

Error Types in NTNU 國立臺灣師範大學



TUFS 東京外國語大學 Learners' Error Corpora of Chinese and English 望月圭子



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Outline 1

- 1. NTNU/ TUFS Learners' Error Corpora of English**
 - 1.1 'NTNU/ TUFS Sunrise Error Corpus of English'**
 - 1.2 Overuse of 'of' and 'in' by Japanese Learners**
 - 1.3 Overuse of 'will' by Taiwanese Learners**
- 2. Construction of Learners' Corpora of Chinese**
by Peking University, National Taiwan Normal University,
Waseda University 早稻田大學 and Tokyo University of
Foreign Studies and different error types
according to learners native languages

學習者母語不同, 就偏誤不同?





Outline 2

3. 'NTNU/ TUFs Full Moon Error Corpus of Chinese'

Japanese Learners Error Corpus

3.1 Lack of Perfective '-了' and

3.2 Lack of Resultative Complements:

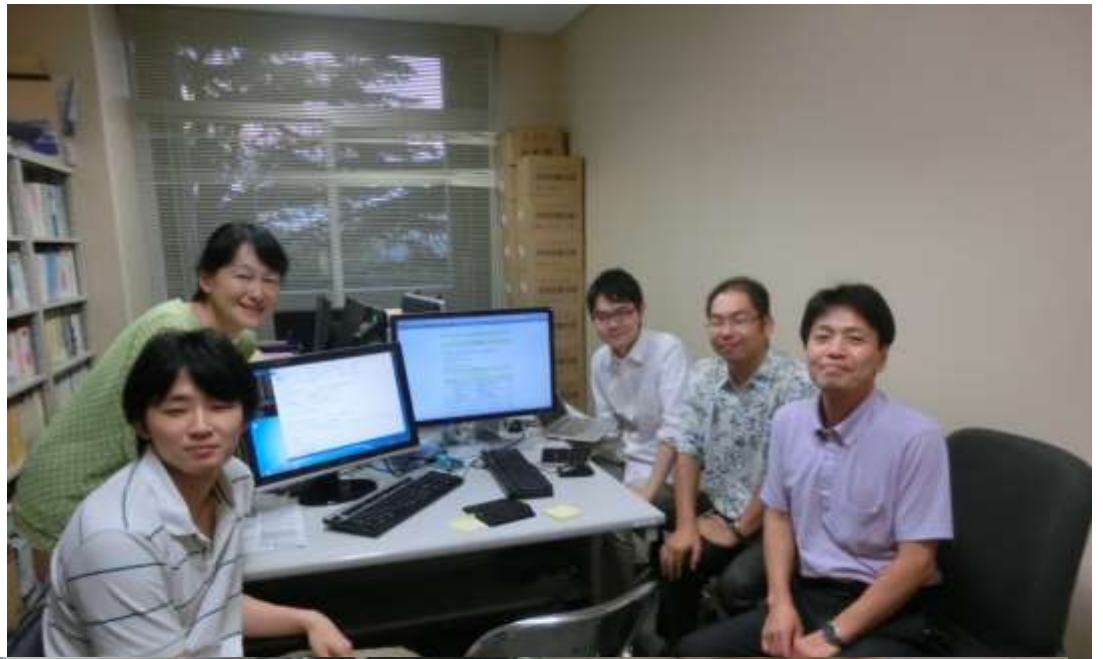
e.g. - 到 dao

- 上 shang

3.3 Lack of Modal Auxiliary '會'

3.3 Lack of '一 + Classifier(e.g.個/種/件...) ' due to
the lack of 'Determiner' position in Japanese Syntax

TUFS English Team



中文組

*



Purpose

1. Analysis of Learners' corpora of English and Chinese

Stage : Advanced learners

→ easy to find

- 1) difficulties caused by
native language/ cultural dependency
- 2) universal interlanguage features

2. Contribute to teaching method based on

Learners' Native Languages :

- 1) learning efficiency
- 2) perspectives of contrastive linguistics

3. Upgrading knowledge of language

→ buildup meta-knowledge (error knowledge)

The NTNU/TUFS Sunrise Corpus

- English Learners' Error Corpus of

- 1) 120 TUFS students

1,189 compositions in class
during 2011–2014

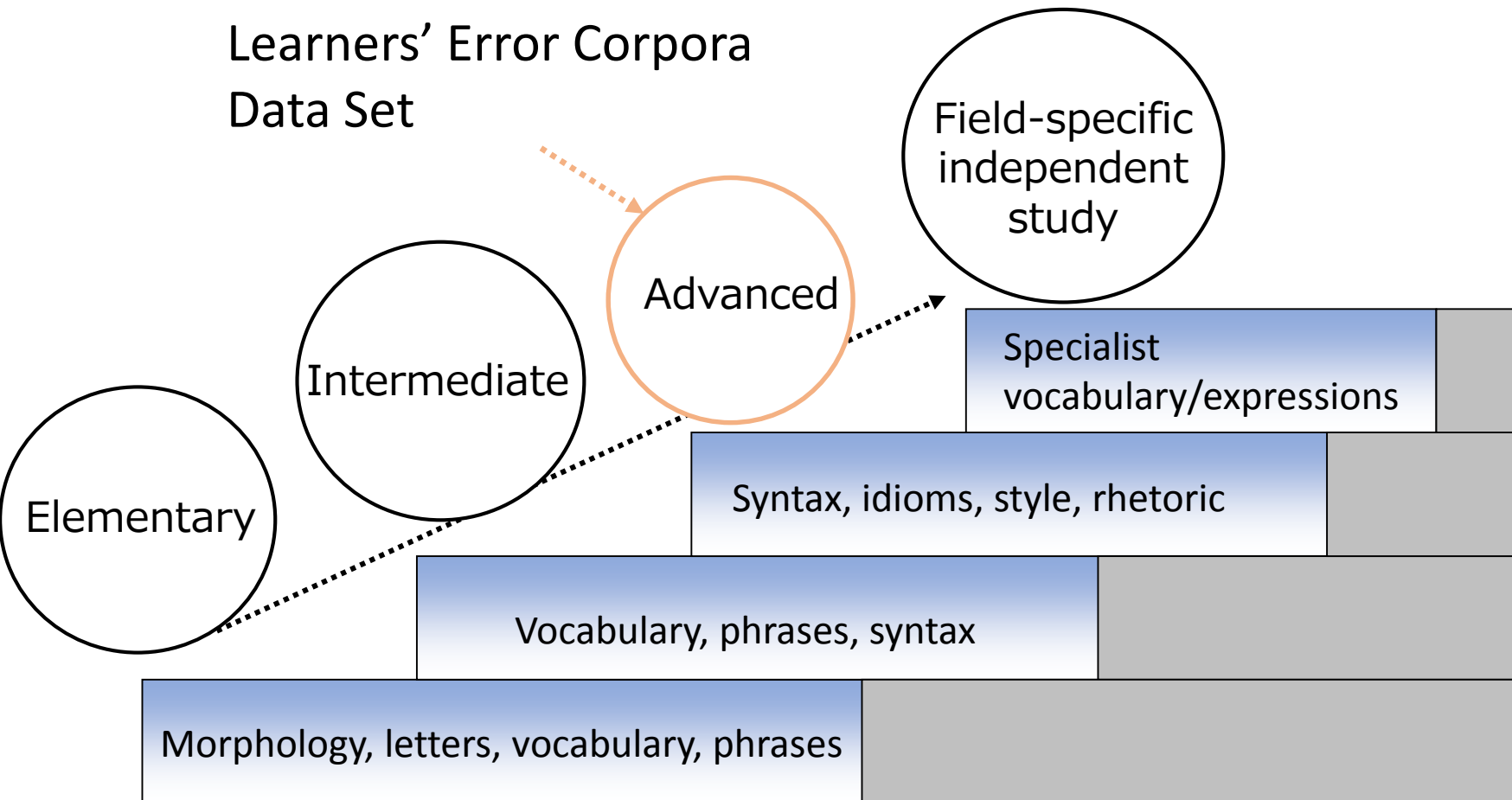
- 2) 26 NTNU/ MingChuan
voluntary students

