JOURNÉE D'ÉTUDES

CONSTITUTION DE CORPUS ÉCRITS D'APPRENANTS EN CONTEXTE UNIVERSITAIRE: PRATIQUES, ENJEUX ET PERSPECTIVES ACQUISITIONNELLES

LIDILEM, Université Grenoble-Alpes

18 mars 2022

https://jeca2022.sciencesconf.org/



Key criteria for the design and compilation of a corpus for L2 acquisition research: Showcasing CEDEL2 (a multi-L1 corpus of L2 Spanish)







PROYECTO I+D+i (PID2020-113818GB-I00)

To know more

CEDEL2 corpus (version 2): Design and web interface

Lozano, C. (2021). CEDEL2: Design, compilation and web interface of an online corpus for L2 Spanish acquisition research. Second Language Research, first online view. https://doi.org/10.1177/02676583211050522

Learner corpus design principles:

Lozano, C., & Mendikoetxea, A. (2013). Learner corpora and second language acquisition: The design and collection of CEDEL2. In A. Díaz-Negrillo, N. Ballier, & P. Thompson (Eds.), Automatic Treatment and Analysis of Learner Corpus Data. (pp. 65-100). John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/scl.59.06loz

Using L2 Spanish corpora:

 Lozano, C. (2021). Corpus textuales de aprendices para investigar sobre la adquisición del español LE/L2. En M. Cruz Piñol (Ed.), E-Research y español LE/L2: Investigar en la era digital (pp. 138-163). Routledge. http://doi.org/10.4324/9780429433528-9

Using L2 corpora to test SLA hypotheses:

 Lozano, C. (2021). Generative approaches. In N. Tracy-Ventura & M. Paquot (Eds.), The Routledge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition and Corpora (pp. 213-227). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351137904

Using L2 Spanish corpora for vocabulary acquisition:

Lozano, C. (2015). Learner corpora as a research tool for the investigation of lexical competence in L2 Spanish. Journal of Spanish Language Teaching, 2(2), 180-193. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23247797.2015.1104035

Triangulation: Combining corpus and experimental approaches:

Lozano, C. (2020). How to do research in SLA by combining corpus and experimental methods: An introduction for language researchers and teachers. In M. Planelles Almeida, A. Foucart, & J. M. Liceras (Eds.), *Perspectivas actuales en la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de lenguas en contextos multiculturales / Current Perspectives in Language Teaching and Learning in Multicultural Contexts* (pp. 389-421). Thomson Reuters Aranzadi. https://doi.org/10.32029/2605-4655.11.01.2020

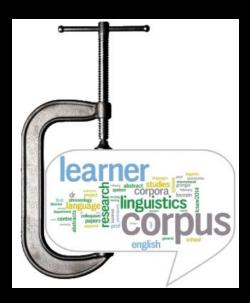
Outline

Aim

 To discuss the importance of SLA-informed learner corpus design by showcasing CEDEL2 (version 2).

Outline

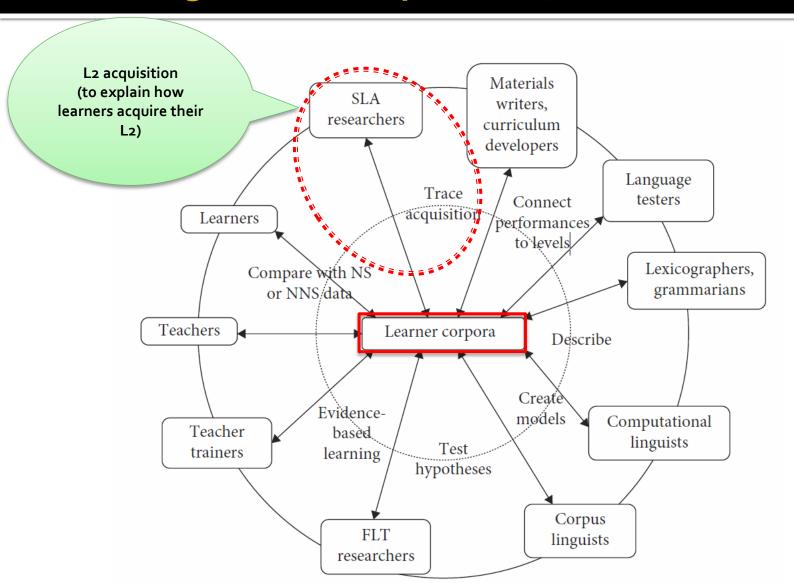
- Conntextualising learner corpora in SLA
- L2 Spanbish corpora
- CEDEL2
 - Intro
 - Design and structure recommendations
 - Data collection recommendations
 - Stats
 - Call for participation
- CEDEL2: Web interface
- Final recommendations: Good corpus design + triangulation in SLA



CONTEXTUALISING LEARNER CORPORA IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION (SLA)

L2 corpora: users & activities

Díaz-Negrillo & Thompson 2013:17)



Learner corpora: Definition

- Callies & Paquot (2015:1)
 - "systematic collections of authentic, continuous and contextualized language use (spoken or written) by L2 learners stored in electronic format"
- Important (but missing) ingredient in these definitions:
 - To be maximally usable by L2 researchers, LC should contain precise and detailed linguistic-background information on each learner/native, with SLA-relevant variables → We will discuss these today.
 - So, a well-designed collection of texts without individual ling-background info may not be informative enough for SLA purposes.

