



Localisation in Learning Systems Professor Barry O'Sullivan British Council







Outline

- What is Localisation?
- Some Background Thinking
- Localisation in Practice
- Localisation & Vocabulary
- Conclusions







WHAT IS LOCALISATION?







Definition

"... for a test to be used appropriately in a specific social or educational context, it must be shown to *fit* with the needs of that context."

O'Sullivan (in press)







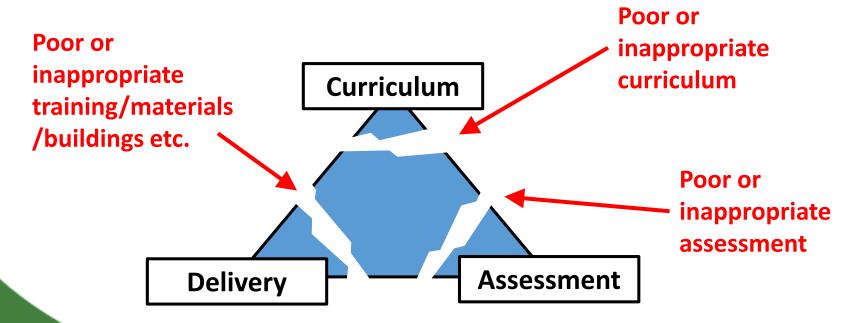
SOME BACKGROUND THINKING







A Comprehensive Learning System

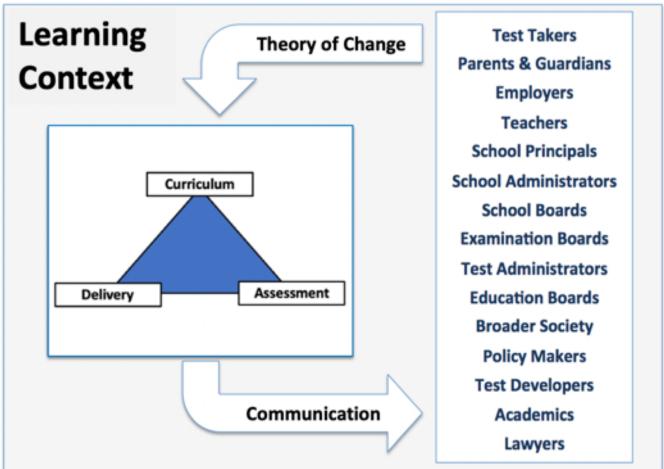








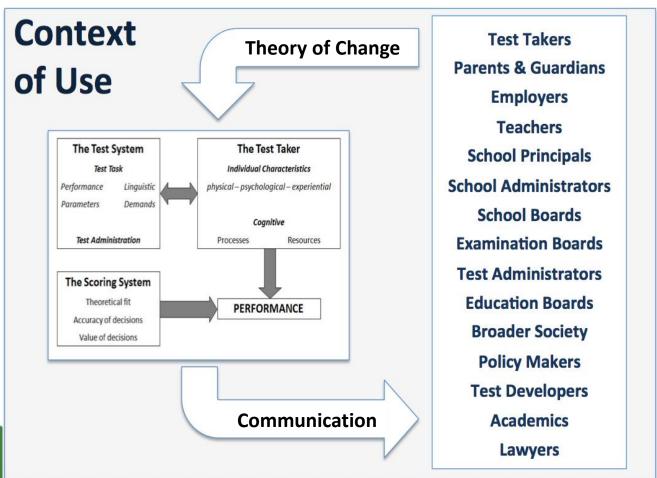
A Socio-Cognitive Approach







A Socio-Cognitive Approach







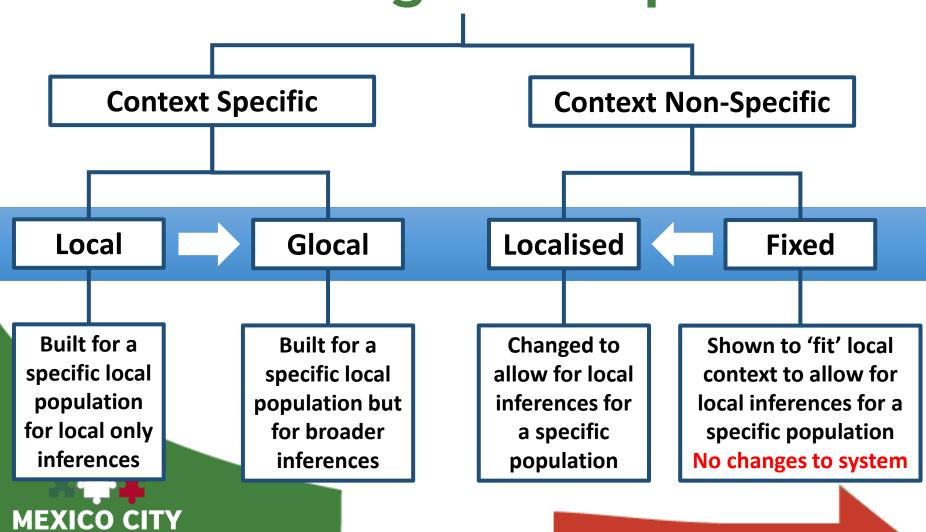
LOCALISATION IN PRACTICE







A Socio-Cognitive Aproach



21-23 March, 2019

#NewDirectionsLatam





Inside the Socio-Cognitive

The Test Toach

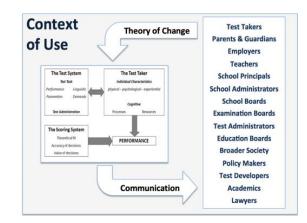
Test Taker Model

Language Use Model

Administration Model Scoring Model

Topics/Themes
Images
Format











