The ICE-IPAC project: Testing the protocol on Norwegian and French learners of English
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Interphonology of Contemporary English - InterPhonologie de l’Anglais Contemporain

**Mother projects**
- **IPFC (InterPhonologie du Français Contemporain):** Learner corpus of French as a Foreign Language
- **PAC (Phonologie de l’Anglais Contemporain):** Regional and sociolinguistic variation in contemporary English
- **PFC (Phonologie du Français Contemporain):** Regional and sociolinguistic variation in contemporary French

**ICE-IPAC: originality**
- **International database** of L2 English phonology and phonetics
  - Learners with different L1s (French, Spanish, Norwegian, etc.)
  - Learners with different L1 varieties (Hexagonal French, Canadian French, etc.)
  - Learners with different L2 varieties as their target/model
- **Different tasks** within the same dataset (repetition, reading, conversation)
  - Intra-speaker variability
  - Inter-speaker variability

**Similar protocols -> comparability between corpora**
- ICE-IPAC / PAC: comparison between learners and native speakers of English
- ICE-IPAC / IPFC: comparison between speakers of the same L1 learning English vs. French as a foreign / second language

**PROTOCOL: ICE-IPAC**

**Tasks**
1) repetition task: word lists
2) reading tasks: word lists and text
3) conversations: formal interview and informal conversation

**Conversations**
1) a formal interview led by a native Anglophone investigator
2) an informal conversation between 2 learners

**Word lists**
1) a common list applied to all learners, regardless of their L1
2) an L1 specific list adapted to verify the difficulties frequently observed in the L2/L3 production of the learners of a given L1

**Text**
“Christmas interview of a television evangelist”
If television evangelists are anything like the rest of us, all they really want to do in Christmas week is snap at their families, criticize their friends and make their neighbours’ children cry by glazing at them over the garden fence. Yet society expects them to be as jolly and beaming as they are for the other fifty-one weeks of the year. If anything, more so. […]

**Preliminary recording data: Norwegian and French-speaking learners**

Two female Norwegian learners (NW1 and NW2) enrolled at UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Two female French learners (FR1 and FR2) enrolled at the University of Lyon

**Learners**

**Tasks**
- Reading of two word lists
- Informal conversation between the two learners

1) Devicing of fricatives /z, ð/ and affricate /dʒ/ Sounds not part of the Norwegian sound system
- /z/ → [s]: seal, seal near homophones: grace [gɛs] or [gɛs]
- /ð/ → [ʃ]: leisure [ˈleʃə]
- /dʒ/ → [ʃ]: batch-badge both produced with [ʃ]

2) Partial neutralization of lenis-fortis in word-final stops
Pre-fortis clefting observed, but voice ceases well before release of the lenis codas
- /b/ → [p]: lap-dab near homophones: [læp]-[læp]
- /d/ → [t]: fat-fad near homophones: [fɑːt]-[fɑːt]
- /s/ → [ʃ]: sack [sæk] vs. sago [sæɡ]; observation anticipated by the Norwegian L1 system: the underlying contrast in the L1 of the learners is primarily expressed through aspiration on the edges of words, not voicing
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3) Post-vocalic rhoticity (NW1 displays more consistent use)
carter [ˈkaːtə]

4) Labial-velar approximant /w/ → [v]
Sound not part of the Norwegian sound system
- word [ˈvɔːdəl], which [vɪtʃ], worthy [ˈvaːdi]
- hypercorrected [v] for [v]: woved [ˈvɔːdəd]
- epenthesis of [v] or [w] in front of rounded, single onset: [j]: written [ˈvɔːtən], run [ˈvɔːn]

5) Interdental fricatives /θ, ð/ → /ʃ, θ/ Sounds not part of the Norwegian sound system
- /θ/ → [ʃ]: father [ˈfaːðə], worthy [ˈvaːdi]

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**References**

**Prospect**
The phenomena observed in the preliminary recordings will be compared with future recordings of speakers of other languages in foreign and second language contexts.