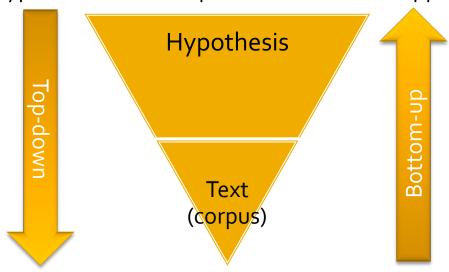
Callies, M., & Paquot, M. (2015). Learner Corpus Research: An interdisciplinary field on the move. *International Journal of Learner Corpus Research*, 1(1), 1-6.



2 approaches in LCR

Hypothesis-driven

Testing a specific hypothesis in the corpus
 rather recent approach.



2. Hypothesis-finding

■ Exploring patterns in the corpus to generate hypotheses → traditional approach in LCR

But, actually, both approaches are complementary.

Limitations of LCR in SLA

- LIMITATION 1: "LCR is not always fully informed by SLA research" (Myles 2015:309)
- LIMITATION 2: the contribution of LCR so far has been much more substantial in description than interpretation of SLA data (Granger 2004, 2009 Myles 2005, 2015).
- LIMITATION 3: The majority of LCR studies are hypothesis-finding studies "because leaner corpus research has been mainly conducted by corpus linguists, rather than SLA specialists"

(Lozano & Mendikoetxea 2013:69. See also Granger 2004: 134-135 Mendikoetxea 2014, Myles 2015).



L2 Spanish corpora

Some L2 Spa corpora

- L2 Spanish: not many corpora available yet DESPITE growing interest in L2
 Spanish research, particularly in USA
 - Lafford & Salaberry 2003, Montrul 2004, 2013, Pérez-Leroux & Liceras 2002.
- SPLLOC (Spanish Learner Language Oral Corpus) → ORAL (Mitchell et al. 2008).
- LANGSNAP (Languages and Social Networks Abroad Project) → ORAL & SPOKEN (Tracy-Ventura et. al. 2015)
- CORELE (Corpus Oral del Español como Lengua Extranjera) → ORAL (Campillos-Llanos 2014)
- CAES (Corpus de Aprendices de Español) → WRITTEN (Rojo & Palacios 2014)
- Some limitations
 - No standardised placement test (SPLLOC)
 - No comparable Spanish native control corpus (SPLLOC, CORELE, CAES)
 - Too many L1s, so small number of words per L1:



And then fewer words as per proficiency level (often, just a few thousands).



The CEDEL2 corpus: intro

R&D Projects:

ANACOR (2017-2021): FFI2016-75106-P ANACOREX (2021-2025): PID2020-113818GB-loo

Aim:

- ANACOREX webpage.
- To investigate L2 acquisition
 - L2 Spanish
 - L2 English
 - L2 Japanese (in progress)
- **Anaphora Resolution**











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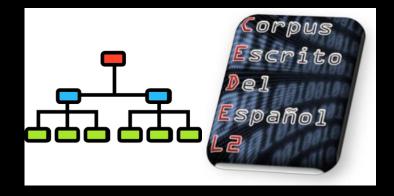
Research methods:

- Learner (L2) corpora:
 - CEDEL2 (Corpus Escrito del Español como L2)
 - **COREFL** (Corpus of English as a Foreign Language)
 - JFLCorp (Japanese Foreign Language Corpus)

Experiments:

- Acceptability Judgement Tasks (AJT)
- Self-Paced Reading Task (SPRT) with reaction times (RT)
- Eye tracking (ET)





CEDEL2: DESIGN & STRUCTURE

- •Lozano, C. (2009). CEDEL2: Corpus Escrito del Español L2. In: Bretones Callejas, Carmen M. et al. (eds) Applied Linguistics Now: Understanding Language and Mind. Almería: Universidad de Almería, pp. 197-212.
- Lozano, C., & Mendikoetxea, A. (2013). Learner corpora and second language acquisition: the design and collection of CEDEL2. In N. Ballier, A. Díaz-Negrillo, & P. Thompson (Eds.), Automatic Treatment and Analysis of Learner Corpus Data. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Lozano, C. (2021). CEDEL2: Design, compilation and web interface of an online corpus for L2 Spanish acquisition research. *Second Language Research*, first online view. https://doi.org/10.1177/02676583211050522

CEDEL2 (version 2)

- CEDEL2: multi-L1 corpus of L2 Spanish
 - L1 English L2 Spanish [Lozano, UGR]
 - L1 Japanese L2 Spanish [López-Sako, UGR]
 - L1 Chinese L2 Spanish [Ciruela, UGR]
 - L1 Arabic L2 Spanish [Haddad, UGR]
 - L1 German L2 Spanish [Torregrossa, Frankfurt]
 - L1 Dutch L2 Spanish [Collewaert, Brussel]
 - L1 French L2 Spanish [Lacroix, Montreal]
 - L1 Italian L2 Spanish [Montserrat, Florence]
 - L1 Portuguese L2 Spanish [Teixeira, N. Lisboa]
 - L1 Greek L2 Spanish [Georgopoulos, Athens]
 - L1 Russian L2 Spanish [Portnova & Barros, UGR]
 - L1 Turkish L2 Spanish (in prep) [Ozäydin, UGR]
 - L1 Estonian L2 Spanish (in prep) [Rapún-Mombiela & Kruse, Tartu]



UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA



- Native control corpora:
 - L1 Spanish
 - L1 English
 - L1 Japanese
 - L1 German
 - L1 Portuguese
 - L1 Arabic
 - L1 Turkish (in prep)

Lozano, C. (2021). CEDEL2: Design, compilation and web interface of an online corpus for L2 Spanish acquisition research. Second Language Research, first online view. https://doi.org/10.1177/02676583211050522

L2 corpus design principles

- It has long been recognised that LC need to be designed according to some principles / criteria.
- But most LC fail to follow strict design criteria, they simply follow 'ad hoc' design criteria.
- In the design of LC, we need to take into account:
 - Learner variables
 - Task variables
 - Also: corpus design principles (Lozano & Mendikoetxea 2013).



