

*The role of proximity between source and target language in learners' self-repair behaviour*

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ABSTRACT

Among the typical features of spoken language, self-repairs occur when speakers detect something unsatisfactory in their output. The study of repair mechanisms can provide us with important information about the processes at work in speech production, shedding some light on crucial issues in SLA research, such as the role of attention and that of automaticity.

The present study focuses on self-repair in L2 Italian and compares the repair behaviour of L1 American English learners to that of L1 German and L1 Spanish learners, who had been observed in a previous study. Our results confirm the hypothesis that the typological distance between source and target language is one of the factors affecting the distribution of self-repairs in non-native speakers' productions.