LOCALISATION & VOCABULARY







A Socio-Cognitive Approach

Global Corpora



Lexis
Analysed for
Frequency of
Occurrence



Global Word Lists

Frequency-Based Difficulty







Knowledge of Vocabulary List

Lemma List (7,700)



Productive Test (Language Specific)



Create Website and make Test Widely Available



Gather Sufficient Data & Analyse



Build Language Specific Word List







Project Plan

- Year 1: Conceptualization and development of the target word list
- Year 2: Development of the test + more target list development
- Year 3: Pilot of data gathering, and revision of tests.
 Main data gathering
- Year 4: Analysis and writeup of project







Current Status

- Test launched October 4, 2018
- 3 languages (Spanish, German, Chinese)
- Promoted as the Vocabulary Challenge

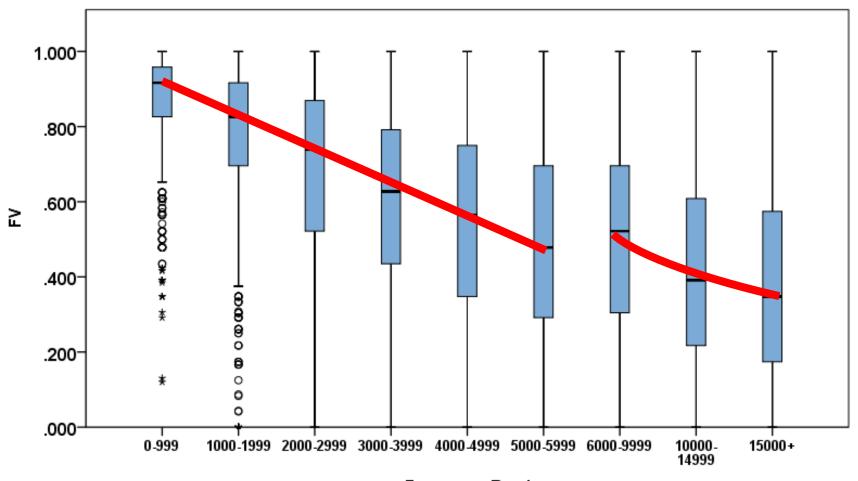
Website: www.vocabularychallenge.org







Pilot Finding







Respondents

• Spanish: 10,220

• German: 6,052

• Chinese: 9,251

- We have 15-50 responses per item depending on L1
- Looking for 150+ responses per item for IRT