L2 corpus design principles



- According to Sinclair (2005), there are 10 principles for a welldesigned corpus
- These have been applied to L2 corpora (Lozano & Mendikoetxea 2013):
 - content selection, representativeness, contrast, structural criteria, annotation, sample size, documentation, balance, topic, homogeneity.
- Gilquin (2015) proposes the CEDEL2 design as a 'good practice' L2 corpus design.
- Gilquin, G. (2015). From design to collection of learner corpora. En S. Granger, G. Gilquin, & F. Meunier (Eds.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Learner Corpus Research* (pp. 9-34). Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139649414.002
- Lozano, C., & Mendikoetxea, A. (2013). Learner corpora and second language acquisition: The design and collection of CEDEL2. En A. Díaz-Negrillo, N. Ballier, & P. Thompson (Eds.), *Automatic Treatment and Analysis of Learner Corpus Data.* (pp. 65-100). John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/scl.59.06loz
- Sinclair, J. (2005). How to build a corpus. En M. Wynne (Ed.), Developing Linguistic Corpora: A Guide to Good Practice (pp. 79-83). Oxbow books.

Additional recommendations for L2 corpora applied to CEDEL2

- Tracy-Ventura & Paquot (2021b) recommend:
- focus on L2s other than English;
- include learners at all proficiency levels, with varied L1s, from different ages, and from different learning backgrounds and settings;
- promote cross-linguistic comparisons;
- 4. include more learner and task variables (metadata);
- 5. include **varied tasks**, some of which promote hypothesis-testing research;
- 6. consider different perspectives on what a 'control' corpus is;
- 7. be **freely available** to the research community (Open Science).

Tracy-Ventura, N., & Paquot, M. (2021). The future of corpora in SLA. En N. Tracy-Ventura & M. Paquot (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition and Corpora*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351137904

PRINCIPLE: Content selection



The contents of a corpus should be selected without regard for the language they contain, but according to their communicative function



(Sinclair 2005:1)

- Sinclair distinguishes 2 content criteria:
 - Internal criteria: language of texts.
 - External criteria: communicative function of texts.
- CEDEL2 design follows external criteria only.
 - So, CEDEL2 is not designed to elicit any specific linguistic structures/items, but potentially a wide range of them.
 - Cf next principle.



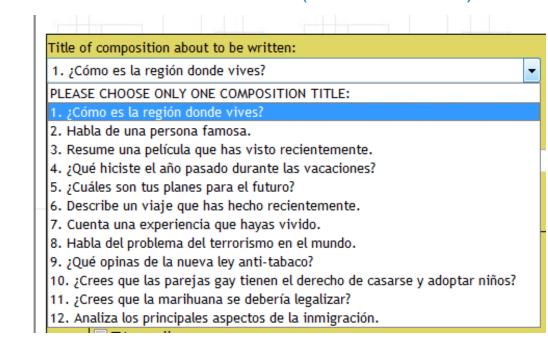
PRINCIPLE: Representativeness



Corpus builders should strive to make their corpus as representative as possible of the language from which it is chosen.

(Sinclair 2005:2)

- Different types of tasks:
 - 14 topics (compositions): argumentative, descriptive, narrative...
 - Graded topics according to difficulty
 - Designed to elicit many kinds of linguistic phenomena.
- Also representative in terms of:
 - Different chronological age ranges
 - Different settings (naturalistic, secondary school, university)
 - Different ages of exposure (to study the age factor).





PRINCIPLE: Contrast



Only those components of corpora which have been designed to be independently contrastive should be contrasted

(Sinclair 2005:3)

- CEDEL2 allows for full CIA (Granger 1996, 2015)
- Importantly, all subcorpora are fully contrastable:
 - they have been collected under the same conditions (same tasks, etc) and follow the same design principles.



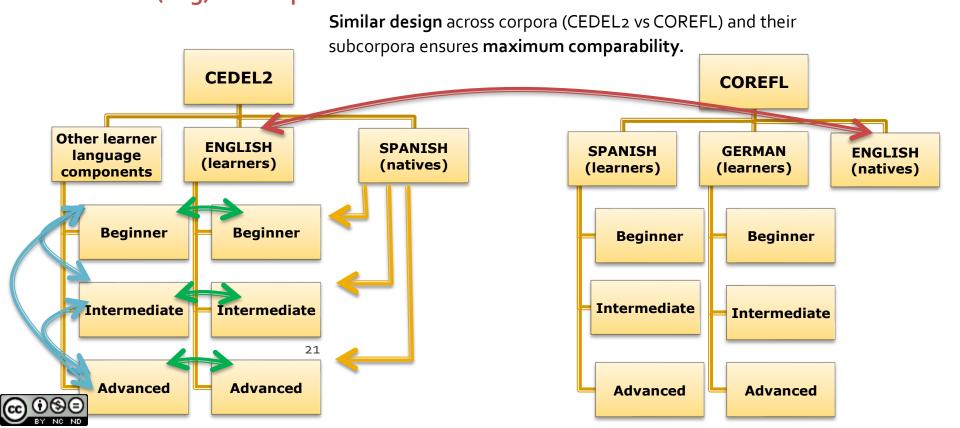
CEDEL2 & COREFL: Between-corpora contrasts

