

Corpus Research on the Development of Children's School Writing

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That morning a meerkat mob was snoring there
heds of Suddenly a snaka slithed into the brow.
The snaka saw the baby. The baby ran to the
mum, the mum froo the snak. Next a jackal ran in
to Sunny. The jackal sede can I be your frend?
And they play together tag. Sunny a vitid him for
tea time the end.

one luge time ago there was a king colld king james the first and the cathlixs did not like him. and there was a bad man called Guy Fawkes he wantied to bow the houses of Parliament he wantid to cill the king to as well as the cathlixs he had 36 barols of gunpowder and he hid it. Robert Catesby sent a leter to the king.

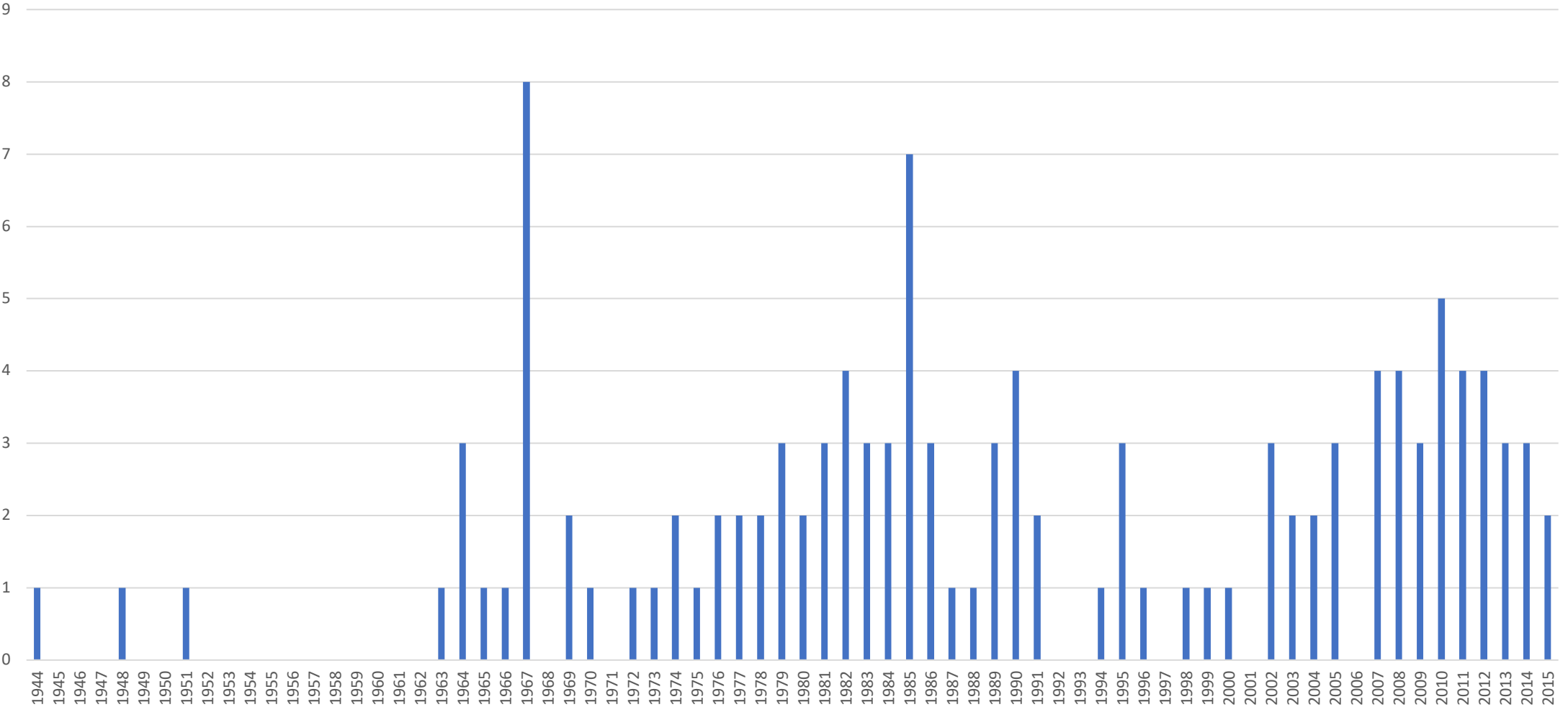
Dear Sir, I am writing to express my views on the article you recently printed, detailing a scheme by the Divert Trust to help difficult students. At first I was unsure if this scheme could ever work, and was indignant, like so many others, that many good students remained unrewarded. However, after researching this scheme I have come to realise that it is rather a brilliant idea. Research shows that around 88% of schools admit to not being able to cope with difficult students.

Historical Overview

Quantitative comparisons of linguistic features in mainstream children's writing

Studies per year: 1944-2015

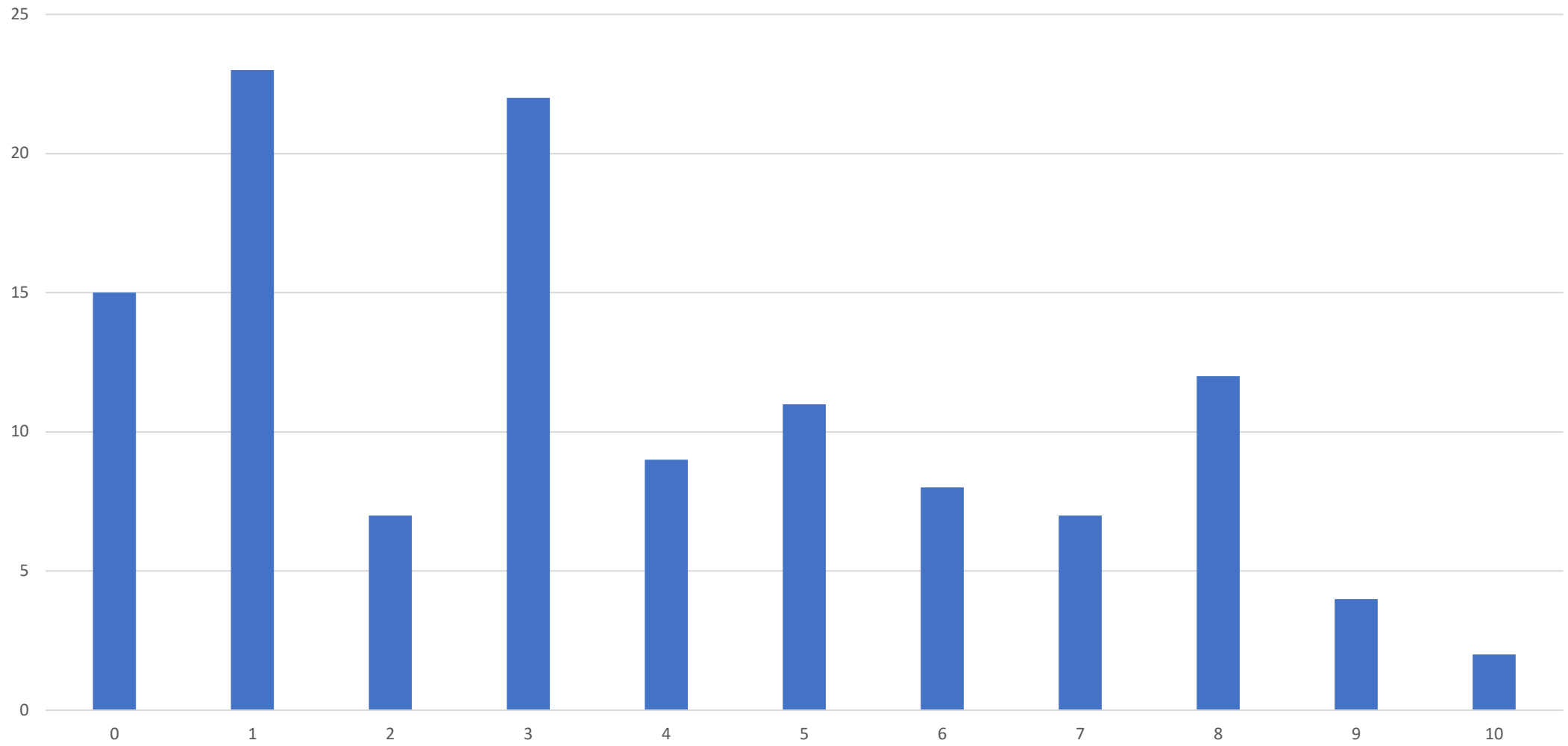
(Total 120 studies)



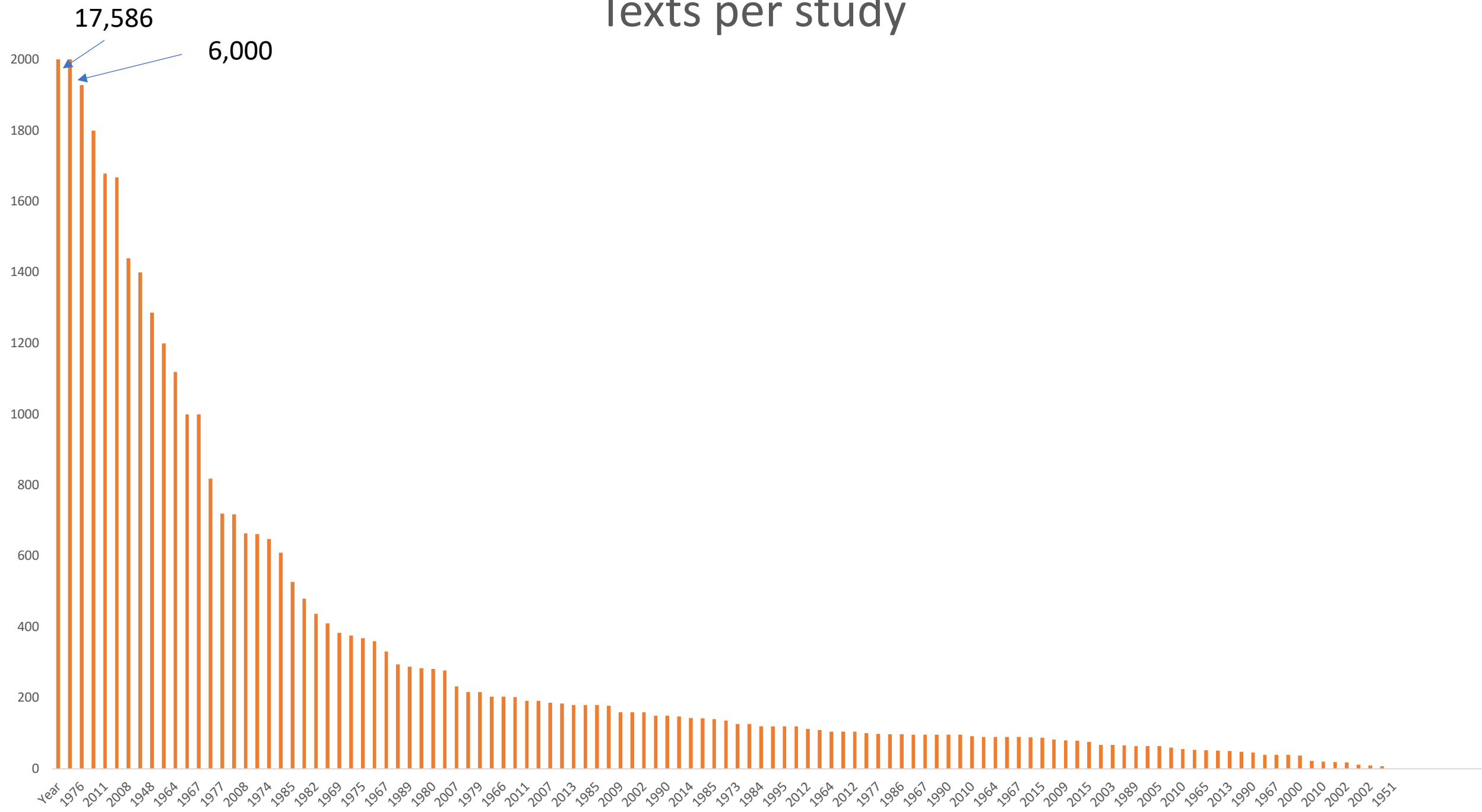
Provenance

Country	Number of Studies
USA	77
UK	22
Canada	16
Australia	2
USA, UK & New Zealand	2
USA & New Zealand	1

