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## Native language identification and writing proficiency

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This study evaluates the impact of writing proficiency on native language identification (NLI), a topic that has important implications for the generalizability of NLI models and detection-based arguments for cross-linguistic influence (Jarvis 2010, 2012; CLI). The study uses multinomial logistic regression to classify the first language (L1) group membership of essays at two proficiency levels based on systematic lexical and phrasal choices made by members of five L1 groups. The results indicate that lower proficiency essays are significantly easier to classify than higher proficiency essays, suggesting that lower proficiency writers make lexical and phrasal choices that are more similar to other lower proficiency writers that share an L1 than higher proficiency writers that share an L1. A close analysis of the findings also indicates that the relationship between NLI accuracy and proficiency differed across L1 groups.

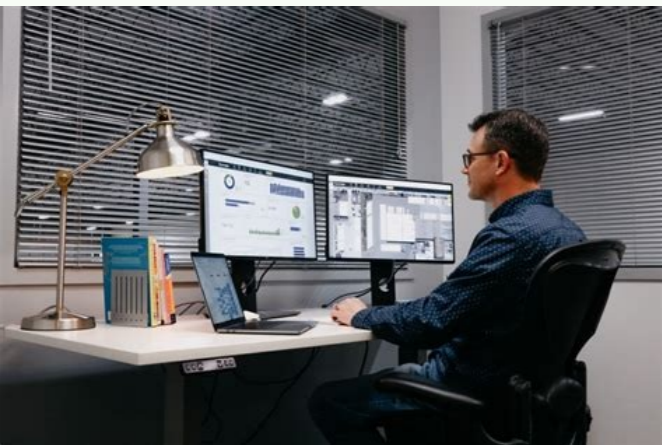
**Keywords:** native language identification; natural language processing; n-grams; learner corpus

### 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

Native language identification (NLI) is a statistical/machine-learning approach to the identification of the first language (L1) of a second language (L2) writer based on linguistic clues. NLI is a growing field with a number of applications such as authorship profiling and automatic writing feedback systems (Tetrault et al. 2013). Within the past few years, NLI has also recently been employed as a starting point for investigations into crosslinguistic influence (CLI) (e.g. Jarvis 2010, 2012). One

<sup>1</sup> We would like to thank the organizers of the 2013 Native Language Identification Shared Task for providing the TOEFL11 corpus. We would also like to thank Ute Römer and Jessica Kyle for providing helpful comments on earlier versions of this paper.

*International Journal of Learner Corpus Research* 1:2 (2015), 187–209. DOI 10.1075/ijlcr.1.2.01kyl  
ISSN 2215–1478 / E-ISSN 2215–1486 © John Benjamins Publishing Company



