

Investigating morphological complexity by means of iCALL log data

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<http://giellatekno.uit.no/>



Contents

Introduction

The pedagogical program

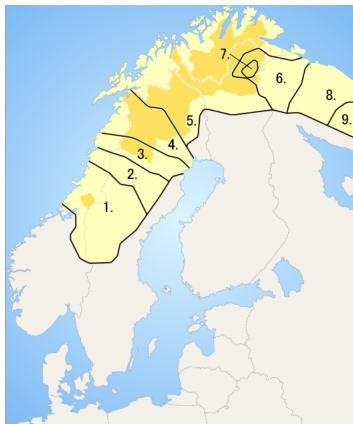
Analysing the material

Conclusion

Introduction

- ▶ The idea is to treat log data from an interactive learning program as a corpus
 - ▶ $N=300802$ in the log, $N=48252$ for verbal morphology
- ▶ I have a twofold goal:
 - ▶ Investigate what causes trouble for the learners
 - ▶ Use the data to say something about morphological complexity in general.

The Sami Languages



- 1. South Sami
- 2. Ume Sami
- 3. Pite Sami
- 4. Lule Sami
- 5. North Sami
- 6. Skolt Sami
- 7. Inari Sami
- 8. Kildin Sami
- 9. Ter Sami

Darkened area
represents
municipalities that
recognize Sami as
an official language.

North Sami

- ▶ Morphologically complex – a suffixing language with many stem-changing processes
 - ▶ «a combination of Turkish and Icelandic»
- ▶ Inflects verbs in 3 persons and 3 numbers (sg, du, pl)
- ▶ A tense system similar to North and North-West Germanic
- ▶ 4 Moods: indicative, conditional, potential, (imperative)

North Sami vs. Finnish / Estonian

- ▶ Half the amount of cases
 - ▶ Two local cases: illative and a combined locative/elative
 - ▶ No partitive, no partial object distinction
- ▶ The verbal system quite similar
 - ▶ Same tense/negation system, but modes intertwined with tense
 - ▶ Fewer infinite forms

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- ▶ The verbal system quite similar
 - ▶ Same tense/negation system, but modes intertwined with tense
 - ▶ Fewer infinite forms
- ▶ A more Estonian-like morphophonology
 - ▶ The genitive -n is lost
 - ▶ Consonant gradation includes almost all consonant groups
 - ▶ ... and shows a three-way quantity opposition

iCALL programs – <http://oahpa.no/davvi/>

HELP

OAHPA!

Bures boahтин!

Veahkkegiella
English

Suopman
Guovdageaidnu

<p>MORFA-S</p>  <p>Hárjehala sojahit sániid</p>	<p>VASTA</p>  <p>Vástit gažaldagaide. Sániit ja jorgalusat Answer to questions</p>	<p>LEKSA</p>  <p></p>
<p>MORFA-C</p>  <p>Hárjehala sojahit sániid cealkagis</p>	<p>SAHKA</p>  <p>Ságastallamat</p>	<p>NUMRA</p>  <p>Hárjehala loguid</p>

OAHPA lea interneahhtaprográmma nuoraide ja rávesolbmuide geat leat oahpahallame davvisámegiela. Prográmma sáhtát heivehit fáttáid ja dási mielde, ja odđa bargobihtát ráhkaduvvojit automáhtalaččat.

iCALL programs – <http://oahpa.no/>

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SAHKA



Ságastallamat

NUMRA



Hárjehala loguid

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Morphology: Morfa

Morphology: Morfa







- ▶ Practice inflection
 - ▶ without context

The material

- ▶ 48252 verb queries, 29411 correct (60.95 %)
- ▶ 754 distinct verbs
- ▶ Tasks presented in sets × 5
- ▶ The task is to inflect the verb for person and number, based on pronoun

Morfa S

OAHPA!

