

ете имая эксплыта эксплада, посреденность регоет со путкато селися надае со отната пасато теха pensare Sprache IEE прифт "на "на språk IEE écrire письменность penser 🗄 думать denken lin Schrift texto 🕅 🖻 écriture — техат 🗆 🕇 јасоца 🖬 / Есептега или 🗑 приба селист. Техт склада (с

WHAT IS KOLAS?

KoLaS is short for 'Kommentiertes Lernendenkorpus akademisches Schreiben' ('Commented Learner Corpus of Academic German'). It is a corpus of German academic texts written by students of the University of Hamburg. The texts are highly authentic in that they were written for assessments during their studies.

Aims of KoLaS

Until now, there are no learner data for academic German that are publicly available. With the release of KoLaS, we wish to fill this gap and enable more verifiable research on academic learner German, text revision processes and commenting behaviour of peer tutors.

More information: https://www.korpuslab.uni-hamburg.de/kolas

tion verfügt (Gabka, 1978: 88).

Nach Böttger (2008: 83) lassen sich im Russischen drei Typen von Stimmassimilationsregeln unterscheiden. Die erste Regel besagt, dass im Wortauslaut stehende stimmhafte Konsonanten /b/, /b′/, /v/, /v`/, /d/, /d`/ usw. stimmlos ausgesprochen werden. Diesen phonologischen Prozess wird als "Entstimmlichung im absoluten Auslaut" bezeichnet (Gabka, 1978: 86). Die Autoren (Gabka, 1978: 86; Böttger, 2008: 83) haben Autor **Kommentar [4]:** Ich bin mir nicht ganz sicher ob ich diesen Absatz richtig verstehe. Wir sollten ihn am Montag besprechen.

Figure 1: Example file from the corpus with comments by a peer tutor



Kommentiertes Lernendenkorpus akademisches Schreiben

('Commented Learner Corpus of Academic German')

WHAT KIND OF DATA ARE AVAILABLE?

The corpus comprises the texts themselves, some of them with comments by peer tutors, metadata about the writers and, if applicable, metadata about the consultation related to the text.

DATA COLLECTION

Context of data collection

At the 'Schreibwerkstatt Mehrsprachigkeit' (*writing centre multilingualism*), a writing center at the University of Hamburg (Knorr/Neumann 2014), students could get feedback on the texts they have to write during their studies. In return, the writing center is allowed to carry out analyses of the texts received this way and make the available for the academic public. Consequently, the corpus is not compiled according to a specific research question, but is rather what has been called an 'opportunistic corpus' (e.g. Teubert/Čermáková 2004:120). Depending on the research question, compilation of a subcorpus might be advisable.

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Data processing

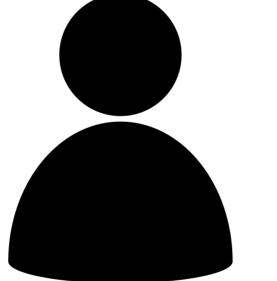
Version 2.0 of the corpus comprises texts from 2011 until 2016. All texts were made anonymous, including information about the writers, the lecturers and the peer tutors. In order to make metadata about the texts available, a metadata file for the tool Corpus-Manager (Coma) was created. Coma can be downloaded for free.

More information on Coma:



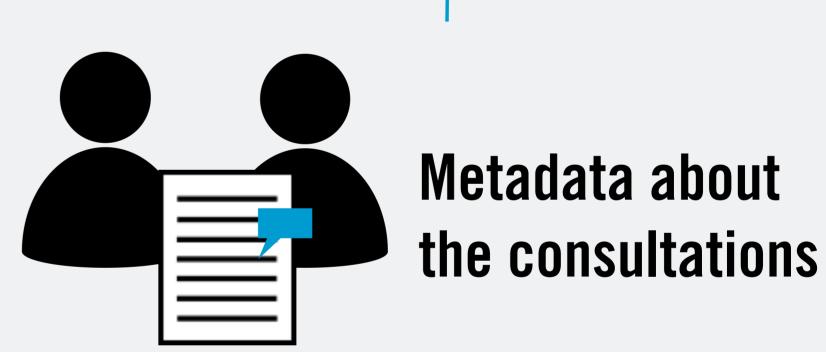
Texts and comments

- 854 texts in total
- written between September 2011 and December 2016
- by 112 different students
- text types: mainly seminar papers, bachelor and master thesis, internship reports, lecture reports
- more than half of the texts are commented on by our peer tutors (see figure 1 above)
- occasionally: several versions of one texts



Metadata about the writers

- field of study: predominantly students from educational science and the humanities
- semester: between 1 and 30, 6 on average
- languages learned at home, at school and languages their parents speak: answers include German, Russian, Bassa, Chinese, English, Persian, French, Greek, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Kandahari, Kazakh, Catalan, Kyrgyz, Croatian, Kurdish, Multani, Slovak, Spanish, Sundanese, Czech, Turkish, Twi, Ukrainian, Yuruba
- per student the corpus includes 7 texts on average



- date
- duration
- persons involved (usually one student and one peer tutor)
- topics discussed (e. g. grammar, text structure, how to find a topic...)
- section of text discussed (e. g. introduction, literature review, discussion...)
- additional notes by the peer tutors
- occasionally: audio records and transcripts of consultations

RESEARCH & TEACHING WITH KOLAS

Research

So far, KoLaS has been used for the analysis **of learner academic language**, often in comparison to professional academic language (Andresen 2016 and several student papers). In a cooperation with the pedagogical university of Bern the data were used to validate an annotation scheme for **analysing commenting behaviour** (e.g. Beyer 2016, von Gunten 2015). Further possible research question concern text development, influence of culture and other languages and analysis of consultations (also in relation to written text comments).

FUTURE PLANS AND NEEDS

Increase user-friendliness

Currently, the data are available as Word files only. For the future, we wish to make the data more easily accessible by converting it into software-independent formats and enabling online queries (e. g. via ANNIS, Krause/Zeldes 2014). However, so far there is **no suitable**

OBTAINING KOLAS

KoLaS is **publicly available** and we wish to encourage other researchers to use the corpus for their own research or training purposes. The corpus is hosted by and can be obtained via the HZSK ('Hamburger Zentrum für Sprachkorpora', https://corpora.uni-hamburg.de/drupal/). For more information on the corpus see https://www.korpuslab.uni-hamburg.de/kolas.

Teaching

KoLaS is beeing used at the 'Schreibwerkstatt Mehrsprachigkeit' for our **peer tutor training** and in **introductions to academic writing**. It provides us with authentic examples and lets students explore issues in academic writing themselves ('serendipitous exploration', Aston 1998). At the same time, it introduces students to basic research methods.

infrastructure for commented texts and possible annotations (to the texts and the comments, respectively).

Corpus extension

Thanks to a cooperation with several lecturers in educational sciences at the University of Hamburg in summer 2016, we will be able to create a **new subsection of about 300 essays** written by 100 students at three points of time during the semester.

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