Beyond Contrastive Interlanguage Analysis (CIA);

- Developmental factors across same L1.
- Developmental factors between diff. L1s.
- L2 acquisition (against the native benchmark)
- L1 effects (Eng) on L2 Spa.

Bi-modal: oral vs written

- Within- vs between-subject (same task)
- **Between-task effects** (different tasks)





DATA COLLECTION

CEDEL2 (version 2): Data collection instrument: Google Forms





Challenge in LC design: Learner profile



- While learner variables are acknoledged to be essential, not all corpora include enough ling variables that are crucial for SLA researchers.
 - "these variables have not been controlled consistently across corpora and are seldom incorporated in metadata" (Díaz-Negrillo & Thompson 2013:13)
- SLA-motivated variables are recorded in CEDEL2 so as to answer SLA-relevant questions.

1a. Biodata

DATOS PERSONALES

(1) Tus iniciales *

Tu respuesta

- (2) Sexo *
- Hombre
- Mujer
- (3) Edad *

Tu respuesta

(4) Universidad / colegio / institución a la que perteneces (si procede)

Tu respuesta

(5) Carrera universitaria que cursas o has cursado (si procede)

Tu respuesta

(6) Curso universitario / en el colegio (si procede)

Biodata:

- Sex
- Age [CHRONOLOGICAL AGE FACTOR]
- Educational profile [EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FACTOR]
- Mother's and Father's L1 [L1 TRANSFER FACTORS vs UNIVERSAL FACTORS]
- Language spoken at home [LANGUAGE USE/DOMINANCE FACTORS]

Español Other:

Español

Other:

(10) Lengua(s) que hablas en casa *

(7) Tu lengua(s) materna(s): * En "Otro" puedes escribir más de una. Por ejemplo: español/francés; español/inglés; etc.
○ Español
Other:
(8) Lengua(s) materna(s) de tu padre *
○ Español
Other:
(9) Lengua(e) materna(e) de tu madre *



1b. Linguistic profile

Learners' linguistic profile:

- AGE at which L2 learning started [AGE-OF-EXPOSURE FACTOR, CRITICAL PERIOD]
- Years you have been learning the L2 for [LENGTH-OF-EXPOSURE FACTOR]
- Stays in Spanish-speaking country: duration, where [LENGTH-OF-RESIDENCE FACTOR, NATURALISTIC EXPOSURE FACTOR]

PERFIL LIGÜÍSTICO
(11) Age at which you started to learn Spanish (in years) * Your answer
(12) Number of years studying Spanish * For example 0.5 / 1 / 2.5 etc. Your answer
(13) Have you stayed in a Spanish-speaking country for one month or longer? * If your answer is NO, you can move on to question (17) Certificates. Yes No

(14) If yes, where?
Your answer
(15) When? State the year(s)
Your answer
(16) For how long (in months)? If you have been several times and/or in several countries, please write the total number of months.
Your answer

1b. Linguistic profile

Profile about the learners' L2:

- Linguistic level: SELF-EVALUATION in the 4 skills; language certificates [PROFICIENCY-LEVEL FACTOR; DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS]
- Other foreign languages apart from Spanish and self-evaluation [L2 vs L3 FACTOR]

High **correlation** between placement test and self-evaluation (Lozano 2016)

	state which one	e(s) and th	e level					
	For example, DELE (B2)							
	Your answer							
(18) Please estimate your ability in Spanish. * Please indicate your real language level regardless of any language certificates you may ha						s you may hav	/e.	
•		Lower Beginner (A1)	Upper Beginner (A2)	Lower intermediate (B1)	Upper Intermediate (B2)	Lower Advanced (C1)	Upper Advanced (C2)	
	Speaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Understanding	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Writing	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(19) Do you speak a third language (in addition to Spanish and your native

If yes, please write it down and then estimate your abilities in the next question. Otherwise, write 'no' and

English)?

Your answer

scroll down and go to the next section.

(17) Certificates. If you have any official certificates stating your level of Spanish,



Challenge in LC design: task variables



- Task variables must be also taken into account, as task differences have been shown to affect learner output.
- Tasks have to be varied so as to elicit different types of language.

Tasks

14 tasks to choose from:

Text type variety: descriptive, narrative, argumentative.

Tasks elicit all types of verbal tenses (present, different types of past, future)

Taks elicit a wide range of linguistic structures.

- •1. Describe the **region where you live**.
- •2. Talk about a famous person.
- •3. Describe a **film** you have recently seen.
- •4. What did you do last year during your holidays?
- •5. Which are your plans for the **future**?
- •6. Describe a **trip** you have recently made.
- •7. Narrate an **experience** you have lived.
- •8. Talk about the problem of **terrorism** in the world.
- •9. What do you think about the anti-tobacco law?
- •10. Do you think **gay couples** have the right to get married and adopt children?
- •11. Do you think marihuana should be legalised?
- •12. Analyse the main aspects of immigration.
- •13. Describe the **frog story** (picture-bask task).
- •14. Describe the **Charles Chaplin** silent video clip.

