

Recycling and replacement repairs as self-initiated same-turn self-repair strategies in Hungarian

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PURPOSE: to reveal the most important characteristics of recycling and replacement repairs in Hungarian

QUESTIONS: 1. What kind of words Hungarian speakers prefer the initiation of recycling and replacement in?

A) length (mono- /bi- /multisyllabic)

B) syntactic class (function/ content)

2. What are the results if we compare the two repair operations?

HYPOTHESIS: All the analysed factors and the possible connections between them can be led back to the *interactional functions* of repair operations

DEFINITIONS

REPAIR: The treatment of some kind of trouble in spontaneous speech (Schegloff et al. 1977: 363)

THE COMPONENTS OF REPAIR (A, B, C)

(1) (LD:2010.05.28.)

A legtöbbet nekünk e- szörnyű hallgatni

The most of them for us ↓ ↓ bad listen to

A B ↓
C

A: repaired segment; B: repair initiation; C: repairing segment

FURTHER DEFINITIONS

- SELF-INITIATED SAME-TURN SELF-REPAIR

(Schegloff et al. 1977)

- SIMPLE RECYCLING (Fox et al. 2009)

(2) (LD2010.05.28.)

most így gondolkodom **hogy- hogy ki**

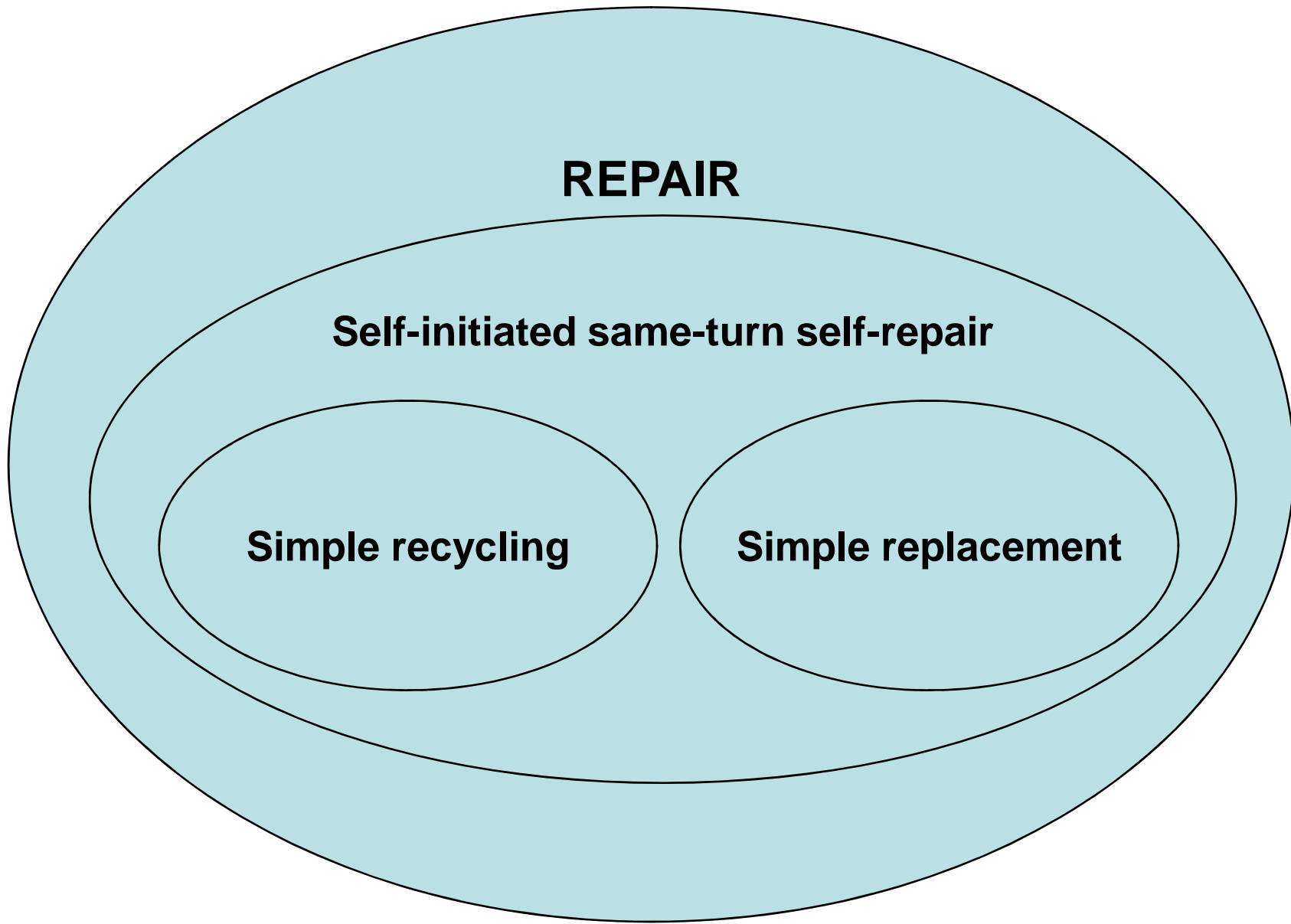
now this way I am thinking **that- that** who

