

# **Exploring Errors by EFL**Students at University Level

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### **Outline**



- Introduction & Main Aim
- II. What is TREACLE?
  - Purpose of a Computer-Aided Error Annotation
- III. The Corpus
- IV. Methodology & Taxonomy
- v. Problems and Solutions
- vi. Results
- vII. Conclusions

### I. Introduction



### Aim of paper:

- Analyse university students' written production at different levels of linguistic competence.
- Using an error coding scheme to identify most problematic areas for students at every level.

# II. TREACLE \* (Teaching Resource Extraction from an Annotated Corpus of Learner English)



#### Aims at:

- Producing grammatical profiles of Spanish University students' written English Language.
- Linking relevant areas to the CEFR levels with the aim of redesigning the English Language grammar curriculum to improve its efficiency and projection.

\*For more information, visit: <a href="http://www.uam.es/treacle">http://www.uam.es/treacle</a>

## III. The Corpus → MiLC + Wricle



	Amount of Texts	Length of texts	Genre / Topic	Students	Level
MiLC Corpus  – UPV (Andreu et al 2010)	780 texts → 150,000 words	220-250 words per text	Mainly devoted to Immigration.	Spanish University Students of all Levels from UPV	A1- C1
Wricle Corpus  – UAM (Rollinson & Mendikoetxea 2010)	521 essays → 500,000 words	1,000 avg. words per text	Essays / Variety of topics such as immigration, homosexual marriages, traffic problems.	Students of English Philology	A2 - C2 as per CEFR

### IV. Methodology

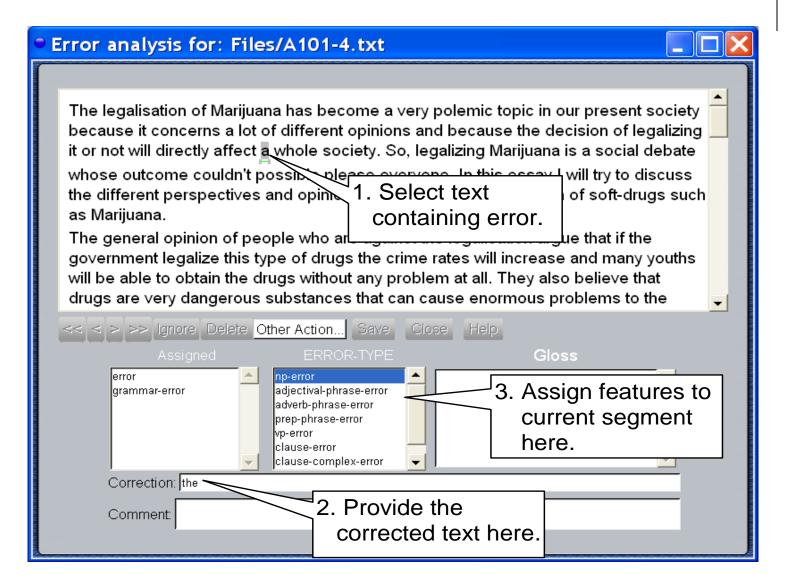


- WHAT DO WE ANALYSE?: (Error vs mistakes)
- HOW DO WE ANALYSE IT?
  - Manual Annotation with UAM Corpus Tool (O'Donnell, 2008)\*.
- ERROR CODING PROCESS
- ERROR TAXONOMY
- PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

\*Free software available at <a href="http://www.wagsoft.com/CorpusTool/">http://www.wagsoft.com/CorpusTool/</a>

## **Error-coding Process**





# The TREACLE project: Error Taxonomy (1)



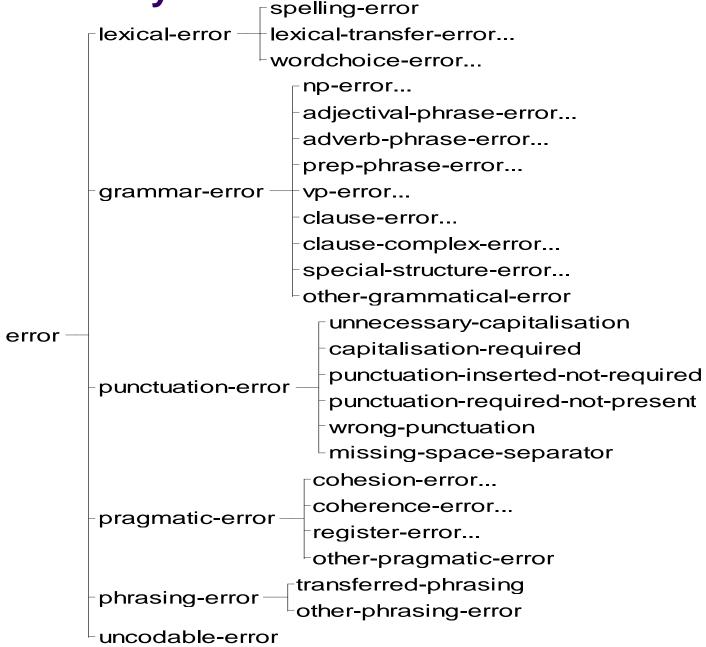
- Error scheme devised by the research team
  - Ability to change the scheme as needed
  - Glosses to help coders
  - Contains 113 errors at most delicate level

### The TREACLE project: Error Taxonomy (2)



- Five main error types + uncodable error:
  - Lexical errors
  - Grammatical errors
  - Punctuation errors
  - Pragmatic errors
  - Phrasing errors

**Error Taxonomy** 

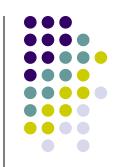


### V. Problems & Solutions



- PROBLEMS
  - Many Coders
  - Coding problems:
    - segmentation & error code
- SOLUTIONS
  - 2 ICRS Inter-Coder Reliability Studies with the aim of:
  - Refining the "Error Scheme" and the "Coding Criteria Manual".
  - Ensuring all coders were complying with the coding criteria.
- Consensus Rates: Reliability scores calculated by comparing each individual's coding to the consensus model.