- 78 compositions
as of July 17 th, 2014.

Features of Corpus Design

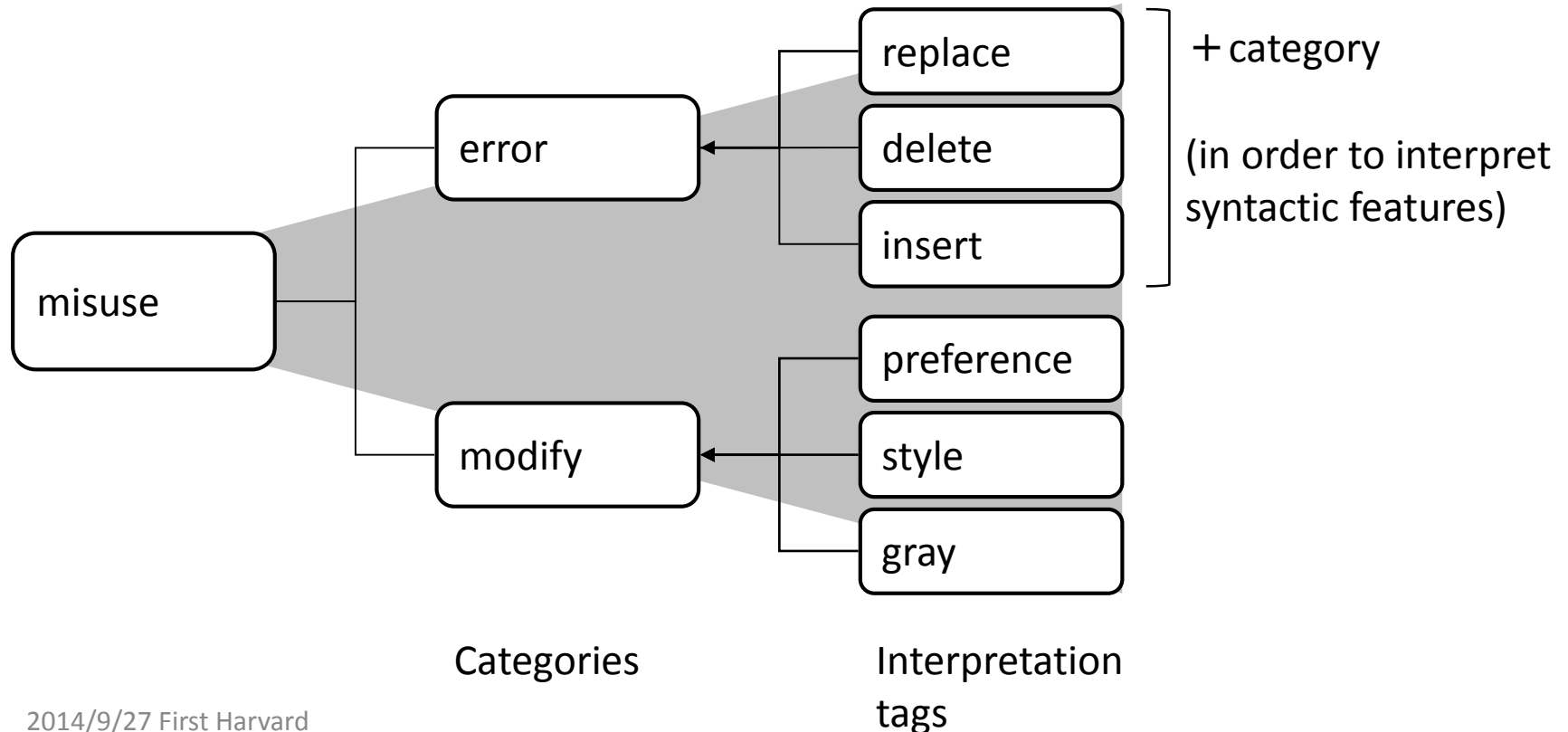
- Population features :Advanced Learners
- TOEIC 800
 - First year students of the English Department, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
(composition lessons (regular classes), with a specialization in humanities)
- Learners' attributes
 - Task categories, age, gender, achievement level (TOEIC score), education history (years of studies), mother tongue, overseas study experience, language of education