Age range



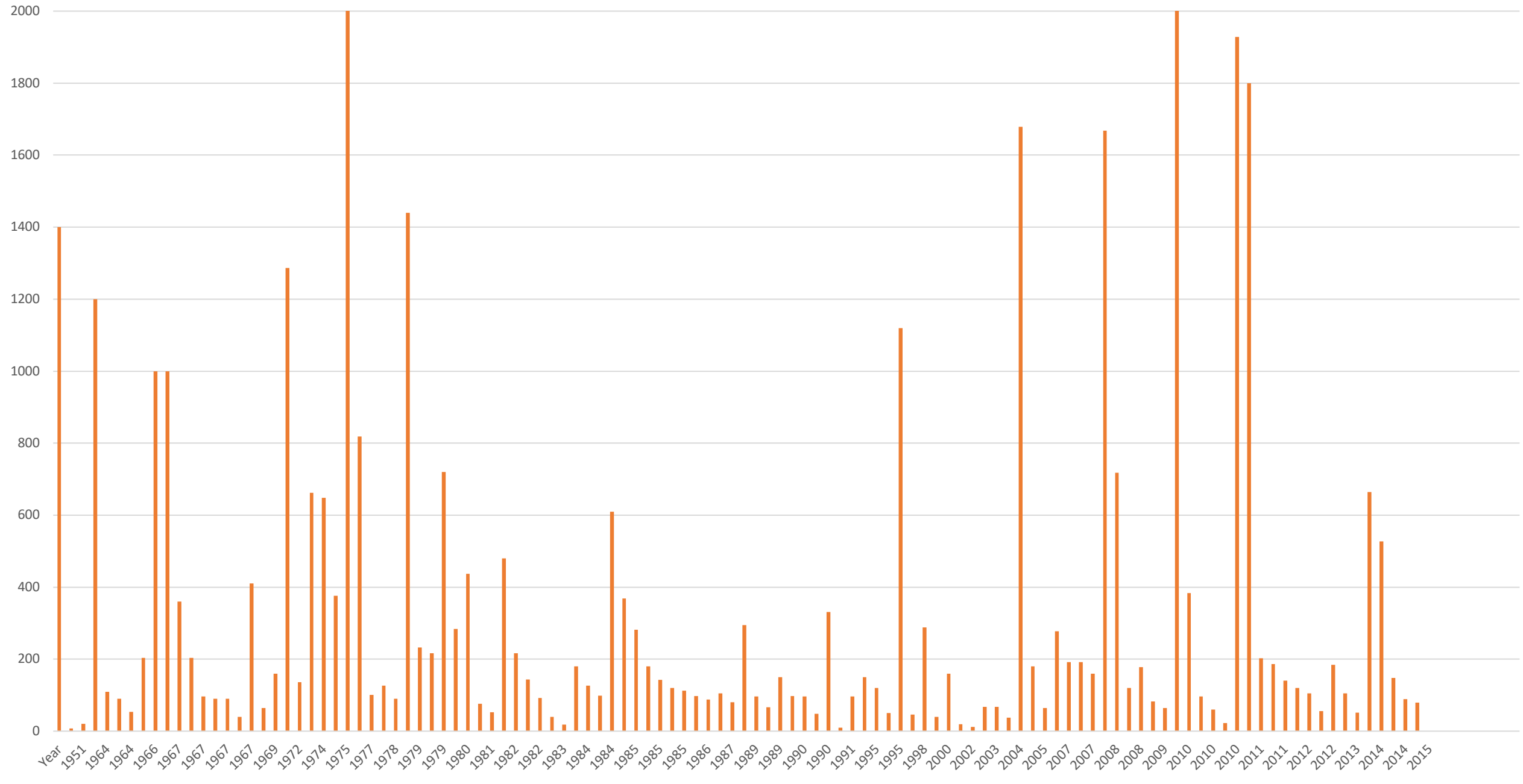
Texts per study



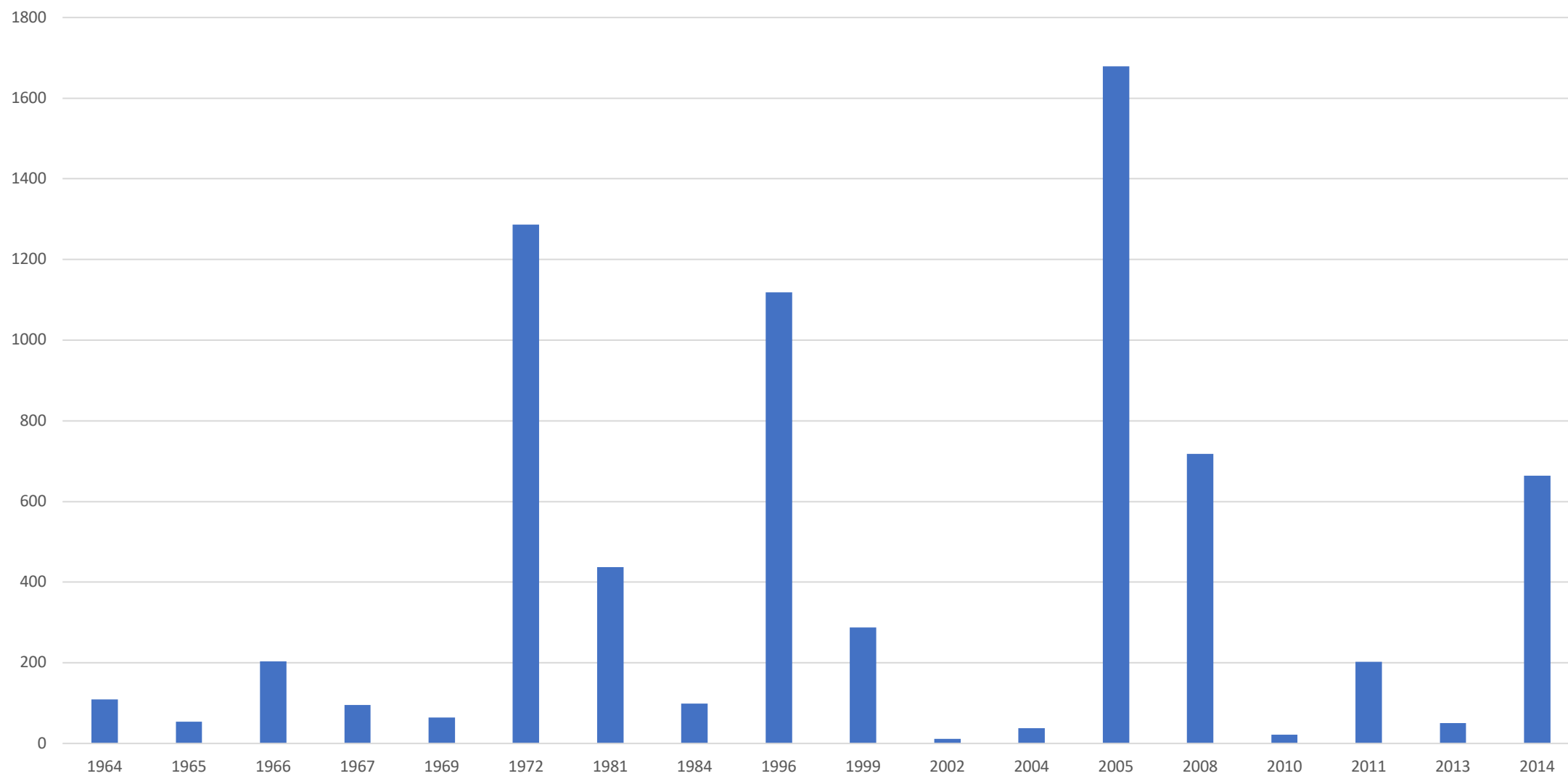
Text count

17,586

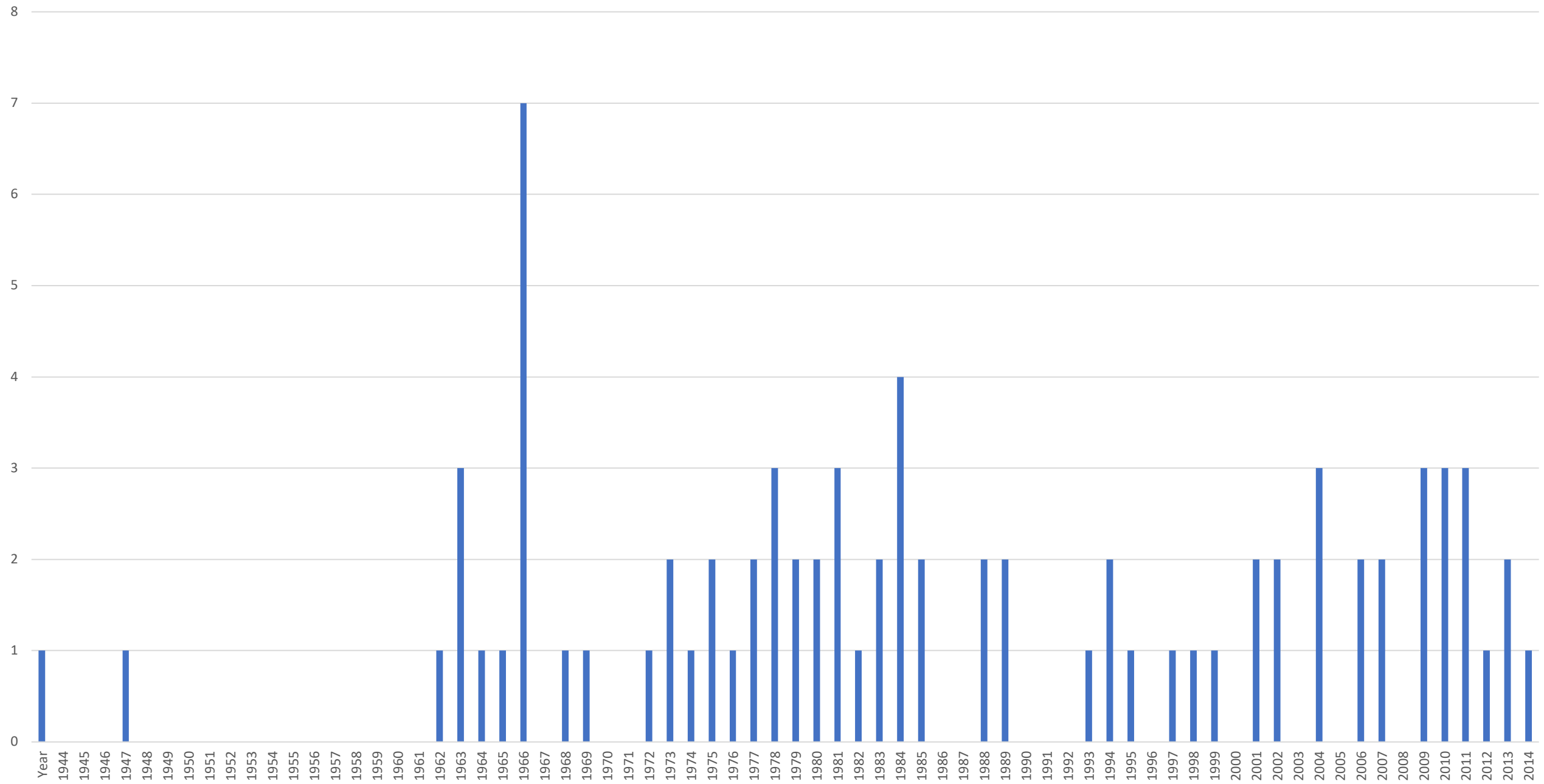
6,000



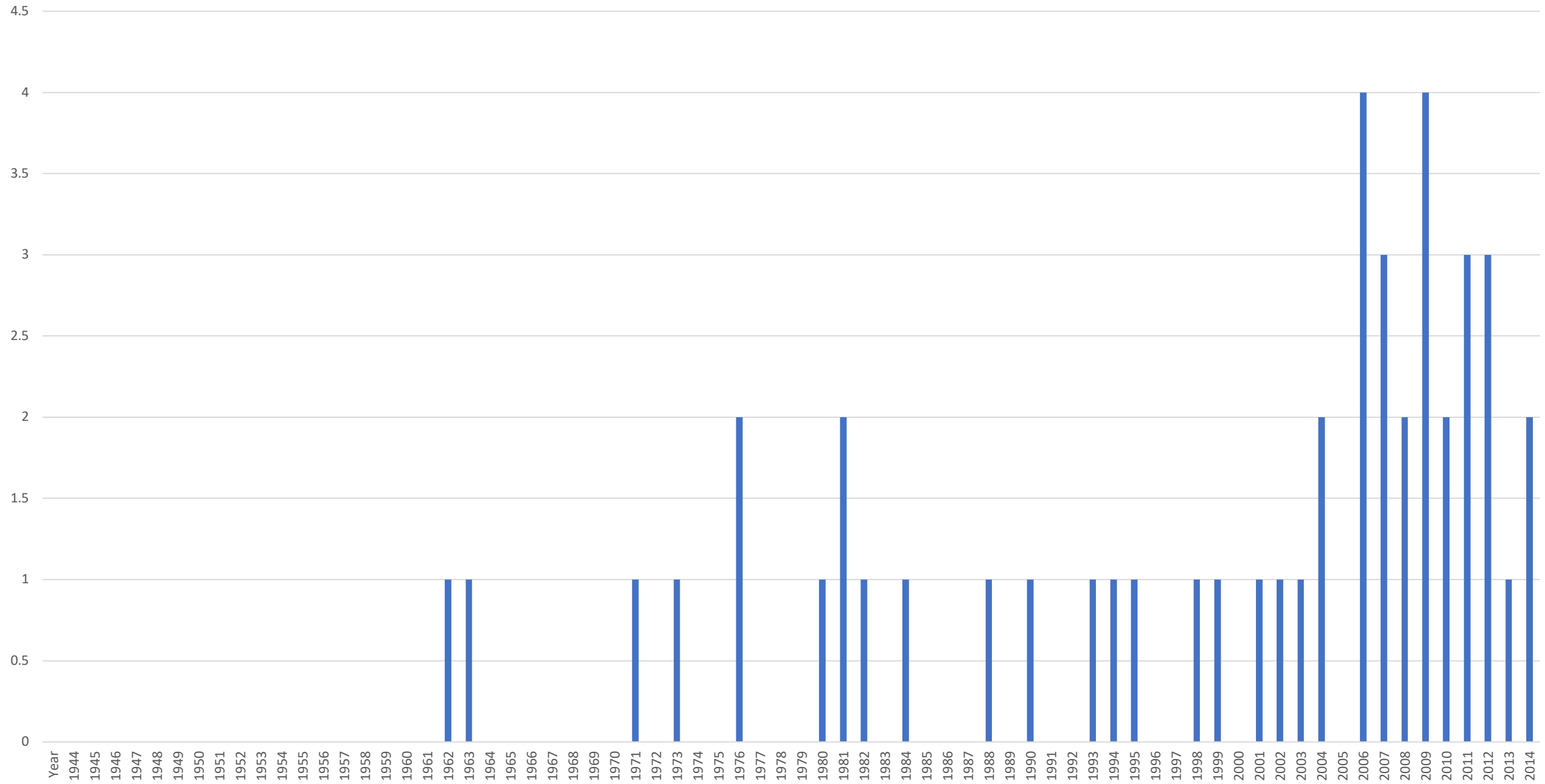
Authentic Texts



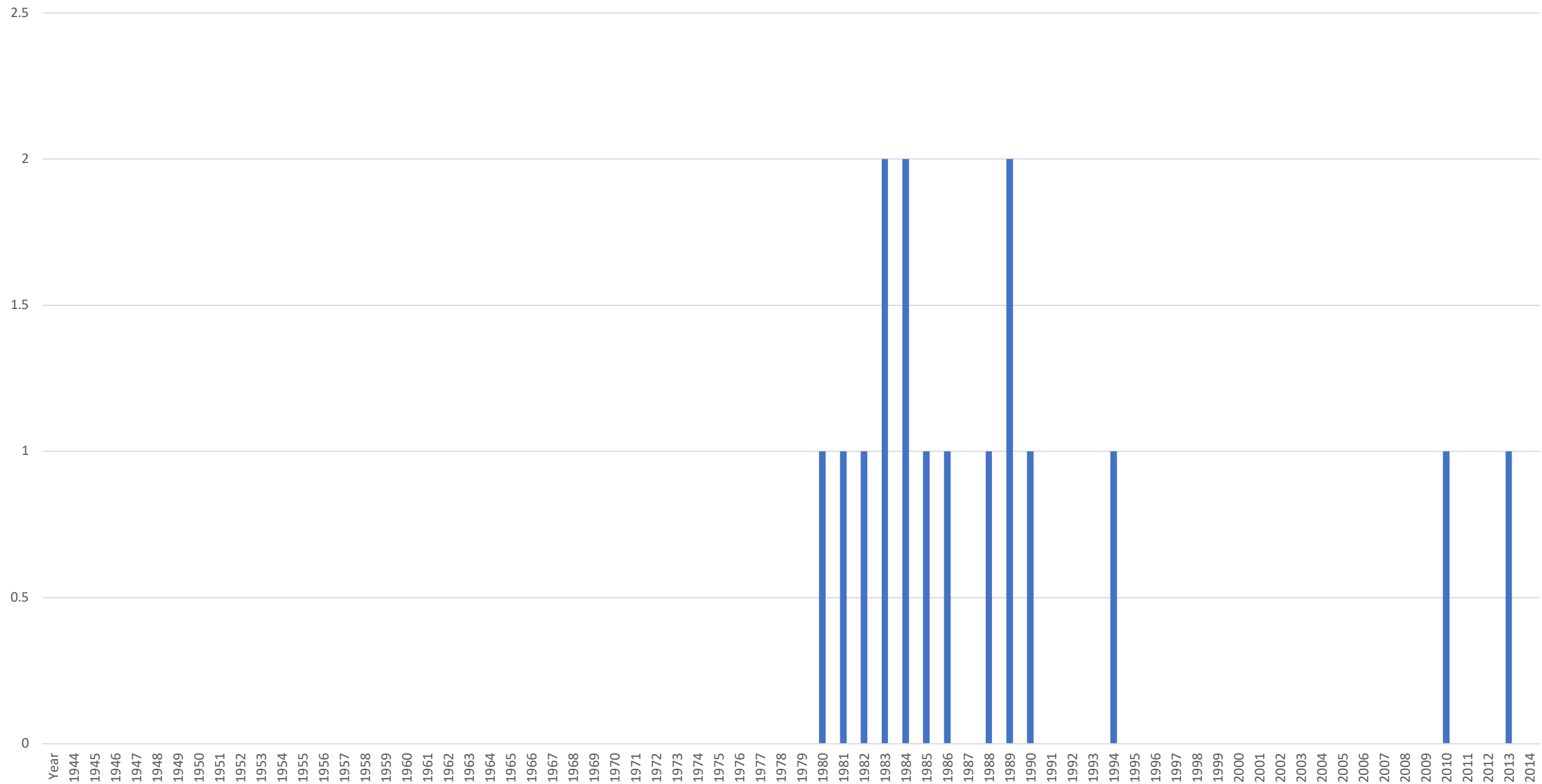
Syntax



Lexis



Cohesion



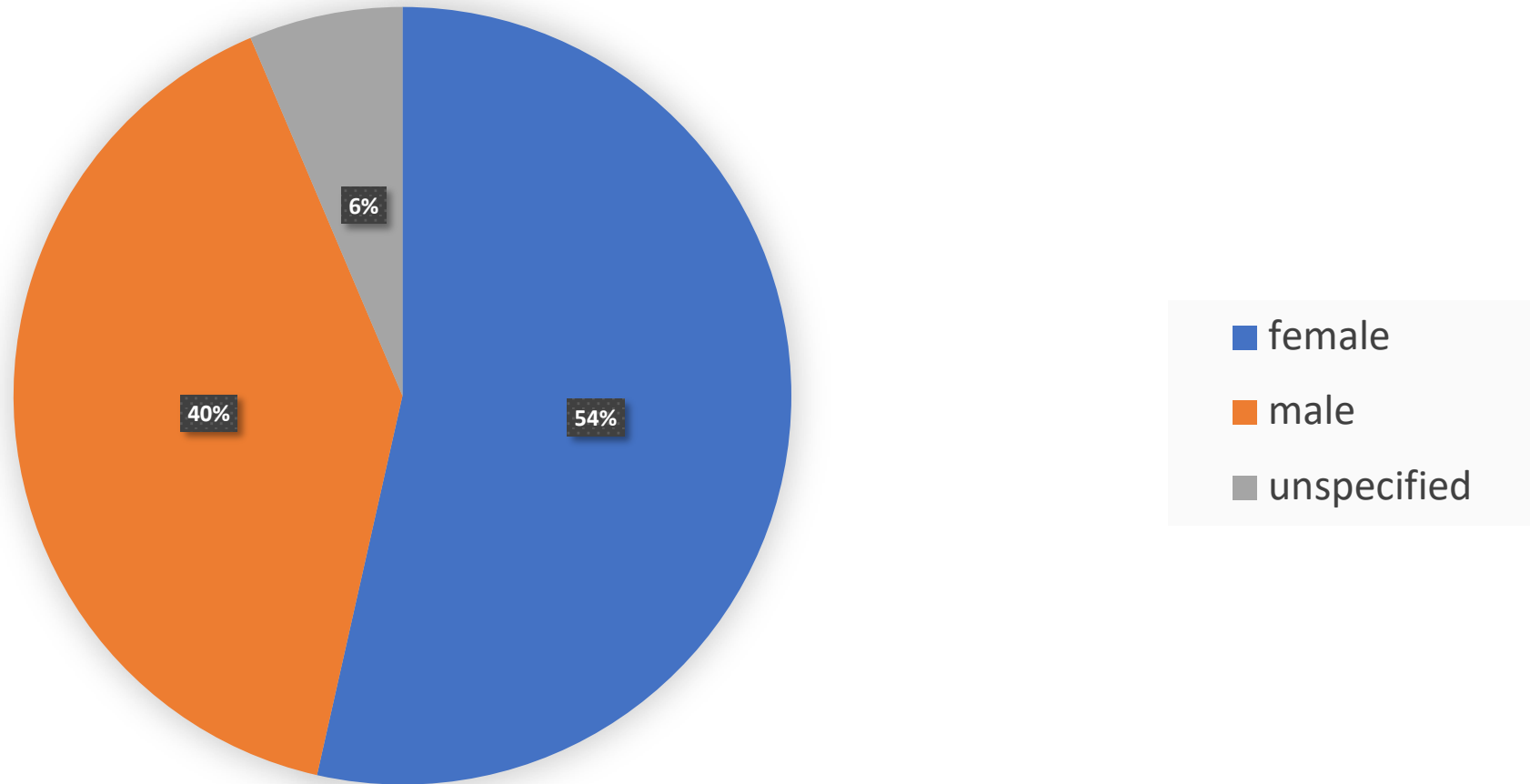
The Growth in Grammar Project

- Creating a corpus of educationally authentic writing from children in schools across England at Key Stages 1-4
- To be analysed for changes at the levels of lexis, phrase and clause.
 - NB: Analysis of structures used, not of accuracy.
- Corpus to be made publicly available from August 2018