- SIMPLE REPLACEMENT (Fox et al. 2009)

(3) (LD2010.05.28.)

Király **Lindá Linda** akiről én tudok

Király **Lindá Linda** who about I know (who I know about)



REPAIR

Self-initiated same-turn self-repair

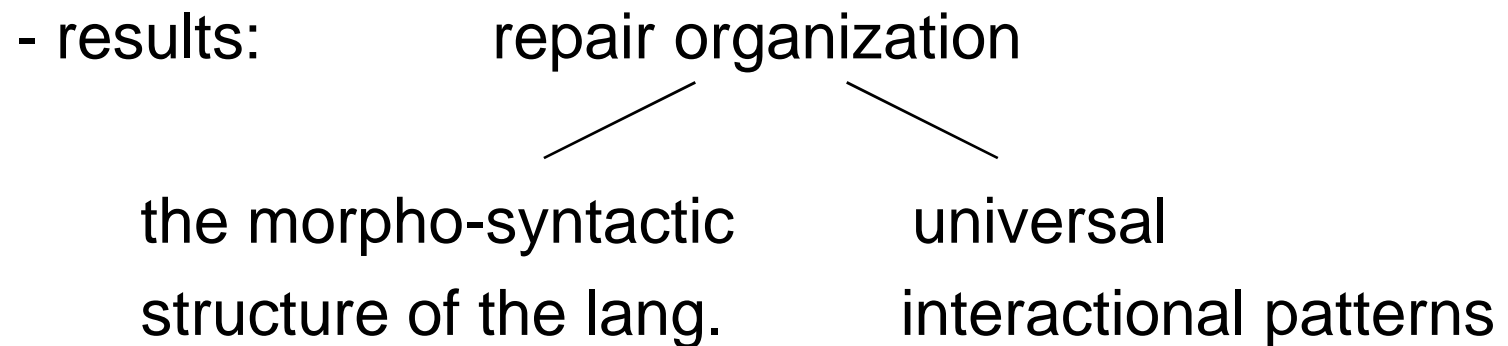
Simple recycling

Simple replacement

PREVIOUS WORK ON RECYCLING AND REPLACEMENT AS SELF-REPAIRS

GRAMMAR – REPAIR RELATIONSHIP

comparing languages with different morpho-syntactic structures (Fox et al., 1996; Rieger, 2003; Lerch, 2007; Fox et al., 2009; Fox et al., 2010)



DATA COLLECTION

- length of the corpora: 145' 4"
- each corpus consists of casual face-to-face conversations among friends (3 participants per interaction)
- total number of instances: 557 (415 recycling and 142 replacement repairs)

The data for the study come from two corpora, one made in the Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged, and one made in Kempelen Farkas Speech Research Laboratory in the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

