#### Error-tagged Learner Corpus of Czech

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#### Outline of the talk

- Introduction
- 2 Annotation scheme
- Annotation process
- Conclusion

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#### Learner Corpora

- Include texts produced by learners of a foreign language
- Early 1990s: used to compile learners' dictionaries (e.g., Longman Learner Corpus)
- Used by authors of textbooks and researchers in 2nd Language Acquisition
- Deviant forms can be corrected and their error type identified
- There can be simultaneous deviations on multiple levels



# Some currently available learner corpora

Size	L1	TL	TL proficiency	Error annotation
ICLE – Internat'l Corpus of Learner English				
3M	21	English	advanced	yes
CLC – Cambridge Learner Corpus				
30M	130	English	all levels	yes
USE – Uppsala Student English Corpus				
1.2M	Swedish	English	advanced	no
HKUST – Hong Kong UST Corpus of Learner English				
25M	Chinese	English	advanced	yes
CLEC – Chinese Learner English Corpus				
1M	Chinese	English	5 levels	yes
JEFLL – Japanese EFL Learner Corpus				
0.7M	Japanese	English	advanced	yes
FALKO – Fehlerannotiertes Lernerkorpus				
1.2M	various	German	advanced	yes
FRIDA – French Interlanguage Database				
0.2M	various	French	intermediate	yes
CIC – Chinese Interlanguage Corpus				
2M	96	Chinese	intermediate	?
ASK – Andersspråkskorpus				
?	10	Norwegian	two levels	yes

#### A learner corpus of Czech

- The CzeSL Project: Czech as a Second Language
- Czech: rich inflection, derivation, complex agreement rules and information-structure-driven constituent order
- 2 million words to be transcribed, corrected and annotated within 3 years
- L1: Slavic (Russian, Ukrainian),
   Vietnamese, Romani, Chinese, ...
- Beginners to advanced learners
- Hand-written texts, elicited on various occasions in the class



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#### Three-level format

- Level 0 for the original
- Successive corrections:
  - Level 1 graphemics and morphology.
  - Level 2 agreement, valency, complex verb forms, lexicon, word order and negative concord
- Able to capture errors in multi-word discontinuous expressions
- Errors due to missed agreement, valency and pronominal reference have links to the words responsible for the proper form
- Automatic assignment of error tags wherever possible, based on comparing faulty and corrected forms, sometimes using morphosyntactic tags, assigned by a tagger

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republicu va miluju. Tento como Bosal Isema že potřebusu sa mose priteluyne. Bosal sema se že ona sene bute libit prahu, proto to bylo velmí vatí pro mne. Cesua republicua se urasne misto.
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Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu, \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague, I was afraid that she would not like Prague,

republiku vo miluju. Tento tento Bosal sema ze potřebusu so a mose přitelkyně. Bosal sema se že ona sene bute libit prahu, proto to bylo velmí vatí pro mně. Ceska republika se krasne misto

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Bojaál jsem se, že ona jí se nebude liíbit pPrahua, feared AUX RFL that her RFL not will like prague, I was afraid that she would not like Prague,

proto<u>že</u> to bylo velm<u>fi</u> vadí pro m<u>n</u>ě. therefore it was very resent for me. because I would be very unhappy about it.

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republicu va mituju. Tento tento Bojai Jsema že potřebuju ja a moje pritelkyne. Bojai jsema se že onasne bute libit prahu, proto to bylo velmí vatí pro mne. Ceska republika je krasne misto
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Bojaál jsem se, že ona jí se nebude liíbit pPrahua, feared AUX RFL that her RFL not will like prague, I was afraid that she would not like Prague,

proto<u>že</u> to bylo velm<u>fi</u> vadí mi. therefore it was very resent me. because I would be very unhappy about it.