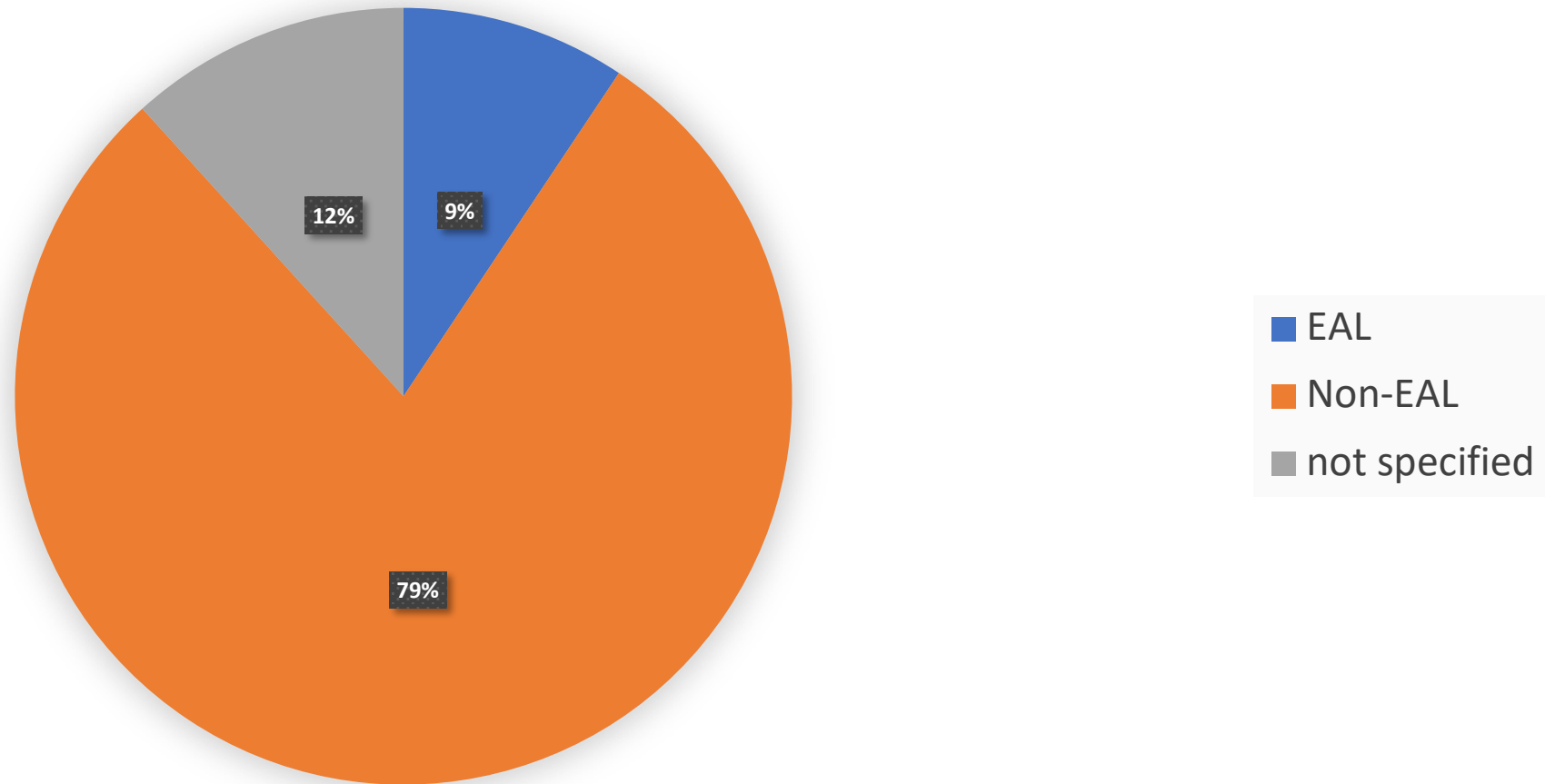
Corpus to date

	Total texts	Total schools	Total children	Discipline		
				English	Hums	Science
Year 2	543	5	138	452	84	7
Year 4	49	2	10	25	22	2
Year 6	868	7	185	548	149	171
Year 9	761	12	457	483	112	166
Year 11	316	9	165	166	49	54
All years	2,537	23	955	1,674	416	400

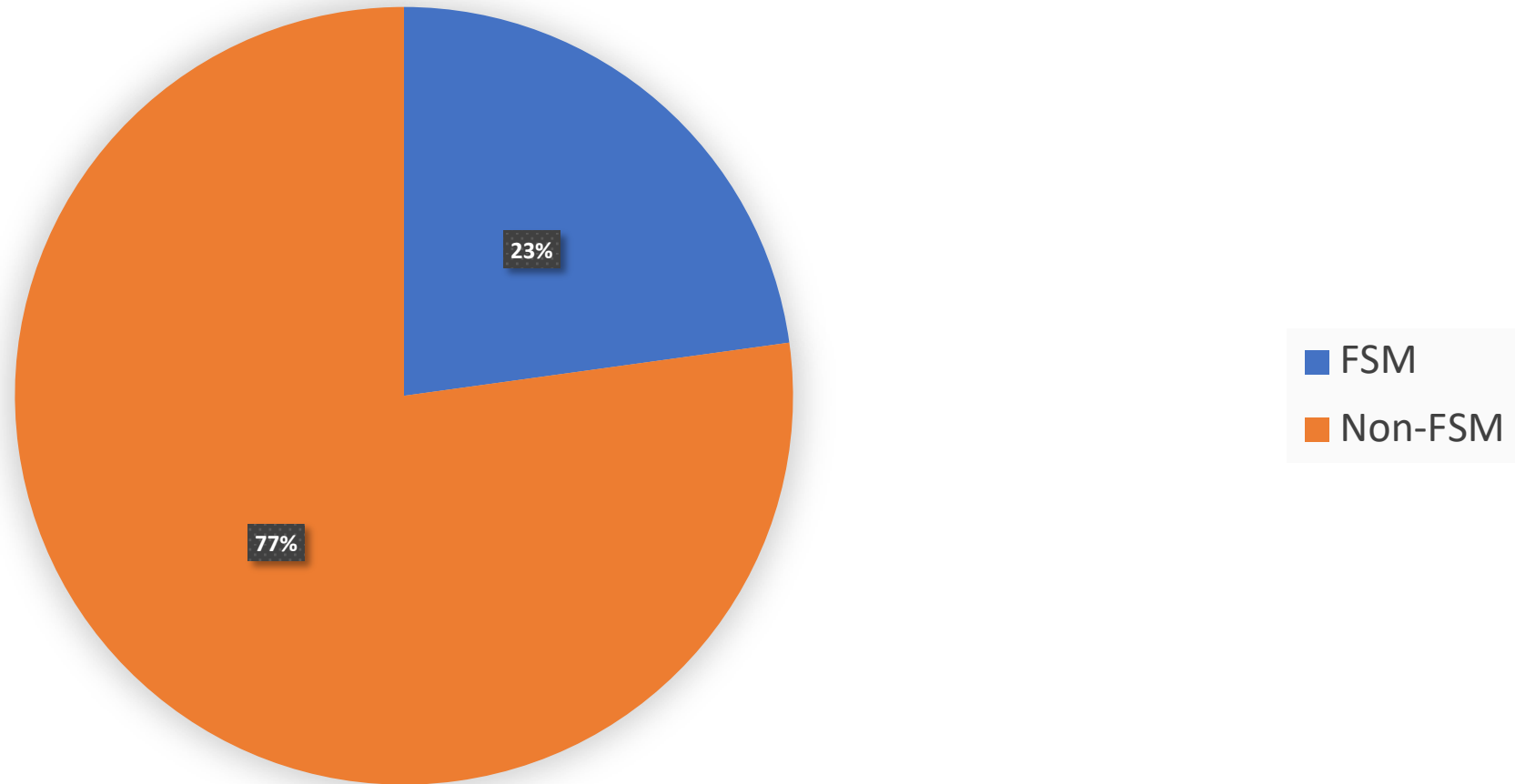
Corpus to date: Gender



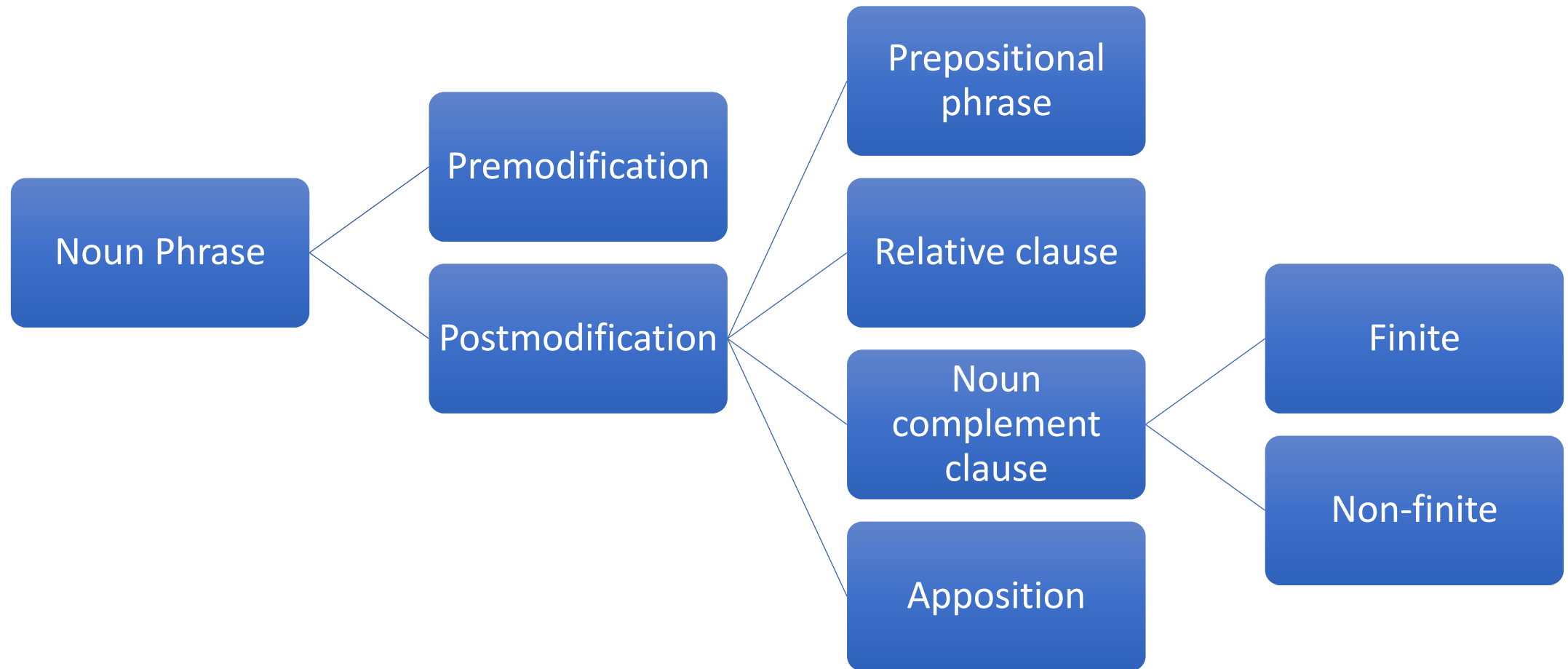
Corpus to date: English as an Additional Language