Characteristics of the Corpora Data Set

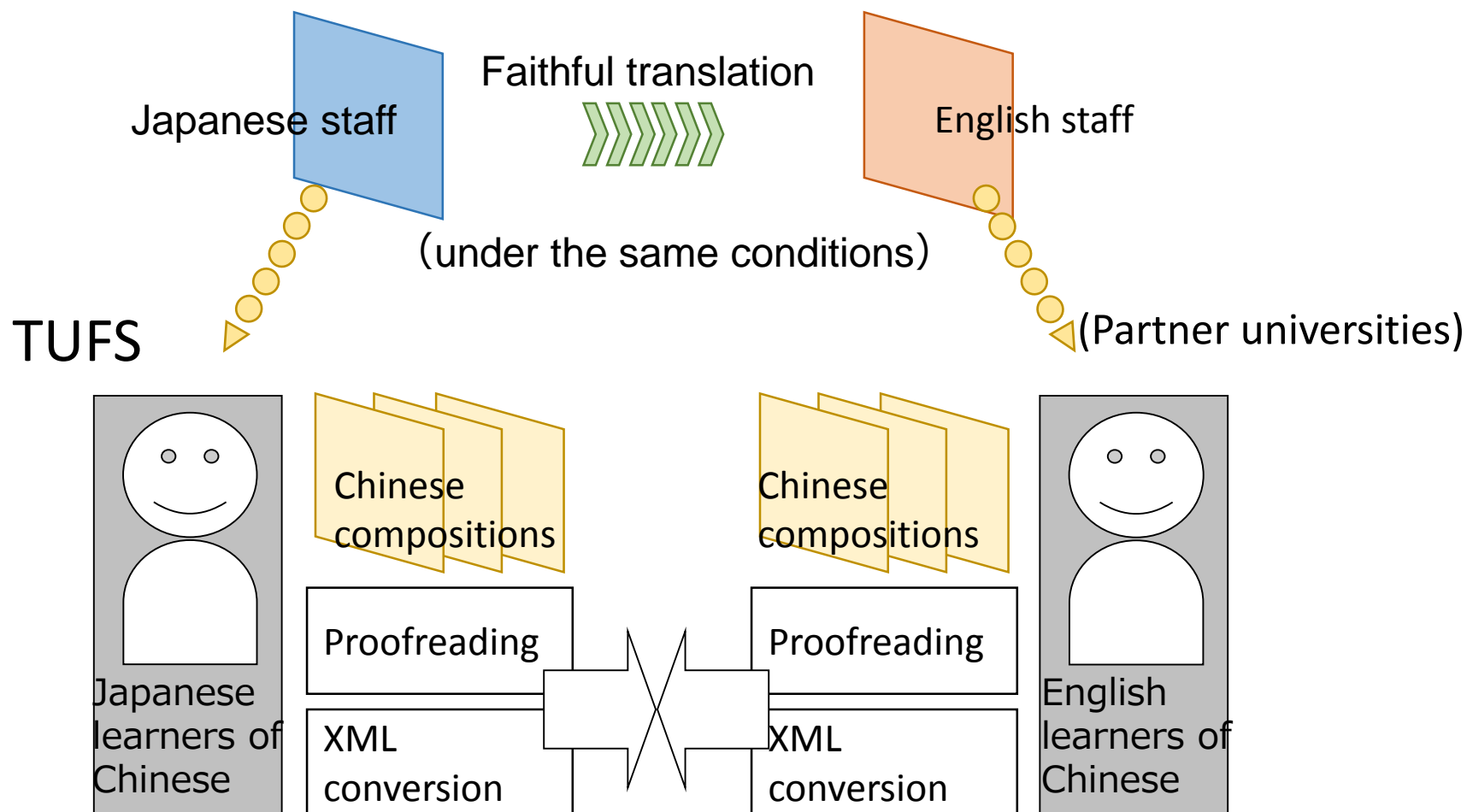


Interpretation Framework (error tags)

Classification and in-text marking of syntactical, stylistic and rhetorical errors



Error comparison (Chinese)



The Japanese Essay : Long Nominal Phrase

- * 私は、20代から30代にかけて、北京、上海、ロンドン、台湾に留学したことがあります。留学時代の思い出として、今、懐かしく思い出すのは、先生方のお宅に招かれ、おもてなしを受けた思い出です。
- *
- * まず、最初に、上海留学中の思い出についてお話しします。
- * 東京外国語大学で中国語学の修士号を得た私は、中国政府公費留学生として、1986年から1988年にかけて、復旦大学(Fudan University)に留学しました。
- * 指導教授は、著名な中国語学者であった胡裕樹教授(Prof. HuYushu)でした。その頃は、復旦大学の先生方には、研究室がなく、論文指導は、大学に隣接する宿舎に住んでいらっしゃるご自宅の書斎兼寝室で行われました。先生方のご自宅には電話もなく、突然訪ねていくことが多かったのですが、突然お伺いしても、必ずドアを開けてくださった、そんな牧歌的時代でした。
- * ある日、予約なしに胡先生のおうちを訪ねた私に、ご一家は、「ちょうど八宝飯(Babaofan;もち米で作った8つのドライフルーツが飾られたデコレーションケーキ)が蒸しあがったから、食べなさい」と、ふるまってくだったのです。蒸したての八宝飯の「やさしく、柔らかく、幸福な甘さ」は、忘れることができません。その後、中国料理店で、八宝飯をみつけると、必ず注文し、胡先生のおもてなしを思い出すのです。
- * 論文の個人指導は、蒲団がロールケーキのように巻かれ、整えられて長椅子と化した胡先生のベッド
- * に座って行われました。私がベッドに座ると、胡先生はまず、龍井茶(LongJing Green Tea)を蓋付きの中国式マグカップにひとつまみ入れて、魔法瓶からお湯をいれ、お茶を淹れてくださいました。そして、結婚式の引き出物のような、赤いキャンディーボックスの蓋をとって、「キャンディーをどうぞ」と優しく微笑みながらすすめてくださったのでした。とても質素な時代でしたが、胡先生ご一家のおもてなしは、いまでも宝物のような思い出として、胸に刻まれています。

English Translation

Traditions of 'Hospitality' in China, Britain and Taiwan

(Translated by Caroline Kano (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies))

- * When I was in my twenties and early thirties, I myself had the opportunity of studying in Beijing, Shanghai, London and Taiwan. Of all my memories of studying abroad, what I still now remember most fondly, are the occasions when I was invited to the homes of my professors, and the warm hospitality I received. In this connection, I would first like to talk about my memories of studying in Shanghai.
- * After receiving my M.A. in Chinese from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, I went as a Chinese government-sponsored exchange student to Fudan University, where I studied from 1986 to 1988. My academic supervisor was the eminent Sinologist, Professor Hu Yushu. In those days, professors at Fudan University did not have their own room, and supervision of students' theses would be conducted in their private bedroom-cum-study in the university lodgings adjoining the university building, where they lived. As the professors' lodgings were not equipped with a telephone, students would often call on them unexpectedly. But however sudden a student's visit might be, in those idyllic times, their professor would always invite them in.
- * One day, when I arrived at Professor Hu's home without an appointment, he and his family welcomed me with a "We've just steamed a *babaofan* (a cake made with glutinous rice, decorated with eight kinds of dried fruit), so do have some!" I will never forget the 'gentle, delicate/tender, blissful sweetness' of that freshly steamed *babaofan*. Thereafter, whenever I go to a Chinese restaurant and find *babaofan* on the menu, I always make a point of ordering it, and recall the kind hospitality which Professor Hu extended to me.
- * An individual guidance session on a student's thesis would be conducted seated on Professor Hu's bed, which, with the bed cover rolled up like a Swiss roll, was turned into a sofa. As soon as I had sat down on Professor Hu's bed, Professor Hu would place a few leaves of Longjing green tea in a Chinese-style mug with a lid, add some hot water from a thermos, and serve it to me. He would then take the lid off a red sweet box which looked as though it might have been a gift he had been received as a guest at a wedding, and, smiling kindly, and with a "Do have a sweet!", offer me one. They were very modest times, but the warm hospitality which I received from Professor Hu and his family still remains like a treasure engraved in my memory. April, 2013