Bargobihát

presens ▾

Odda bargobihát

Máddagat

bárrastávvalmáddagat

bárahistávvalmáddagat

kontráhta máddagat

Girji

Alle ▾

Veahkkegiella

Norsk ▾

Grammatikkforklaringer ▾

njuovvat
odne doai njuovvabeahtti

atnit
odne dli ✘

máistit
odne mii máistit

njiellat
odne moai ✘


goikat
odne moai goike

Du čuoggát: **3/5**

Hárjehala preseanssa.

Sojot vearbbaid. Jus
oaččkalat sáni, de
oaččut dárogiel
jorgalusa.

HJELP



MORFA-S

Substantiivvat

Vearbbat

Adjektiivvat

Pronomener

Lohkosánit


Suorgádusat

Resurssat

Bagadus

Neahttasátnegirji

Grammatihkka



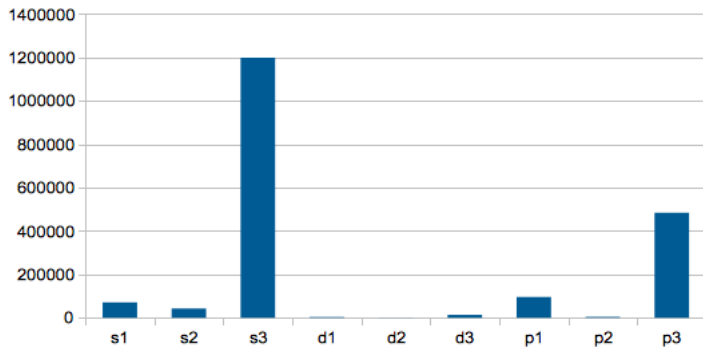
The log

```
1528|morfa_V|2009-01-26|dorret|0|doarrut|doarrut+V+Ind+Prs+Pl1|
1529|morfa_V|2009-01-26|doallaba|1|doallaba|doallat+V+Ind+Prs+Du3|
1530|morfa_V|2009-01-26|ruohtta|1|ruohtta|ruohttat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg3|
1531|morfa_V|2009-01-26|coggá|1|coggá|coggat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg3|
1532|morfa_V|2009-01-26|nohkat|1|nohkat|nohkkat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg2|
1533|morfa_V|2009-01-26|njuoskat|0|njuoskkat|njuoskat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg2|
1534|morfa_V|2009-01-26|deaivet|0|deivet|deaivat+V+Ind+Prs+Pl3|
1535|morfa_V|2009-01-26|borát|0|borat|borrat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg2|
1536|morfa_V|2009-01-26|deaivat|0|deivet|deaivat+V+Ind+Prs+Pl3|
1537|morfa_V|2009-01-26|borat|1|borat|borrat+V+Ind+Prs+Sg2|
1538|morfa_V|2009-01-26|loasta|0|loasta|loastit+V+Ind+Prs+Sg3|
1539|morfa_V|2009-01-26|jorribeahhti|0|jorrabeahhti|jorrat+V+Ind+Prs+Du2|
1540|morfa_V|2009-01-26|duostaba|1|duostaba|duostat+V+Ind+Prs+Du3|
```

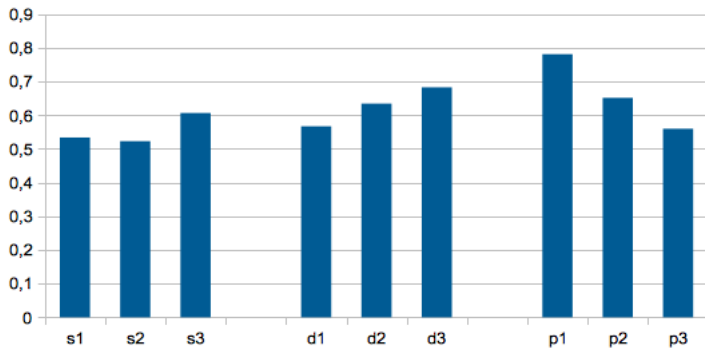
Some possible factors determining error patterns

