

# Linguistics for Instruction in Language Arts and Writing

Using a rich grammar implementation  
to teach and evaluate writing skills

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DELPH-IN Summit

# Language Arts and Writing at EPGY

- Education Program for Gifted Youth (EPGY) at Stanford
- LA&W for grades 2–6 (7–12 year-old native English speakers)
- Now used in classrooms in public schools (not only “gifted”)
- Goal: to help students improve writing skills
- Exercise-based course with automatic immediate feedback



# Course design

- Four “strands” in each grade
  - Part of Speech
  - Sentence Structure
  - Paragraphs
  - Sentence Composition
- Short lecture for each concept, plus 15-20 exercises
- Progress determined by student performance



# Exercise design for Sentence Composition

- Present a few sentences of context
- Ask a question
- Provide a set of (fully inflected) words, listed by part-of-speech
- Ask the student to compose an answer as a complete sentence
- Evaluate the answer, and if incorrect, identify error where possible
- Ask the student to try again once





3.G.14.01

## Sentence Composition

Write a complete sentence that answers the question by clicking on words from the lists.  
To remove a word from your answer, click and drag it out of the box. Use RESET to remove all your words.

Ricky stores his toys in his closet.

Where are Ricky's toys?

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
are	Ricky's	the	in	it	Ricky's
be	desk			they	
	closet			his	
	garden				
	toys				

# Some correct student answers (from 865 attempts)

*Ricky stores his toys in the closet.*

**Where are Ricky's toys?**

225	Ricky's toys are in the closet
171	Ricky's toys are in his closet
21	They are in his closet
21	They are in the closet
19	His toys are in the closet
11	They are in Ricky's closet
5	His toys are in his closet
5	The toys are in Ricky's closet
4	The toys are in the closet
4	Ricky's are in his closet
3	Ricky's are in the closet
1	Ricky's toys are in Ricky's closet
1	Ricky's toys are in the toys closet
1	His toys are in Ricky's closet
0	The toys are in his closet



## Some incorrect student answers

closet

garden Ricky's they his at

his toys in the closet

in in in in Ricky's in Ricky's Ricky's

in his closet

in his toys closet

in Ricky's closet

in Ricky's closet his toys are

in the closet

Ricky's

Ricky's are his closet

Ricky's are his toys in his closet

Ricky's are the closet at

Ricky's closet

Ricky's closet toys

Ricky's closet toys are in it

Ricky's desk are toys



## More incorrect student answers

Ricky's toys are closet

Ricky's toys are closet in

**Ricky's toys are his closet**

Ricky's toys are his in closet

Ricky's toys are his the closet

Ricky's toys are in

**Ricky's toys are in closet**

Ricky's toys are in garden

Ricky's toys are in his

Ricky's toys are in his desk they are the garden

Ricky's toys are in the

Ricky's toys are in the desk

Ricky's toys are the in closet

Ricky's toys are in the garden

Ricky's toys his in the closet

Ricky's toys in are closet

Ricky's toys in are his closet





## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.*

**Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?**



5.G.4.02

## Sentence Composition

Write a complete sentence that answers the question by clicking on words from the lists.  
To remove a word from your answer, click and drag it out of the box. Use RESET to remove all your words.

Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.

Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Conjunction</u>	<u>Contraction</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
want	to	Abigail	tired	she	because	didn't	too
was		hike	hungry				
were			sick				
go							
hiking							
hike							

No answer

OK

***Please select words from the word lists to write your answer.***

RESET

## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.



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*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.





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*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

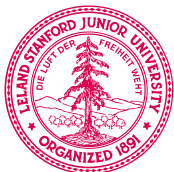
She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.

She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.

She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired..



## An example from Grade 5

*Abigail didn't want to go hiking with her parents because she felt too tired and wanted to rest instead.  
Why didn't Abigail want to go hiking?*

She was tired.

She was too tired.

She was too tired to.

She was too tired to go.

She was too tired to hike.

She was too tired to go hike.

She was too tired to go hiking.

She didn't because she was too tired.

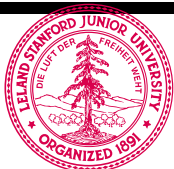
She didn't want to because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go because she was too tired.

She didn't want to hike because she was too tired.

She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired..

She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired.



# More variants

She **didn't** because she was tired.  
She didn't because she was too tired to.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't **want to** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't **want to go** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to go hike** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go hike because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to go hiking** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to go hiking because she was too tired to hike.  
She didn't want **to hike** because she was tired.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go hike.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to go hiking.  
She didn't want to hike because she was too tired to hike.