So Many 一个 in Chinese translation for Japanese learners

- * 在我二三十岁的时候也曾经到北京、上海、伦敦以及台湾留学过。如今每当我回想起当时的留学生活时，总是会想起每回到老师家里做客时的情景。首先，就让我谈谈在上海留学时的一段回忆。
- * 从1986年到1988年，在修完东京外国语大学的硕士课程之后，我以中国政府公费留学生的身份到上海复旦大学留学了两年，我的指导教授是著名的汉语语言学家胡裕树教授。当时复旦大学的老师们并没有个人的研究室，每次的论文指导课都是在紧邻大学的老师宿舍里的书房兼寝室里进行的。也由于当时老师宿舍里还没有安装电话，所以常常都是无事先告知的突然造访，但是尽管如此，老师及其家人每次也都一定欣然开门迎客，我也从未尝过闭门之羹。那是一个如此纯朴的时代！
- * 有一天，又是一个突然的造访。胡老师一家人对突然出现的我说道：“正好有蒸好的八宝饭，吃了再走吧！”，一边拿出八宝饭招待我这个不速之客。刚蒸好的八宝饭所带有的那种“软软、热热、甜甜”的幸福滋味，到现在仍然记忆犹新。从那以后，每当在中国餐馆里看到八宝饭，我一定会点来品尝，不为别的，就只为想再回味一次胡老师和他家人的待客之道。
- * 每次上课时，老师都会将棉被卷成像西式卷心蛋糕似的长条状，然后将床铺整理得如同一条长凳子，要我坐在上面上课。我一坐定后，老师会先在一个传统中国式的、带盖子的茶杯里放入一小撮的龙井茶叶，然后从热水瓶里倒出热开水，为我沏上一杯热茶。之后，再拿出一个好象装喜糖用的大红色的糖果盒，打开盒子，亲切地微笑着要我吃糖。虽然是一个物资不是很丰裕的时代，但是胡老师以及他家人对我的热情款待的回忆，始终就像一个宝藏一样，永远地深深地埋藏在我的心中 15

Information about Corpus

- Original Essays
 - Format : Word (.doc), Text (.txt)
 - Year : 2011, 2012, 2013 (Spring, Fall)
 - Number of Files: 2011(325), 2012(556), 2013(295)
- Revised Essays
 - Format : Word (.doc)
 - Year : 2011, 2012, 2013
 - Number of Files: 2011(176), 2012(533), 2013(287)
- XML Files
 - Format : plain text
 - Learners' ID (information)

Sample

TUFS_01_2013⁺

+

Culture of “Entertainment”: China, England and Taiwan (1)⁺

+

At Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS), I teach not only Japanese students but also exchange students from Taiwan University, the University of Leeds, and the School of Foreign Languages, Peking University. When the students from these universities get accustomed to their new lives after coming to Japan, I always make it a rule to invite them to my house. ⁺

When I serve a meal the contents of it are always sushi, dim sum steamed in a steaming basket, sandwiches, pumpkin salad, assorted fruits and grape juice. It is true that they are all simple because I can make them just by assorting what I bought at the store. In fact, they can be called “global food” because the students from all over the world can eat them regardless of their taste in food. Above all, I think the vivid impression of having sat around the table at my house, surpassing that of having a meal at a luxurious restaurant, would be a precious memory of studying abroad.⁺

Revised Essay

TUFS_01_2013

Culture of "Entertainment": China, England and Taiwan (1)

At Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS), I teach not only Japanese students but also exchange students from Taiwan University, the University of Leeds, and the School of Foreign Languages, Peking University. When the students from these universities get accustomed to their (new) lives after coming to Japan, I always make it a rule to invite them to my house.

When I serve (a meal) the contents of it are always sushi, dim sum steamed in a steaming basket, sandwiches, pumpkin salad, assorted fruits and grape juice. It is true that (they are all) simple because I can make them just by assorting what I bought at the store. In fact, they can be called "global food" because the students from all over the world can eat them regardless of their taste (in food). Above all, I think the vivid impression of having sat around the table at my house, (surpassing) that of having a meal at a luxurious restaurant, would be a precious memory of studying abroad.

During my 20s and 30s, I visited Beijing, Shanghai, London and Taiwan. A (particular) memory of when I studied abroad is of when my teachers invited me to their

- 作成者 Preference: 'Lives' is too ▼
- 作成者 Error: Have suggests a ▼
- 作成者 削除: with ▼
- 作成者 削除: have ▼
- 作成者 Preference - When suggest ▼
- 作成者 削除: Whey ...hen I serve ▼
- 作成者 Gray ... They are all is ▼
- 作成者 削除: each of them is ... (they) ▼
- 作成者 Error- The Insertion of ▼
- 作成者 Preference - eat is a ▼
- 作成者 削除: have ...at them ▼
- 作成者 Agreement error. If ▼
- 作成者 削除: which ...urpassing) ▼
- 作成者 'studying abroad' is a ▼
- 作成者 削除: have ...isited Beijing ▼
- 作成者 Preference - Particular ▼
- 作成者 削除: I remember ...s the ▼

Correction Mark Rules <error>

<div data-bbox="67 515 272 554"><replace></div>	<div data-bbox="357 472 1257 529">Using cell phones <u>is</u> are so easy.</div> <div data-bbox="357 576 1611 615">Write strike-through “are” on the error word(s) and change color.</div> <div data-bbox="357 648 1209 686">Write the correct word(s) by coloring function.</div>
<div data-bbox="67 819 253 858"><delete></div>	<div data-bbox="357 808 1541 865">They are often have a bad influence on us.</div> <div data-bbox="357 912 1611 951">Write strike-through “are” on the error word(s) and change color.</div>
<div data-bbox="67 1090 253 1129"><insert></div>	<div data-bbox="357 1079 1325 1136">Students have to pay <u>a</u> tuition fee.</div> <div data-bbox="357 1183 1209 1222">Write the correct word(s) by coloring function.</div>

Correction Mark Rules <modify>

<preference>	<p><preference> means that the word(s) is not incorrect. However, the different word is better.</p> <p>However, I do not think that education should be treated <u>(in the same way)</u> as other kinds of services.</p> <p>After using "track change", add parenthesis ().</p>
<style>	<p><style> means that the word(s) is not incorrect. However, the word is not used in the style of the essay.※Academic Writing</p> <p>They <u>((do not))</u> don't pay a tuition fee.</p> <p>After using "track change", add double parenthesis (()).</p>
<gray>	<p><gray> means that the correction is difficult to classify into the other categories.</p> <p><gray> includes the case that you can't understand what the writer want to express.</p> <p>I have had <u>only</u> a few opportunities to <u>(#spend my life living-)</u> <u>live</u> abroad and to speak English, so I don't think I'm a good English speaker.</p> <p>After using "track change", add parenthesis and hash (#).</p>

