## Songs to support foreign language learning and memory: Evidence from two experimental studies

## Karen M. Ludke

K.Ludke@sms.ed.ac.uk

Institute for Music in Human and Social Development (IMHSD)

Music and Psychology, University of Edinburgh

Educators often report that songs can be used effectively in foreign language teaching (Spicher & Sweeney, 2007), yet to date there is little empirical evidence to support such reports (Sposet, 2008). Recent experimental research with adults suggests that word boundary learning is improved when listening to a continuous stream of nonsense words which are sung, compared with hearing monotone speech (Schön *et al.*, 2008). Songs can also improve pronunciation and intonation in a foreign language (Fomina, 2000). In this talk, I will present results from two experiments that compare learning and memory when participants listen to or listen-and-repeat sung vs. spoken paired-associate foreign language phrases. These experiments can begin to offer evidence for whether songs may be effective in practice as a means of improving foreign language learning. The influence of individual differences on participants' learning and memory will also be discussed.

## References:

Fomina, A. (2000). "Song Melody Influence on Speech Intonation Memorization." In Woods, C., Luck, G.B., Brochard, R., O'Neill, S. A., and Sloboda, J. A. (Eds.) Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Music Perception and Cognition. Keele, Staffordshire, UK: Department of Psychology. CD-ROM.

Schön, D., M. Boyer, S. Moreno, M. Besson, I. Peretz, and R. Kolinsky. (2008). "Songs as an aid for language acquisition." *Cognition* 70: 27-52.

Spicher, L. and F. Sweeney. (2007). "Folk Music in the L2 Classroom: Development of Native-Like Pronunciation through Prosodic Engagement Strategies." *Connections*, 1: 35-48.

Sposet, B. (2008). The Role of Music in Second Language Acquisition: A Bibliographical Review of Seventy Years of Research, 1937-2007. Edwin Mellen Press, pp. 1-148.