2. Tasks

Additional info about the task:

- duration
- location
- tools/resources used

[TASK CONDITION FACTORS]

PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA TAREA

k	, 6
1	min s
	: :
(22	2) ¿Dónde has realizado la tarea? *
•	En clase
0	Fuera de clase (en casa, en la biblioteca, en el tren)
0	En clase y fuera de clase.
Marc	Ayuda de un nativo
	Diccionario bilingüe (español-inglés / inglés-español)
	Diccionario monolingüe
	Corrector ortográfico
	Gramática
	Materiales relacionados con el tema de la tarea (periódicos, internet, TV, etc.)

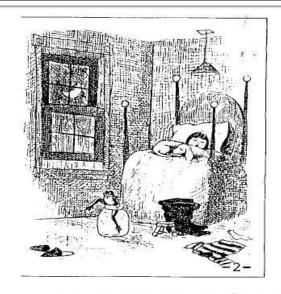
(21) ¿Cuánto has tardado en realizar la tarea aproximadamente?

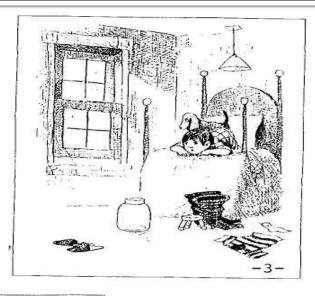
ATRÁS

SIGUIENTE

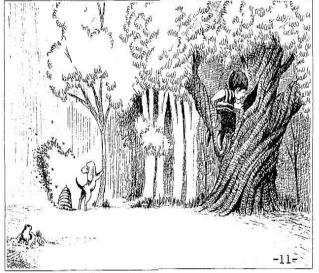
Task: Frog, where are you?





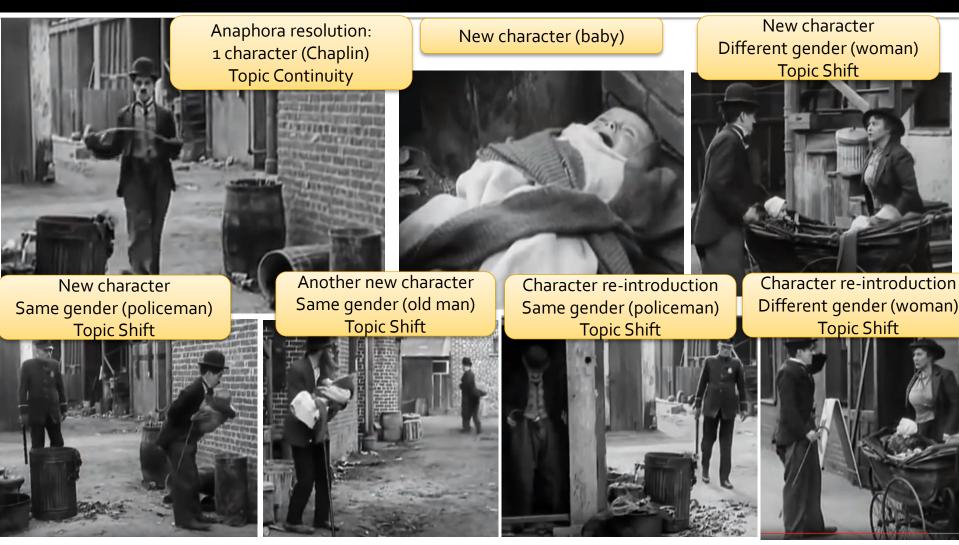






12 pictures in total

Task: Chaplin (The kid): ideal to investigate anaphora



Challenge for LC design: Standardised proficiency level



- A problem in many LC (e.g., ICLE, SPLLOC):
 - 'Ad hoc' measures of proficiency: institutional status (e.g., classroom/year level).
 - Myles (2015:316):
 - Being in the same year group at school is not always a sufficiently rigorous indication, and it is advisable to carry out independent measures of proficiency".



3. Placement test

CEDEL₂

- **Standardised placement test** (University of Wisconsin Placement Test)
- Also: **self-proficiency** ratings in the 4 skills (speaking / writing / listening / reading).
- Also: oficial lang proficiency **certificates**.

Bottom line: CEDEL2 includes learners from 6 different proficiency levels as to maximize its usefulness to study development in L2 grammar

CEDEL2 (L1 English-L2 Spanish).

SPANISH PLACEMENT TEST

INSTRUCTIONS:

(Test from the University of Wisconsin, 1998)
This test is important, as it helps us better understand your level of Spanish grammar. You get your result FOR FREE after completing the test.

There are two multiple choice sections. Each question has only one correct response. In some sentences, you don't have to change anything, so select "---".

Please answer as many questions as you can and do NOT use any dictionaries, grammar resources, or other help.

Section 1: Multiple choice

1. No veo los muchachos.	1 punto
○ a	
O	
2. ¡Pobre Pablo! Hoy enfermo.	1 punto
○ es	
3. A: "¿Te costó mucho el libro?" B: "Sí, pagué veinte dólares este libro."	1 punto
O para	
o para	
	1 punto
o por 4. Tomás siempre escuchaba la radio mientras	1 punto

Self-evaluation of proficiency (apart from standardized UWPT)

(17) Certificados: Si tienes algún certificado de inglés, indica cuál y el nivel.

