

# What a cluster!

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The difficulty of consonant clusters across  
languages and tasks

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# Background

- Linguistic attributes of stimuli influence performance on:
  - Phonological awareness (PA); Spelling; Reading
- Documented in various languages:
  - English; Spanish; Dutch; Hebrew; Arabic, etc.
- Locus of these effects remains somewhat elusive:
  - What attributes? Consistent effect across tasks?
- Why consonant clusters?
  - Pervasive (though not universal) → cross-language comparisons
  - Rule-bound (within a language) → testable hypotheses
  - Limited in number → representativeness of stimuli
  - More demanding than singletons → greater variability in outcomes



# Research Questions

- Study 1: What variables explain item difficulty in **onset** segmentation?
- Study 2: What variables explain item difficulty in: (1) **first sound** segmentation; (2) word reading in decodable text (DT)?
- Overall: Across languages and tasks, are there patterns in the variables that influence the difficulty of clusters?



# Methods

## Study 1

Outcome of interest	Spanish Onset Segmentation	English Onset Segmentation
Participants	303 K-2	263 K-2
Items	Pool of 40 items (20 simple; 21 complex)	Pool of 46 items (24 simple; 24 complex)
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8 anchor items</li><li>• Untimed</li><li>• ~14 responses per participant</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8 anchor items</li><li>• Untimed</li><li>• ~20 responses per participant</li></ul>



# Methods

## Study 2

Outcome of interest	First Sound Segmentation	Word Correct (DT)
Participants	161,313 Kindergarteners	604 Kindergarteners
Items	53 items	545 distinct words across 40 passages
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fixed forms</li><li>• Timed (1 minute)</li><li>• ~30 responses/participant</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 anchor passage and 3 randomized passages</li><li>• Timed (1 minute)</li><li>• ~66 responses/participant</li></ul>



# Limitations

- Study 1
  - Small number of participants
  - Transcriber = scorer = modeler (first author)
- Study 2
  - Few items per combination of covariates
  - Responses combined across two tasks (first sound fluency and phoneme segmentation fluency)
  - Timed tasks (1 minute)

