 - Positive evidence vs. negative evidence (?)
 - A simple example: Put the adverb often into the sentence I drink coffee
 - The logical problem of language acquisition (in L1A)
 - Language seems logically unlearnable
 - How can we explain the fact that all children learn it?
 - UG, emergentism, and many things in between



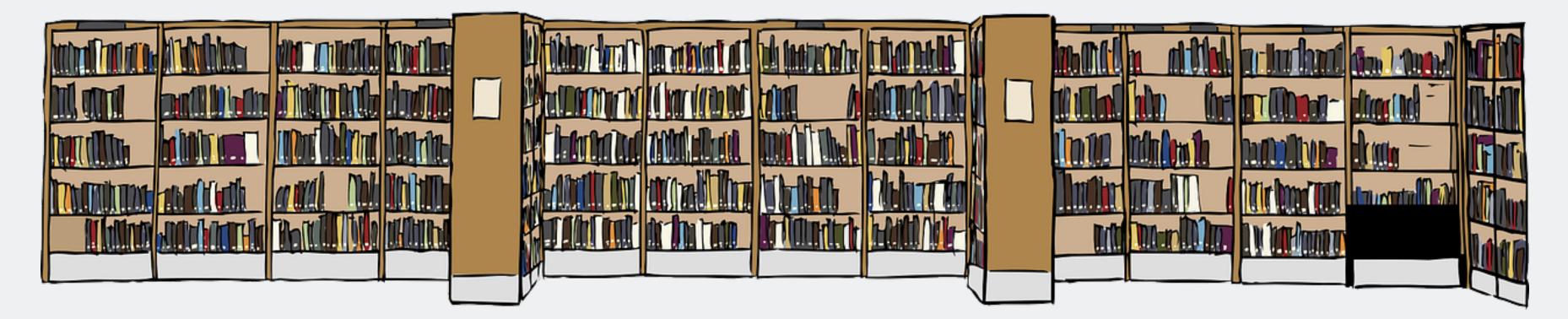
- Human mind is a symbolic processor engaging in mental processes
 - Mental processes cause human behavior
 - Analogy: CPU and not keyboards or mice
 - Cognition has limited capacity/resource
 - Memory and attention are limited
 - Think: Netflix and SLA lecture at same time







- Two central tenets:
 - 1. Cognitive architecture is made up of
 - representation (knowledge)
 - access (processing)



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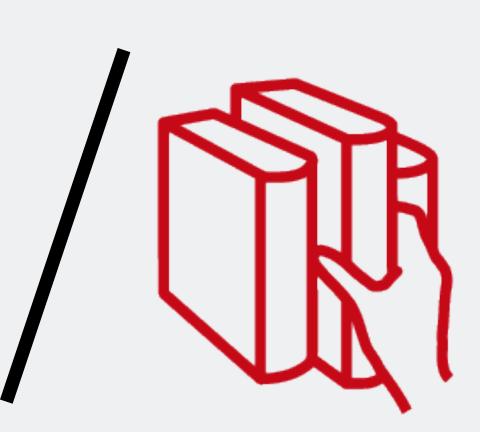


Image sources: <u>bookshelves</u> and <u>retrieval</u>



- Two central tenets:
 - 2. Processing comprises of
 - automatic (fluent): little resources, parallel
 - **controlled** (voluntary): effortful, serial

<u>Question</u>: Which conversation(s) require more/less controlled processing? (1) with friend in L1; (2) with foreigner in L2; (3) with a stranger in loud party

