COLOMBIAN SPANISH REPAIR: PHONETIC IMPLEMENTATIONS OF SELF-INITIATED AND OTHER-INITIATED REPAIR IN TALK-IN-INTERACTION

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INTRODUCTION

This study will intend to investigate the phonetic forms and interactional functions of different instances of repair as they appear in talk-in-interaction in Spanish. To that end, the project also aims at collecting a new corpus of spontaneous speech which also opens an opportunity for new research on Colombian Spanish.

BACKGROUND

Schegloff (2000) describes REPAIR as the practices for dealing with problems in speaking, hearing, and understanding talk-in conversations.

REPARADUM	REPAIR
Error/infelicity	Correction

- Repetition repairs
  - Curl (2005): Repeated words show different phonetic properties in response to speakers' intentions.
- Phonological repairs
  - Nooteboom (2010): In processes of speech monitoring, "Early" repairs are under pressure whereas "Late", already detected, are not.
  - Plug & Carter (2014): Target word completeness best predicts tempo. Compression following repairs is more common than expansion.
- Lexical repairs
  - Levelt & Cutler (1983): Repairs were prosodically marked in relation to semantic factors. Actual errors were marked while appropriateness repairs were not.
  - Plug (2015): Epistemics, among others, prompts prosodic marking in lexical replacement repairs.
  - Sidnell & Barnes (2013): Interlocutors' intervention preference responds to perceived epistemic rights.
  - Plug (2016): Early lexical repairs are produced relatively fast. He suggests reconsidering the contrast between factual and linguistic error repairs.
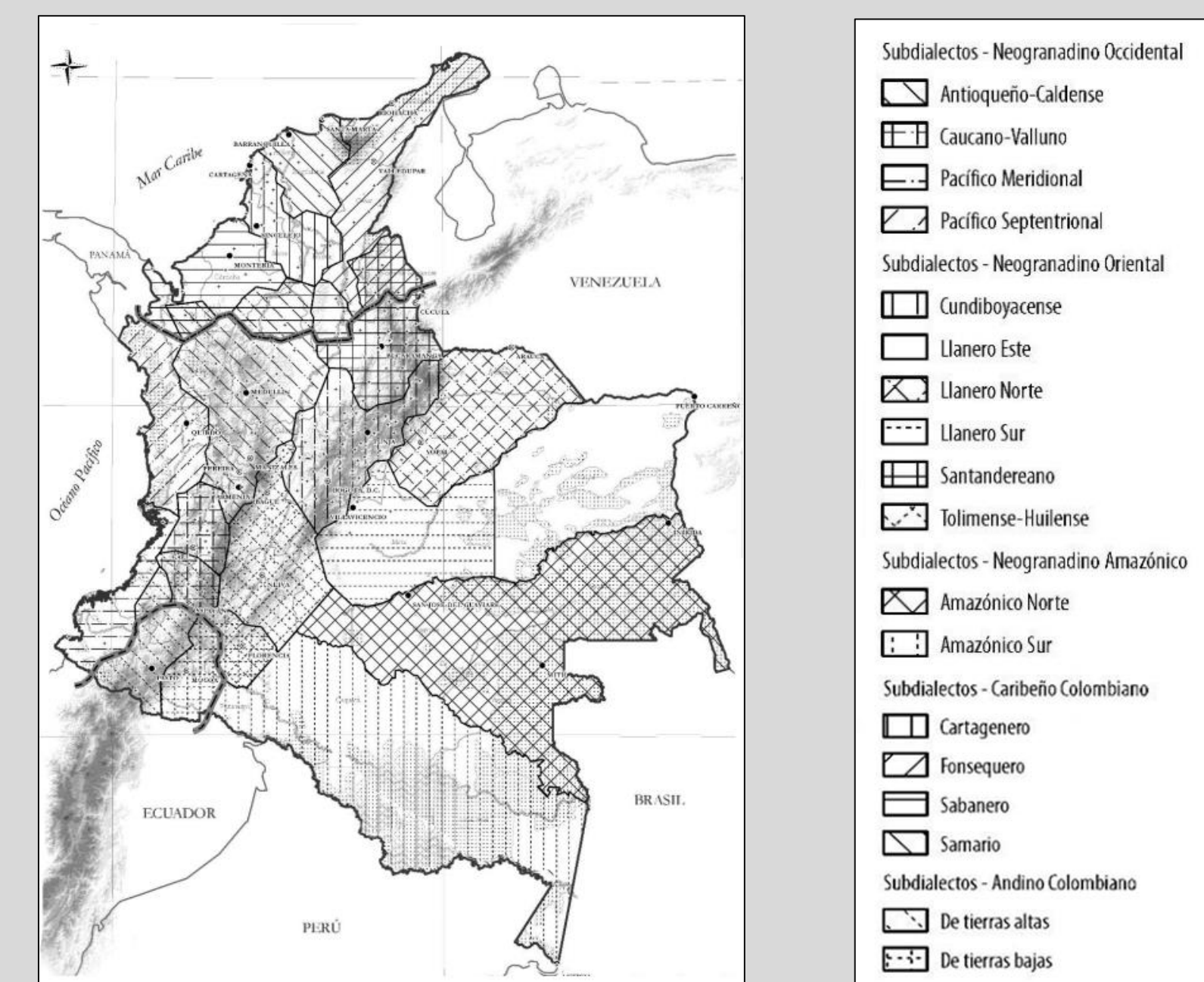