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Bojaál jsem se, že ona jí se nebude liíbit pPrahua, feared AUX RFL that her RFL not will like prague, I was afraid that she would not like Prague,

proto<u>že</u> to by<del>lo velm<u>fi</u> vad<u>filo</u> mi. therefore it would very resented me. because I would be very unhappy about it.</del>

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu , \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague ,



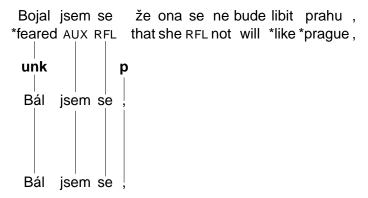
Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu ,
\*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague ,

unk

Bál

Bál

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu, \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague, unk Bál jsem se Bál isem se



Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu, \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague, unk Bál isem se Bál isem se ;

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Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu,
*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will *like *prague,
 unk
                              bnd
 Bál
      jsem se
                             nebude
                             nebude
 Bál
      jsem se ! že
```

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu ,
\*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague ,
unk p bnd dia

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit

```
Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu ,
*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will *like *prague ,

unk p bnd dia cap

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit Prahu

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit
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Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu ,
\*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague ,
unk p bnd dia cap

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit Prahu

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit Praha

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu ,
\*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague ,
unk p bnd dia cap

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit Prahu ,

Bál jsem se , že nebude líbit Praha ,

```
Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu,
*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will *like *prague,
 unk
                              bnd
                                    dia
                                          cap
 Bál
                 že ona se nebude libit Prahu
                            nebude líbit Praha
 Bál
      isem se ,
```

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu, \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague, unk dia bnd p cap Bál že ona se nebude libit Prahu val ií nebude líbit Praha Bál jsem se , že

Bojal jsem se že ona se ne bude libit prahu, \*feared AUX RFL that she RFL not will \*like \*prague, unk dia bnd cap Bál že ona se nebude libit Prahu wo val jsem se , že se jí nebude líbit Praha Bál

proto to bylo velmí vadí pro mně . therefore it was \*very resent for me .

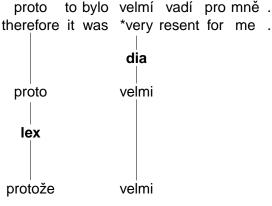
because I would be very unhappy about it.

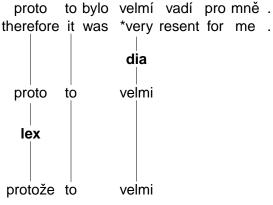


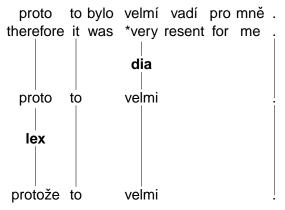
proto to bylo velmí vadí pro mně. therefore it was \*very resent for me . dia velmi velmi

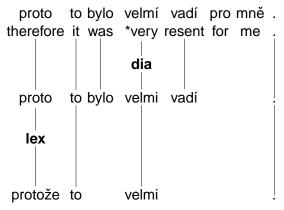
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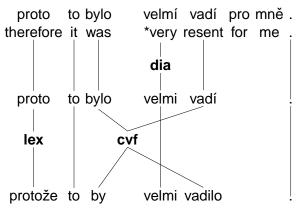




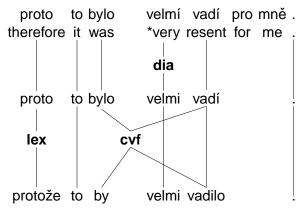


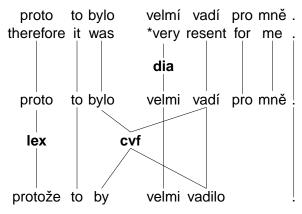




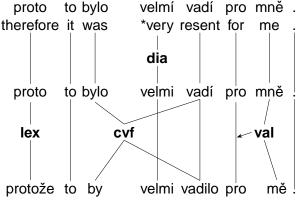


because I would be very unhappy about it.

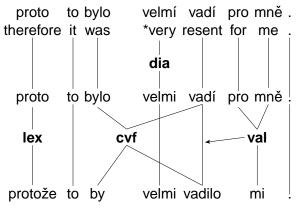




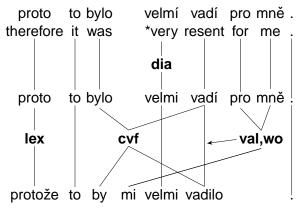
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# Types of errors at Level 1