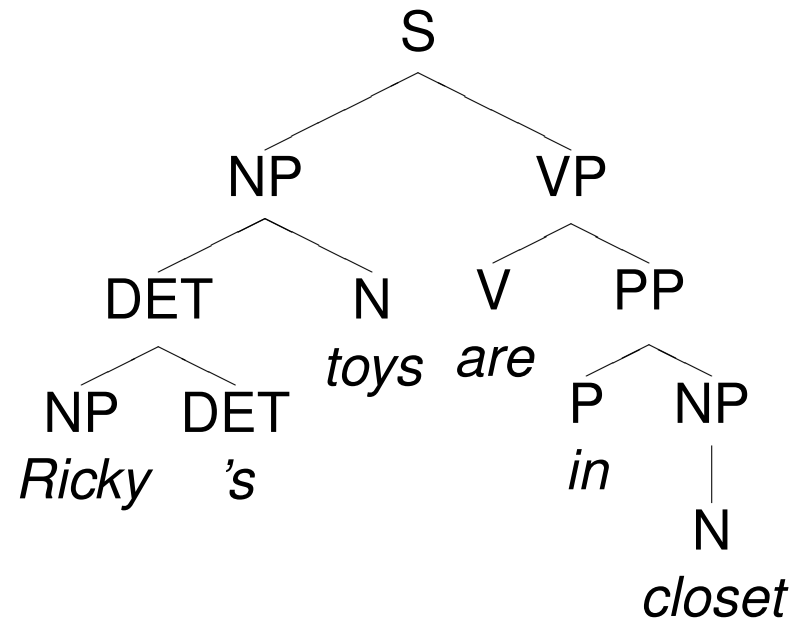
# Approach

- Use existing DELPH-IN resources ([www.delph-in.net](http://www.delph-in.net))  
English Resource Grammar (ERG: Flickinger 2000, 2011)  
Efficient PET parser (Callmeier 2000)
- Adapt 'mal-rule' approach to accept mild ungrammaticality  
Schneider & McCoy (1998), Bender et al. (2004)
- Parse each novel input and return derivation tree
- Check for `root_robust`, and if so, find `..._rbst` node
- Look up robustness symbol in error code table (grade-specific)
- Present appropriate message to student



# An ungrammatical example

*Ricky's toys are in closet*



# Example derivation

```
(sb-hd_mc_c [root_robust_s]
  (sp-hd_n_c
    (sp-hd_hc_c
      (hdn_bnp-pn_c
        (n_sg_ilr (ricky_n1/n_-_pn_le ("ricky" <0:1>))))
        (apostrophe_s_2_lex/n_-_cl-poss_le ("’s" <1:2>)))
        (n_pl_olr (toy_n1/n_-_c_le ("toys" <2:3>))))
      (hd-cmp_u_c
        (be_c_are/v_prd_are_le ("are" <3:4>))
        (hd-cmp_u_c
          (in/p_np_i-reg_le ("in" <4:5>))
          (bare_np_sg_rbst
            (n_sg_ilr (closet_n1/n_-_c_le ("closet" <5:6>))))))))))
```



# Example derivation

```
(sb-hd_mc_c [root_robust_s]
  (sp-hd_n_c
    (sp-hd_hc_c
      (hdn_bnp-pn_c
        (n_sg_ilr (ricky_n1/n_-_pn_le ("ricky" <0:1>))))
        (apostrophe_s_2_lex/n_-_cl-poss_le ("'s" <1:2>)))
        (n_pl_olr (toy_n1/n_-_c_le ("toys" <2:3>))))
      (hd-cmp_u_c
        (be_c_are/v_prd_are_le ("are" <3:4>))
        (hd-cmp_u_c
          (in/p_np_i-reg_le ("in" <4:5>))
          => (bare_np_sg_rbst
            (n_sg_ilr (closet_n1/n_-_c_le ("closet" <5:6>)))))))))
```



# English Resource Grammar (ERG)

- 7000 types in multiple-inheritance monotonic hierarchy
- 975 leaf lexical types
- 35,000 manually constructed lexemes
- 200 syntactic rules
- 70 morphological rules (inflection and derivation)
- Online demo: `lingo.stanford.edu/erg`



# Changes to the general-purpose grammar

## Extensions

- **Mal-rules** for inflection, syntax  
e.g. bare singular NP, or bare 3sg-present verb
- **Mal-types** for lexicon  
e.g. subj-equi with base VP: *\*Ricky likes go to the park*

## Reductions to avoid some ambiguity

- Rules  
For example, block noun-noun compound rules  
*\*Ricky's **closet toys** are in the closet*
- Lexicon  
For example, block the verb *flower*  
*Art and science **flowered** during the 17th century.*





## Mal-rule example: bare\_np\_sg\_rbst

Accept a complete noun phrase headed by a singular count noun still missing its normally obligatory specifier (an article such as *the*).

