



CZECH NATIONAL
CORPUS

Introduction to Text Corpora and Their Applications

Corpora in language learning and teaching

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OUTLINE:

1. LECTURE

- principles of corpus-based teaching
- applications
 - direct v. indirect
- open questions and criticism
 - appropriate models of language (> appropriate corpora?)

2. SEMINAR

- reading (O'Keeffe et al.): *From Corpus to Classroom: Introduction*
- How have corpora influenced language teaching?





LECTURE





Corpora in Language Teaching



Corpora in language teaching

- beginnings: late eighties, early nineties
- scope
 - mostly focused on **English**
 - LSP (ESP), EFL/ESL...
- mainly **tertiary level** of education (primary and secondary level rather neglected...)
- main principles:
 - **authenticity** of language data
 - **frequency**-based information



Corpora in language teaching

- CANCODE = Cambridge and Nottingham Corpus of Discourse in English

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/cral/projects/cancode.aspx>

- ICLE = The International Corpus of Learner English

<https://www.uclouvain.be/en-cecl-icle.html>



Corpora in language teaching

- **Leech 1997**: convergence between teaching and language corpora; three focuses
 1. the **direct use** of corpora in teaching
 - teaching about, teaching to exploit and exploiting to teach
 2. the **indirect use** of corpora in teaching
 - reference publishing, materials development, language testing etc.
 3. further teaching-oriented **corpus development**
 - LSP corpora, L1 developmental corpora, L2 learner corpora





Applications: direct use



Direct use

- *teaching about*
 - teaching corpus linguistics as an academic subject like other sub-disciplines of linguistics (both undergraduate and postgraduate)
- *teaching to exploit*
 - providing students with hands-on know how so they can exploit corpora for their own purposes
- *exploiting to teach*
 - using a corpus-based approach to teaching language and linguistics courses which would otherwise be taught using non-corpus methods



Syllabus design

- **Sinclair & Renouf (1988): „lexical syllabus“**
 - designed around the most recurrent lexical patterns in language
 - however, grammar is not neglected
- **lexical syllabus** focuses on:
 - a) the commonest word forms in a language
 - b) the central patterns of usage
 - c) the combinations which they usually form
- covers all aspects of language differing from a conventional syllabus only in that the **central concept of organization is lexis**



How to teach?

- syllabus design and material development are closely associated with the principles of teaching
- **traditional approach** in language pedagogy > **three Ps**
 1. PRESENTATION
 2. PRACTISE
 3. PRODUCTION
- **exploratory approach** > **three Is**
- originally proposed by **Carter and McCarthy 1995** to teach spoken grammar
 1. ILLUSTRATION = looking at real data
 2. INTERACTION = discussing and sharing opinions and observations
 3. INDUCTION = making one's own rule for a particular feature



DDL

- Tim Johns 1991: DDL = data-driven learning
- student as a „language detective“ or a „researcher“
„Research is too serious to be left to the researchers.“
- teacher-directed or learner-led (i.e. discovery learning)
- three stages of this inductive learning based on DDL principles:
 1. observation (of concordance evidence)
 2. classification (of salient features)
 3. generalization (of rules)
- bottom-up induction (authenticity and discovery) v. top-down deduction





Applications: indirect use



Developing reference materials

- DICTIONARIES
 - *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (1987)*
 - ...
- GRAMMAR BOOKS and TEXTBOOKS
 - *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985)*
 - OUP: *Natural Grammar*
 - CUP: *Grammar in Use* series, *Vocabulary in Use* series
 - ...





Open questions and issues



Resources

- What corpora/data to use?
 1. **written language dominance** v. reality
 - spoken language features (discourse markers, elipsis, hedges, vague language...)
 2. **native speaker models** (e.g. British English) for everyone?
 - lingua franca as a solution?
 3. authenticity v. **teachability**
 - is it even possible to teach the language as it appears (especially in spoken register)?
 4. **simplification** of language for certain purposes?
 - child language as a model for young learners?



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?





SEMINAR



Reading

common reading:

O'Keefe et al. (2008): *From Corpus to Classroom*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

suggested resources:

www.wordandphrase.info

(for wordlists, academic language and genre distinction)

phrasesinenglish.org

<http://phrasesinenglish.org/explore.html>

(BNC-based n-gram generator)



Discussion

- What are the main differences between traditional textbooks and corpus-based teaching materials?
- What does DDL stand for?
- What are the main principles used in exploratory learning?
- How can corpora be used in creating teaching material?
- What are the limitations of corpus-based approach in language teaching?
- In which areas of language teaching are corpus-based approaches and materials most widely used?
- What corpus resources are needed to support L1 teaching? Is there any difference from L2 teaching?



Inspiration

- SkeLL for English, Czech and Russian
 - web-based resources
 - *the previous sentence does not relate to the following sentence*
 - *sentences of first concordances should be better than following ones in the point of less non-alphabet characters and interpunctuations, more frequent words, etc*
 - provides basic information about the KWIC
 - sample of 40 concordance lines
 - basic word-sketches (syntactically informed collocations), distribution

<https://cshell.sketchengine.co.uk/run.cgi/skell>



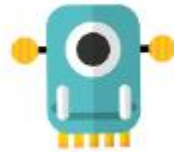
Inspiration

- Umíme česky (We know Czech)
 - a lot of interactive exercises for free

Zkuste to netradičně



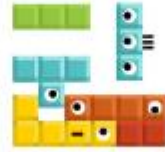
Vtipy



Roboti



Střílečka



Tetris



Příšerky

Pro více hráčů



Závody



Týmovka



Územíčka

<https://www.umimecesky.cz/>

Inspiration

- Analyze your own text in Wordandphrase
 - frequency-based colouring of words in your text
 - academic English – uses lists of terms based on COCA
 - includes information from a corpus as well as WordNet
 - shows basic distribution in genres and concordances

<https://www.wordandphrase.info/>



Inspiration

- many other tools

- especially for English:

- VocabGrabber: <https://www.visualthesaurus.com/vocabgrabber/>

- Visual Thesaurus: <https://www.visualthesaurus.com/>

- similar principle as in [wordandphrase](#)

- Englicious: <http://www.english.org/>

- focused mainly on grammar

- approved by the UK National Curriculum 2014

- and many others...