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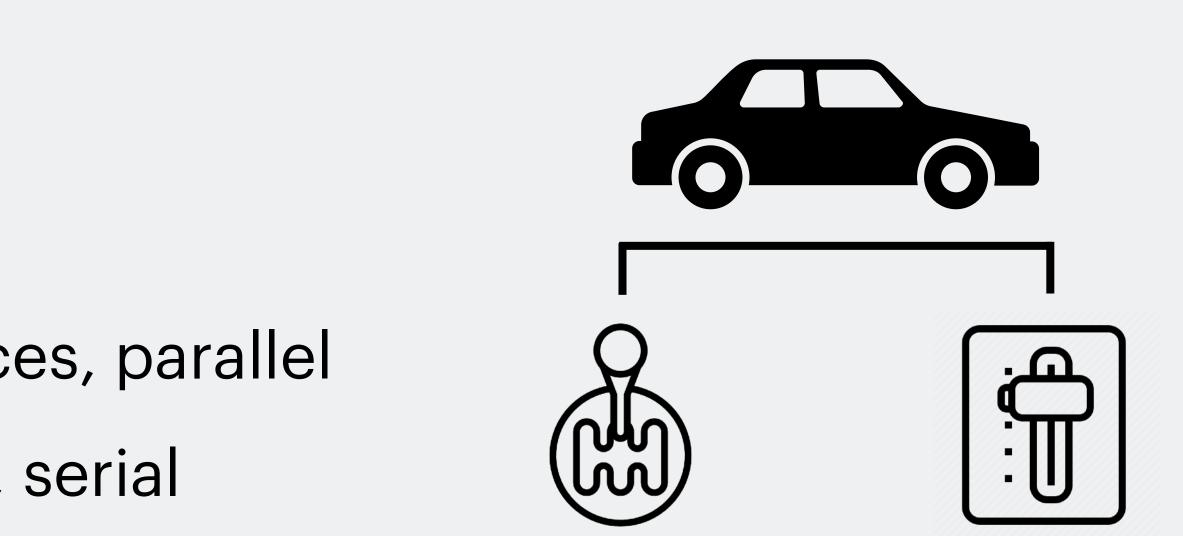


Image sources: <u>shift gear</u> and <u>automatic gear</u>





- Trade-off effects:
 - become less fluent and we may make more errors in our delivery

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• When making efforts to say something complex that calls for the retrieval of an L2 word or structure that we recently learned, we may suddenly





- Learning: performance goes from controlled to automatic
 - Transformation happens through relevant practice
 - Proceduralization or automatization
 - **Declarative** or **explicit knowledge** (knowledge that) -
 - **Procedural** or **implicit knowledge** (knowledge how)

Question: Can you state how to:

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(1) drive a car; (2) play an instrument; (3) describe an event in the past?



- "Practice makes perfect!"
 - Begin with a declarative knowledge via explicit explanations
 - Engage learners with sustained and deliberate practice
- Practice helps with future access (less effort, more automatic)
- Final outcome: automaticity

• Fluent, automatic language performance + procedural knowledge

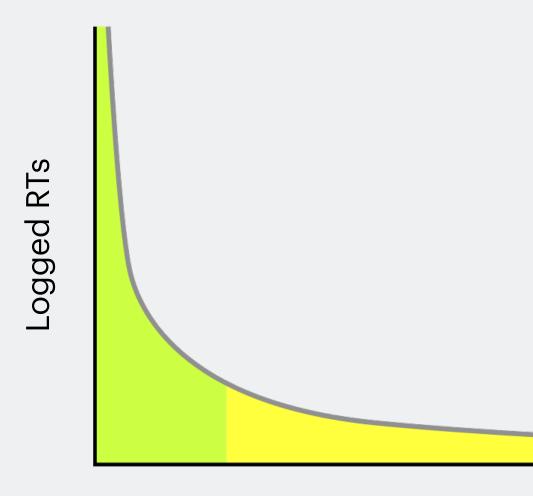
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- Practice is subject to the power law of learning

 - Practice no longer yields large return
- In Psychology:





Once optimal performance is reached, improvement will level off

Logged practice trials

Image sources: <u>Wikipedia</u>





- What practice is best? At a micro level (i.e., lessons)
 - distributed practice (over sessions with intervals of rest) is better
 - **blocked** practice (AAA, BBB, CCC)

- **interleaved** practice (ABC, ABC, ABC)
- interleaved and longer-spaced practice (once a week of ABC)
- Desirable difficulties (confusion over new materials at new session) lacksquare
 - More error + forgetting retrieval of materials in L2 knowledge



- picture description task
 - 5 RC constructions

. . . .