P.ej., First Certificate (B2), Proficiency (C2), etc.

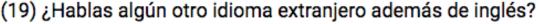
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(18) Valora tu nivel de inglés *

Indica aquí cuál crees que es tu nivel de inglés real, independientemente de los títulos que poseas.

	Principiante bajo (A1)	Principiante alto (A2)	Intermedio bajo (B1)	Intermedio alto (B2)	Avanzado bajo (C1)	Avanzado alto (C2)
Expresión oral	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	0
Comprensión auditiva	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	0
Comprensión lectora	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Expresión escrita	\circ	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	0

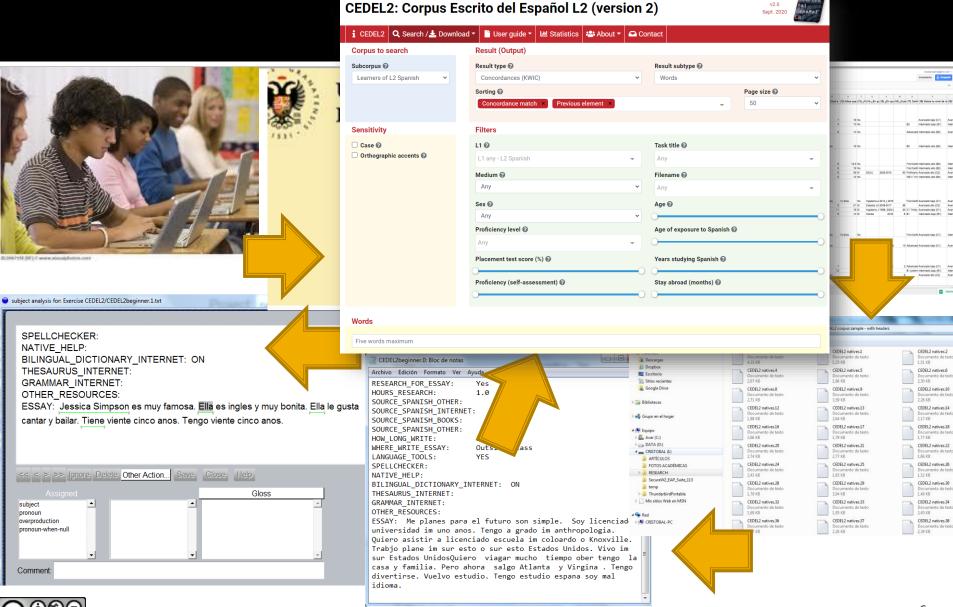
Self-evaluation measures **significantly correlate** with LoI (Length of Instruction) and LoR (Length of Residence abroad) →(Lozano 2016)



¿Hablas algún otro idioma extranjero además de inglés? Si es así, indica qué idioma y valora tu nivel en la siguiente pregunta. Si no, escribe 'no' y pasa a la siguiente sección.



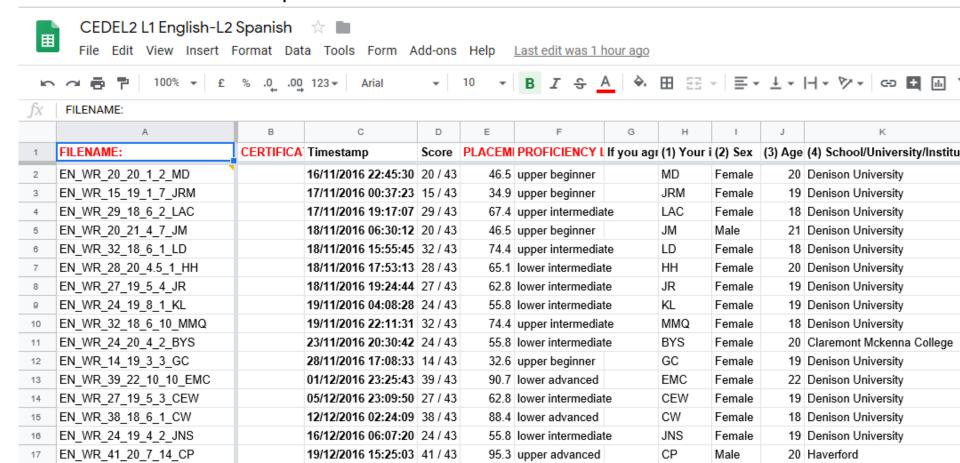
Data collection: summary





Sample data (Google Sheets)

- Manual cleaning of data.
- Standardization protocol.

