reported feeling comfortable with the technology within 5-10 minutes of using it. Most participants reported feeling comfortable with the technology within 5-10 minutes of using it. All participants were trained individually in a soundproof sound booth and, just like the CAD group, practiced with a set of 15 sentences during each session. However, as pulling up the overlay window required additional steps, this was a rarely used option. As pulling up the overlay window required additional steps, this was a rarely used option. As pulling up the overlay window required additional steps, this was a rarely used option. Participants were shown each sentence printed on a card. As with testing, they were instructed to look away from the card and produce the sentence into the microphone to avoid 'read' speech. In the same window, the model speaker’s pitch contour was displayed next to the participant’s, providing additional visual and auditory feedback (Figure 4). Participants also had the option of clicking a button to pull up a display of the overlay of their pitch contours onto the model speaker’s pitch contours in different colors (Figure 5).

Figure 3.1. This is an example what you need to do if the figure caption splits across two pages. There must be at least 2 lines of the caption on the same page as the figure, like so. Captions can

If figure captions are very long, make sure at least 2 lines of the caption stays with the figure.
be anywhere between 8-12 pt and single spaced. You can also style them however you like (bold, italicized, left justified, etc.) as long as your caption styles are consistent throughout the chapter. The recommended way to insert a caption is to highlight the figure, right click on the highlighted item, and select “Insert Caption”. Then, next to “Options, Label:”, select either Figure or Table. If it is a Figure, make sure the “Position:” option selected says “Below Selected Item” and if it is a Table, make sure the “Position:” option selected says “Above Selected Item”.

3.5 Speech Rating

Quantitative methods were employed to answer the research questions outlined above, namely, to determine the efficacy of CAPT in aiding a participants’ accentedness, if the explicit attention on form from immediate audiovisual displays facilitates generalization to novel sentences, and if there is a positive relationship between participants’ suprasegmental improvements and segmental accuracy. The pretest-posttest recordings were presented to three raters who, while not NSs of RP, were experts and instructors of RP. The linguistically trained raters used a 7-point scale (not nativelike at all - definitely nativelike) to evaluate each recording for overall nativelikeness, segmentals, and suprasegmentals (Figure 6). All sessions were conducted individually in a quiet location using high-quality headsets, with pretest, posttest, and novel sentence recordings presented to raters via a Qualtrics link in a randomized order. Prior to the actual start of the rating, the Qualtrics link also included a brief training session on rating criteria that included the definitions of each construct with examples; they then performed practice ratings using the samples not included in the target set (Figure 7).

Consistent with prior research (Saito, Trofimovich, & Isaacs, 2017), raters were not allowed to go back and change a score for a recording but could proceed to the next sample at their own pace.