- That's the boy **who** is washing the dog
- That's the cat **which** is watching the bird
- That's the girl **whom** the cat is watching

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Suzuki et al. (2020) compared interleaved against blocked practice in a

Full Research Article

The role of working memory in blocked and interleaved grammar practice: **Proceduralization of** L2 syntax

Yuichi Suzuki Kanagawa University, Japan

Satoko Yokosawa Tsurumi Sogo High School, Japan

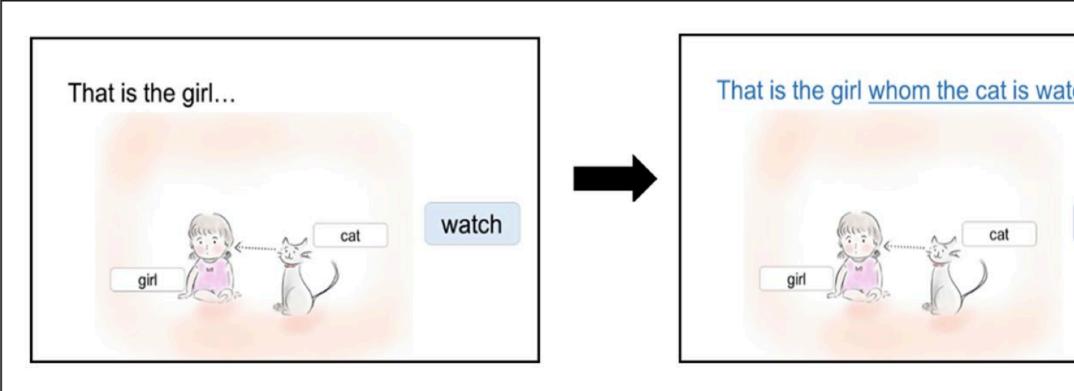
David Aline Kanagawa University, Japan

LANGUAGE **TEACHING** RESEARCH

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(\$)SAGE





the interleaved group

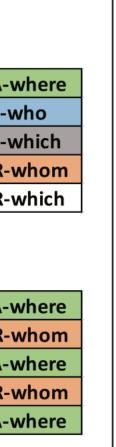
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In Suzuki et al. (2020), participants practiced 50 times (10 verbs per RC)

				<u>Blocked</u>	<u>Practice</u>				
RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-where	RA-
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SR-who	OR-which	OR-whom	SR-which	RA-where	SR-who	SR-which	RA-where	OR-which	OR-

More accurate performance on both immediate and delayed posttests for







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Google Scholar search



- Google Scholar is a free academic search engine
 - search: repositories of publishers, universities, or scholarly websites
 - retrieve: journal & conference papers, academic books, pre-prints, theses & dissertations, technical reports, court opinions & patents, etc.



Pros:

• Fast & easy to use

- Useful for finding grey literature
- Searches a wide range of outputs
- Supports searching in any language
- Can do forward citation tracking

Cons:

- Incomplete coverage
- Unreliable citations
- Limited advanced search
- Contains info. from predatory journals
- Cannot do <u>backward citation tracking</u>



=	Google Scholar	L2 AND expectation AND adaptation				
•	Articles	About 102,000 results (0.16 sec)				
	Any time Since 2022 Since 2021 Since 2018 Custom range	Changing expectations mediate adaptation in L2 pro- <u>G Montero-Melis</u> , <u>TF Jaeger</u> - Bilingualism: Language and Cognition, 2 Native language (L1) processing draws on implicit expectations. An op- whether non-native learners of a second language (L2) similarly draw of $\stackrel{\wedge}{x}$ Save $\stackrel{\circ}{y}$ Cite Cited by 10 Related articles All 7 versions				
	Sort by relevance Sort by date	Expectations about the source of a speaker's access <u>CR Vaughn</u> - The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2019 ' expectations about task difficulty, and a follow-up experiment (e				
	Any type	priming listeners to expect that their ability to understand L2 to exp $\cancel{2}$ Save $\cancel{9}$ Cite Cited by 11 Related articles All 4 versions				

Priming and **adaptation** in native speakers and second-language learners E Kaan, E Chun - Bilingualism: Language and Cognition, 2018 - cambridge.org ... what extent L2 speakers show adaptation, and what the nature of priming and adaptation in L2 ... We had expected the native English and Korean L2 English groups to differ in prime verb ... $\cancel{2}$ Save $\cancel{2}$ Cite Cited by 34 Related articles All 9 versions

Prediction and error-based learning in L2 processing and acquisition: a conceptual review