Annotated Original Essay (XML)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
- <composition>
  - <body>
    <id>TUFS_01_2013</id>
    <task>Task1</task>
    - <learner_data>
      <toeic>TOEIC:820</toeic>
      <length_of_learning>英語学習歴:7</length_of_learning>
      <experience_of_living_overseas>海外滞在歴:なし</experience_of_living_overseas>
      <native_language>母語:日本語</native_language>
      <first_educational_language>第一教育言語:日本語</first_educational_language>
      <second_educational_language>第二教育言語:なし</second_educational_language>
    </learner_data>
    <title>Self-Introduction</title>
  - <paragraph>
    Hi! I'm ○○. Everybody calls me ○○-chan. I think it is easier to call my family name
    because '○○' is shorter than my given name. So please call me ○○. I was born and
    bred in Tokyo. I have only a few opportunities to spend my life living abroad and
    speaking English, so I don't think I'm a good English speaker. Hi! I'm ○○. Everybody
    calls me ○○-chan. I think it is easier to call
    <error category="category1" revised="" type="insert"> </error>
    my family name
    <error category="category1" revised="" type="insert"> </error>
    because '○○' is shorter than my given name. So please call me ○○. I was born and
    bred in Tokyo. I have
    <error category="category1" revised="" type="insert"> </error>
    only a few opportunities to
    <modify category="gray" revised="">spend my life living</modify>
    abroad and
    <modify category="" revised="">speaking</modify>
    English, so I don't think I'm a good English speaker.
  </paragraph>
```

Error Category

verb (動詞)	aspect (アスペクト)
	tense (テンス)
	voice (ヴォイス)
	verb lexical (動詞語彙)
	agreement (一致)
adjective (形容詞)	comperison (比較)
	adjective lexical (形容詞語彙)
noun (名詞)	number (数)
	noun lexical (名詞語彙)

demonstrative pronoun (指示代名詞)
noun phrase (名詞句)
adverb (副詞)
article (冠詞)
conjunction (接続)
intrrogative (疑問)
modality (モダリティ)
preposition (前置詞)
clause (節)
negattive (否定)
others (その他)

Sample display (error tag)

Tax or Collapse!

Japan is facing a big problem now. Surprisingly, the sum of Japan's debt is twice as much as GDP and it's bigger than that of Greek. Our country needs more money because we need the money for reconstructing the Tohoku district, social security system, and so on. So the Japanese Government *offered* → *has suggested/proposed* (replace) that we should raise the consumption tax to 10 percent by 2015. I think so many people are saying that they do not want *raise* → (delete) the consumption tax → *to be raised* (insert). In my opinion, however, we should follow the government if we want to live a good life.

Some people may say if we raise the tax, the economy will *go bad* → *worsen* (replace), and in fact, this is true. But we have to think about the future of Japan. The government thinks that if we raise the tax suddenly, it may harm the economy, so they will raise it more gradually. *Now* → *At the moment* (replace) the consumption tax of Japan is 5 percent, and they will raise it to 8 percent at first. I think it will lessen the damage on the economy.

Raising the consumption tax may hit the poor's family budget because the price of → *the* (insert) necessities of life influences it. But it will not be *so big trouble* → *very troublesome/so severe* (replace) if we take *an* → *some* (replace) appropriate action. So the government suggests that they will give some kind of financial aid to the poor. It will help them to consume and the economy will not *go such bad* → *go* (replace).

Some people may say that we do not need to raise the tax immediately, but we cannot delay it because the Japanese society is one of the most aged societies. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the percentage of Japanese people who are 65 years old and over is estimated to be 26.0 percent in 2015. Because of that, we need a great deal of money for the social security system. The Japanese national budget for the social security system will be more and more big in the near future. We need to assemble a huge amount of money efficiently. Raising the consumption tax is the most efficient way *to do* → *of doing* (replace) that.

We have no time to hesitate. When we *see* → *look at* (replace) the survey of public opinion conducted by Kyoudoutsushin-sha in August 2012, we notice that nearly half of the examinees agree with the tax increase. It may be because they have perceived that our future would disappear without raising the consumption tax. *How* → *What* (replace) do you think? Do you think the finances of our country are stable? It is time to endure the hardships.

Sample display (error tag & modify tag)

Tax or Collapse!(Revised2)