Figure 1.
Colombian Spanish Subdialects (Ruiz Vásquez, 2020)
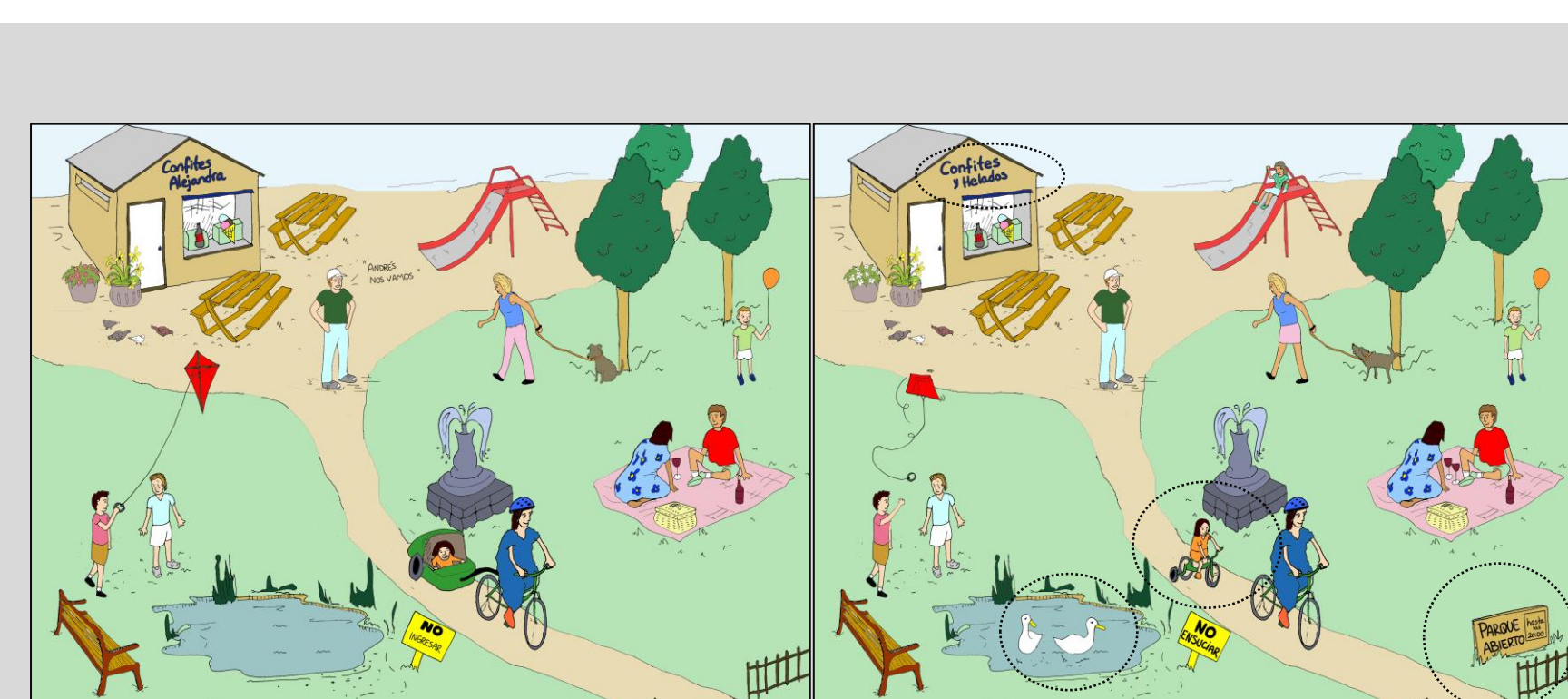

Figure 2.
Interactional Linguistics Unit

Figure 3.
DiapixSP (Figueroa, García & Salamanca (2019)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the nature of the phonetic implementations of repair during in talk-in-interaction in Colombian Spanish?

The following specific sub-questions will also be addressed:
1. Are previous patterns of phonetic-repair associations observed in other languages found in Colombian Spanish?
2. Can further phonetic patterns be identified as functions of the various sub-types of repair?
   - Are temporal compression and reduced durations associated with early repairs in phonological and lexical repairs?
   - Do error and appropriateness repair types condition prosodic marking?
   - Is epistemic authority a predictor of prosodic marking in lexical repair?
3. If new patterns of phonetic implementations are found, what is the role of fine-grained phonetic detail in these?

METHODOLOGY

Unscripted Colombian Spanish Corpus (UCSI Corpus)
- 56 Speakers; 5 Colombian Spanish subdialects. Paired-up for age, gender and social class.
- 2 Interactive tasks: Diapix Task (Van Engen et al, 2010) and Consensual Response Task.
- Interactional Linguistic Unit: Living room and control room.
- Sociolinguistic questionnaire.

Analysis of data
- Organize data into collections: Lexical and Phonological repairs as first targets, followed by error and appropriateness subtypes.
- Quantitative analysis:
  - Lexical repairs: Lexical frequency, informativeness and error (factual or linguistic) vs. appropriateness types, against articulation rate and timing.
  - Phonological repairs: Reparandum durations, temporal organization or the repair stretch, repair timing in respect to offset-to-repair durations. Target word completeness.
  - All acoustic analysis will be done in PRAAT (Boersma & Weenink, 2016), following Plug's (e.g., 2011, 2015 and 2016) approaches to data.
- Qualitative analysis: Describe the discourse contexts we are aiming to inform (i.e., epistemic authority and interlocutors' preferences).

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Describe repair as it happens in the variety of Spanish proposed (non-Germanic).
- Contrast results to those previously reported for other languages to help explaining how repair functions across languages.
- Discuss whether repair is context-sensitive since it seems to operate following conventions that speakers create during their every-day interactions, and which are based on their own languages and cultures.
- Offer an updated and inclusive corpus of unscripted Colombian Spanish.

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