1. Learning via immersion: rare forms are hard, common ones easier
2. Markedness: Marked morphological categories are harder
3. Some morphological processes are harder to perform than others

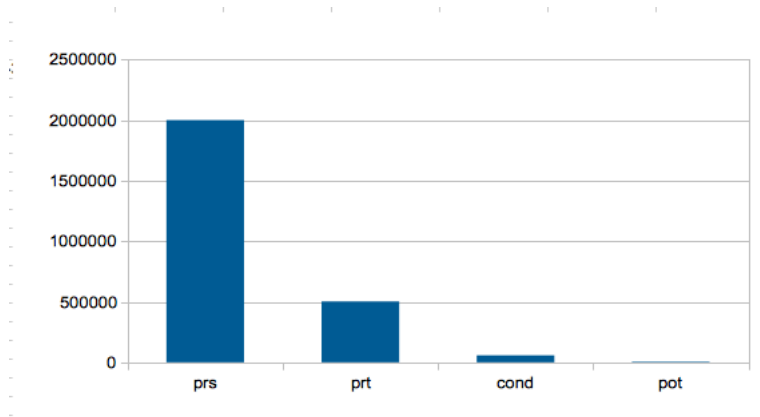
Usage in 20m corpus



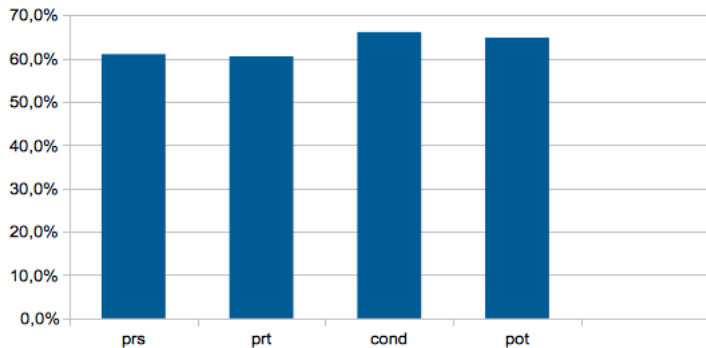
Correct answer in Oahpa



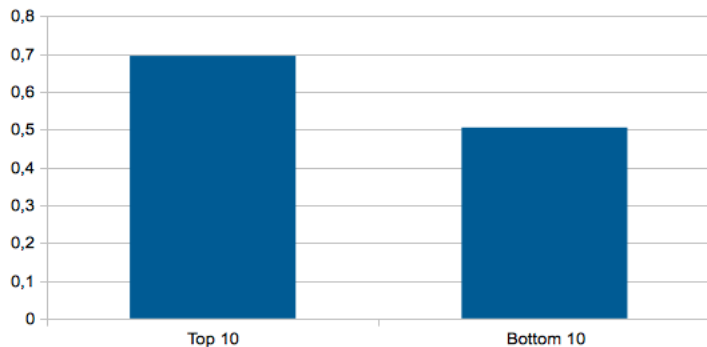
Usage in 20m corpus



Correct answer in Oahpa



Lexical frequency plays a rôle, though

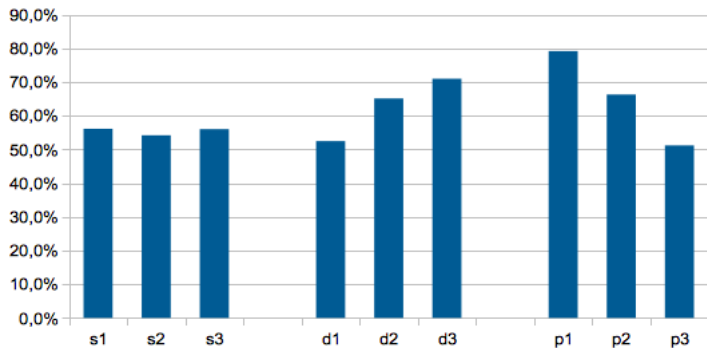


The learner's task

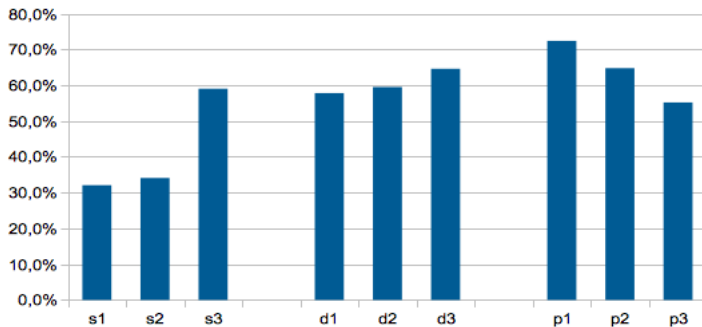
1. Add the correct suffix
2. Make the relevant consonant gradation change
3. If needed, change the root diphthong
4. If needed, change the stem final vowel

<i>VOWEL STEM VERBS - present</i> Shaded: weak grade			
<i>Person</i>	<i>viehkát</i> 'to run'	<i>diehtit</i> 'to know'	<i>goarrut</i> 'to sew'
<i>mun</i>	<i>viegan</i>	<i>dieđán</i>	<i>goarun</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>viegat</i>	<i>dieđát</i>	<i>goarut</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>viehká</i>	<i>diehtá</i>	<i>goarru</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>vihke</i>	<i>dihte</i>	<i>gorro</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>viehkabeahhti</i>	<i>diehtibeahhti</i>	