# Methods

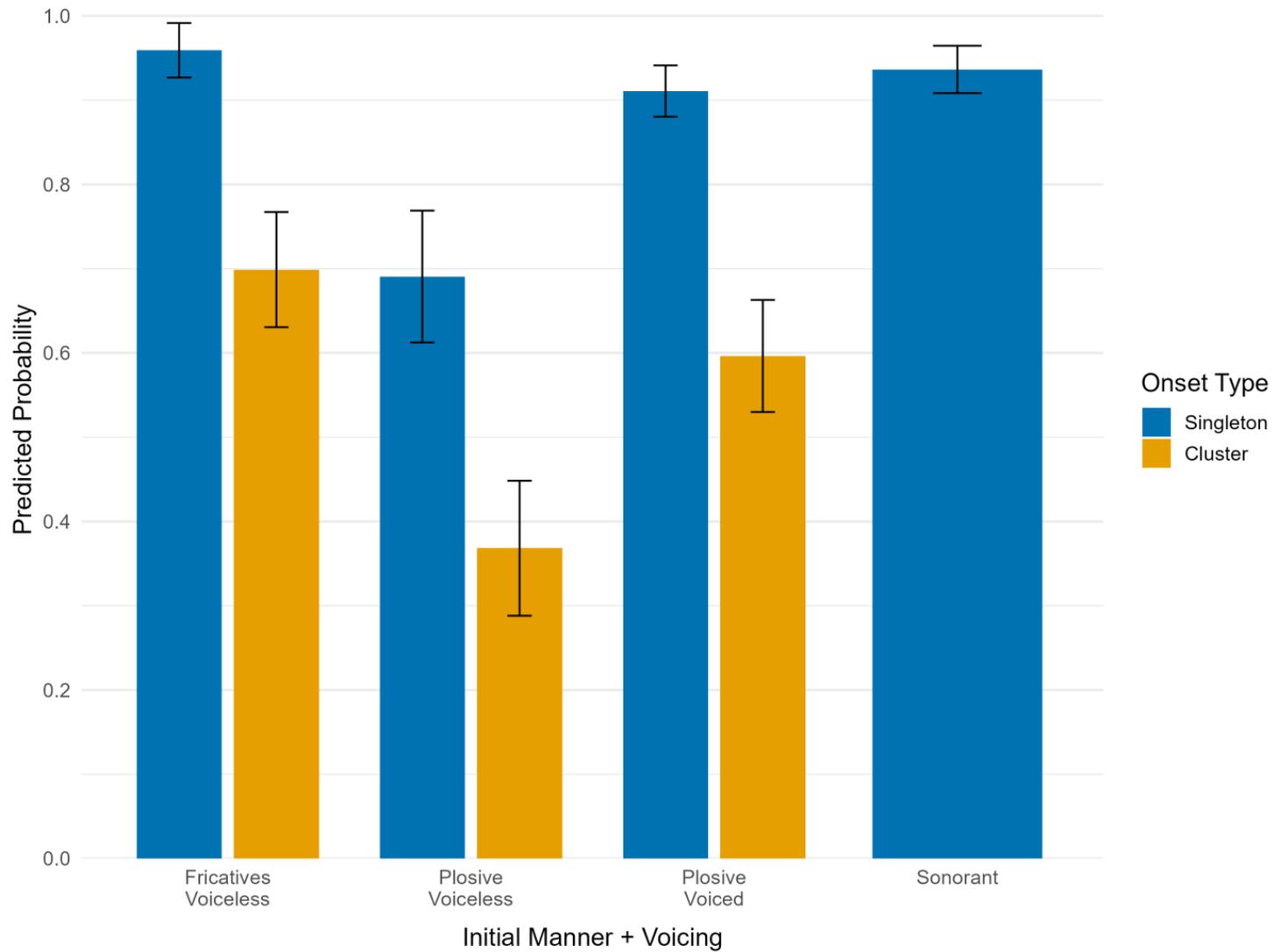
- Multilevel logistic regressions with (crossed) random effects for items, participants, and schools
- Variables of interest are on the item side—i.e., those explaining **between-item** variance:
  - onset type; manner of articulation; voicing
- Additional item-side and person-side control variables

```
glmer (response ~ 1 + onset_cluster * as.factor(initial_manner) * voiced +  
coda_cluster + at2_phonemes + z2_tokenfreq + as.factor(grade) +  
as.factor(prog_type) + eng_schooldays + (1 | personid) + (1 | classroom) + (1 | item),  
data = eng_onsets, family = binomial)
```