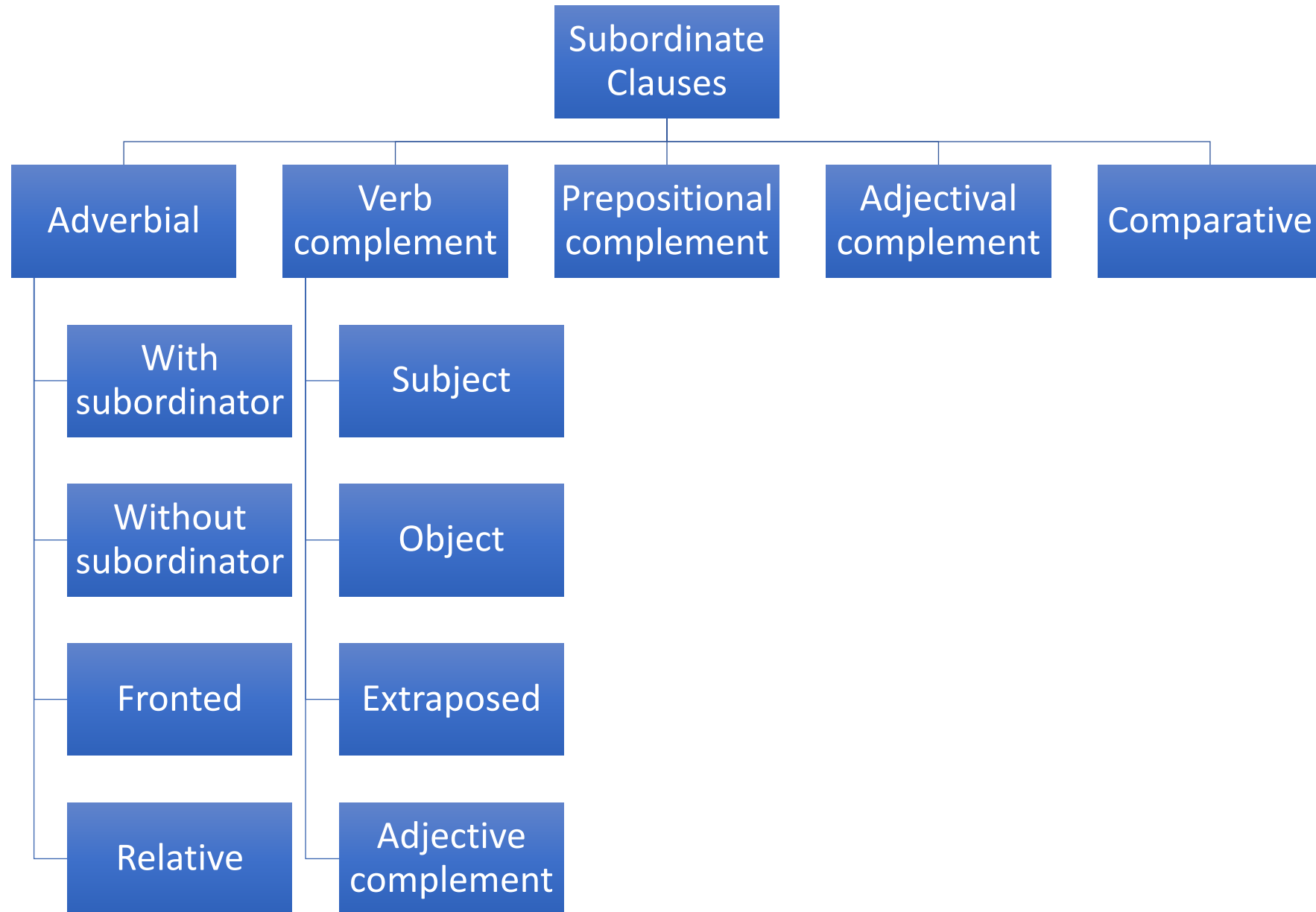


Corpus to date: Socio-Economic Status



Ongoing:
Coding Grammatical Features



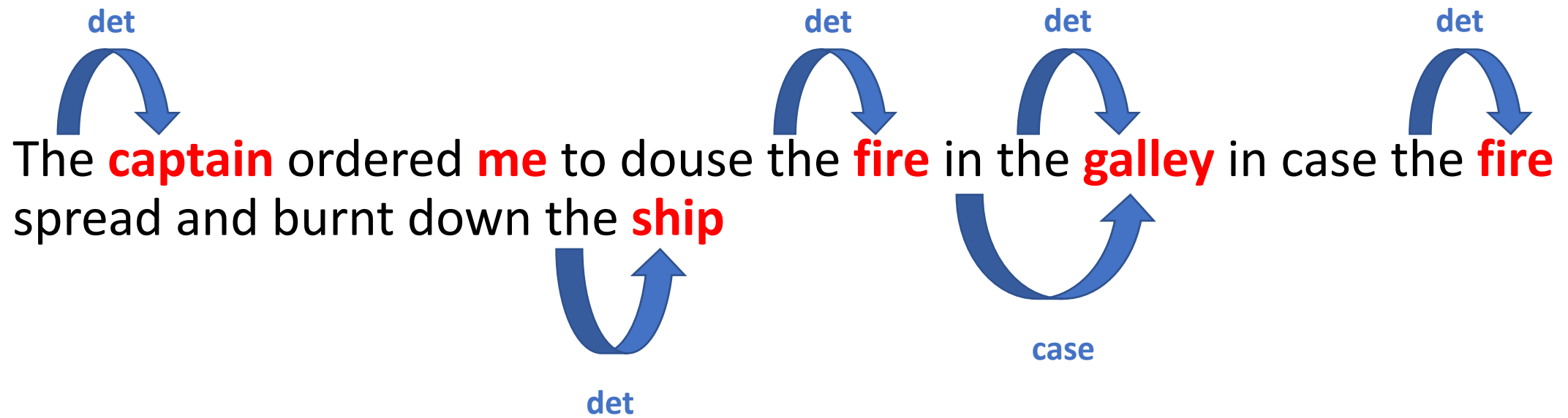


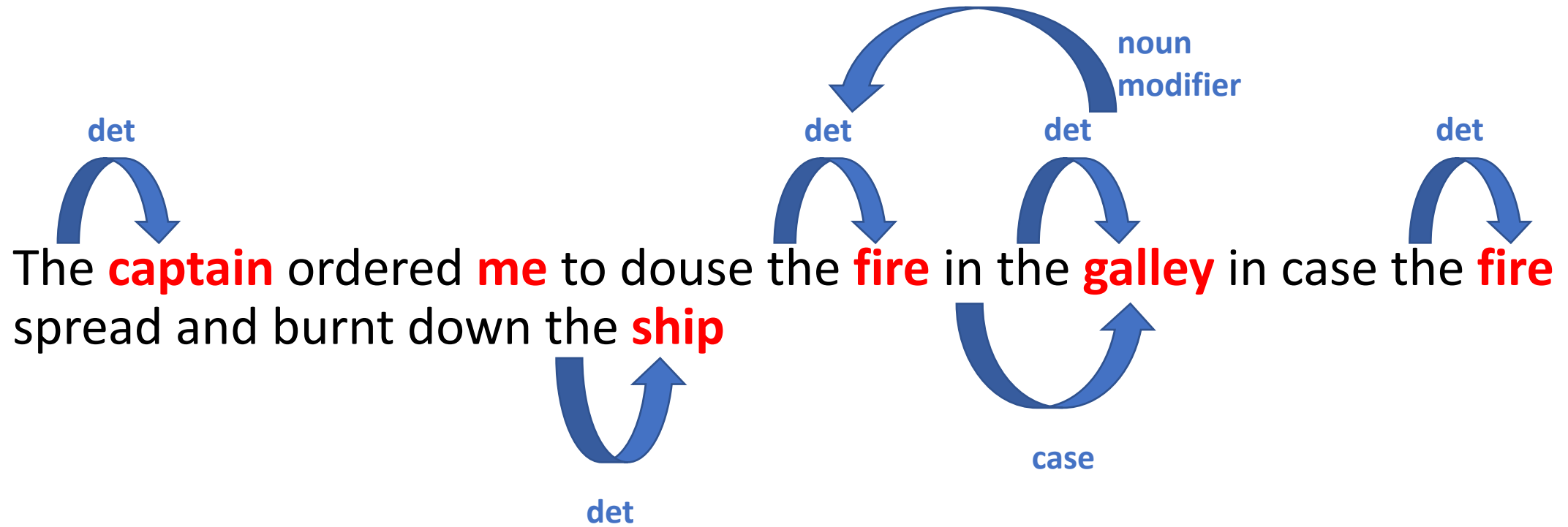
The captain ordered me to douse the fire in the galley in case the fire spread and burnt down the ship

The **captain** ordered **me** to douse the **fire** in the **galley** in case the **fire** spread and burnt down the **ship**

The **captain** ordered **me** to douse the **fire** in the **galley** in case the **fire**
spread and burnt down the **ship**

The diagram illustrates dependency arcs (det) between words in the sentence. There are five arcs shown: 1. From 'The' to 'captain'. 2. From 'fire' to 'galley'. 3. From 'galley' to 'fire'. 4. From 'fire' to 'ship'. 5. From 'ship' to 'fire'.





- the *captain*
- *me*
- the *fire* in the galley
 - in the *galley*
- the *fire*
- the *ship*

The captain ordered me to douse the fire in the galley in case the fire spread and burnt down the ship

The **captain** ordered **me** to douse the **fire** in the **galley** in case the **fire** spread and burnt down the **ship**

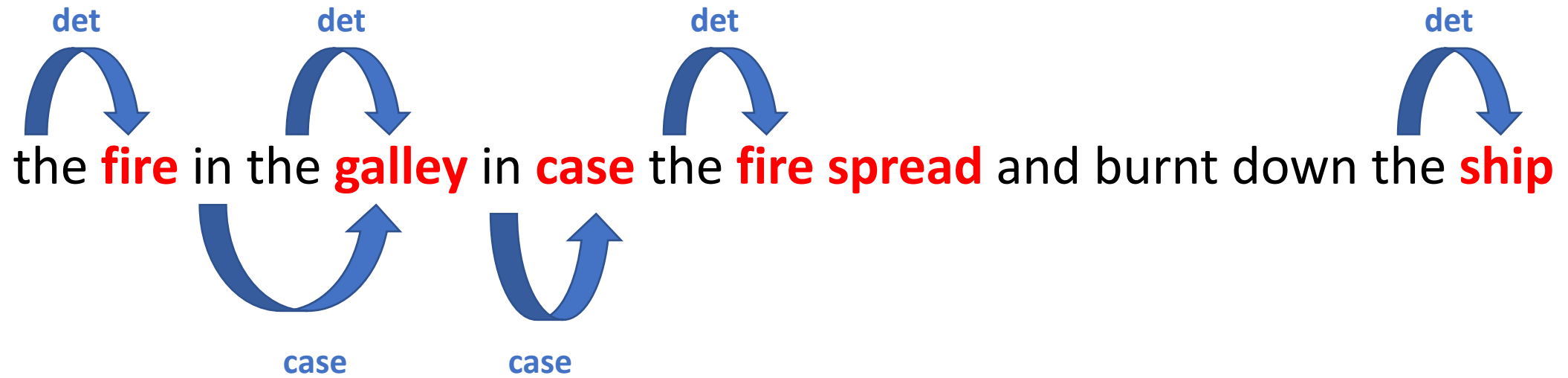
The **captain** ordered **me** to douse the **fire** in the **galley** in **case** the **fire** **spread** and burnt down the **ship**

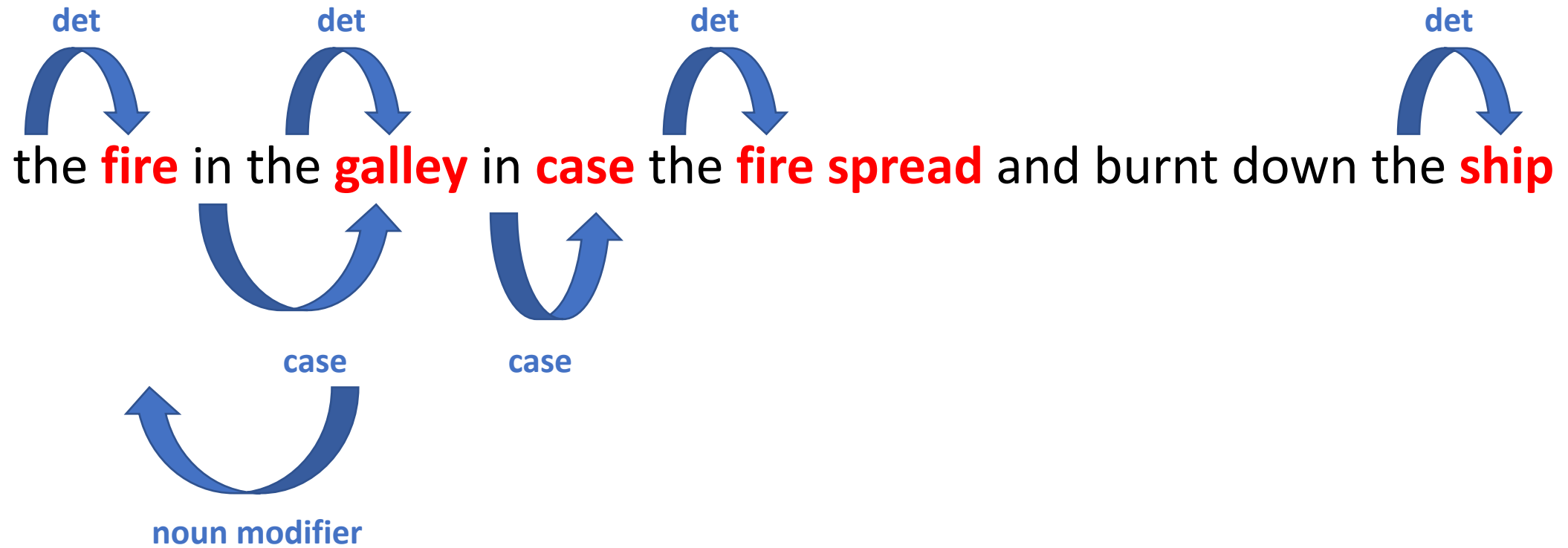
the **fire** in the **galley** in **case** the **fire spread** and burnt down the **ship**

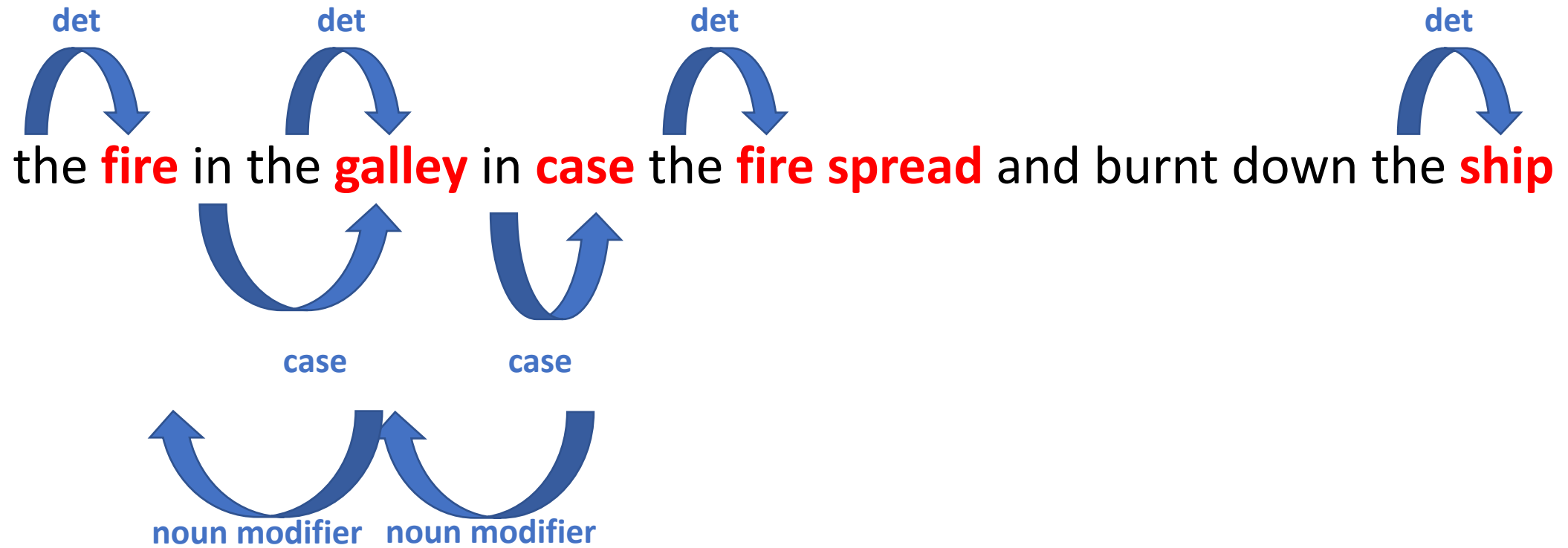
the **fire** in the **galley** in **case** the **fire spread** and burnt down the **ship**