<i>goarrubeahhti</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>viehkaba</i>	<i>diehtiba</i>	<i>goarruba</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>viehkát</i>	<i>diehtit</i>	<i>goarrut</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>viehkabehtet</i>	<i>diehtibehtet</i>	<i>goarrubehtet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>vihket</i>	<i>dihet</i>	<i>gorrot</i>

Bisyllabic -at/-ut present

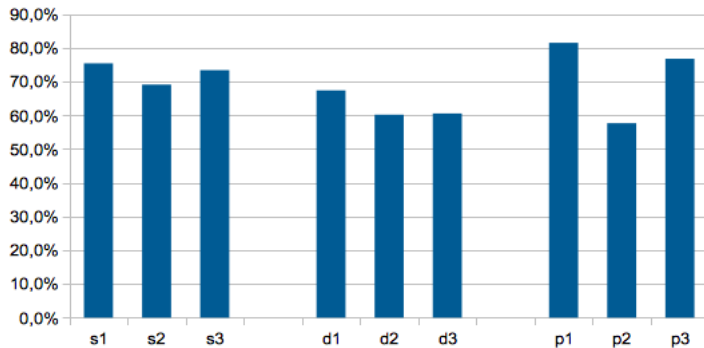


Bisyllabic -it present



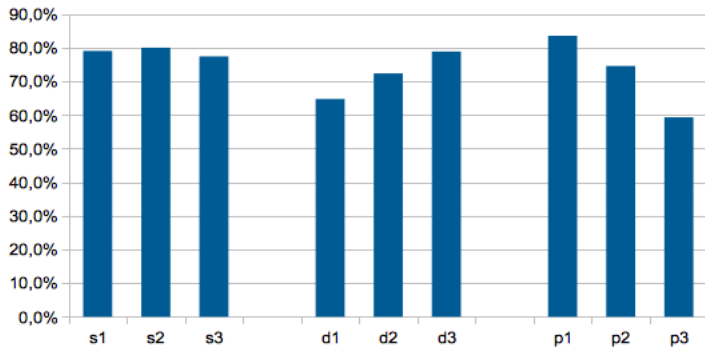
<i>CONSONANT STEM VERBS - present</i>		
<i>Person</i>	<i>mutalit</i> 'to tell'	<i>leat</i> 'to be'
<i>mun</i>	<i>mutalan</i>	<i>lean</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>mutalat</i>	<i>leat</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>mutala</i>	<i>lea</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>mutaletne</i>	<i>letne</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>mutaleahppi</i>	<i>leahppi</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>mutaleaba</i>	<i>leaba</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>mutalit, mutalat</i>	<i>leat</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>mutalehpet</i>	<i>lehpet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>mutalit</i>	<i>leat</i>