# The TREACLE project: **Example 1 - ICRS Segmentation**

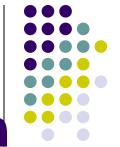


Pedagogically Oriented Segmentation.

When segmenting, the following rules apply:

- 1. Minimal segmentation
- Correct what <u>has been written</u> and not what should have been written.

# The TREACLE project: Example 1 / ICRS Segmentation



'The education in Spain is a subject that given a lot of play because for <u>one</u> people this system of education is great, but for other people is awful.'

ven a lot of play because for **one** people this system of educati

	Consensus:	grammar-error: np-error: determiner-error: determiner-choice-error	some
<b>√</b>	R7		✓
<b>√</b>	R1		✓
<b>√</b>	R2		✓
<b>√</b>	R5		✓
×	R4	grammar-error: np-error: premodifier-error: incorrect-premodifier-category	<b>√</b>
×	R3	lexical-error: wordchoice-error: other-wordchoice-error	✓

ven a lot of play because for **one people** this system of education is g

X	R6 grammar-error: np-error: determiner-error: determiner-choice-error	some people
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# The TREACLE project: Example 2 ICRS Error code assigned



'there are a lot of players who have an important paper'.

• Disagreements like this were solved during the consensus meetings.

players who have an important **paper**. In this aspect I have to men

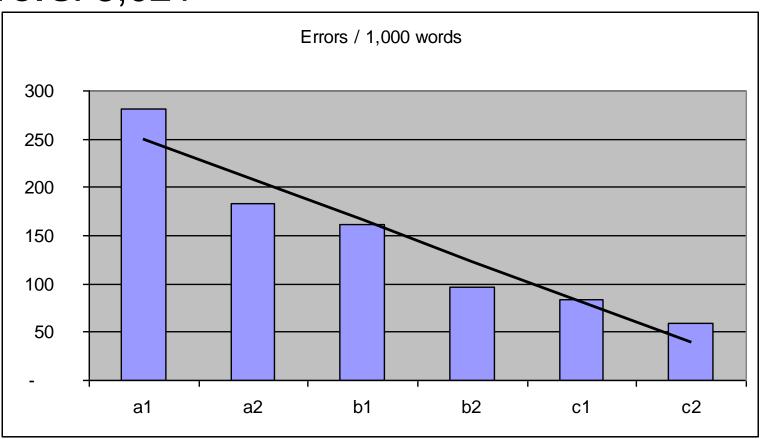
	Consensus:	lexical-error: wordchoice-error: other-wordchoice-error: noun-vocab-error	role
<b>√</b>	R4		✓
$\checkmark$	R1		✓
X	R7	phrasing-error: transferred-phrasing	<b>√</b>
×	R6	lexical-error: wordchoice-error: transferred-word: borrowing	✓
X	R3	lexical-error: wordchoice-error: false-friend	✓
×	R2	lexical-error: wordchoice-error	✓

#### VI. Results so far



**Coded Texts**: 146 (63,000 words)

**Errors**: 8,021



### Results per Level



### Errors per CEFR Levels

- B1 Nearly 50% grammatical errors.
- C2 Punctuation and pragmatic errors.

## Results: Most salient categories



### **Types of Errors:**

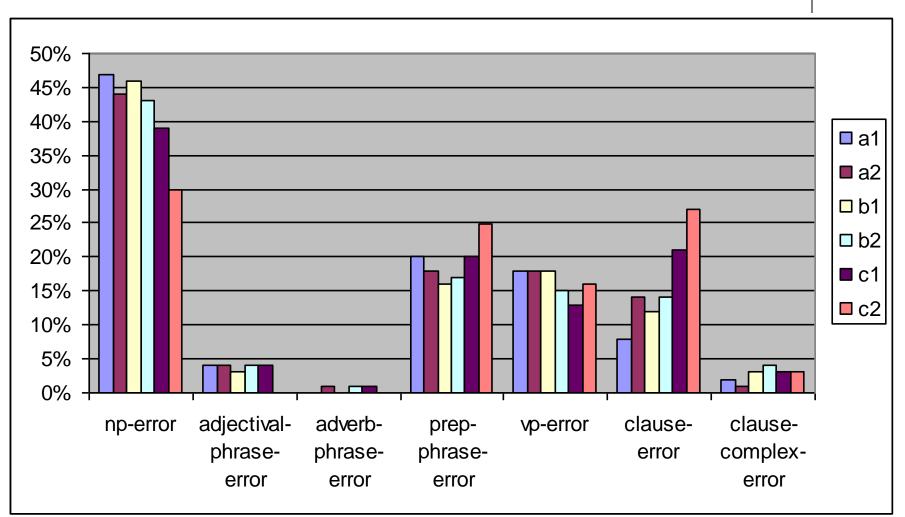
44% Grammar Errors

→Noun Phrase: →Determiner (30%)

→ Prepositions

### **Error Categories per Level**





#### VII. Conclusions



- The error-coding system we are using is viable and seems to provide codes for almost all of the errors we have encountered.
- The number of errors decreases as the proficiency level increases.
- More emphasis is needed in the teaching of NP (noun phrase), syntax and prepositions.
- Although time-consuming, this kind of work is extremely useful to provide data on learners' interlingua and contribute to a potential improvement in the design of the curriculum.
- This type of studies is essential for a more fine-grained grammar syllabus at the university level.



# Thank you

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