Japan is facing a big problem now. Surprisingly, the sum of Japan's debt is twice as much as *its GDP and* bigger than that of Greek. Our country needs more money *in particular* for reconstructing the Tohoku district, *improving/expanding the social security system*. So the Japanese Government *has suggested/proposed* that *the consumption tax should be raised* to 10 percent by 2015. I think *there must be many people who* do not want the consumption tax *to be raised*. In my opinion, however, we should *comply with the government if we want to improve the quality of our lives*.

Some people may say *that, if the tax is raised*, the economy will *worsen*, and in fact, this is true. *However, we need to think* about the future of Japan. The government thinks that if *the tax is raised* suddenly, it may harm the economy, so they *propose raising* it more gradually. *At the moment Japan's consumption tax of* is 5 percent, and *the plan is first to raise* it to 8 percent at first. I think *this* will lessen the damage on the economy.

Raising the consumption tax may hit the *family budget of the poor* because the price of *the necessities of life will be affected by* it. *Nevertheless, this* will not be *very troublesome/so severe if/as long as some* appropriate action *is taken*. *Consequently* the government suggests that they will give some kind of financial aid to the poor. It will help them to *continue buying necessary consumer goods, and, as a result*, the economy will not *go deteriorate to the extent that it otherwise might*.

Some people may say that we do not need to raise the tax immediately, but we cannot delay it because the Japanese society is one of the most aged societies. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the percentage of Japanese people who are 65 years old and over is estimated to be *reach* 26.0 percent in 2015. Because of *this, a great deal of money will be needed from* the social security system. The Japanese national budget for the social security system *become bigger and bigger* in the near future. *We/The country, therefore, need to amass* a huge amount of money *in as efficient a way as possible*. Raising the consumption tax is the most efficient way *of doing* that.

We have no time to hesitate. When we *look at* the survey of public opinion conducted by Kyoudoutsushin-sha in August 2012, we notice that nearly half of *those questioned* agree with the tax increase. *They* may be because they have perceived that our future would disappear without raising the consumption tax. *What* do you think? Do you think the finances of our country are stable? It is time to endure the hardships *for the sake of the future*.

What is possible?

- **Analysis about essays' feature**
(learners' feature, error classification)
- **Error analysis, Expression analysis**
- **Construction of learners' (error) corpus**
- **Development corpus search system**

2. Findings<1> -Misuses of Prepositions-

- Choosing the correct preposition : one of the major difficulties for learners



[TUFS_32_2012]



(1) The insides of trains **of** Japan are ideal, because they are air-conditioned in the summer and heated in the winter.

1) ‘Of’ and Japanese Genetive ‘-NO’

- The most frequent : incorrect use of the preposition ‘of’
→ oversimplified translation from Japanese ‘Noun-1 *no* Noun-2’ ?

(N1)

(N2)

(2) 日本~~の~~ 電車~~の~~ 中

nihon-no densha-no naka

Japan-GEN. train-GEN. inside

‘the insides **of** trains in Japan’

★ ‘*no*’ : connecting a nominal modifier and a noun (i.e. *nihon-no* modifies *densha*)

- ‘*no*’ displays various semantic connections

- The most frequent error pattern : ‘of’ to be corrected as ‘in’

Table 1: Misused ‘of’ in our corpus

error	revision	number of errors
the most frequent		
of → Trains of Japan ☹️	1 in	35
	2 ∅	16
	3 for	14
	4 about	13
	5 at	5
	6 within	4
	7 during	3
	8 on	3
	9 to	3
	10 from	2
	11 between	1
	12 by	1
	13 on / in	1
	14 with	1
total		103

Trains in Japan 😊

- The opposite is also true : many misused ‘in’, where ‘of’ was actually correct

Table 2: Errors to be revised as 'of'			
	error	revision	number of errors
1	in	the most frequent → of	21
2	∅		17
3	about		7
4	for		3
5	at		2
6	from		2
7	to		2
8	around		1
9	on		1
10	that		1
total			57

during the long time in the Edo period ☹️

time of the Edo period 😊

2014/9/27 First Harvard International Conference on Chinese Pedagogy

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during the long time **in** the Edo period ☹️

during the long time **of** the Edo period 😊

'IN'-Oriented Cognition in Japanese

'ON'-Oriented Cognition in English/Chinese?

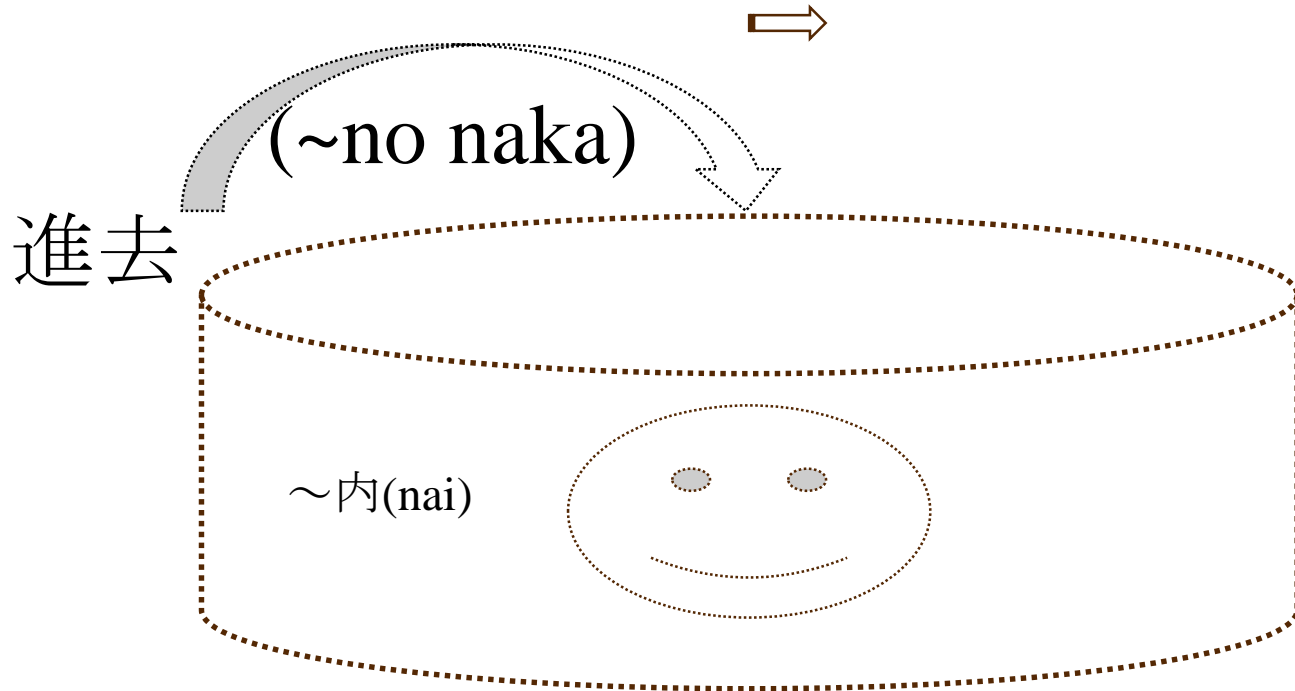
- (1) The safety in (→on) Japanese trains is also one of the reasons why people feel relaxed enough to sleep. (Sunrise Corpus, 2012.29)
- 日本の電車の中(naka, inside the train)の治安のよさも、安心した眠りができる理由でもあります。
- (2) a. 车上睡觉 電車の中で眠る。
- b. 飞机上看电影 飛行機の中で映画を観る。

日語的「～内(nai)」

「～こむ」

「～の中(~no naka)」

「～こむ(komu)」 (進去) 的認知策略



<2> Repetition and Omission of the Subject Japanese :Topic Oriented /Ellipsis Type Language