<u>G Bovolenta</u>, <u>E Marsden</u> - Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 2021 - cambridge.org ..., highly proficient L2 speakers too) can also use their expectations for upcoming content, based ... L1 and L2 speakers in the extent to which they can adapt to specific syntactic structures. ... \bigtriangleup Save \mathfrak{W} Cite All 3 versions

Review articles

include patents

✓ include citations

Create alert

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Search terms: AND combines the three

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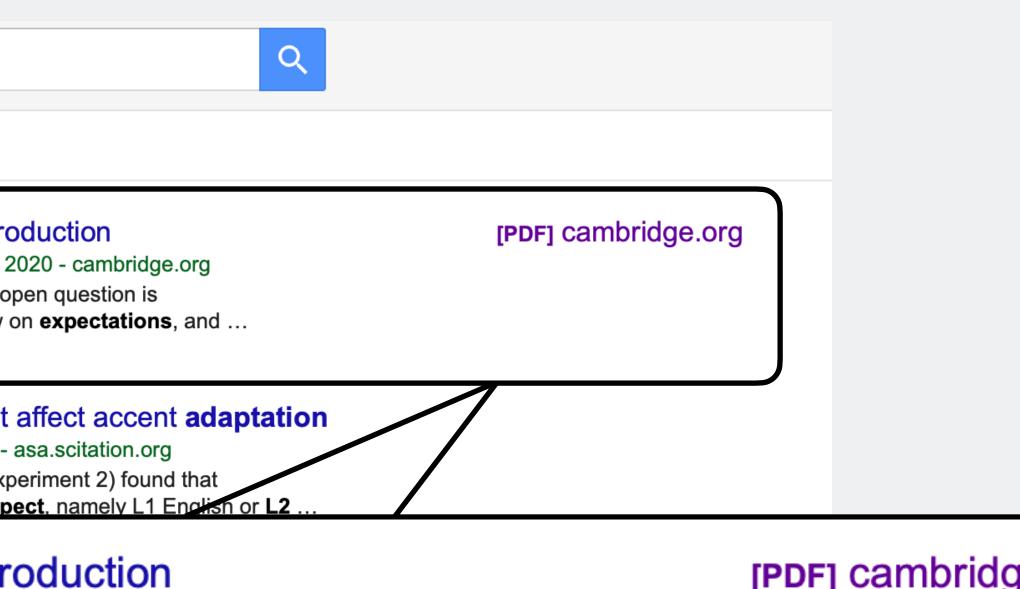
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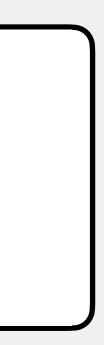
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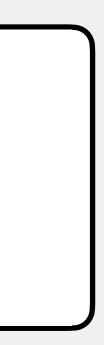
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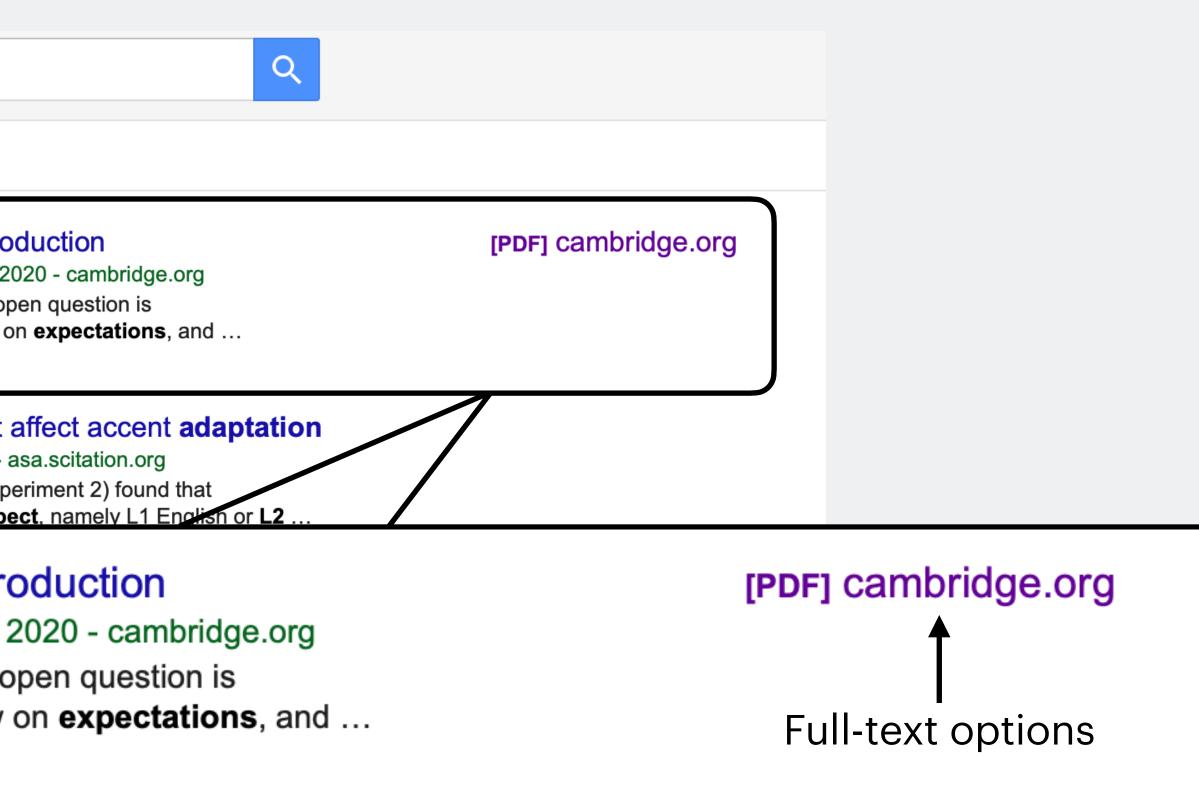
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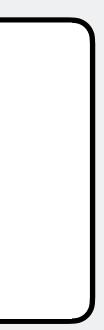


