

What can oral learner corpora reveal about preposition use?

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Hedmark University College

Prepositions are difficult

Lto oh is the same as so > are hour, when our pop roto nce pleasure to to int, sutions of IS LUMORE 181 notici prais dl0 Gdin OIL 210 N d Oba V stem ectg ire ra sto 6



to enjoy a pleasure tha On the other hand, w harms of pleasure of th ensue; and equal blam to obtain so shrinking from toil an obtained of the every call avoided biint, so blinking focut that pleasure is to those otters to this principle of reserves worse parts. But I man rothing prevailed I must explain to incirculastic complete account of o be repudor bitman happiness. & one independent know how to pursu in to you how id oves or pursues of wall this in which tori and pain ca



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Overview of presentation

- Material
- Specific research questions
- Procedure
- Findings
- Concluding remarks



Material

- Norwegian component of the Louvain International Database of Spoken English Interlanguage (LINDSEI)
- 15-minute 'interviews'
- 50 informants
 - Year-long tertiary level course in English
 - Upper intermediate advanced proficiency
- Approx. 83,000 words transcribed text



Research questions

- How often do these learners produce an inappropriate preposition?
- 2. Is there a correlation between inappropriate use and L1 influence?
- 3. Is there a significant difference between Norwegian learners' preposition use in oral and written language?



Procedure: Identification

• Phrasal verbs

they're all handed in at roughly the same time (NO026)

• Polywords

= (eh) you're in charge of it (NO006)

• Titles

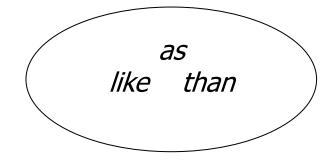
we're actually putting up <begin laughter> Alice in Wonderland (NO016)



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What *is* a preposition?

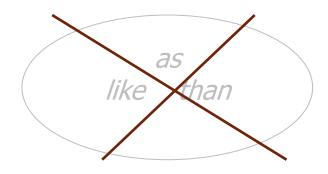




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What *is* a preposition?





Procedure: Categorization of contextual appropriacy

- *I got some relatives (em) in New Jersey and in Salt Lake City as well* (NO046)
- 🤢 and then (eh) there is competition **in** this level (NO006)
- 'Other': I'm ver= more (eh) much more f= fascinated of e= England in the way (NO022)
- **'Don't know':** so I went there and: . I really liked it so **after** the= and it was only for three months a half semester (NO014)



Procedure: Categorization of congruence

- Congruent
 - Both L1 and L2 require a preposition
 - Neither L1 nor L2 require a preposition
- Non-conguent
 - Only one of languages requires a preposition



Overall preposition frequency LINDSEI (83,313)

	Preposition	Frequency
1	in	1301
2	of	877
2 3 4	to	615
4	for	470
5	with	428
6 7	on	325
7	at	300
8	from	253
9	about	206
10	by	75
11	after	53
12	around	43
13	into	43
14	through	21

- 5,171 prepositions
- 1 out of 16 words
- 53 different prepositions





How often do these learners produce an inappropriate preposition?

LINDSEI (83,313)

5,171 prepositions



- 95.8% of all prepositions
- 5.9% of word total



218

- 4.2% of all prepositions
- 0.3% of word total



Is there a correlation between inappropriate use and L1 influence?

- Congruent
 - Both L1 and L2 require a preposition
 - Neither L1 nor L2 require a preposition
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Non-congruent pattern (9.6%)

Subtype	LINDSEI example	Norw. transl.	Alternative Eng. prep.
L1 prep	<i>for</i> a year ago I wouldn't be able to do it (NO006)	for	Ø
L2 prep	<i>I was in the staff so (eh)</i> (NO050)	Ø	on

Congruent pattern (90.4%)

Subtype	LINDSEI example	Norw. transl.	Alternative Eng. prep.
Basic	<i>it's in (eh) . among the industrial area</i> <i>where there's many high houses</i> (NO012)	i	in
Divergent	<i>she doesn't look very happy <mark>at</mark> the painting</i> (NO013)	på	in
60.1%	<i>the whole (eh) the lines they make outside</i> <i>of bakeries</i> (NO022)	Ø	Ø



Divergent congruence subtypes

Divergent pattern	LINDSEI example	Norw. transl.	Alternative Eng. prep.
Preposition triad (37.4%)	<i>I was (eh) going to take my horse . and have it by my uncle's</i> (NO041)	hos	at
L1 transfer (62.6%)	<i>for</i> me it looked like they m= they liked it enjoyed it (NO020)	for	to



L1 transfer?

- Congruent (Type: divergent/L1 transfer) = 82
- Non-congruent (Type: L1 prep) = 14

In sum 96 cases...

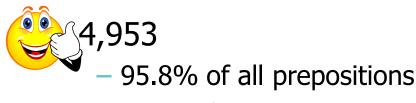
44% of all inappropriate prepositions = potential L1 transfer



Is there a significant difference between Norwegian learners' preposition use in oral and written language?

LINDSEI (83,313)

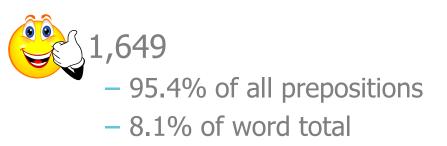
5,171 prepositions



– 5.9% of word total



- 4.2% of all prepositions
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Summing up...

How often do these learners produce an inappropriate preposition?



Is there a correlation between inappropriate use and L1 influence?



Is there a significant difference between Norwegian learner's preposition use in oral and written language?



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Widening the scope...

- L1 transfer plays more of a role with certain prepositions e.g. (for Norwegian) *on/på*
- L1 transfer does not account for all errors

Further areas of research:

- Different L1s
- Different proficiency levels within the same L1



Selected references

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