1. Repetition of the subject at the beginning of sentences:

e.g. “My brother, he is a doctor.”

-- My brother is a doctor.

-- My brother, who is a doctor, is...

-- My brother, a doctor, is ...

2. Omission of the subject in adverbial clauses:

- e.g. Since lecturing at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, I have often invited foreign exchange students...

-- Since I started lecturing at TUFS, I've often had the chance

Present tense for Habits versus the 1st Conditional and Adverbs of

Every time these exchange students arrive in Japan and settle down, -- I will invite them to my house.

(我会請留学生来我家 / 我就会邀請他們来我家)



- -- I invite them to my house.
- -- I always invite them to my house.
- -- I often invite them to my house.

e.g. Every time I look back and remember my student life in a foreign country,

- -- I always think of the time I visited my teacher.
- -- I think of the time I visited my teacher.

Present tense for Habits versus the 1st Conditional and Adverbs of frequency

- E.g. Professor Tan publishes a lot of famous books on the study of Linguistics in English, Chinese, and Japanese. Every time he gave me one of his books, he would write down...
 - Every time he gives me one of his books as a present, he will write down, “Keiko, make haste slowly.”
 - Every time he gave me one of his works as a present, he would inscribe the words, K-chan, make haste slowly.
 - Every time he gave me his works, he wrote down the line below himself, “make haste slowly.”
 - Every time he gave me his works, he used to write

Japanese Learners Corpus of Chinese at TUFS

年度	漢語程度	作文篇數	總字數	學生數
2013	高級班(4年級)	95	約45,500	35
2013	中級班(2, 3年級)	132	約51,200	58
2014	高級班(4年級)	21	約12,500	23
2014	中級班(2, 3年級)	34	約25,100	69

Learner's Profile

項目	範例
1) 學習者號碼	Th_Ch_001
2) 上課時間	週五第4堂課
3) 專業	漢語
4) 年級	3
5) 姓名	東京太郎
6) 性別	男
7) 年齡	21
8) 曾經居住過的地方	加拿大0-6；日本6-21
9) 國籍	日本
10) 母語	日語
11) 教育語言	日語，英語
12) 學習漢語的經歷	3年2個月
13) 留學經驗	無
14) 學習漢語的教育機構	東京外國語大學
15) 在家裡所使用的語言	日語
16) 和朋友說話時使用的語言	日語
17) 小學時的教育語言	日語
18) 中學時的教育語言	日語
19) 高中時的教育語言	日語
20) 日本英語檢定	準1級
21) 中國語檢定（日本）	3級（2011年）
22) HSK。	5級（2012年）
23) TOEIC。	850（2012年）
24) TOEFL (iBT) / IELTS (academic)。	無

English Native Speaker Learners Corpus in Taiwan: TOCFL(trial version at MTC, National Taiwan Normal University), Special thanks to Dr LiPing Cheng at NTNU

漢語程度	作文 篇數	總字數	學生數
基礎（A2）	223	約12,000	223
進階（B1）	344	約31,800	344

Error Types

類型Error Types	說明
添加 Add	需補充某個詞或詞組。
刪除 Delete	需刪除某個詞或詞組。
替代 Replace	需把某個詞或詞組替代成別的詞或詞組。
移動（詞序） Move(Word Order)	需把某個詞或詞組移動到別的位置。

Search Engine Top Page 檢索首頁

漢語學習者作文誤用檢索平台

关于此平台

本平台由东京外国语大学望月圭子研究室团队以及佐野洋教授、申亚敏、福田翔所主持，国立台湾师范大学协力建置。

错误文字: ⇒ 修正文字:
ex 对、略、在、的

以类别查询: ☒ 置换 ☒ 删除 ☒ 新增

1 to 10 (150) 10 1

查询结果显示于此。

Learner's ID	Preceding	Matching	Following	Error type	Error category	Preview
17_Tu_Ch_022-Task_honyaku-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...後，過了一段時間穩定下來	的時候 → 之後	，我每次都請他們來我家做...	replace	替換.时间名词	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...是在日本的最南邊的島嶼。	適年 → 全年	都旺盛，夏天雨天比較多。	replace	替換.时间名词	
28_Tu_Ch_091-Task4-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...太重視三個條件，我最重視	現在 → 當下	的情況和心情。我現在想買...	replace	替換.时间名词	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...，我不太喜歡他們。不過，	隨時 → 之後	我喜歡他們和這個酒館了。	replace	替換.方位词	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...期待當天吃的東西。而且，	隨時 → 之後	我理解店長和指示代詞/別...	replace	替換.方位词	
22_Tu_Ch_002-Task3-Ch2y-Leym-Sa-	...題上女性會比男性考慮得更	細緻 → 仔細	，照顧得更周到。男女互相...	replace	替換.性质形容词	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...的有名的遊覽地是有美麗地	碧色 → 深藍色	海水，潔白的沙灘，可以買...	replace	替換.性质形容词	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...覽地是有美麗地碧色海水，	潔白 → 白白	的沙灘，可以買很多沖繩縣...	replace	替換.性质形容词	
12_Tu_Ch_089-Task2-Ch3y-Le3y1m-Sa-	...了很多棒球場了。最近關於	別的 → 其他	棒球隊我了解多了。所以比...	replace	替換.指示代词	
12_Tu_Ch_089-Task2-Ch3y-Le3y1m-Sa-	...米酒。最近已經很少見，而	有的 → 有一些	少女盛裝，穿著和服。在日...	replace	替換.指示代词	

關鍵字檢索

類別檢索

错误文字: 時 ⇒ 修正文字: 後
ex. 对、略、在、的

以类别查询: ☒ 置換 ☒ 删除 ☒ 新增

1 to 3 (3) 10 1

查询结果显示于此。

Learner's ID	Preceding	Matching	Following	Error type	Error category	Preview
17_Tu_Ch_022-Task_honyaku-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...後，過了一段時間穩定下來	的時候 → 之後	，我每次都請他們來我家做...	replace	替換,时间名词	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...。我不太喜歡他們。不過，	隨時 → 之後	我喜歡他們和這個酒館了。...	replace	替換,方位词	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...期待當天吃的東西。而且，	隨時 → 之後	我理解店長和指示代词/別...	replace	替換,方位词	
Learner's ID	Preceding	Matching	Following	Error type	Error category	Preview

1 to 3 (3) 10 1

Annotation System

語法標註檢索

以语法标注查询 (张斌、齐沪杨——现代汉语(语法))

- ☐ 全选
- ☐ 专有名词 ☐ 可量名词 ☐ 不可量名词 ☒ 时间名词 ☐ 处所名词 ☒ 方位词
- ☐ 个体名词 ☐ 集体名词 ☐ 物质名词 ☐ 抽象名词
- ☐ 系数词 ☐ 位数词 ☐ 系位数词 ☐ 数量数词 ☐ 概数词
- ☐ 重叠动词
- ☒ 性质形容词 ☐ 状态形容词
- ☐ 区别词
- ☒ 程度副词 ☒ 范围副词 ☒ 时间副词 ☒ 情态副词 ☒ 否定副词 ☒ 语气副词 ☒ 关联副词
- ☒ 人称代词 ☒ 指示代词 ☐ 疑问代词
- ☒ 连词
- ☒ 时间介词 ☒ 处所介词 ☐ 方向介词 ☒ 范围介词 ☐ 工具介词 ☒ 依据介词 ☒ 对待介词 ☒ 原因介词