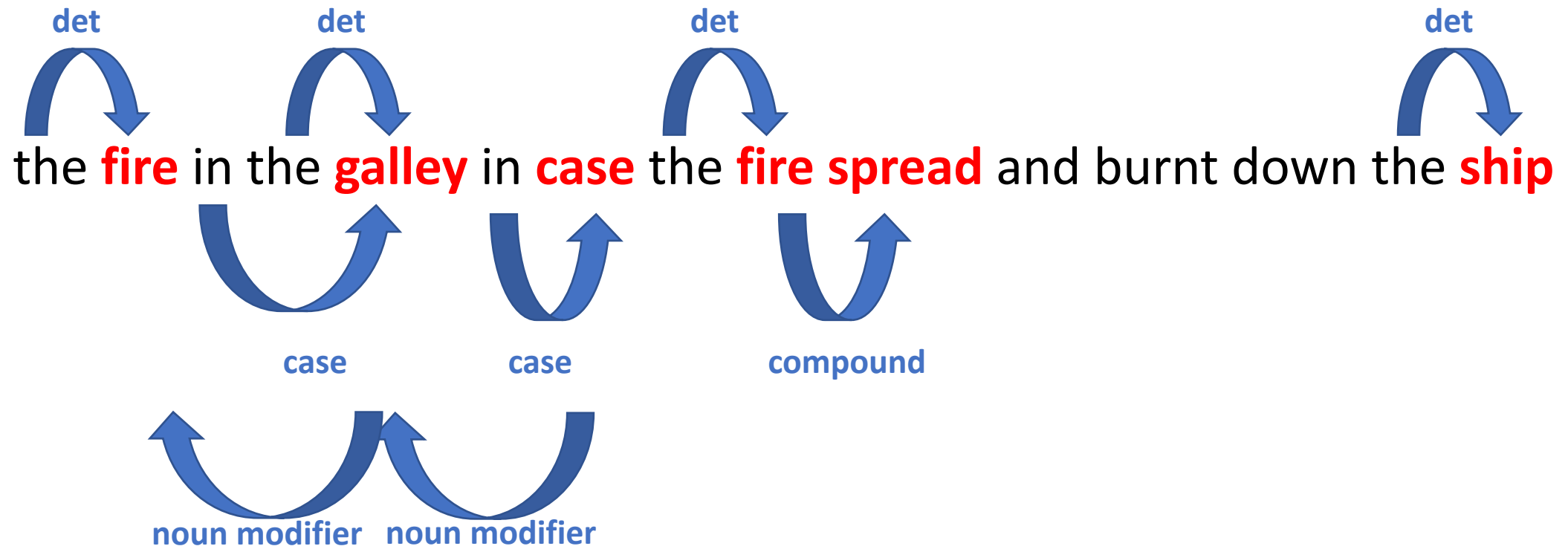


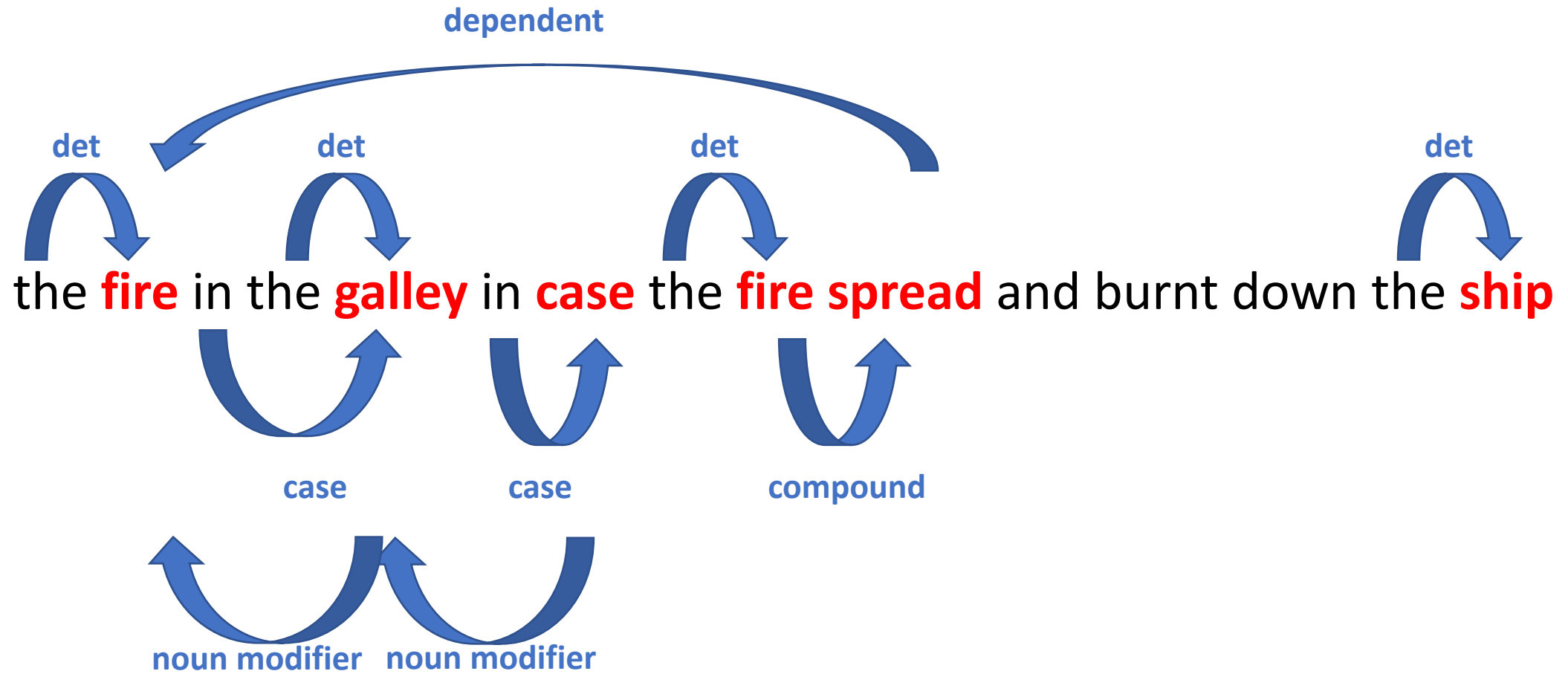
The diagram illustrates the syntactic structure of the sentence "the fire in the galley in case the fire spread and burnt down the ship". It features four blue curved arrows, each labeled "det" (determiner), pointing from the word "the" to the noun phrase it introduces. The first arrow connects "the" to "fire". The second arrow connects "the" to "galley". The third arrow connects "the" to "fire spread". The fourth arrow connects "the" to "ship". The words "fire", "galley", "case", "fire spread", and "ship" are highlighted in red, while the words "the", "in", "in", "and burnt down", and "the" are in black.











- the *captain*
- *me*
- the *fire* in the galley
 - in the *galley*
- the *fire*
- the *ship*

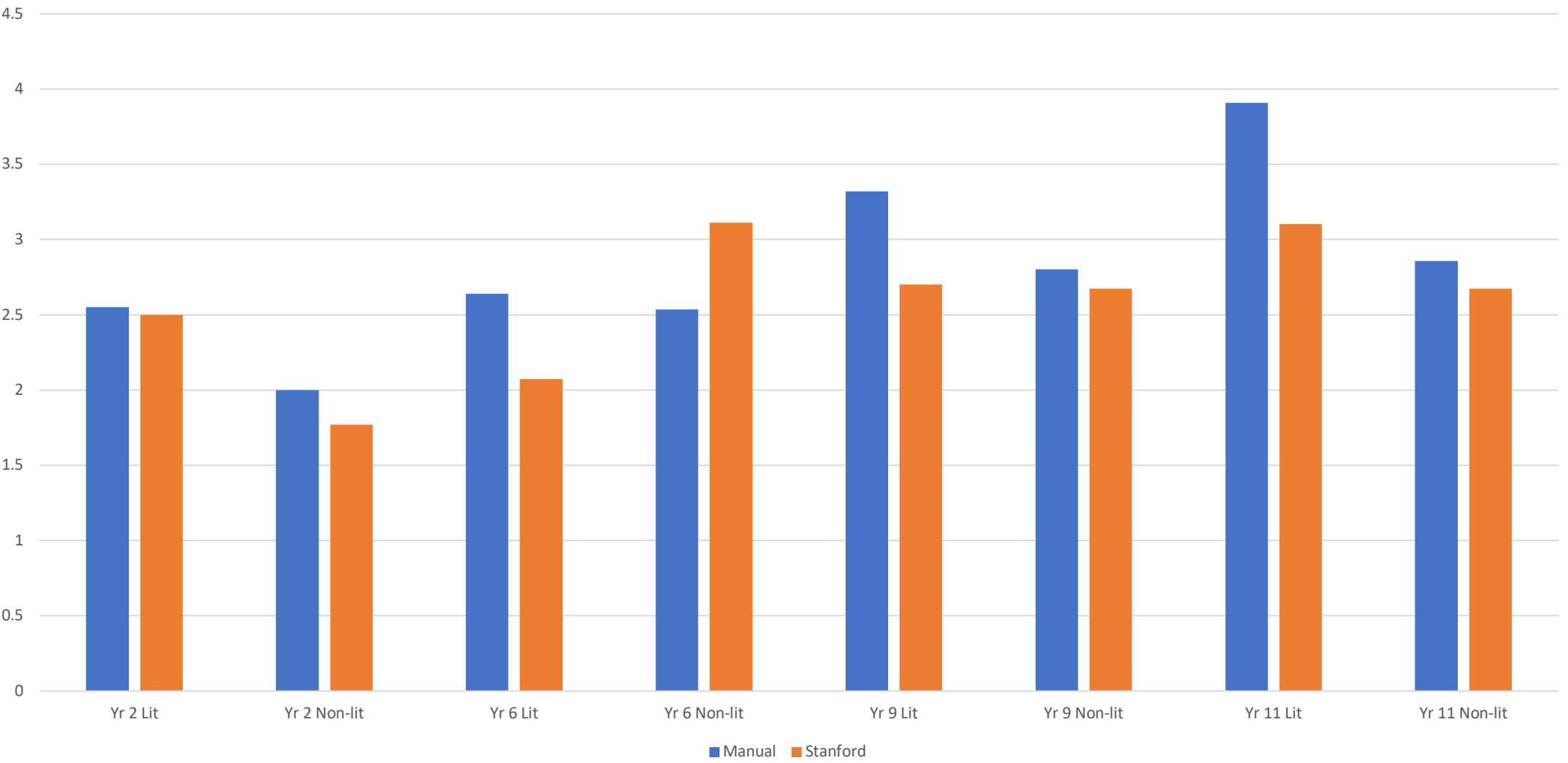
- the *captain*
- *me*
- the *fire* in the galley
 - in the *galley*
- the *fire*
- the *ship*

- the *captain*
- *me*
- the *fire* in the galley in case the fire spread
 - in the *galley* in case
 - in *case*
 - the fire *spread*
 - the *fire*
- the *ship*

- 1 x 5-word NP
- 1 x 3-word NP
- 3 x 2-word NP
- 1 x 1-word NP
- Total NPs: 6
- Mean NP length: 2.5 words

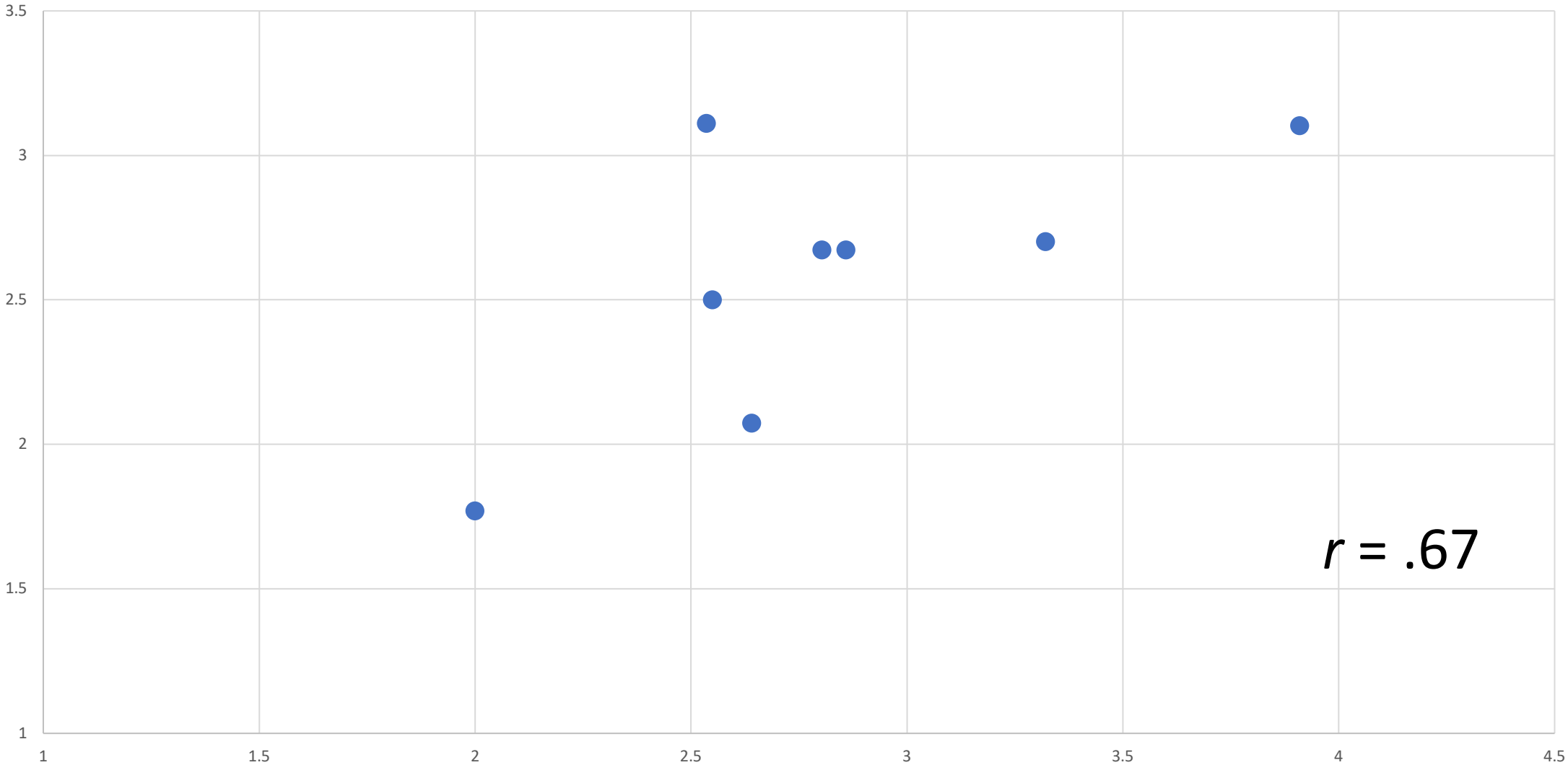
- 1 x 10-word NP
- 1 x 5-word NP
- 1 x 3-word NP
- 4 x 2-word NP
- 1 x 1-word NP
- Total NPs: 8
- Mean NP length= 3.4 words