Trisyllabic present



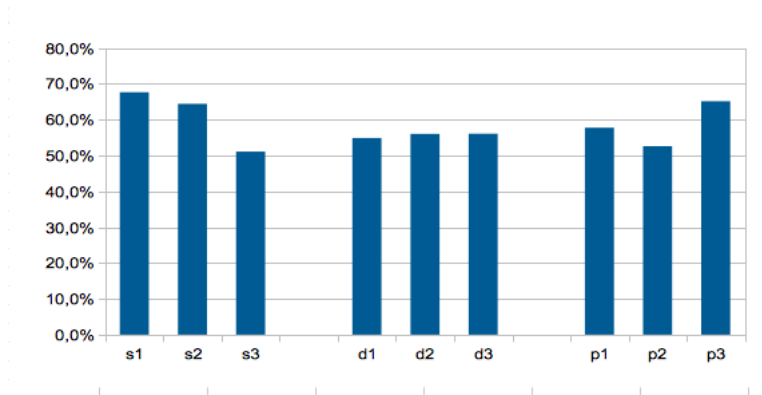
<i>CONTRACTION VERBS - present</i>			
<i>Person</i>	<i>čohkkát</i> 'to sit'	<i>fárret</i> 'to move'	<i>dingot</i> 'to order'
<i>mun</i>	<i>čohkkán</i>	<i>fárren</i>	<i>dingon</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>čohkkát</i>	<i>fárret</i>	<i>dingot</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>čohkká</i>	<i>fárre</i>	<i>dingo</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>čohkkájetne</i>	<i>fárrejetne</i>	<i>dingojetne</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>čohkkábeahhti</i>	<i>fárrebeahhti</i>	<i>dingobeahhti</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>čohkkába</i>	<i>fárreba</i>	<i>dingoba</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>čohkkát</i>	<i>fárret</i>	<i>dingot</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>čohkkábehtet</i>	<i>fárrebehtet</i>	<i>dingobehtet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>čohkkájit</i>	<i>fárrejit</i>	<i>dingojit</i>

Contracted present

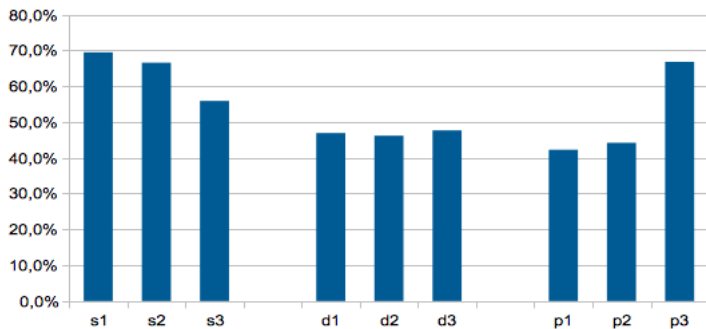


<i>VOWEL STEM VERBS - preterite</i> Shaded: weak grade			
<i>Person</i>	<i>viehkat</i> 'to run'	<i>diehtit</i> 'to know'	<i>goarrut</i> 'to sew'
<i>mun</i>	<i>vihken</i>	<i>dihten</i>	<i>gorron</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>vihket</i>	<i>dihtet</i>	<i>gorrot</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>viegai</i>	<i>diđii</i>	<i>goarui</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>viegaime</i>	<i>diđiime</i>	<i>goaruime</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>viegaide</i>	<i>diđiide</i>	<i>goaruide</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>viegaiga</i>	<i>diđiiga</i>	<i>goaruiga</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>viegaimet</i>	<i>diđiimet</i>	<i>goaruimet</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>viegaidet</i>	<i>diđiidet</i>	<i>goaruidet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>vihke</i>	<i>dihte</i>	<i>gorro</i>