Preliminary Feedback - Overview

Some lemmas are known to a similar extent

Others show large differences in knowledge

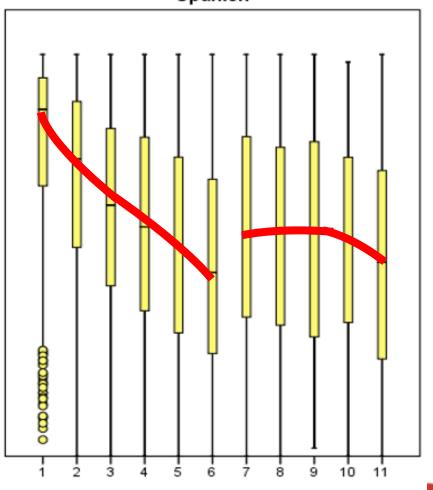






Preliminary Feedback – Spanish





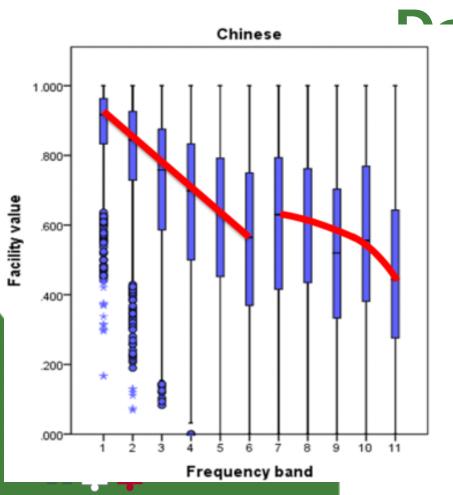


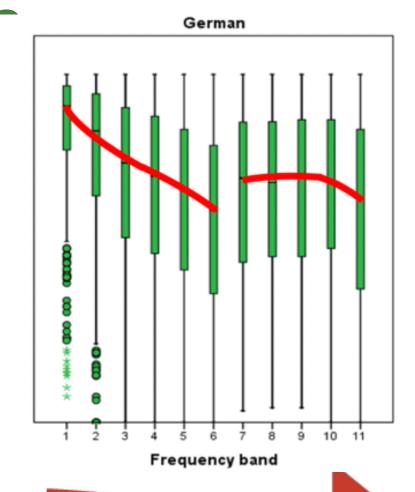
Frequency band #NewDirectionsLatam





Preliminary Feedback – Other









Preliminary Feedback – Summary

Systematic pattern suggests that frequency is a fair predictor of difficulty

Unsystematic pattern suggests that frequency is NOT a fair predictor of difficulty from here







Implications

The similarity in pattern for the more frequent lemmas indicate that frequency may predict difficulty regardless of language background up to the low B1 level

After that, there appears to be a difference both in pattern and in L1 response

This suggests a clear need for localised vocabulary lists







CONCLUSIONS







Broader Implications

"No convincing validation argument can be postulated for a language test that claims to be test taker agnostic. The argument proposed here means that for language and other tests, the argument that one-size-fits-all is not supportable."

O'Sullivan (in Press)

Questions the local use of global tests of General Proficiency

Questions the local use of standardised norm-referenced tests





http://www.vocabularychallenge.org/





Thank You

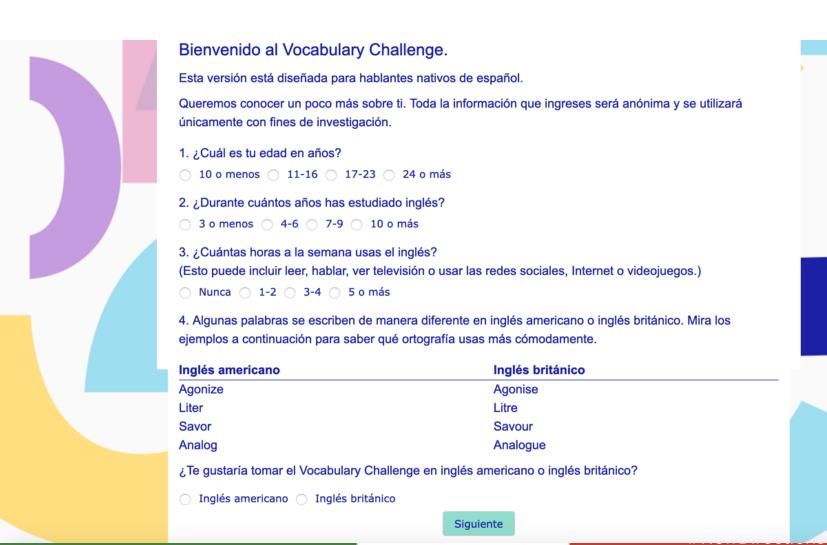








Background Information







Item Format



Stage 1: Question 1/10

intérprete: El principal intérprete de la obra de teatro es muy famoso.

a _ _ _ _

SIGUIENTE







Feedback

Felicidades, ahora has alcanzado has alcanzado 20 palabras. Tú puntuación actual es 4/20! ¿Quieres probar algunas palabras más y aumentar tu puntaje? ¡También puedes aprender algunas palabras nuevas! ¿Continúas?

Aquí están tus puntajes de la etapa 2:

- 1: **√** page
- 2: √ flower
- 3: X esssssssss (explanation)
- 4: X p (possess)
- 5: X papa (pastor)
- 6: ✓ conscience
- 7: ✓ outline
- 8: X d (delighted)
- 9: X significan (synonymous)
- 10: X fxxxxxxx (featured)

CONTINUAR

TERMINAR







Preliminary Feedback -

Observation	Lemma	Spanish	German	Chinese
Some lemmas are known to a similar extent by the 3 L1 groups	hostage	0.57	0.67	0.58
Other lemmas show large differences in knowledge				
Cognates behave differently: e.g. German = rage. Spanish = rabia	rage	.52	.88	.70
Cognates: e.g. German = dynamisch: Spanish = dinámica	dynamic	0.46	0.93	0.38