Mean Words per NP



Mean Words per NP

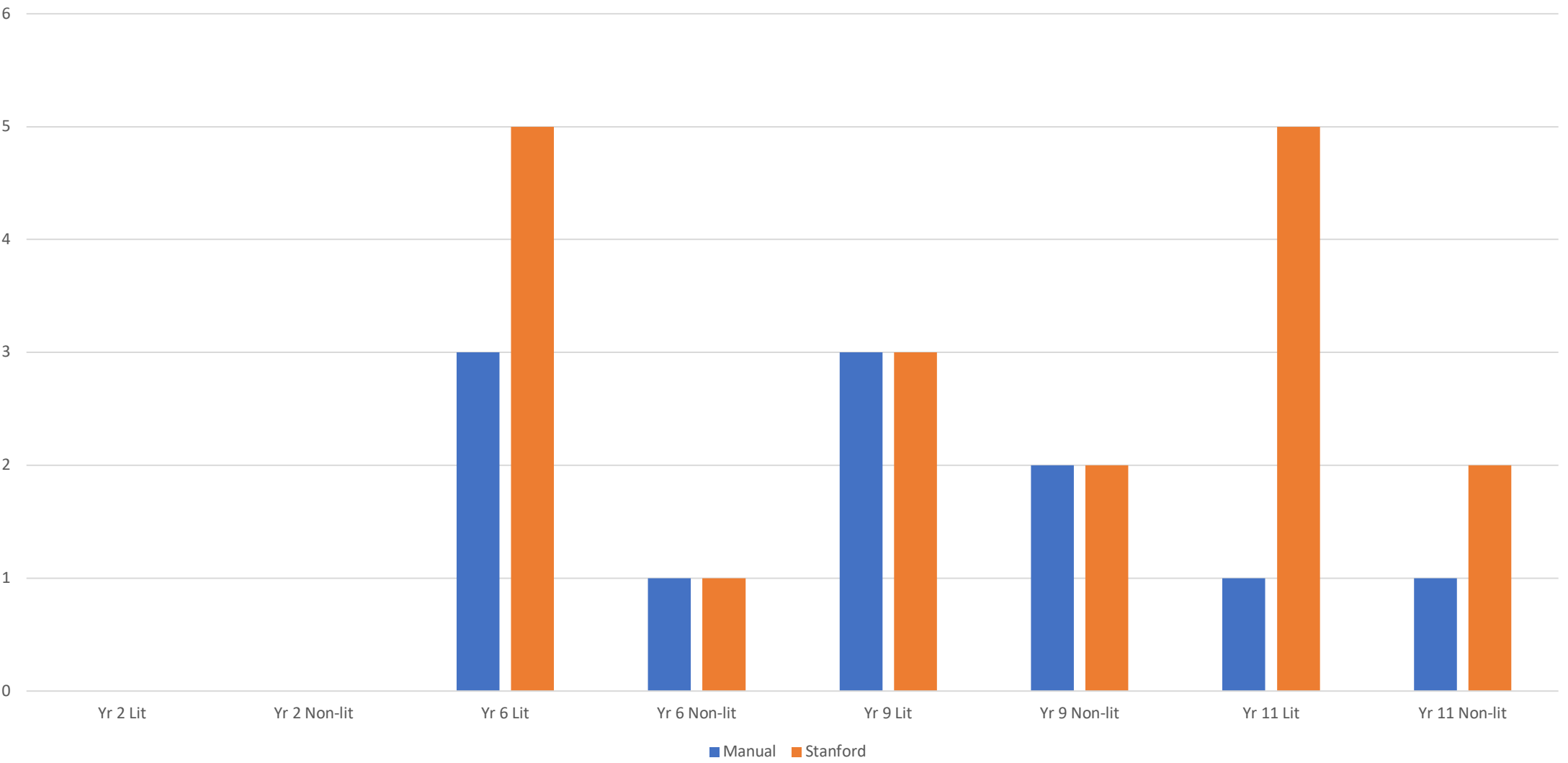
Stanford



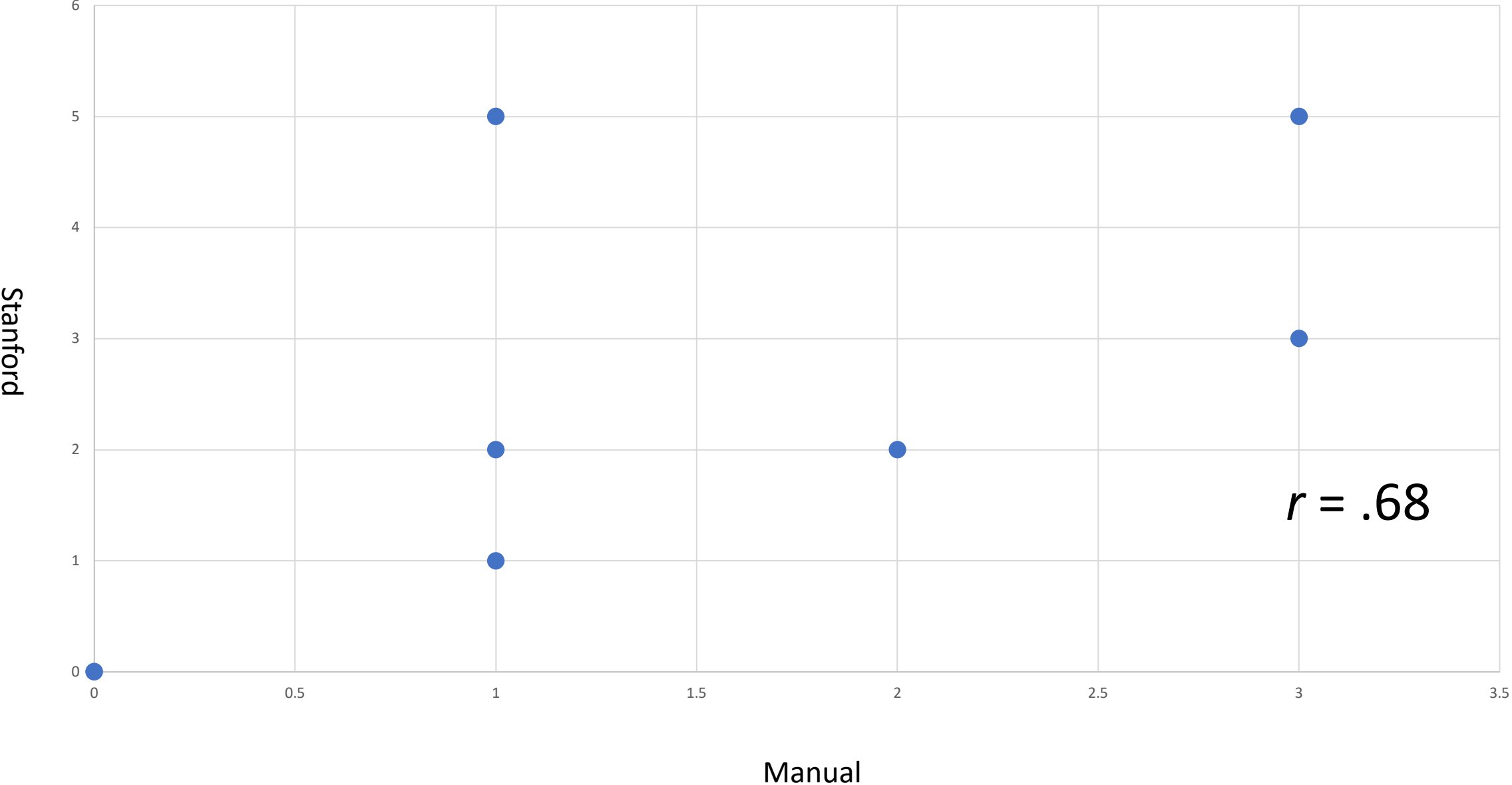
$r = .67$

Manual

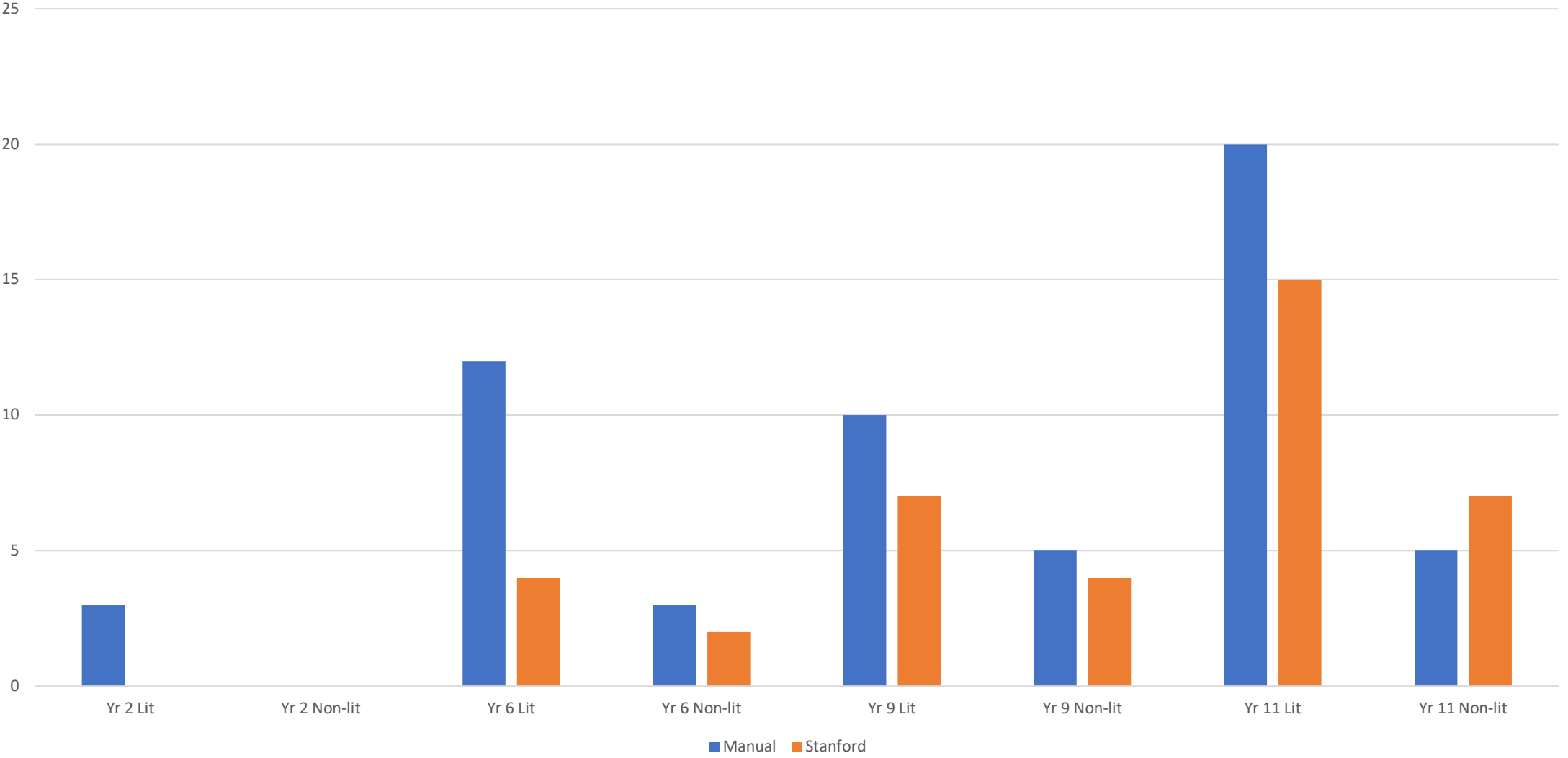
Relative Clauses per Text



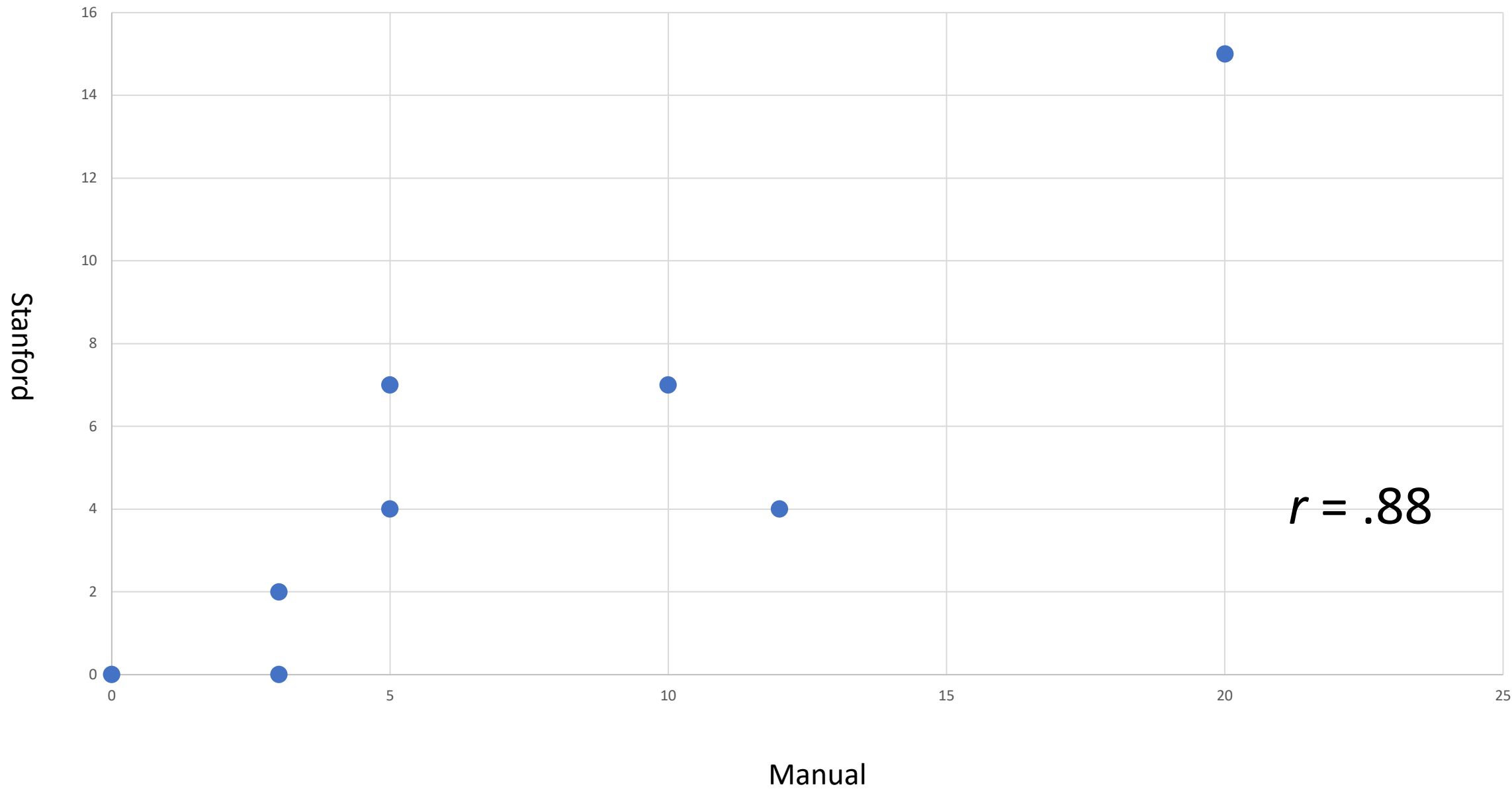
Relative Clauses per Text



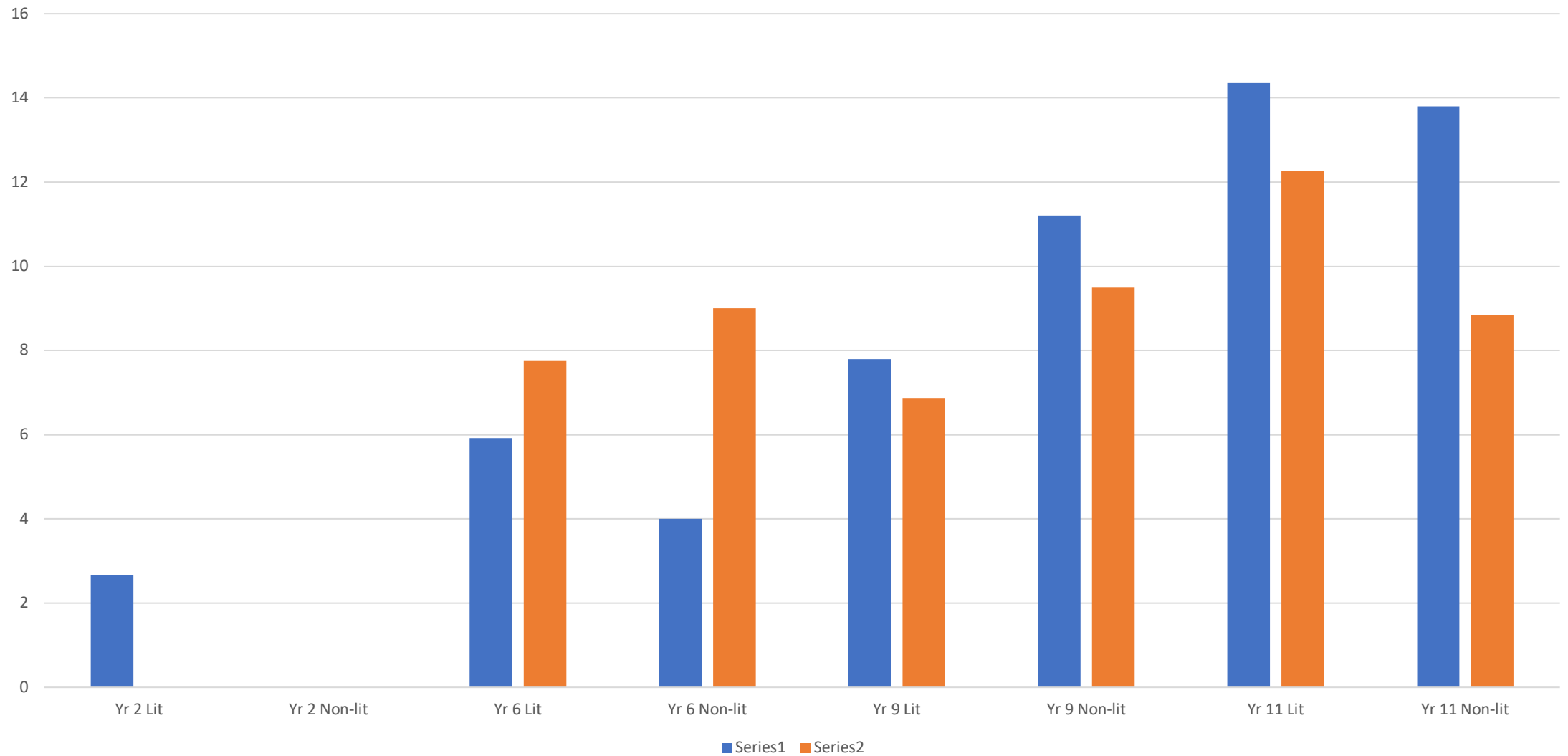
Adverbial clauses per text



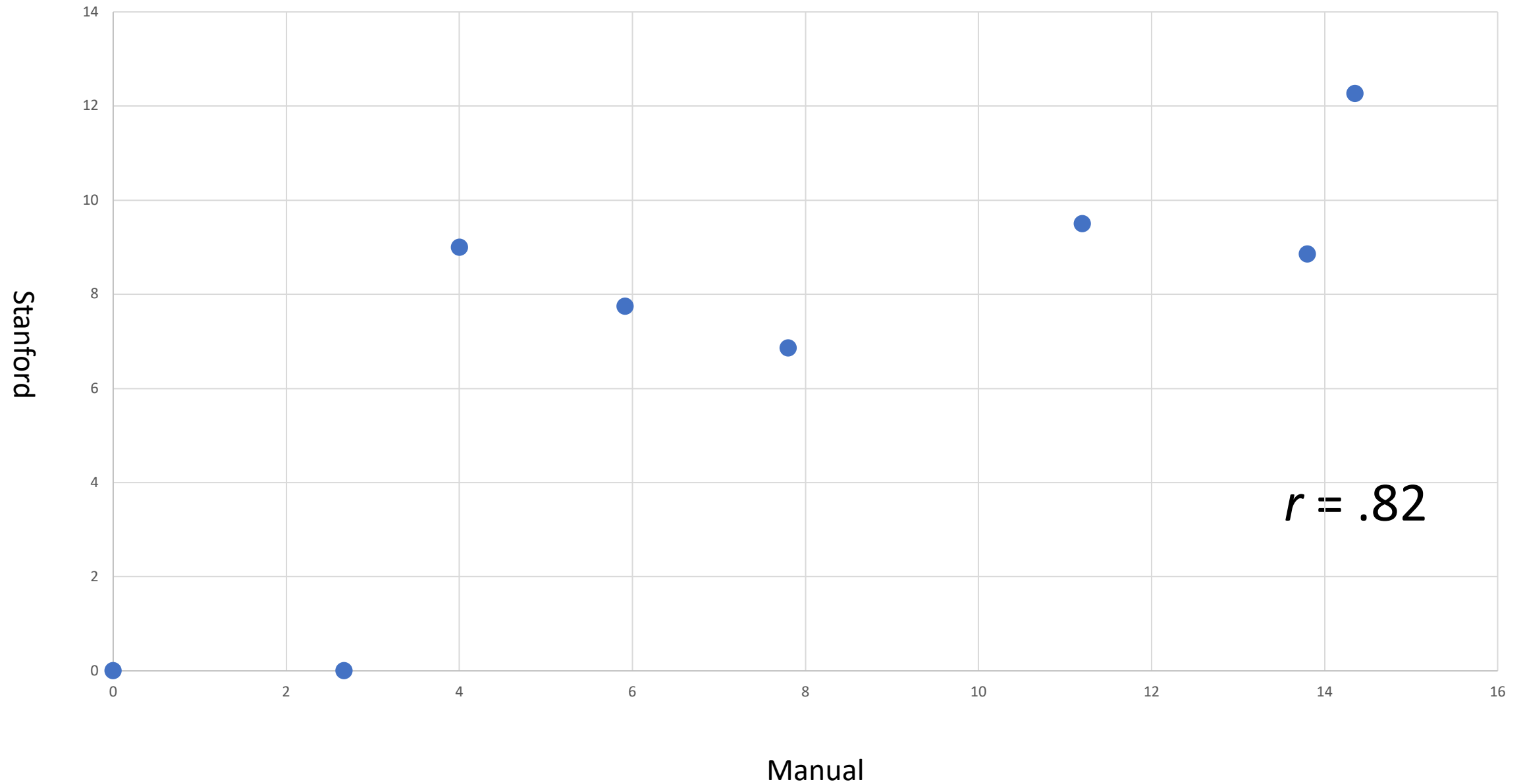
Adverbial clauses per text



Mean Words per Adverbial Clause



Mean Words per Adverbial Clause



Some Initial Findings:
Vocabulary development

Literature on word frequency and age

Effect	Measure	Source	Ages
Decreases with age	% words < 1/100K	Finn 1977	9-10 < 16-17
	% words not on high-frequency list	Olinghouse & Leaird 2009	7-8 > 9-10
	% 1K words	Sun, Zhang & Scardamalia 2010	8 > 10
	% 2K words	Sun, Zhang & Scardamalia 2010	8 < 10
	% off-list words	Sun, Zhang & Scardamalia 2010	8 < 10
Ambiguous age effects	% words not on high-frequency list	Lawton 1963	12 > 14 for working-class children, not middle class
	Mean frequency from reference corpus	Crossley et al 2011	14-15 < 18-19 14-15=16-17 16-17=18-19
No age effects	P-Lex	Malvern et al 2004	7 = 11 = 14

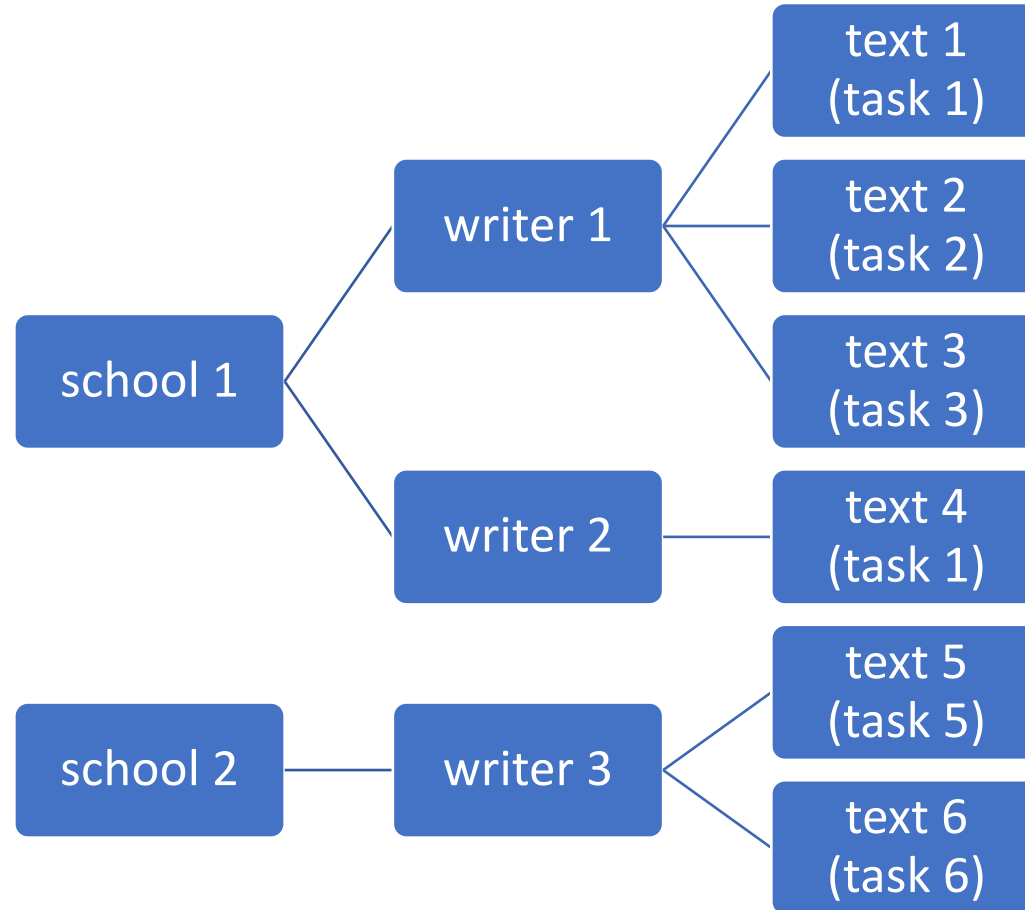
Sample for the current study

- Years 2, 6 and 9 only
- English/Humanities classes only
- Exclude texts with > 100 illegible words per 1,000
- Exclude poems
- Exclude samples more than 1SD from mean word length
- Spelling errors corrected
- Randomly select texts to give equal numbers in each year group

Study Corpus

	Schools	Writers	Texts	Text Length				Genre		
				Mean	Median	Min	Max	Story	Exposition	Persuasion
Year 2	3	78	219	66.6	62	27	131	116	99	4
Year 6	4	90	219	284.2	261	120	521	114	82	23