RECYCLING REPAIRS

Schegloff (1979): delaying the **next item** due

English, Finnish, Mandarin, Sochiapam Chinantec,
Indonesian (Fox et al., 2009), Hungarian (Lerch, 2007):

recycling function words → delaying
the **next content word** due

REPAIR TYPE, SYNTACTIC CATEGORY AND WORD LENGTH IN HUNGARIAN

Table 1a)

Distribution of repair types by syntactic class

Chi-square = 82.61, d.f. = 1, $p < 0.05$

	Destination of recycling	Replaced item	Total
Function	315 (76%)	48 (34%)	363
Content	100 (24%)	94 (66%)	194
Total	415	142	557

Table 1b)

Distribution of repair types by word length

Monosyllabic/Bisyllabic: chi-square = 13.99, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

Monosyllabic/Multisyllabic: chi-square = 95.69, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

Bisyllabic/Multisyllabic: chi-square = 21.69, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

	Destination of recycling	Replaced item	Total
Monosyllabic	304 (73%)	50 (35%)	354
Bisyllabic	75 (18%)	32 (23%)	107
Multisyllabic	36 (9%)	60 (42%)	96
Total	415	142	557

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Table 2

Distribution of words by word length and syntactic class in the corpus

	Function	Content	Total
Monosyllabic	7377	2884	10261 (46%)
Bisyllabic	1995	4815	6810 (31%)
Multisyllabic	209	4899	5108 (23%)
Total	9581 (43%)	12598 (57%)	22179

Table 1b)

Distribution of repair types by word length

Monosyllabic/Bisyllabic: chi-square = 13.99, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

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Hungarian speakers most frequently recycle back to monosyllabic function words.

Table 2

Distribution of words by word length and syntactic class in the corpus

	Function	Content	Total
Monosyllabic	7377	2884	10261
Bisyllabic	1995	4815	6810
Multisyllabic	209	4899	5108
Total	9581	12598	22179



77% of the function words are monosyllabic and
72% of the monosyllabic words are function
words in the language



high-frequency function words are often
phonologically reduced



when Hungarian speakers recycle back to
monosyllabic function words they are more
attentive to syntactic class than they are to word
length

Table 3a)

Distribution of monosyllabic words in recycling repairs and the corpus

	Destination of recycling	Whole corpus
Function	265 (87%)	7377 (72%)
Content	39 (13%)	2884 (28%)

Table 3b)

Distribution of bisyllabic words in recycling repairs and the corpus

	Destination of recycling	Whole corpus
Function	47 (63%)	1995 (29%)
Content	28 (37%)	4815 (71%)

Table 3c)

Distribution of multisyllabic words in recycling repairs and the corpus

	Destination of recycling	Whole corpus
Function	3 (8%)	209 (4%)
Content	33 (92%)	4899 (96%)

Table 3b)

Distribution of bisyllabic words in recycling repairs and the corpus

	Destination of recycling	Whole corpus
Function	47 (63%)	1995 (29%)
Content	28 (37%)	4815 (71%)

These results corroborate earlier studies (Fox et al., 1996; Rieger, 2003; Lerch, 2007; Fox et al., 2009; Fox et al., 2010):

the languages with function words preceding their respective content words show a **preference** for **recycling** back to **function words** rather than content words so as to **delay** the next content word due (Fox et al., 2010: 2504), i.e. because of the **interactional function of recycling repairs**.

REPLACEMENT REPAIRS

Reason:

inappropriate word or pronunciation (Fox et al., 2009)

Most common replaced item:

content words (Fox et al., 2009; Fox et al., 2010)

Why content words?