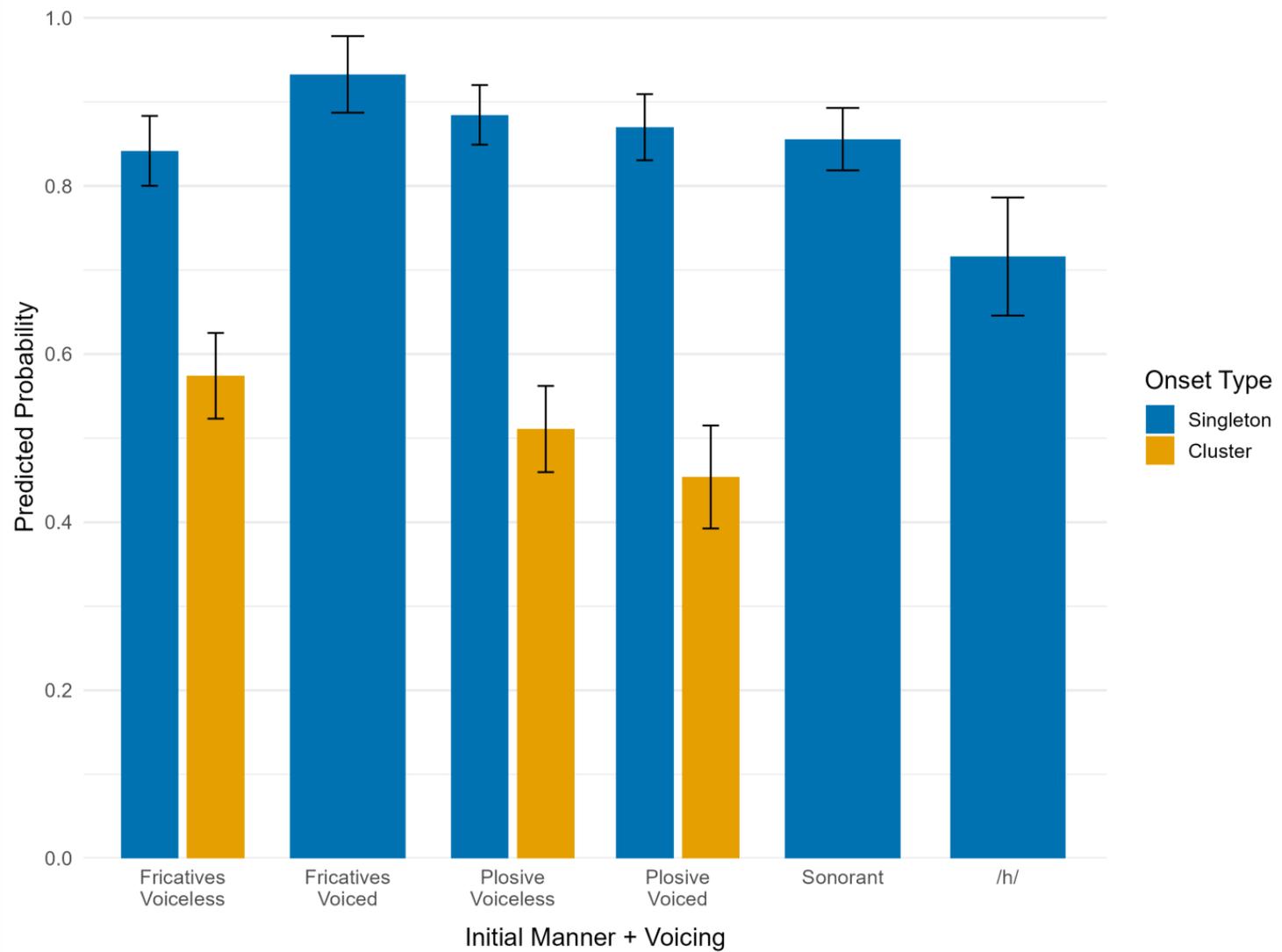
# Results:

Probability of correct onset segmentation by onset phonology (Study 1, Spanish)