Year 9	6	189	219	343.3	330	181	560	130	59	30

Corpus structure



TAALES* Indices

- Frequency
- Ngram frequency/association

Frequency: 72 indices

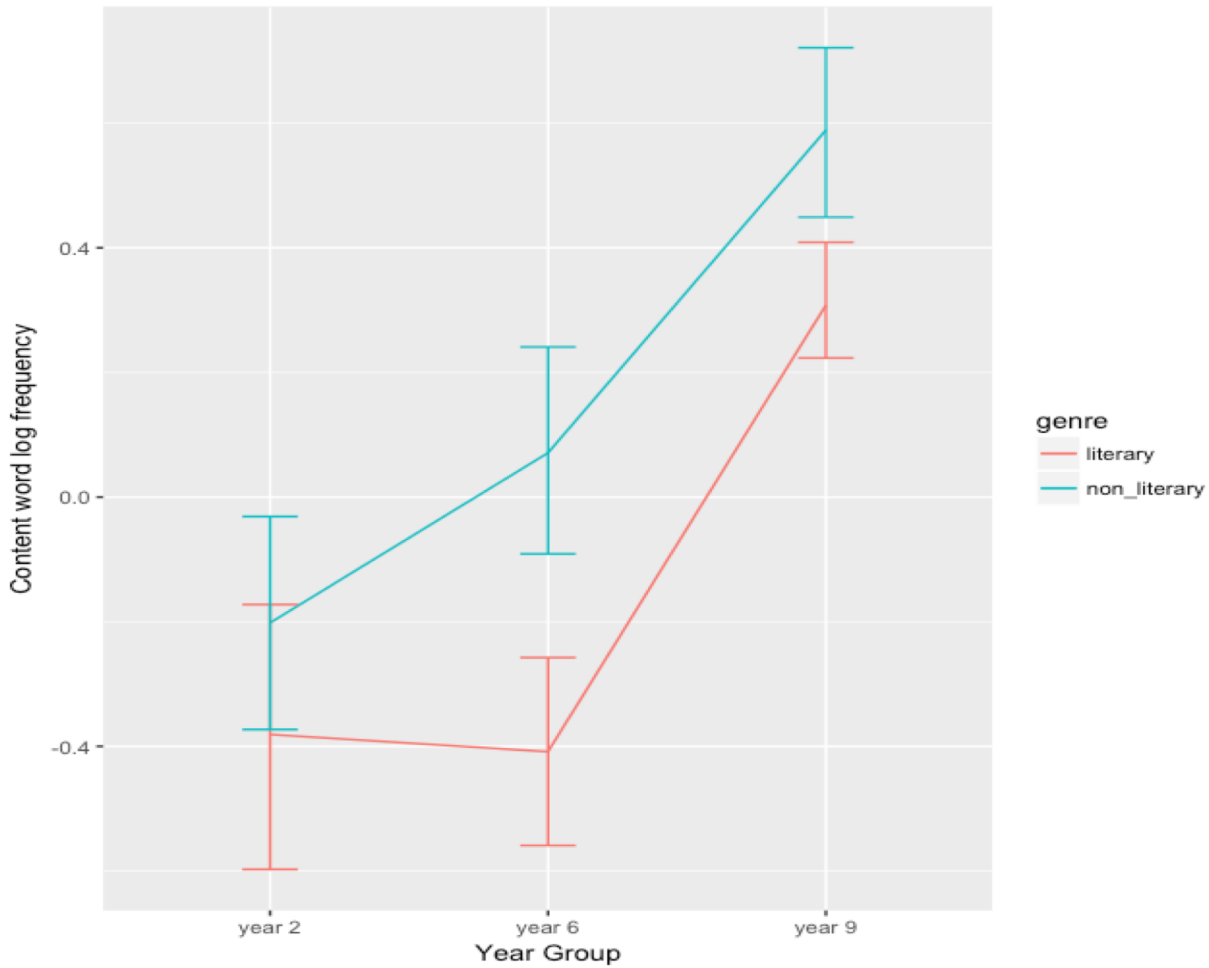
- Range of reference corpora
- Separate indices for:
 - all words vs. content words vs. function words
 - raw frequency vs. log frequency

Combining results from different corpora

Sub-category (1)	Sub-category (2)	Cronbach's alpha	Deleted
All words	Raw	.99	SUBTLEXus ($r = .41$)
	Log	.98	
Content words	Raw	.98	
	Log	.98	
Function words	Raw	.99	SUBTLEXus ($r = .41$)
	Log	.98	

		All words		Content words		Function words	
		Raw	Log	Raw	Log	Raw	Log
All words	Raw	1.00					
	Log	0.18	1.00				
Content words	Raw	-0.15	0.61	1.00			
	Log	-0.27	0.80	0.76	1.00		
Function words	Raw	0.83	-0.17	-0.30	-0.42	1.00	
	Log	0.68	-0.08	-0.29	-0.35	0.86	1.00

Content Word Log Frequency

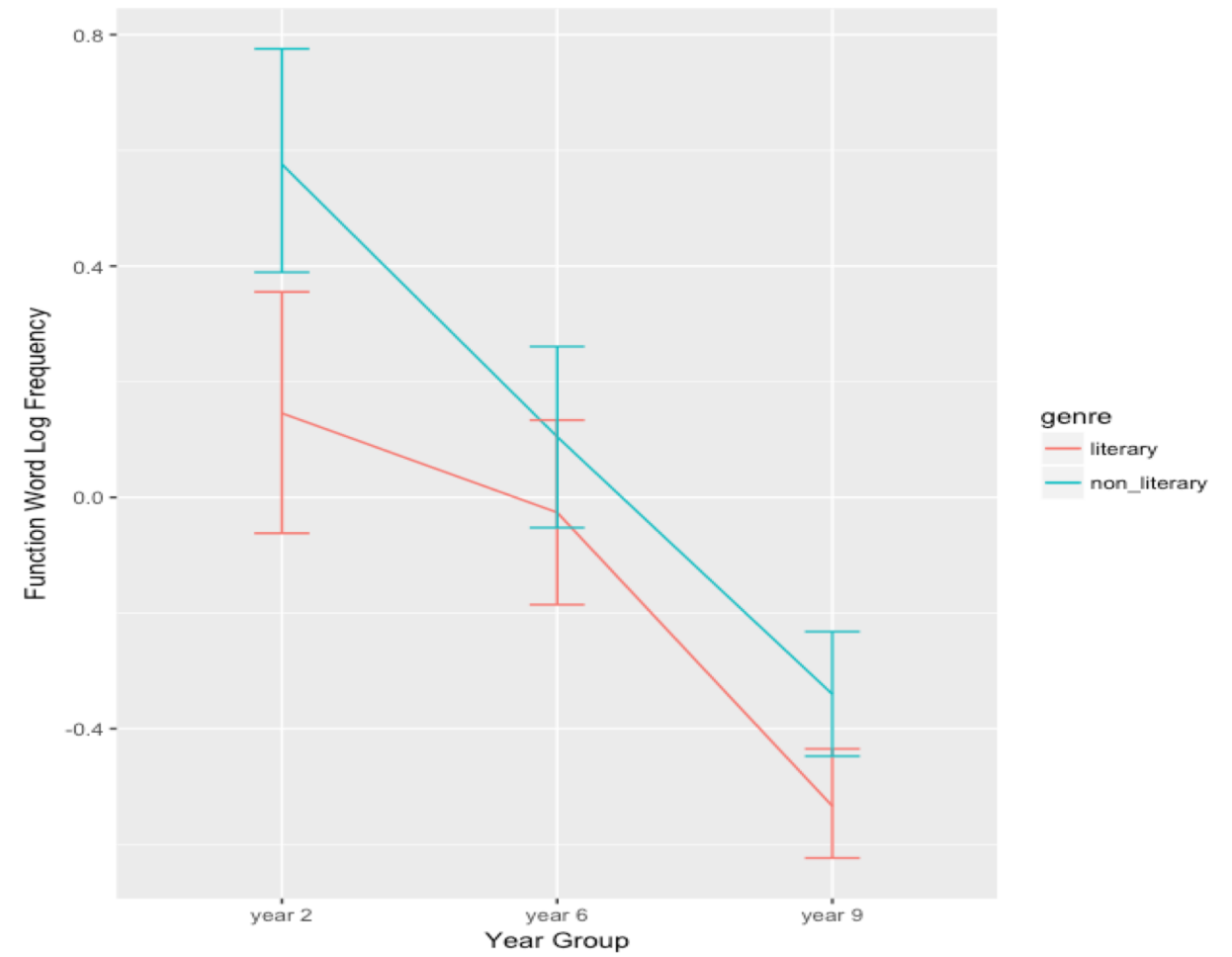


Age: Year 6: $b = -.09$, $t(78) = -.49$, $p > .05$; Year 9: $b = .56$, $t(78) = 2.19$, $p < .05$

Genre: non-literary: $b = .56$, $t(78) = 3.05$, $p < .05$

(random intercept for task)

Function Word Log Frequency



Age: Year 6: $b = -.15$, $t(78) = -.84$, $p > .05$; Year 9: $b = -.72$, $t(78) = 3.31$, $p < .05$

Genre: non-literary: $b = .07$, $t(78) = 0.43$, $p > .05$

(random intercept for task)

For example

One morning, five meerkats finished eating crunchy scorpions but there predators like slithering snakes, lions and falcons. But one woke up and went meerkats, meerkats and woke up the others. One stepped on the snake and it went hiss hiss! And the other predators ran away. But a fennec fox was coming to take two pups. The scary fox wishes to eat them even the nice scorpions.