Visualize the practitioner that we love your help. Let us know what is wrong with this preview of synthetic and semical resources of compounds in English Rebecca Mahnkopf. Excerpt 1. Introduction 2. General characteristics of compounds 2.1. Definition 2.2 Compounds vs. Synthetic groups 2.2.1. Difference between compounds and syntagos according to meaning 2.2.2. DIFFERENCY BETWEEN COMPOUNDS AND SIENTAGMS ACCORDING TO THE SINSJACY STRUCTURE / SEQUENCE OF ELEMENTS 2.2.3. Differential between compounds and syntagos according to stress 2.2.4. Differential between compounds and syntagos according to spelling 2.3. Compounds vs. derivations 2.4. Types of compounds 3. Frequency of compounds in newspaper articles and other texts 4. pilot study of newspaper articles of different gâNEROS regarding the semage types of compounds in texts 5. CONCLUSION (EVALUATION Of the dwarf of frequency) 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY 7. Apion 1. Introduction to composition is a process of form of very productive words. Productivity is a € œa of the defining characteristics of human language that allows a native speaker to produce a large number of words and phrases according to the rules of a general gratic € (BAUER 1991: 84). In the English language, there is a large number of words that were produced by the composition. In my term, I will explain in detail what we understand for the compound term. I will look at the semical and sythetic characteristics and how the compounds can be distinguished from the syntagos that seem very similar to them. In the additional progress of my manuscript, I will make a pilot study of the frequency of compounds in articles of newspapers of different gâNEROS. I answer the question which man seems to favor the use of compounds and which one does not. It is clear that my study will not be enough to present generally accepted results, but after perspectives can be estimated. two. sotsopnoc sotsopnoc ed siareg Definition We speak of a compound, when two or more simple or complex word stems are combined into a morphological unit. Consequently, a compound consists of more than one base (e.g. letter box, finger tip, paper). The bases of a function composed both grammatically and semantically as a single word. English "compounds usually comprise only two bases" but "in principle, any number of bases can be involved" (Quirk 1990:1567). But this is a smaller class of items. A compound is composed of a determined and determined part. "The determinant (Modifier) usually precedes the determinant (Head)" (March 1960:11). The determinant is the grammatically dominant part that is determined by the first word of the compound (e.g., fourth, computer aberration, daylight). This means that the prototype of a compound usually reports something that is a special case or a subordinate amount of the head. If we take the small talk example, it is obvious that this is a special kind of conversation. And a black bird is a special kind of bird. It is not possible to form a compound "putting any lexical item in front of another" (Quirk 1990:1568). The relationship between the items gathered in the composition should be reasonable. For example, it is not reasonable to form phrase table glass 'She puts the glass in the table'. 2.2. Compounds vs. syntactic groups Compounds look very similar to syntactic groups. Here only three examples: syntactic group composed a dark room a dark room a dark room a green fly a green a black bird a black bird To some extent it is difficult to distinguish compounds from syntactic groups. But there are four criteria that can be used to make a distinction between compounds and synths. These are the meaning, syntactic structure or sequence of elements, stress and spelling. These are semantic and formal criteria and each has to be considered because one is motto make a distinction. 2.2.1. The difference between compounds and synths according to the meaning A criterion for differentiating between compounds and syntactic groups is the meaning. If we look at the compost dancing-girl and feelgna a dancing girl, one can establish two different meanings. The compound does not mean (in contrast to the syntactic group) a girl who is dancing at the moment, but a female person whose work is to dance. Another example for different meanings are the composite glass box and the syngm a glass box. The compound means a 'glass case', but the syntactic group means a 'house made of glass'. It is important to consider these different meanings, because otherwise it can lead to misunderstandings. Beneath syndromes, compounds are also often confused with phraseologisms. These are groups of idiom and lexicalized words that have a similar form as compounds. But again the meaning helps to distinguish between phraseologisms and compounds. The examples of dark room and a dark horse show that very clearly. The composite dark room means a lightless day room that is used for photographic processing. But phraseologism a dark horse does not mean a horse that is brown or black. A dark horse represents a stranger (German: Außenseiter, unbeschriebenes Blatt). 2.2.2. Difference between compounds and syntax according to the syntactic structure / sequence of elements Many compounds have a special order or combination of their constituents that syntactic groups are not allowed to have. For example, the compost meat eaten has a syntactic structure different than the meat of eating syntagme. It is the same case for sightseeing and seeing the views or hard-boiled and boiled hard (Hansen 1982:51). Besides, it is not possible to separate compounds. If we have the word group a cold dark room, we can'tthe compound (dark room) and constitute \*a dark, cold room or \*a cold dark room these two new formations do not have the meaning of the origin word group anymore but a completely different meaning. 2.2.3. Difference between compounds and syntagms according to stress There is another contrast between syntactic groups and compounds because they have different stresses. Syntagms have secondary stress but almost all compounds have initial (primary) stress, whether they are nouns, adjectives or verbs. This means that compounds have stress on the first base. syntactic group compounds illustration not visible in this excerpt There are some exceptions like the compounds , ash- Á Á blonde and , bottle- Á Á green. The focus is on blonde and greenÁÁsince the premodifiers merely denote degrees or shadesÁÁ (Quirk 1990: 1569). It is similar with eÁÁAcombining-formeÁÁÁ compounds like , socio-eco Á Á nomic or eÁÁAcoordinateeÁÁÁ compounds like , Swedish-Á Á Á merican because they also do not have initial stress. Another exception are compounds like , mental Á Á Á hospital or , animal Á Á Á hospital. When a noun can also be interpreted as an adjective, a change of the stress pattern may occur. Although hospitals cannot be mental or animal, we use secondary stress. 2.2.4. Difference between compounds and syntagms according to spelling The orthography of compounds varies in many words and some may even occur in three different forms like a flower pot (eÁÁÁsolideÁÁÁ form), a flower-pot (eÁÁÁhyphenatedeÁÁÁ form) and a flowerpot (eÁÁÁopeneÁÁÁ form). So the spelling is not a dependable criterion for the distinction between compounds and syntactic groups. If one looks at a sentence like eÁÁÁ We saw a dancing girl eÁÁÁ one cannot say if dancing girl is a compound or a syntagm just by using the criterion of the orthography. [...] Quote paper Rebecca Mahnkopf (Author), 2004, Syntactic and Semantic Features of English Compounds, Munich, GRIN Verlag, Read the ebook ebook

A contraction is a shortened version of the spoken and written forms of a word, syllable, or word group, created by omission of internal letters and sounds. . In linguistic analysis, contractions should not be confused with crasis, abbreviations and initialisms (including acronyms), with which they share some semantic and phonetic functions, though all three are connoted by the term . . Definition. The word "logic" originates from the Greek word "logos", which has a variety of translations, such as reason, discourse, or language. Logic is traditionally defined as the study of the laws of thought or correct reasoning. This is usually understood in terms of inferences or arguments: reasoning may be seen as the activity of drawing inferences, whose outward ...

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