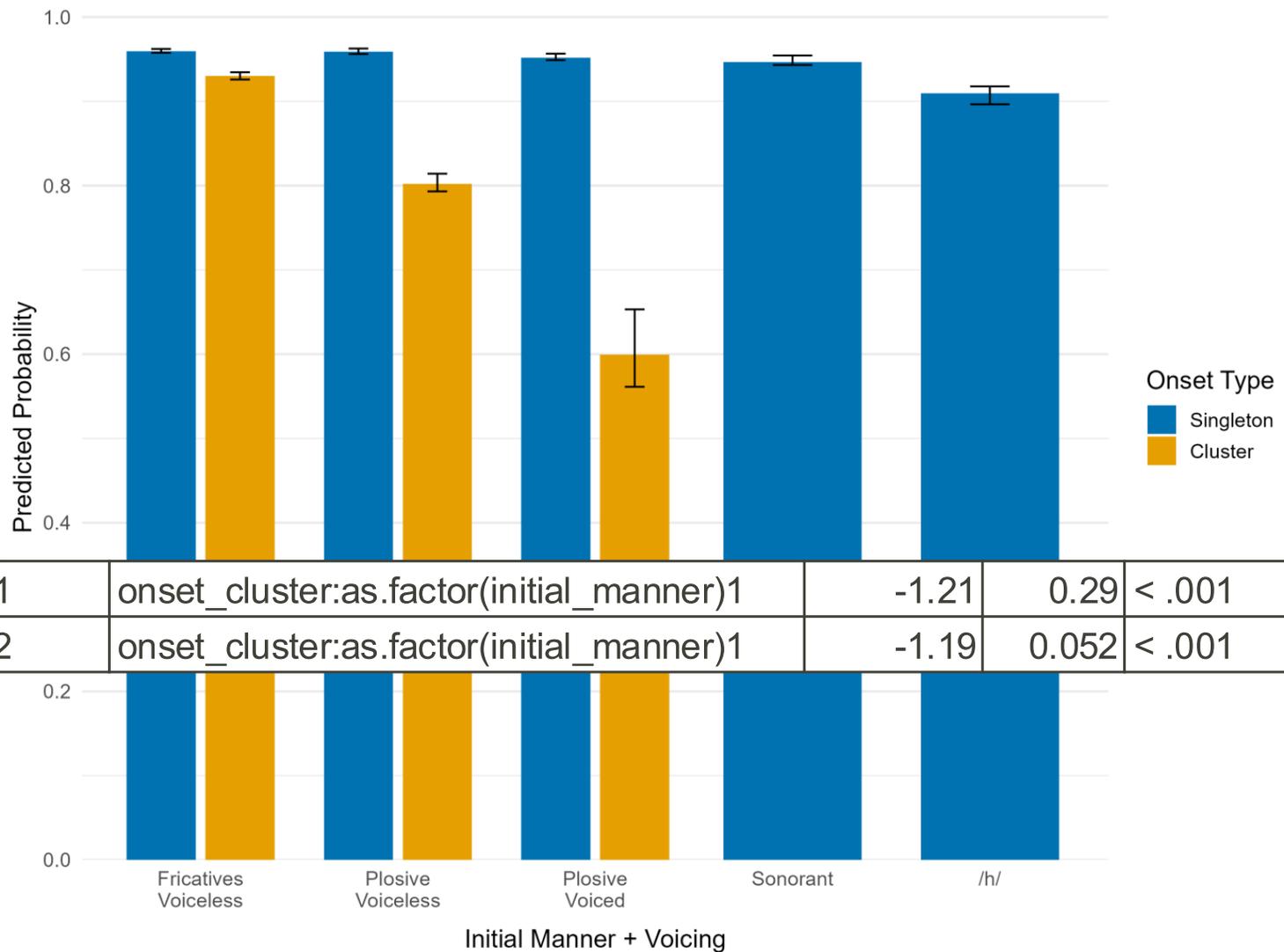
# Results:

Probability of correct onset segmentation by onset phonology (Study 1, English)