Example: *Ricky's toys are in closet.*

PHRASE	HEAD	[1] <i>noun</i>
	SPR	< >
	COMPS	[2] < >
	SEM	< <i>quant_rel</i> >
HEAD-DTR	HEAD	[1]
	SPR	< [OPT -] >
	COMPS	[2]
	AGR	[PN 3sing DIV -]



# Error messages

Your answer is not grammatical.

Your answer is not a complete sentence.

Your answer is grammatical but awkward.

Your answer cannot be a question.

**You are missing an article before the word \$X.**

Remember to use "an" only before a vowel.

Don't use "a" before a vowel.

Don't put "the" before a name.

You are missing the preposition "on" before \$X.

You are missing "to" before \$X.

Don't put "to" before \$X.

The verb \$X needs an object.

You are missing a noun.

You have an extra noun in your answer.

Use an adverb like "well" or "poorly" instead of "bad".

Use "its" instead of "it's" to show ownership.

Remember to use "this" only before a singular noun.

Don't use "did/does/do" in your answer.

You have the wrong form of the verb.

Your subject doesn't agree with the verb \$X.

*He are be was dog*

*In the park*

*They saw in the lake a duck*

*Did she go to the beach*

*She went to house*

*He ate an sandwich*

*She saw a owl*

*The Katherine eats breakfast*

*They watched movies Tuesday*

*She told her brother borrow her book*

*She let her brother to borrow her book*

*She let borrow her book*

*His chased the cat*

*The children ate a lunch pizza*

*He did bad on his test*

*The dog is in it's house*

*He said he like this mittens*

*The dog did go for a walk*

*The boy be late for school*

*Alex write a letter*





# Overview of correct answers parsed with ERG

Success in parsing					
Length	total	word	lexical	total	overall
	items	string	items	results	coverage
	#	$\phi$	$\phi$	#	%
10 – 14	474	10.66	91.38	472	99.6
5 – 9	4781	6.61	67.69	4738	99.1
1 – 4	1354	3.52	47.53	1335	98.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6609</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>65.26</b>	<b>6545</b>	<b>99.0</b>

(generated by [incr tsdb()] at 9-jul-2010 (14:51 h))

Efficiency in parsing					
Length	items	etasks	filter	edges	time
	#	$\phi$	%	$\phi$	$\phi$ (s)
10 – 14	474	6493	98.0	1306	0.36
5 – 9	4781	1970	98.0	418	0.12
1 – 4	1354	812	97.8	158	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>6609</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>0.13</b>

(generated by [incr tsdb()] at 9-jul-2010 (15:19 h))



# Ambiguity: Parse selection via statistics

- Statistical model trained on normal data, no mal-rules
- Some constructions excluded to improve disambiguation

**That child** *my sister told a story*

- Cannot just try mal-rules when no good parse

*She told the boy* **read** *a story*



# Style and dialect

## Style

- Interleaved PP and NP complements

*She gave Mary **on Saturday** a really nice gift.*

- Topicalization

***That movie**, he just doesn't want to see.*

- Preposition stranding

*The friend who they sent the invitation **to** lives in Paris.*



# Style and dialect

## Style

- Interleaved PP and NP complements
- Topicalization
- Preposition stranding

## Dialect variation

- *This car needs washed / washing*
- *We might could go to the park*
- *He be angry at them*



# Usage of LA&W in Memphis

Sentences composed by 25,000 students in 2010:

	<b>Correct</b>		<b>Incorrect</b>		<b>All</b>
	<i>1st attempt</i>	<i>2nd attempt</i>	<i>1st attempt</i>	<i>2nd attempt</i>	
<b>Total</b>	1,446,253	190,729	709,489	509,995	2,856,466
	1,636,982 57.3%		1,219,484 42.7%		
<b>Distinct</b>	12,137		180,795		192,932
<b>Unique</b>	2,323 19.1%		79,580 41.2%		





# LA&W Initiative A: Semantic Error Analysis

- Confirm correct but 'novel' answers where semantics is identical  
*My sister has a fluffy fluffy cat.*
- Identify semantic errors where answer is grammatical  
*The pizza ate my cat.*
- Diagnose the most frequent semantic errors automatically



# LA&W Initiative B: Expanded Use of Composition

- Increased use of student writing in other LA&W strands
- Inclusion of whole paragraph composition



# LA&W Initiative C: Increased Use of Audio

- More detailed instructions where performance is suffering
- Addition of audio hints after failed first attempt
- Addition of tutorial dialogues to guide corrections