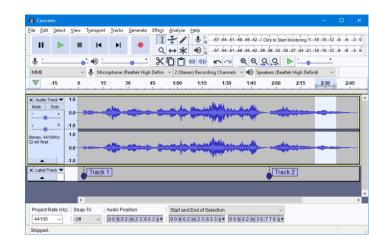


New oral data

- Data collected from the <u>same participant</u> and <u>same task</u>
 - Written data
 - Oral data (2 weeks later) → to avoid task
 habituation effects
- Audacity software for recording
 - (researcher is absent so as to avoid "Hawthorne" effect)
- Oral data collected:
 - In-situ (UGR lab): Audio-Technica AT 2020USB microphone
 - Online (Google Meet)













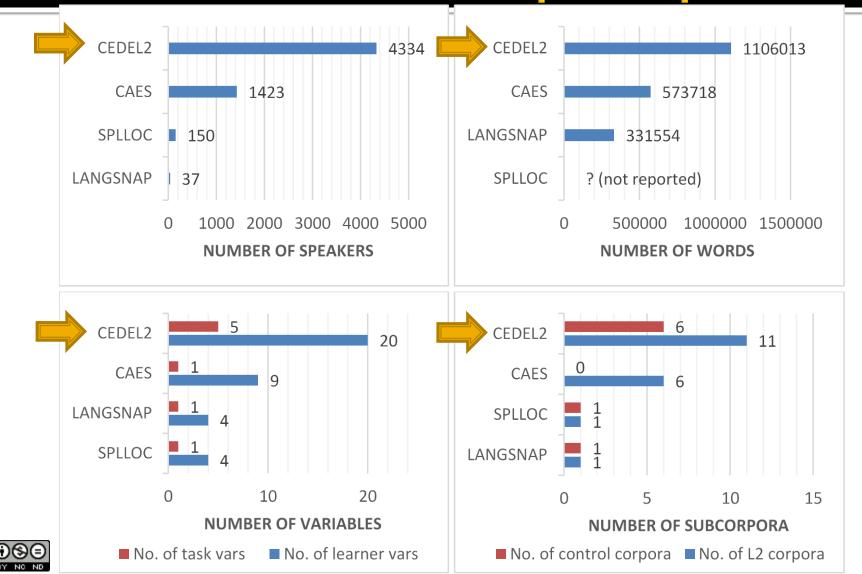
STATS CEDEL2 version 2

Total stats

22	4,334
(v)	111
	4,400
AΑ	1,106,013

- Detailed stats: http://cedel2.learnercorpora.com/statistics
- Largest corpus of L2 Spanish

COMPARISON: CEDEL2 vs. other L2 Spa corpora







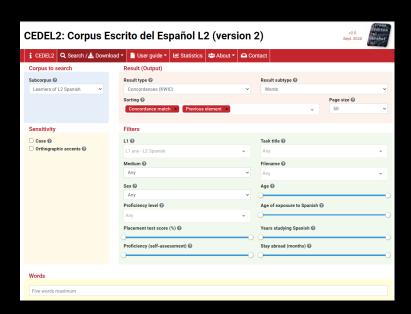
CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

Participation (online)

- www.learnercorpora.com
- Learners can get
 - Their level in the Spanish placement test
 - Certificate of participation
- Collaboration
 - Institutional
 - ELE / EFL teachers
- Looking for collaborators:



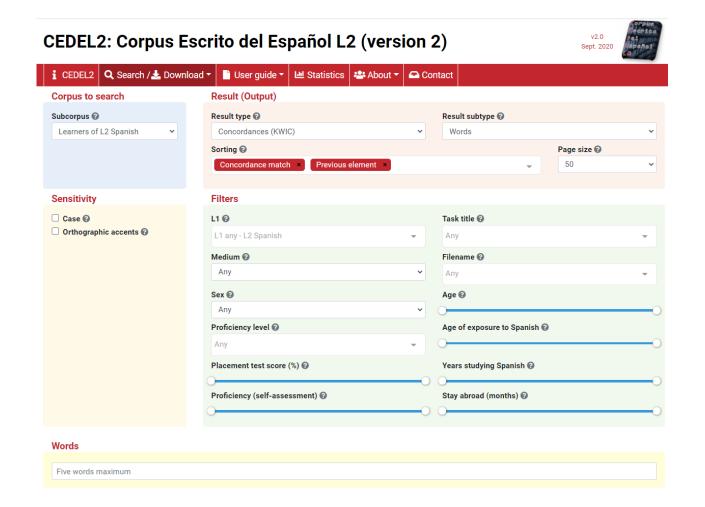




CEDEL2 web interface

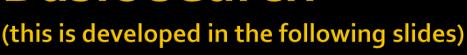
Web interface

CEDEL2 (v. 2): http://cedel2.learnercorpora.com





Basic search





- Words/strings (with wildcards): hab1*
- Filters
- Downloads
- Grammatical elements
 - Lemmas: ser / estar
 - Concordance errors: la clima, la poeta, la día
 - Word order: Adj+N vs. N+Adj

Búsqueda avanzada: LEMA ¿Ser o estar + locativo?



- ¿Soy <u>en</u> la calle o estoy <u>en</u> la calle?
- Elementos gramaticales:
 - Lema: ser
 - Preposición (palabra "*en"*).