Error type	Tag	Links	Assignment
Word boundary	bnd	m:n	Auto
Punctuation	р	0:1, 1:0	Auto
Capitalisation	сар	1:1	Auto
Diacritics	dia	1:1	Auto
Character(s)	char	1:1	Auto
Inflection	infl	1:1	Auto
Unknown lexeme	unk	1:1	Manual
Foreign word	fw	1:1	Manual



## Types of errors at Level 2

Error type	Tag	Links	Ref	<b>Assignment</b>
Agreement	agr	1:1	1	Manual
Valency	val	1:1	1	Manual
Pronominal reference	ref	1:1	1	Manual
Complex verb forms	cvf	m:n	0,1	Manual
Negation	neg	m:n	0,1	Manual
Missing constituent	miss	0:1	0	Manual
Odd constituent	odd	1:0	0	Manual
Modality	mod	1:1	0	Manual
Word order	wo	m:n	0	Manual
Lexis & phraseology	lex	m:n	0,1	Manual



### **Annotation policy**

Minimal intervention: corrected text need not be perfect, grammatical is enough

### To do

We still need to provide annotators with guidelines on how to:

- handle uncertainty about the author's intended meaning,
- identify false-friends errors,
- handle colloquial language.

#### **Data format**

- Prague Markup Language (PML, used in Prague Dependency Treebank)
- Generic, XML-based, for rich layered annotation
- A higher level contains information about words on that level, about errors and about relations to tokens on lower levels
- Portion of Level 1 of the sample sentence encoded in the PML data format – see next slide



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  <head>
    <schema href="adata schema.xml" />
    <references>
      <reffile id="w" name="wdata" href="r049.w.xml" />
    </references>
  </head>
  <doc id="a-r049-d1" lowerdoc.rf="w#w-r049-d1">
    <para id="a-r049-d1p2" lowerpara.rf="w#w-r049-d1p2">
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        < w id= a-r049-d1p2w50 >
          <token>Bál</token>
        </w>
        <w id="a-r049-d1p2w51">
          <token>jsem</token>
        </w>
      </s>
      <edge id="a-r049-d1p2e54">
        <from>w#w-r049-d1p2w46</from>
        <to>a-r049-d1p2w50</to>
        <error> <tag>unk</tag> </error>
      </edge>
      <edge id="a-r049-d1p2e55">
        <fre><fre><fre><fre><dfre><dfre><dfre><dfre></dre></dre></dre>
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      </edge>
    </para>
  </doc>
</adata>
```

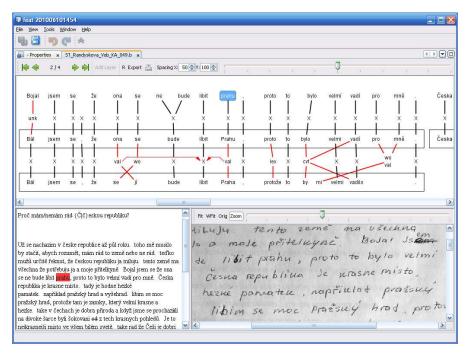
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#### The annotation workflow

- A handwritten document is transcribed into HTML using off-the-shelf tools.
- The information in the html document is used to generate Level 0 and a default Level 1 encoded in the PML format.
- An annotator manually corrects the document and provides some information about errors using our annotation tool.
- Error information that can be inferred automatically is added.
- See next slide for a sample sentence in the annotation tool.





## Postprocessing

Manual annotation is followed by automatic post-processing, providing the corpus with additional information:

- Level 1: lemma and morphosyntactic tags (not disambiguated)
- Level 2: lemma and morphosyntactic tags (disambiguated)
- Level 1: type of error (by comparing the original and corrected strings) (e.g. \*libit – libit 'like' – error in diacritics)
- Level 2: type of morphosyntactic errors caused by agreement or subcategorisation error (by comparing morphosyntactic tags at Level 1 and 2)
- Formal error description: missing/extra expression, wrong order
- In the future, we plan to automatically tag errors in verb prefixes, inflectional endings, spelling, palatalisation, metathesis, etc.



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#### Conclusion

- Error annotation is a very resource-intensive task,
- But an error-tagged corpus is an invaluable tool:
  - to obtain a reliable picture of the learners' interlanguage and
  - to adapt teaching methods and learning materials.



### Acknowledgments

#### Thanks to

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