- ☒ 结构助词 ☒ 时态助词 ☐ 时制助词 ☐ 比况助词 ☐ 表数助词 ☐ 列举助词 ☒ 其他助词
- ☒ 语气词
- ☐ 叹词 ☐ 象声词
- ☐ 主谓短语 ☐ 述宾短语 ☒ 述补短语 ☐ 偏正短语 ☐ 联合短语 ☐ 同位短语 ☐ 联动短语 ☐ 兼语短语
- ☐ 体词性短语 ☐ 谓词性短语 ☐ 加词性短语
- ☐ 施事主语 ☐ 受事主语 ☐ 中性主语
- ☐ 体词性主语 ☐ 谓词性主语

檢索結果列表

Learner's ID	Preceding	Matching	Following	Error type	Error category	Preview
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...。我不太喜歡他們。不過,	隨時 → 之後	我喜歡他們和這個酒館了。...	replace	替換,方位詞	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...期待當天吃的東西。而且,	隨時 → 之後	我理解店長和指示代詞/別...	replace	替換,方位詞	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...最後的一天,我去	過 → 了	國際道路。國際道路的有名...	replace	替換,時態助詞	
15_Tu_Ch_094-Task3-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...花節完的時候,必須把偶人	連忙 →	收藏。根據迷信,如果女孩...	delete	刪除,時間副詞	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...是在日本的最南邊的島嶼。	通年 → 全年	都挺熱,夏天兩天比較多。...	replace	替換,時間名詞	
18_Tu_Ch_022-Task3-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...只是放桃花,還喝桃花酒。	這個 → 這樣	都是為了祈禱女孩子的健康...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
16_Tu_Ch_094-Task4-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...時利用兩個買東西的辦法。	這些 →	是去大型綜合商場和網上購...	delete	刪除,指示代詞	
5_Tu_Ch_093-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...前,我在義大利菜店打工。	這 → 那	個店是連鎖店。所以寬敞的...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
5_Tu_Ch_093-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...寬敞的店內經常坐滿了人。	這 → 那	個店的上司很嚴格的人,還...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
4_Tu_Ch_093-Task2-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...外活動。第一個是跳舞隊。	這 →	是從一年級的時候一直參加...	delete	刪除,指示代詞	
Learner's ID	Preceding	Matching	Following	Error type	Error category	Preview

Original Essay開啟文章預覽

學習者ID	該当部分前方	該当部分	該当部分後方	誤用タイプ	誤用カテゴリ	プレビュー
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...。我不太喜歡他們。不過,	隨時 → 之後	我喜歡他們和這個酒館了。...	replace	替換,方位詞	
27_Tu_Ch_091-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...期待當天吃的東西。而且,	隨時 → 之後	我理解店長和指示代詞/別...	replace	替換,方位詞	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	... 最後的一天, 我去	過 → 了	國際道路。國際道路的有名...	replace	替換,时态助詞	
15_Tu_Ch_094-Task3-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...花節完的時候, 必須把偶人	連忙 →	收藏。根據迷信, 如果女孩...	delete	刪除,时间副詞	
26_Tu_Ch_030-Task-Ch4y-Le3y5m-Sa-	...是在日本的最南邊的島嶼。	通年 → 全年	都挺熱, 夏天兩天比較多。...	replace	替換,时间名詞	
18_Tu_Ch_022-Task3-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...只是放桃花, 還喝桃花酒。	這個 → 這樣	都是為了祈禱女孩子的健康...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
16_Tu_Ch_094-Task4-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...時利用兩個買東西的辦法。	這些 →	是去大型綜合商場和網上購...	delete	刪除,指示代詞	
5_Tu_Ch_093-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...前, 我在義大利菜店打工。	這 → 那	個店是連鎖店。所以寬敞的...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
5_Tu_Ch_093-Task5-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...寬敞的店內經常坐滿了人。	這 → 那	個店的上司很嚴格的人, 還...	replace	替換,指示代詞	
4_Tu_Ch_093-Task2-Ch3y-Le2y1m-Sa-	...外活動。第一個是跳舞隊。	這 →	是從一年級的時候一直參加...	delete	刪除,指示代詞	
學習者ID	該当部分前方	該当部分	該当部分後方	誤用タイプ	誤用カテゴリ	プレビュー

1 to 10 (151) 10 1

語料文章的原文表示

(Original)

我現在參加四個課外活動。第一個是跳舞 **隊**。 **這 是** 從一年級的時候一直參加。上大學以前我沒有跳舞的經驗。但我覺得跳舞 **隊** 的學長們很熱情，所以我決定參加這個小組。第二個是管弦樂隊。我二年級的時候參加了管弦樂隊。我從小 **時** 嚮往拉提琴。中文系的三個朋友參加管弦樂隊，拉小提琴，但我初次看 小提琴的時候我覺得 很 **少**，好像玩具。所以我選擇中提琴。從大學開始樂器很難，但是我絕不後悔。第三個是中文緣。我想中文說得 流利。現在我除了上課以外沒有說中文的機會。第四個是芭蕾舞 **隊**。我想學會芭蕾舞 **隊** 的 **基本練習**。然後 **練習** 跳舞 **隊** **的時候**，發揮 **這個體驗**。

(Revised)

(Revised2)

Revised Data

語料文章的校正稿表示 (列出所有錯誤資訊)

(Original)

(Revised)

我現在參加四個課外活動。第一個是跳舞~~隊~~ → ~~社~~ (replace, 替換, 名詞)。~~這~~ → (delete, 刪除, 指示代詞) ~~是~~ → (delete, 刪除, 動詞) → ~~我~~ (add, 添加, 人稱代詞) 從一年級的時候一直參加。上大學以前我沒有跳舞的經驗。但我覺得跳舞~~隊~~ → ~~社~~ (replace, 替換, 名詞) 的學長們很熱情，所以我決定參加這個小組。第二個是管弦樂隊。我二年級的時候參加了管弦樂隊。我從小~~時~~ → (delete, 刪除, 表現) → ~~就~~ (add, 添加, 副詞) 嚮往拉提琴。 → ~~我~~ (add, 添加, 人稱代詞) 中文系的三個朋友參加管弦樂隊，拉小提琴，但我初次看 → ~~到~~ (add, 添加, 結果補語) 小提琴的時候我覺得 → ~~這~~ (add, 添加, 指示代詞) → ~~個~~ (add, 添加, 量詞) → ~~樂器~~ (add, 添加, 名詞) 很少 → ~~小~~ (replace, 替換, 形容詞)，好像玩具。 → ~~，~~ (replace, 替換, 標點符號) 所以我選擇中提琴。從大學開始樂器很難 → ~~學~~ (add, 添加, 動詞)，但是我絕不後悔 → ~~自己的選擇~~ (add, 添加, 表現)。第三個是中文緣。我想中文說得 → ~~很~~ (add, 添加, 程度副詞) 流利。現在我除了上課以外沒有說中文的機會。第四個是芭蕾舞~~隊~~ → ~~社~~ (replace, 替換, 名詞)。我想學會芭蕾舞~~隊~~ → (delete, 刪除, 名詞) 的~~基本練習~~ → ~~基礎~~ (replace, 替換, 名詞)。~~，~~ (replace, 替換, 標點符號) 然後~~練習~~ → ~~應用~~ (replace, 替換, 動詞) → ~~在~~ (add, 添加, 處所介詞) 跳舞~~隊~~ → ~~社~~ (replace, 替換, 名詞) 的~~時候~~ → (delete, 刪除, 表現)， → ~~好好~~ (add, 添加, 副詞) 發揮~~這個體驗~~ → (delete, 刪除, 表現) → ~~一下~~ (add, 添加, 副詞)。

(Revised2)

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Error Essay keyword: ⇒ Revised Essay keyword:
ex. for, of, in, on

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Search with category (張斌、齐沪杨—现代汉语(语法))

言語を選択する: Japan ▼

誤用文字列: ⇒ 修正文字列:
ex. 对、略、在、的

タイプ検索: ☒ 置換 ☒ 削除 ☒ 追加

カテゴリから検索 (張斌、齐沪杨—现代汉语(语法))

选择语言: China ▼

错误文字: ⇒ 修正文字:
ex. 对、略、在、的

以类别查询: ☒ 置換 ☒ 删除 ☒ 新增

以语法标注查询 (張斌、齐沪杨—现代汉语(语法))

**Thank you for
your attention !**



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