Bisyllabic -at/-ut preterite

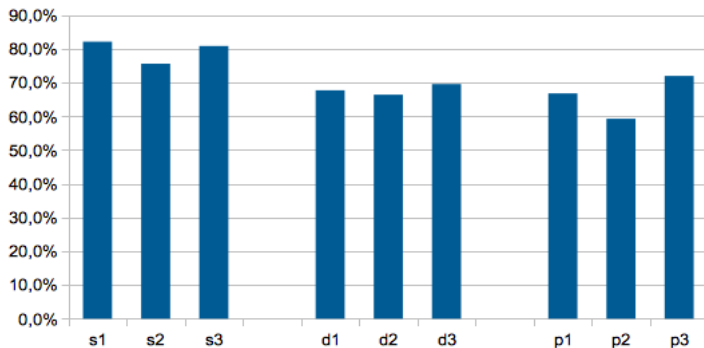


Bisyllabic -it preterite



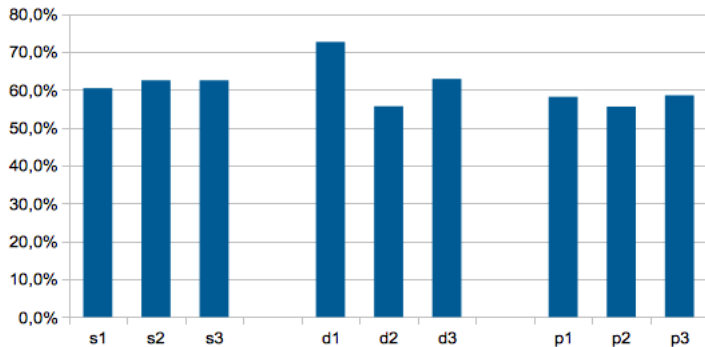
<i>CONSONANT STEM VERBS - preterite</i>		
<i>Person</i>	<i>muitalit</i>	<i>leat</i>
<i>mun</i>	<i>muitalin</i>	<i>ledjen</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>muitalit</i>	<i>ledjet</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>muitalii</i>	<i>lei, leai</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>muitaleimme</i>	<i>leimme</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>muitaleidde</i>	<i>leidde</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>muitaleigga</i>	<i>leigga</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>muitaleimmet</i>	<i>leimmet</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>muitaleiddet</i>	<i>leiddet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>muitaledje</i>	<i>ledje</i>

Trisyllabic preterite



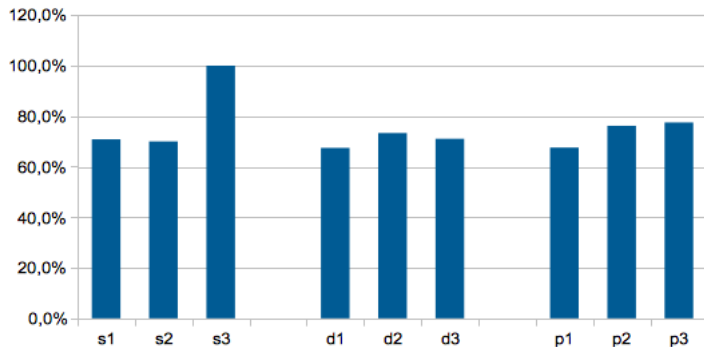
<i>VOWEL STEM VERBS - conditional</i>			
<i>Person</i>	<i>viehk</i> 'to run'	<i>dieht</i> 'to know'	<i>goarr</i> 'to sew'
<i>mun</i>	<i>viegašin</i>	<i>dieđášin</i>	<i>gorošin</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>viegašit</i>	<i>dieđášit</i>	<i>gorošit</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>viegašii</i>	<i>dieđášii</i>	<i>gorošii</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>viegašeimme</i>	<i>dieđášeimme</i>	<i>gorošeimme</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>viegašeidde</i>	<i>dieđášeidde</i>	<i>gorošeidde</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>viegašeigga</i>	<i>dieđášeigga</i>	<i>gorošeigga</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>viegašeimmet</i>	<i>dieđášeimmet</i>	<i>gorošeimmet</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>viegašeiddet</i>	<i>dieđášeiddet</i>	<i>gorošeiddet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>viegašedje</i>	<i>dieđášedje</i>	<i>gorošedje</i>