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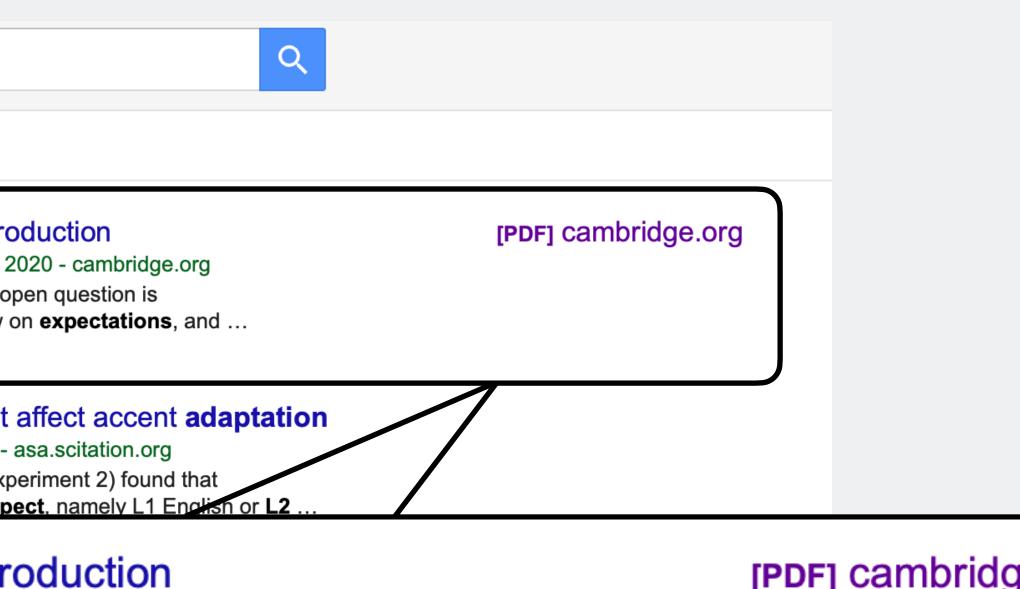
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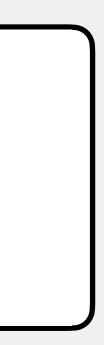
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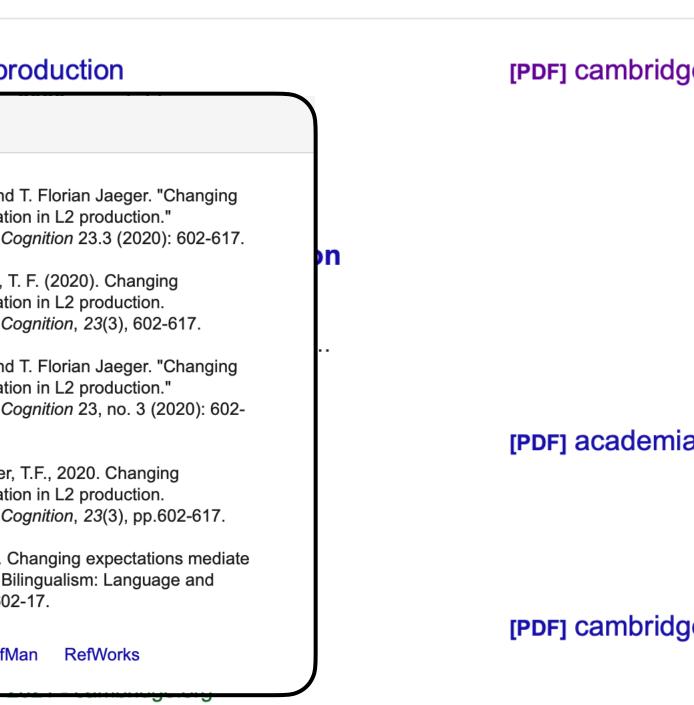