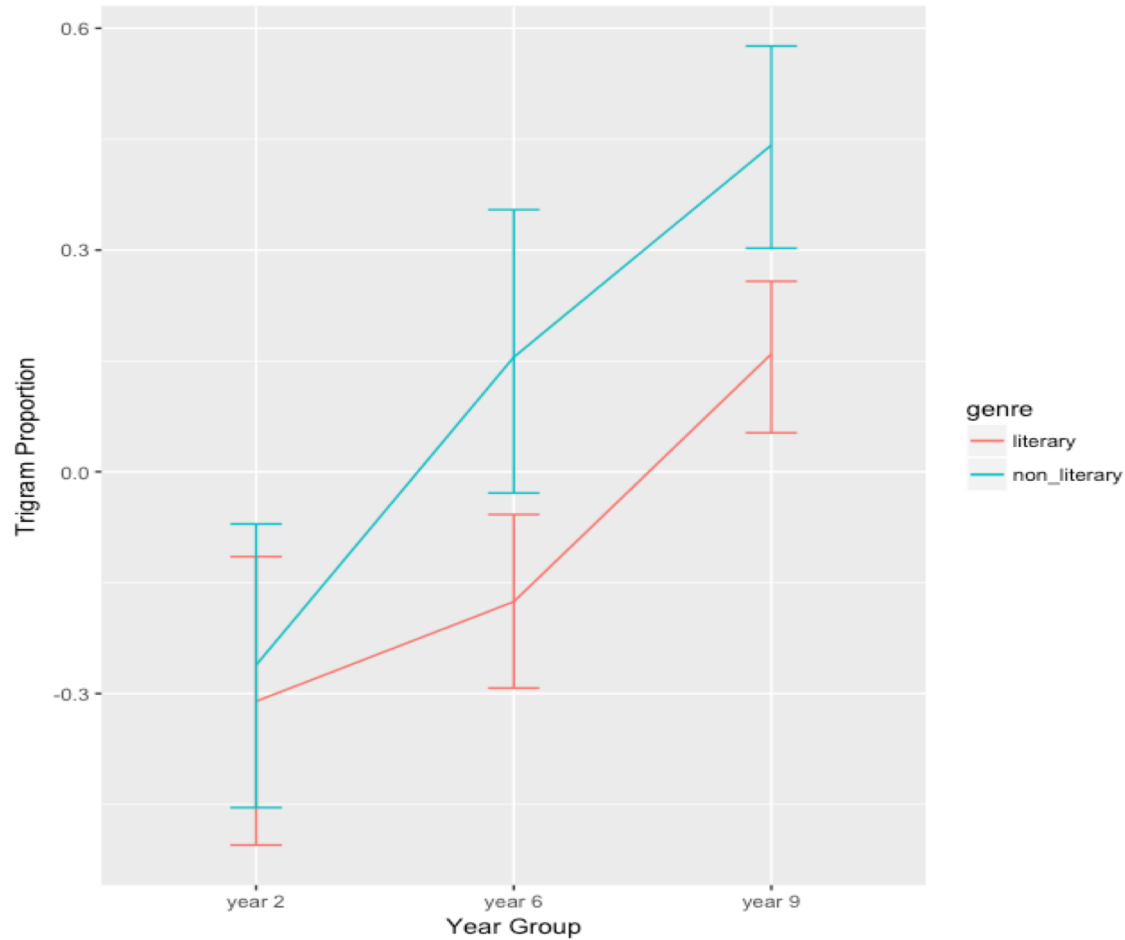
Ngram measures: Proportion & Frequency

- Bigram & Trigram
- 7 x reference corpora; Association: 5 x reference corpora
- Proportion: 10K; 20K; 30K...100K)

Combining results from different corpora

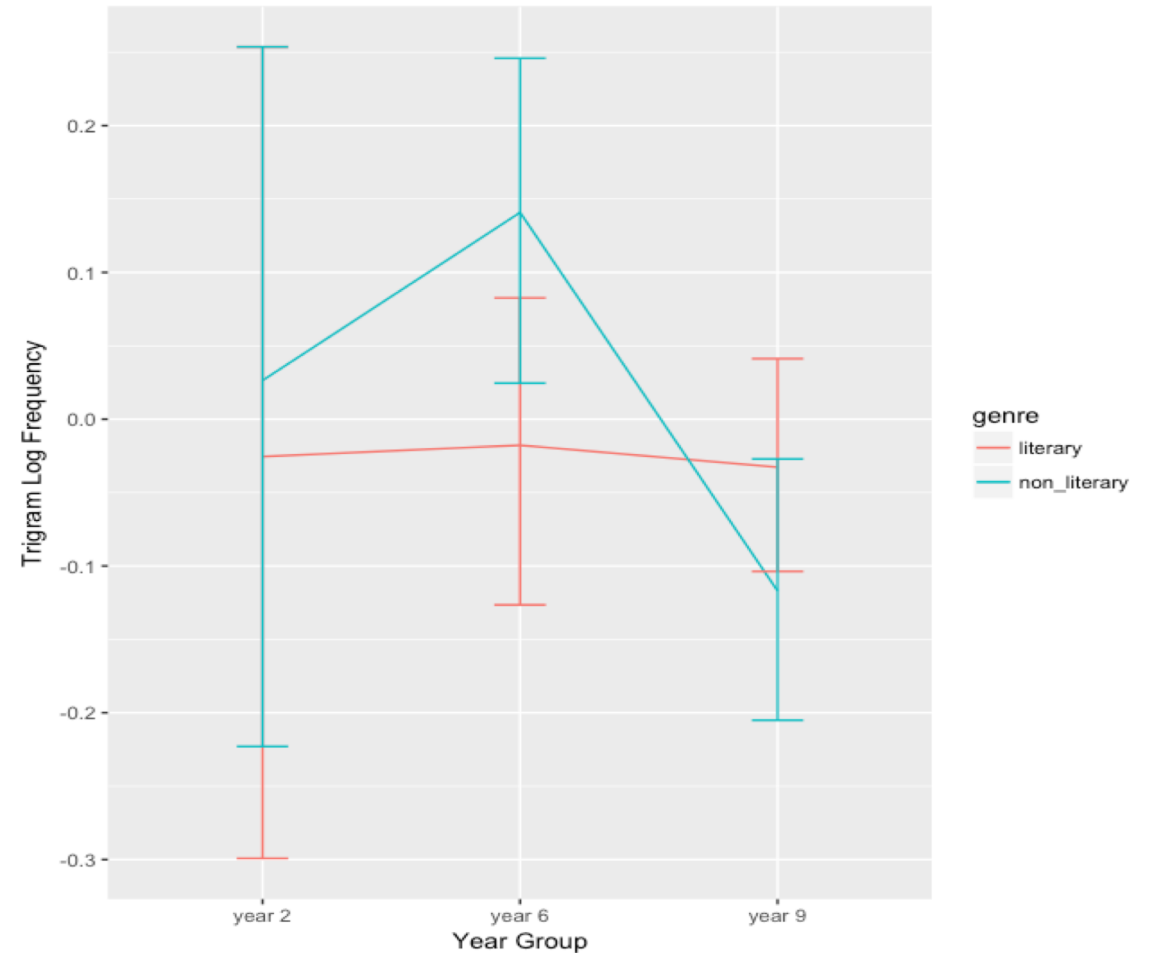
Category	Cronbach's alpha	Deleted
Trigram Proportion (combines all frequency bands)	1	
Trigram Log Frequency	.93	BNC Spoken: .14 BNC Written: .20 COCA Academic: .65

Trigram Proportion



Age: Year 6: $b = -.13$, $t(78) = .76$, $p > .05$; Year 9: $b = .62$, $t(78) = 2.06$, $p < .05$
Genre: non-literary: $b = .19$, $t(78) = 1.27$, $p > .05$
(random intercept for task)

Trigram Log Frequency



Age: Year 6: $b = .13$, $t(78) = .105$, $p > .05$; Year 9: $b = .15$, $t(78) = -.07$, $p > .05$
Genre: non-literary: $b = .03$, $t(78) = .28$, $p > .05$
(random intercept for task)

Trigram measures: Association

- Frequent n-grams tend to be combinations of frequent words:
 - *to be a*
 - *he didn't*
 - *back to the*
 - *it was the*
- Often use measures of *association*: is the combination frequent in relation to the frequency of the words?

Trigram measures: Association

- *t-score*: Is the combination more frequent than chance would predict, given the frequency of the component words?
- *mutual information (MI)*: how strongly do the component words predict each other?
- *delta-P*: conditional probability from one component to another

Trigram measures: Association

- Range of reference corpora
- MI, MI2; t-score; Delta-P; Collexeme
- Trigram segmentation
 - Trigram 1 (*double* – *espresso please*)
 - Trigram 2 (*double espresso* – *please*)

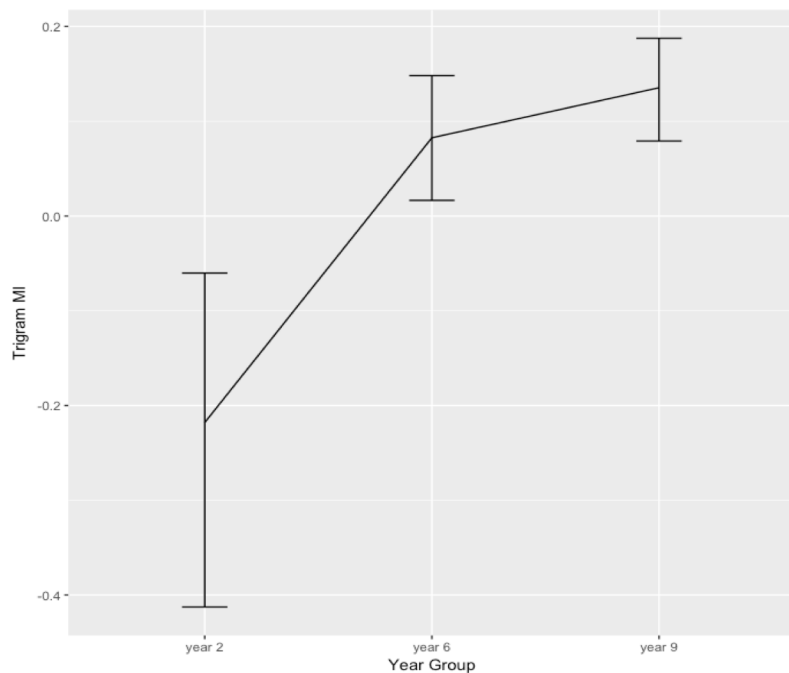
Combining results from different corpora

Category	Cronbach's alpha	Deleted
MI	.94	COCA Academic Tri 1: .58 COCA Academic Tri 2: .63
MI2	.97	
t-score	.96	COCA Academic Tri 1: .61 COCA Academic Tri 2: .66
Delta-P	.91	COCA Academic Tri 1: .63 COCA Academic Tri 2: .68
Collexeme	.97	COCA Academic Tri 1: .69 COCA Academic Tri 2: .63

	MI	MI2	t-score	Delta-P	Collexeme
MI	1.00				
MI2	0.99	1.00			
t-score	0.66	0.66	1.00		
Delta-P	0.42	0.44	0.42	1.00	
Collexeme	0.45	0.46	0.89	0.40	1.00

Trigram associations

Mutual Information

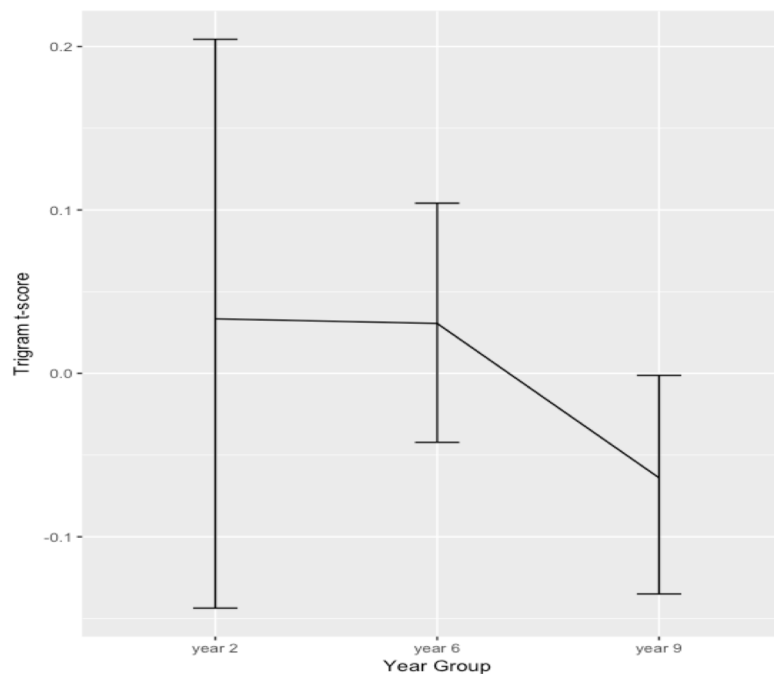


Age: Year 6: $b=.35$, $t(78)=3.01$, $p<.005$;

Year 9: $b=.38$, $t(78)=2.76$, $p<.01$

Genre: non-literary: $b=.02$, $t(78)=.17$, $p>.05$
(random intercept for task)

t-score

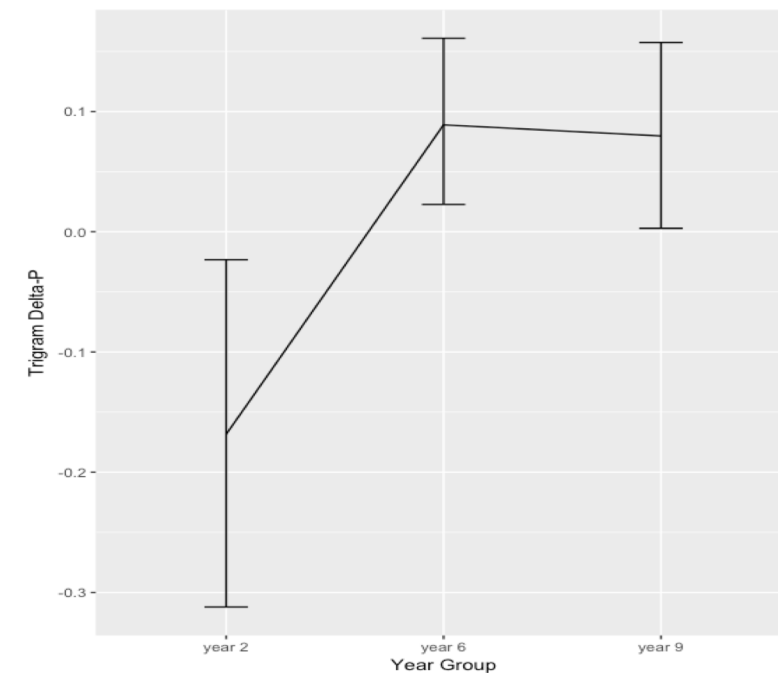


Age: Year 6: $b=.03$, $t(78)=.28$, $p>.05$;

Year 9: $b=-.1$, $t(78)=-.80$, $p>.05$

Genre: non-literary: $b=.00$, $t(78)=-.03$, $p>.05$
(random intercept for task)

Delta-p



Age: Year 6: $b=.40$, $t(78)=3.35$, $p<.005$;

Year 9: $b=-.32$, $t(78)=2.35$, $p<.05$

Genre: non-literary: $b=-.14$, $t(78)=-1.39$, $p>.05$
(random intercept for task)

Conclusions - methodological

- Counts from different reference corpora mostly consistent
- Log frequencies enable patterns to emerge more clearly

Conclusions: word frequency

- Mean content word frequency increases with age
- Mean function word frequency decreases with age

Conclusions: trigrams

- Percentage of ngrams attested in corpora increases with age
- MI & DP of attested trigrams increase with age

So...

- Corpus research under-exploited in study of L1 English writing development.
- Our corpus to be completed early 2018
- Online late 2018
- Full analyses of vocabulary, NP-expansion, subordination soon.
- And the book of the lit. review...
- Future prospects:
 - Historical oral/written corpus
 - Studies of attainment

Keep in touch!

- Twitter: @growing grammar
- Facebook: facebook.com/growthingrammar
- Email: p.l.durrant@exeter.ac.uk

References

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- Sun, Y., Zhang, J., & Scardamalia, M. (2010). Knowledge building and vocabulary growth over two years, Grades 3 and 4. *Instructional Science, 38*, 147-171.