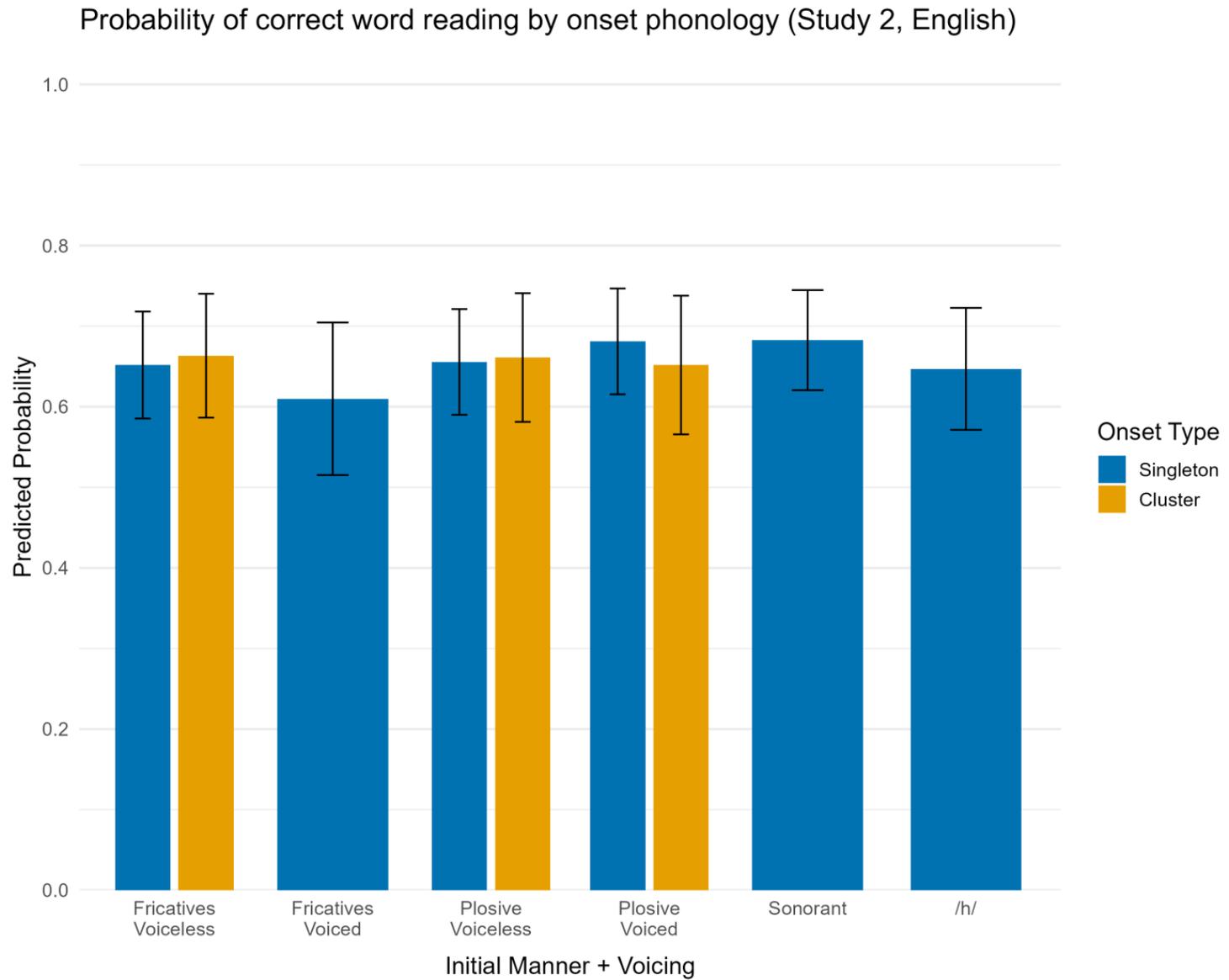


# Results:

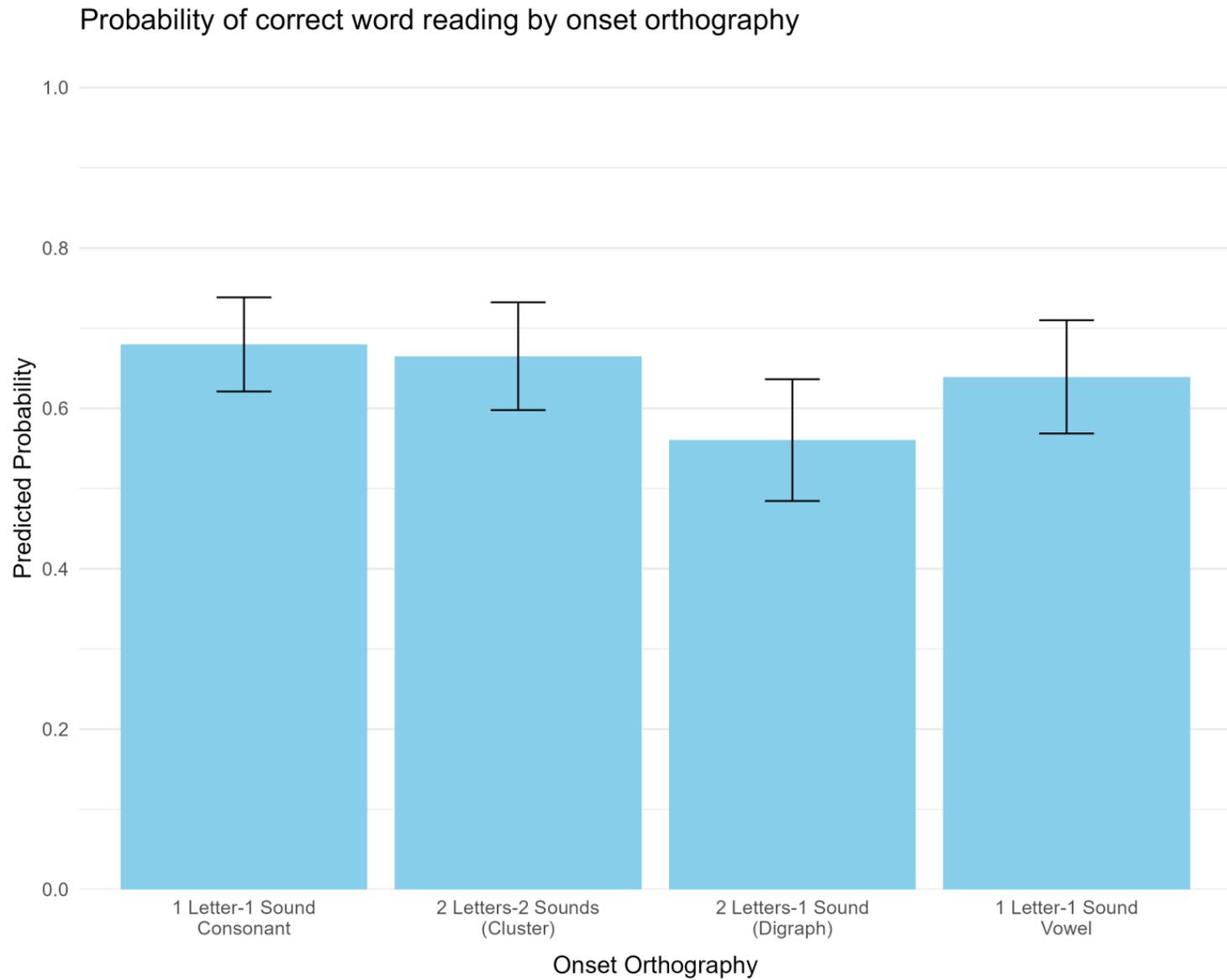
Probability of correct first sound segmentation by onset phonology (Study 2, English)