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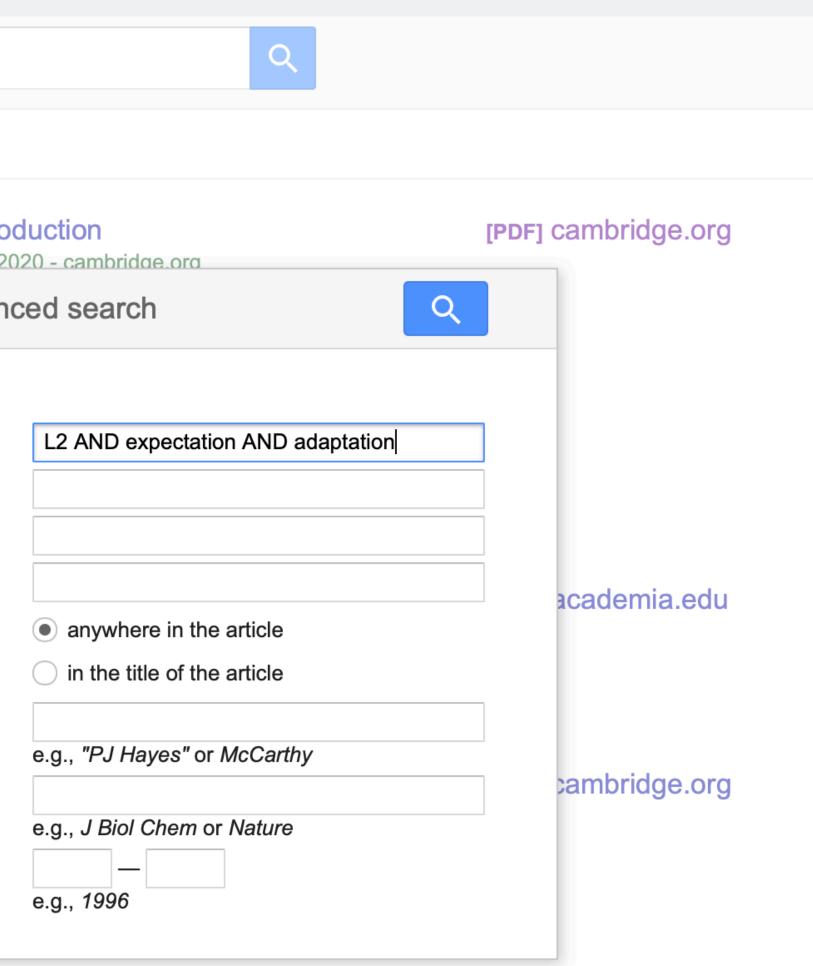
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Next week...

- **Topic**: Cognition (continued)
 - What roles does memory play in L2 learning?
 - How many "kinds" of memory are there?
- Reading: lacksquare

- USLA (5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8)

 - 5.5 = Long-term memory; 5.8 = L2 vocabulary knowledge in long-term memory Quiz #3 from 9:30 to 9:45 (3 questions; 6 points total)