- content words are open class, so there are a larger number of potential candidates (Fox et al. 2009) → cognitive planning demands a greater effort

REPLACEMENT IN HUNGARIAN

Table 4

Distribution of repair types by syntactic class

Chi-square = 82.61, d.f. = 1, $p < 0.05$

	Destination of recycling	Replaced item	Total
Function	315 (76%)	48 (34%)	363
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Table 2

Distribution of words by word length and syntactic class in the corpus

	Function	Content	Total
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Total	9581 (43%)	12598 (57%)	22179

Table 5

Distribution of repair types by word length

Monosyllabic/Bisyllabic: chi-square = 13.99, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

Monosyllabic/Multisyllabic: chi-square = 95.69, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

Bisyllabic/Multisyllabic: chi-square = 21.69, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

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Total	415	142	557

Table 6a)

Distribution of monosyllabic words in replacement repairs and the corpus

	Replaced item	Whole corpus
Function	37 (74%)	7377 (72%)
Content	13 (26%)	2884 (28%)

Table 6c)

Distribution of multisyllabic words in replacement repairs and the corpus

	Replaced item	Whole corpus
Function	2 (3%)	209 (4%)
Content	58 (97%)	4899 (96%)

Table 2

Distribution of words by word length and syntactic class in the corpus

	Function	Content	Total
Monosyllabic	7377	2884	10261
Bisyllabic	1995	4815	6810
Multisyllabic	209	4899	5108
Total	9581	12598	22179

Table 5

Distribution of repair types by word length

Monosyllabic/Bisyllabic: chi-square = 13.99, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

Monosyllabic/Multisyllabic: chi-square = 95.69, d.f. = 1, p < 0.05

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	Destination of recycling	Replaced item	Total
Monosyllabic	304 (73%)	50 (35%)	354
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Multisyllabic	36 (9%)	60 (42%)	96
Total	415	142	557

Table 6b) Bisyllabic words in replacement repairs and the c.

	Replacement repairs	Whole corpus
Function	9 (28%)	1995 (29%)
Content	23 (72%)	4815 (71%)

Table 6c) Multisyllabic words in replacement repairs and the c.

	Replacement repairs	Whole corpus
Function	2 (3%)	209 (4%)
Content	58 (97%)	4899 (96%)



longer words are more likely to take part in replacement repairs than shorter ones



the linguistic planning of longer words demands a greater effort from the speaker



when the speaker has already begun the articulation of a longer word, she is more likely to face a problem endangering her intended production

Another device to prove that the linguistic planning of longer words demands a greater effort from the speaker than the linguistic planning of shorter words:

How frequent is the recycling of function words before longer words? Is there a difference before **bisyllabic** and **multisyllabic** content words?

The reason for replacement:

- selectional difficulties (Fox et al., 2010: 2497)
- inappropriate pronunciation (Fox et al. 2009: 76)



unintended

Study on Hungarian: **word length** plays an important role in
unintended pronunciation

CONTRASTING RECYCLING AND REPLACEMENT IN THE REPAIR MECHANISM

RECYCLING: linguistic and/or cognitive planning
(preventing a potential problem)

REPLACEMENT: intended production
(treating an already existing problem)

Table 7

Recycling and replacement repairs in the languages examined so far

	Recycling	Replacement	Total
English (Fox et al. 2010)	111 (76%)	36 (24%)	147
Hebrew (Fox et al. 2010)	128 (83%)	27 (17%)	155
German (Fox et al. 2010)	98 (69%)	44 (31%)	142
Indon. (Fox et al. 2009)	117(80%)	29 (20%)	146
Japan. (Fox et al. 2009)	147 (73%)	53 (27%)	200
Mand. (Fox et al. 2009)	115 (77%)	35 (23%)	150
Bikol (Fox et al. 2009)	162 (88%)	23 (12%)	185
Finnish (Fox et al. 2009)	116 (72%)	46 (28%)	162
Hungarian	415 (75%)	142 (25%)	557

CONCLUSION

We supported:

- in the languages with function words before content words speakers tend to recycle back to function words to delay the next content word due
- the function of replacement repairs is to solve a problem caused by an unintended item or an unintended pronunciation

We realized:

- when Hungarian speakers replace multisyllabic content words they are more attentive to word length than they are to syntactic class
- word length in itself plays a very important role in replacement repairs

We attempted to:

- set up a model which describes the relationship of repair operations on the basis of how they work
- find a place for recycling and replacement repair in this model

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Thank you for your attention!