

Second language acquisition modeling based on crowdsourced learner data



enetCollect - CA16105



Ildikó Pilán

ildiko.pilan@svenska.gu.se

University of Gothenburg, Sweden



GÖTEBORGS
UNIVERSITET



Overview of the MCIF proposal

- **NLP** in language learning: potential for **individualized solutions**
- **Goal**: model **beginner L2 English** learners' **development** on a **large scale** in relation to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (**CEFR**) and **Reference Level Descriptions (RLD)**
- **Motivation**: make the learning process more efficient (shorten learning time, increase / maintain learner motivation)
- **Research questions**:
 - 1. *Given previous errors of learners, how efficiently can we predict their future errors?*
 - 2. *Are there more persistent error types across learners?*
 - 3. *Are the error types observed in accordance with CEFR RLD?*
 - 4. *Is there a difference in L2 development based on the geographical location of learners?*
- **Contributions**: 1. L2 acquisition model
2. frequent error types related to CEFR and location

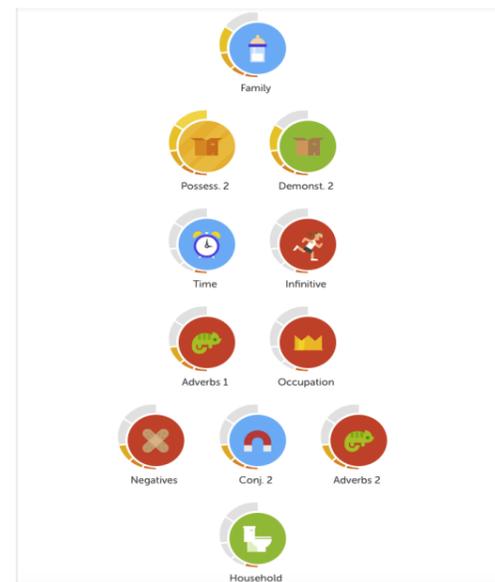
Methodology

- Both **quantitative** and **qualitative** methods (experimental method?)
- Data-driven approaches based on **machine learning**
- Data required: **longitudinal learner data** → Duolingo Shared Task
- **Universal dependencies**: facilitates a comparative cross-lingual analysis and use of results
- Develop (or re-use) **error-detection** and **categorization** methods
 - Data from 2014 Shared Task on Grammatical Error Correction
- Potential **comparison** to **additional corpora** (e.g. learner essays)

Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

Duolingo Shared Task

- Topic: Second Language Acquisition Modeling
 - concluding March – April 2018
 - **publicly available** dataset (Creative Commons)
- Duolingo:
 - a free online language learning platform
 - game-like language courses



A Duolingo skill tree

Data description

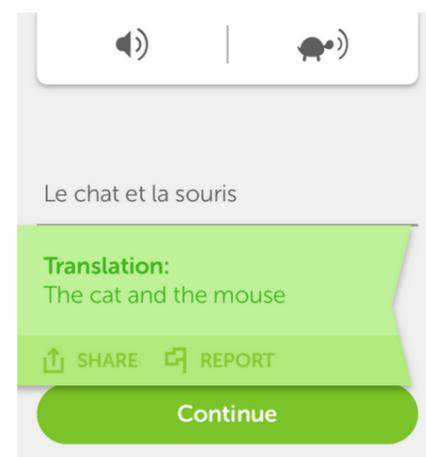
- English, Spanish and French L2 learners' data
- 3 different **tasks**
- Collected during the first 30 days of platform use



(a) reverse_translate

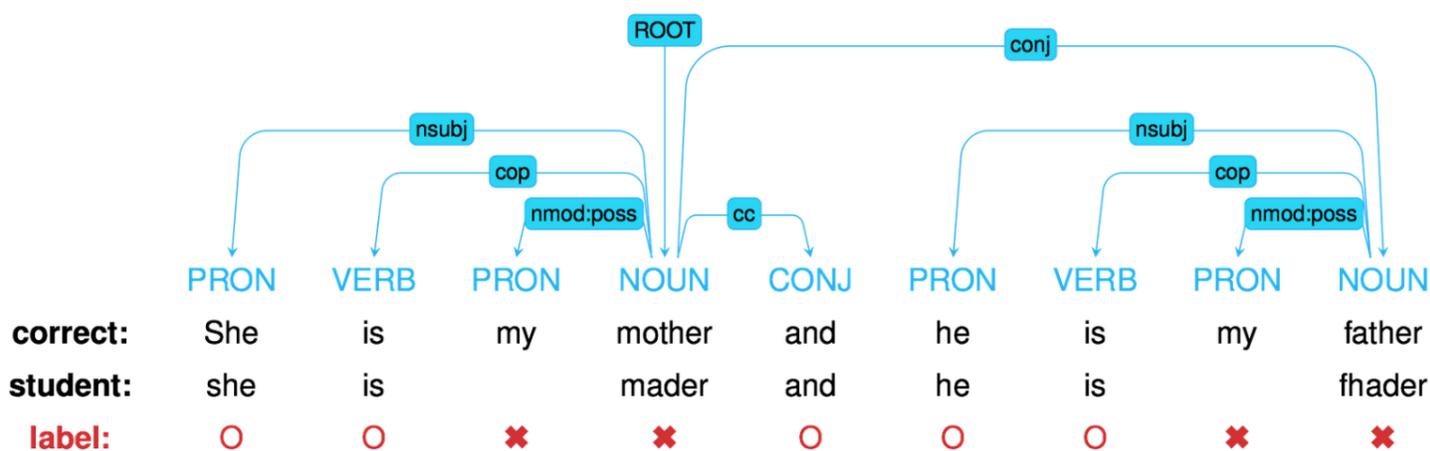


(b) reverse_tap



(c) listen

- Available **annotations**:



- **Additional** available **information**:

- **Time**-related data: number of days **from** the **start** of platform use
time **taken to submit** each answer
- **Countries** of login
- Another **language** known (English or Spanish)
- Distribution of tokens: 83% correct – 27% incorrect



Example of longitudinal Duolingo data

<i>solution</i> (bold = incorrect)	<i>days</i>	<i>format</i>
You are very welcome	2.695	reverse-translate
You are very welcome	2.703	reverse-translate
You are very welcome	2.739	reverse-translate
You are very welcome	5.725	reverse-translate
Thank you and you are welcome	9.205	listen
You are welcome	9.210	listen
Thank you and you are welcome	9.210	listen

(user ID:XEInXf5+)

CEFR RLDs: English Grammar Profile

VERBS	linking	A1	FORM: 'BE' + COMPLEMENT Can use linking verb 'be' with complements.
NEGATION	negation	A1	FORM: MAIN VERB 'BE' Can form negative statements of main verb 'be', with contracted and uncontracted forms.
NEGATION	negation	A2	FORM: AUXILIARY VERBS 'BE', 'HAVE', PRESENT Can form negative statements of main verbs in the present continuous and present perfect with 'be' and 'have' + 'not/n't'. ► present continuous ► present perfect

<http://englishprofile.org/english-grammar-profile/egp-online>

Additional dimensions to explore

- How does the amount and the spacing of repetitions affect the acquisition process?
- Are there more persistent grammatical error types across languages?

Limitations

- Availability of **actual** learner **answers** (not published yet, but promised to be released soon)
- **Enough data** to represent well **single error types**?
- **Not manually annotated**, but automatically corrected answers