Grammatical elements Grammatical element Tag Word Grammatical element Tag 1 tags selected ? 🛄 una casa de el bosque , Puff , Raúl y estaban viviendo sonriendo . Puff tenía su propia casa , era en una botella , y cuando el niño durmió , Puff también descansó en su pequeña habitación . Ellos era muy peqúeño , estaba muy graciosa y sociable . Ella le encantaba cantar y reír . En la universidad , era en la sororidad " Zeta Tau Alpha " . Cuando era en las classes , ella gustaba actuar en el teatro 🛄 💹 la playa . No es una playa como las de California . hacia fresco y el mar era fria . era en esta misma lugar que por la primera vez yo vi el mar. me recordaba de ser un joven y las 🛄 Torres Gemelas solo horas antes de cuando las eran rompidas por los aviones. Aunque el ataque era en todos canales de el televisor, yo y mis compañeros no lo conocímos nada de eso hasta el proxim 🛄 no era su mascota . El animal tocó el chico y su perro entre el agua . Cuando el chico era en el agua el chico finalmente encontró su mascota y encontró toda de la familia de su mascota . El c de restaurantes fabulosas, de cualquier tipo de comida. Pero, el restaurante mejor de Colombia era en Chia, una_hora por coche a los picos afuera de Colombia. Este restaurante se llama "Andrés Car 🛄 nos spagnol , pero y mucho mas facil a entendir . Por ahora mi gusto mucho mi vida , como era en la passada y como es en este momento , y espero que continuera para el futuro . s fuimos a Las Vegas , nosotros fuimos a Bryce Canyon y Zion National Park . Yo recuerde cuando era en Zion , una persona muero cuando el en un top de el un cliff . Era cientoidos pies de el 🛄 En esta historia , Había un pobre hombre en un mal lugar en algúna ciudad , cuando era en la calle , había hubierto un niño . Este hombre se llevaba y se ponía en un coche con otro [...] 🔙 encantaba cantar y reír . En la universidad , era en la sororidad " Zeta Tau Alpha " . Cuando era en las classes , ella gustaba actuar en el teatro . Despues de graduacíon , Ashley mueva a Los Angelé íos de el colegio son recuerdos muy preciosos y agradables para la vida de una persona. Cuando era en el colegio, no me aburría nunca. Jugaba a la pelota con mis compañeros, hacíamos punto, coqui ar a los otros amigos en otras ciudades y salíamos todos juntos a los bares de la ciudad . Cuanto era en casa me encantaba leer libros para pasar mi tiempo libre alegremente . Generalmente este veranc 📗 Tambien , ve donde el locacion de los World Trade Centers . Es muy deprimido . Todos los dias era en New York , era muy calor y hace sol . Qiala que un dia mi familia y yo pueda visitar 🛄 ilesa atrapada en un país franco-flamenco donde no comunicaban con gente fuera y la educación era en segundo lugar después de emborrachar se a el estilo ingles. Me sentía inmovilizada y deseaba co

Búsqueda avanzada Concordancia artículo-nombre



- ¿El clima o la clima? ¿El idioma o la idioma? ¿El día o la día?
- Elementos gramaticales (tags):
 - Artículo femenino + Nombre masculino (que termine en "a")

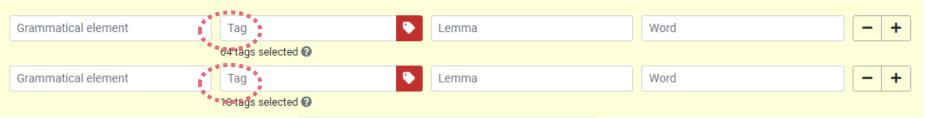


Búsqueda avanzada: Orden de palabras (Adjetivo+Nombre) hands-



- ¿Alcohólicas bebidas o bebidas alcohólicas?
 - Tags: Adjetivo + Nombre

Grammatical elements



e es vodka . Su tiene muchos agradable ropas , y sus much sa . Yo tiene wino y diferente alcoholicas bebidas . Nosotro Hamburgo y está casado con alemana-mexicana Monique le estuvo llena de sabiduría y alentadoras palabras. A fines re hombre en un mal lugar en algúna ciudad, cuando era er sto tres gatos y una pero . Yo also gusto to become el doct ar la comida muy fresca y de alta calidad. Tambien, poder e está muy popular . Un poco alta montañas son en Kane , l jor, una sistema de salud de alta nivel. Si una persona vie uardó con una tecnología de alta nivel, y el hombre nunca tural y su genética indica una alta probabilidad de padecim

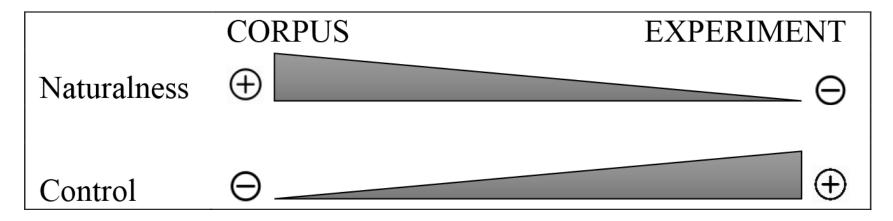
Final recommendations: Good corpus design + Triangulation in SLA

Conclusions

- Learner (L2) corpora can contribute to theoretically-motivated analyses of in SLA provided...
 - The corpus is designed according to certain principles.
 - SLA-motivated information about each informant and the task is collected (metadata).
 - The corpus is tagged/annotated based on SLAmotivated tagsets (instead of tagging errors wholesale).

Methods to investigate L2 acquisition (Lozano 2021)

According to the nature of the data:



Ideal world: triangulation.

Lozano, C. (2020). How to do research in SLA by combining corpus and experimental methods: An introduction for language researchers and teachers. En M. Planelles Almeida, A. Foucart, & J. M. Liceras (Eds.), *Perspectivas actuales en la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de lenguas en contextos multiculturales / Current Perspectives in Language Teaching and Learning in Multicultural Contexts* (pp. 389-421). Thomson Reuters Aranzadi. https://doi.org/10.32029/2605-4655.11.01.2020

THE END

Merci beaucoup!! ©