Bisyllabic conditional



<i>CONSONANT STEM VERBS - conditional</i>		
<i>Person</i>	<i>muitalivit</i>	<i>leat</i>
<i>mun</i>	<i>muitalivččen</i>	<i>livččen</i>
<i>don</i>	<i>muitalivččet</i>	<i>livččet</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>muitalivččii</i>	<i>livččii</i>
<i>moai</i>	<i>muitalivččiime</i>	<i>livččiime</i>
<i>doai</i>	<i>muitalivččiide</i>	<i>livččiide</i>
<i>soai</i>	<i>muitalivččiiga</i>	<i>livččiiga</i>
<i>mii</i>	<i>muitalivččiimet</i>	<i>livččiimet</i>
<i>dii</i>	<i>muitalivččiidet</i>	<i>livččiidet</i>
<i>sii</i>	<i>muitalivčče</i>	<i>livčče</i>

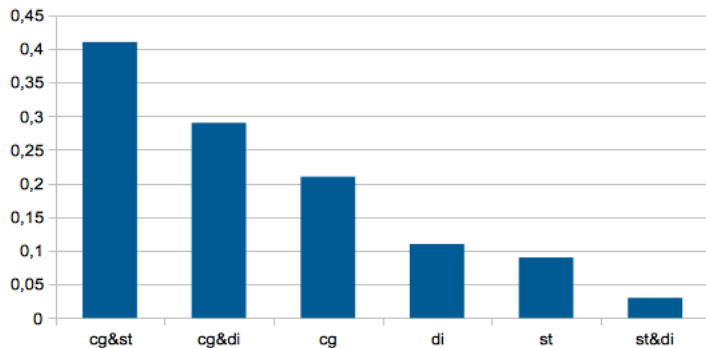
Trisyllabic conditional



Example cell: 1st person Present indicative of bisyllabic -at-verbs (N=1570)

- ▶ The correct form is *viehkat* -> *viegan*
- ▶ The log has 56% correct answers
- ▶ Generalisations from the errors:
 - ▶ 9.2% of the errors show wrong suffix (no *-n*)
 - ▶ 15.6% of the errors have hypercorrect *-án* (from -it verbs)
 - ▶ 8.9% of the errors have some other vowel before *-n*
 - ▶ 36.7% of the errors show strong grade for correct weak grade

The effect of the different morphological processes



Conclusion

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- ▶ Relevance to learnability
 - ▶ Usage frequency is not relevant for predicting the difficulty of MS features per se
 - ▶ Lexeme frequency seems to have an effect

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 - ▶ Lexeme frequency seems to have an effect
- ▶ Relevance to morphological theory in general
 - ▶ Markedness hierarchy of morphological processes:
 - ▶ *Consonant gradation & other processes* >
Consonant gradation alone > *Root vowel alternation* >
Stem vowel alternation > *Suffixation* > *Conversion*

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- ▶ Plans for future work
 - ▶ Conduct a statistical analysis on the data (*no friends among statisticians yet...*)
 - ▶ binomial regression analysis
 - ▶ look at effects of each verb in isolation
 - ▶ Link the data of future logs to individual students

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Kiitos !