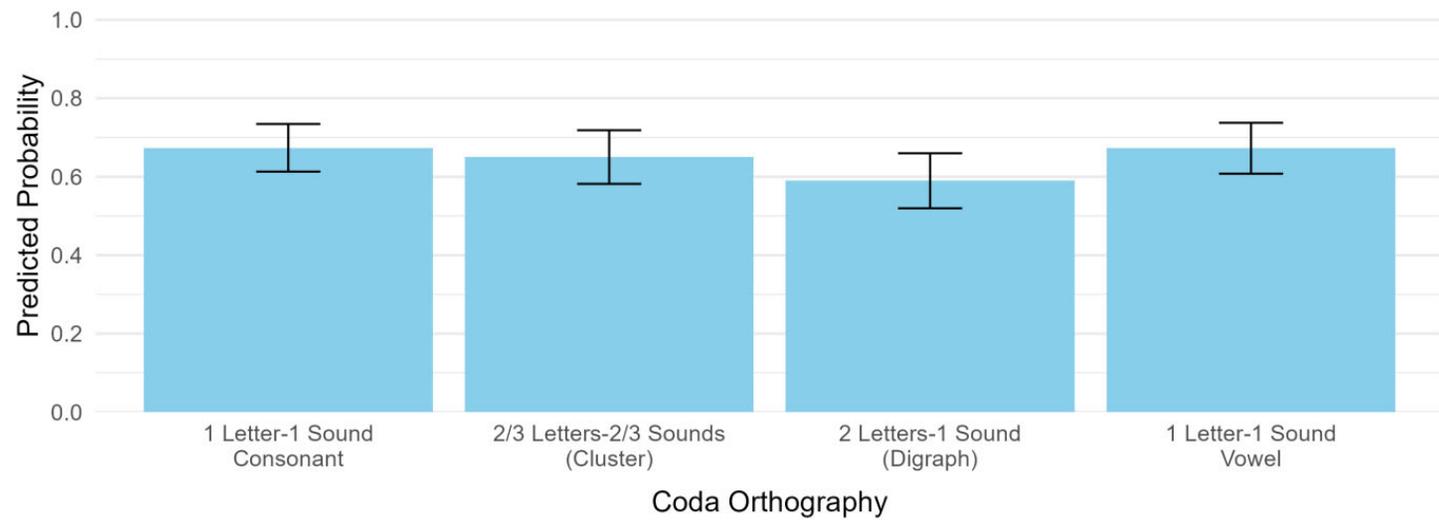
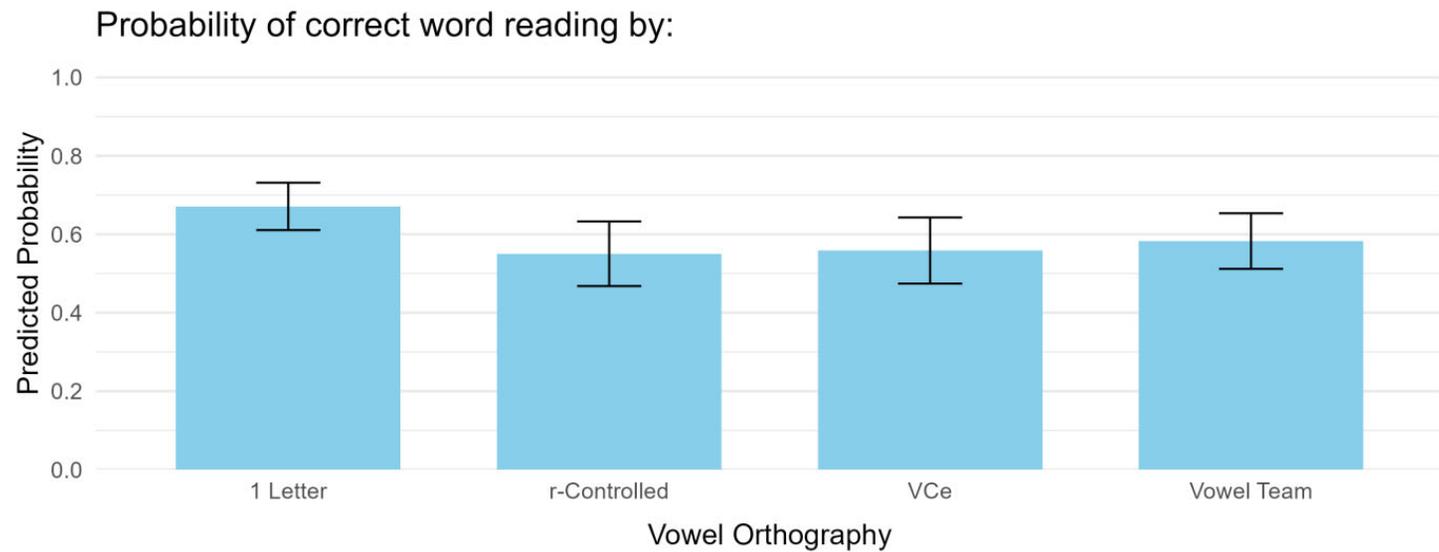
# Results:



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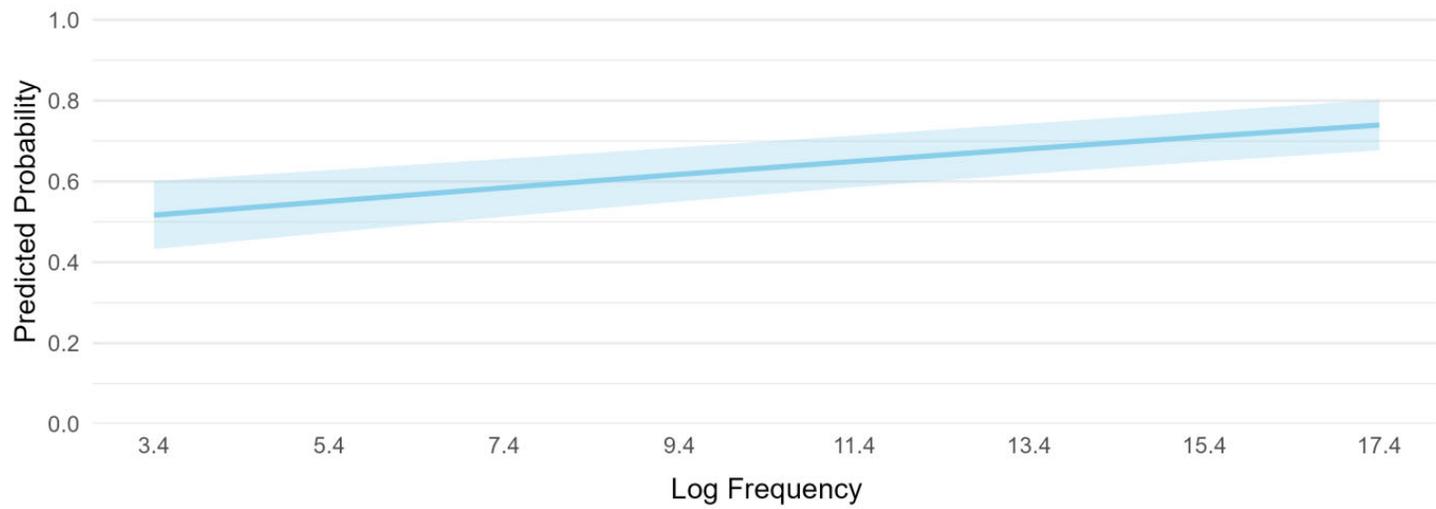
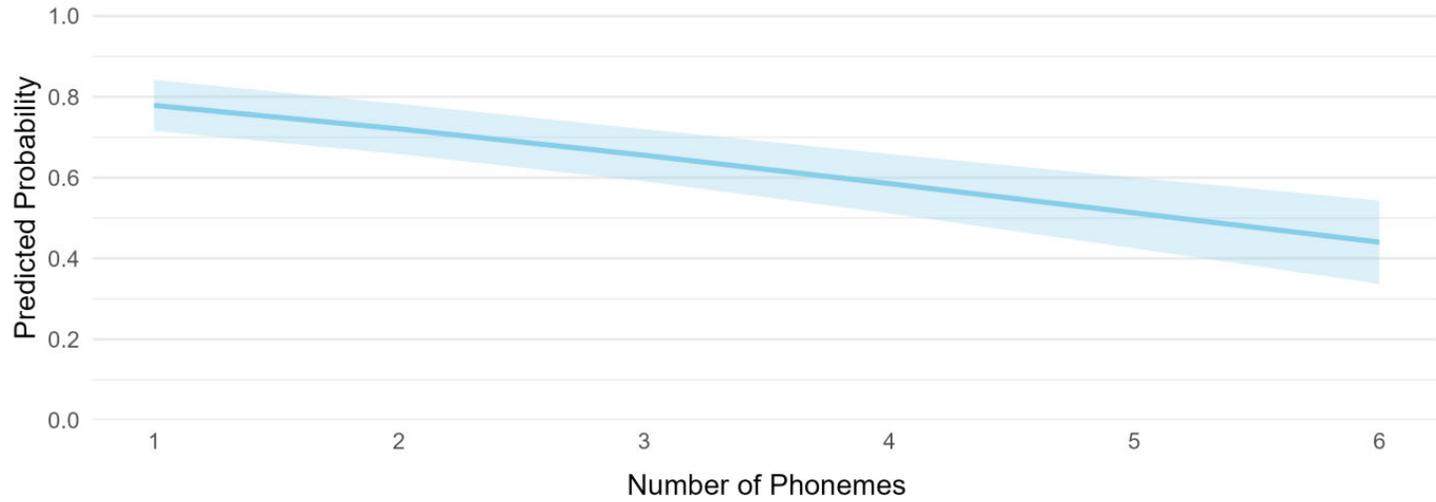


# Results:



# Results:

Probability of correct word reading by:



# Discussion

- Difficulty of clusters affected by:
  - Composition?
  - Language?
  - Task?
- What does this tell us about the processes at play?
- Research → ? → Practice  
Practice → ? → Research

Thank you!

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