Second Language Acquisition Modeling

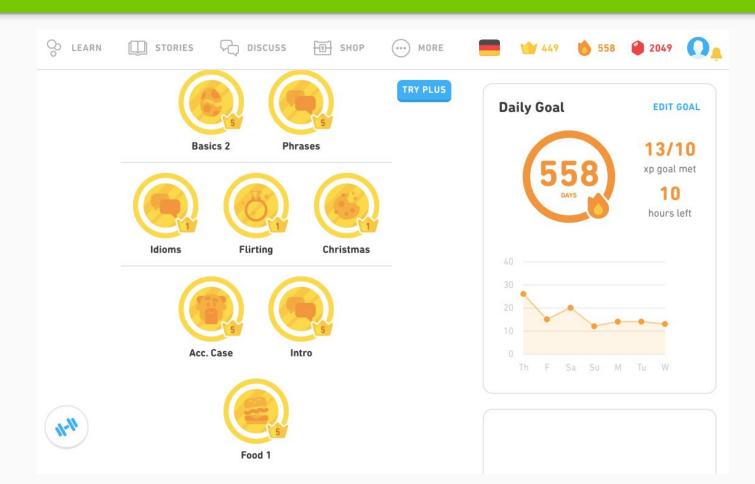
An analysis of data from Duolingo

By Kate Christensen



What is Duolingo?

Home page for a course a user is enrolled in:



About the Data

- Each observation is an individual word a user encounters within an exercise
- The particular dataset analyzed was Spanish speakers learning English
- This dataset had over 2.6 million observations

Data Features

User data:

- Unique id for each user
- Countries user has used the app in

Exercise data:

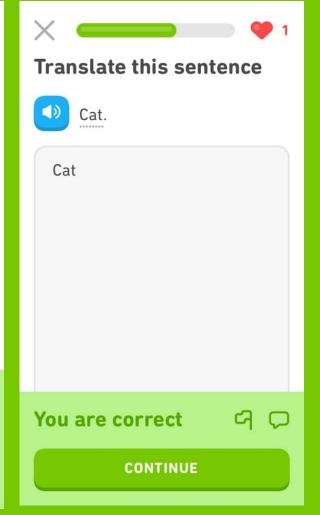
- Exercise format
- Exercise index
- Response time
 - Response times longer than 60 seconds were cut
- Prompt used
- Session type
- Client type

Token data:

- What the word was
- Part of speech
- Morphological info
 - Plural, definite, possessive, etc.
- Syntactic info
 - Not included because previous work on this data indicated a lack of confidence in its accuracy







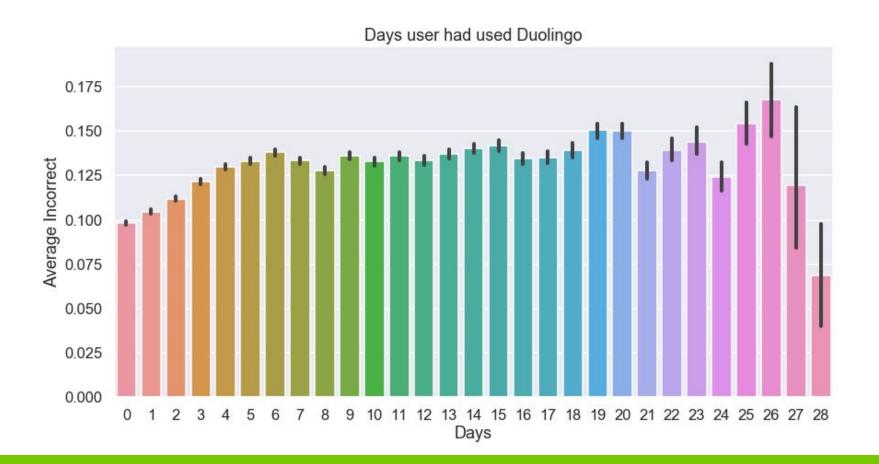
Feature Engineering

English:

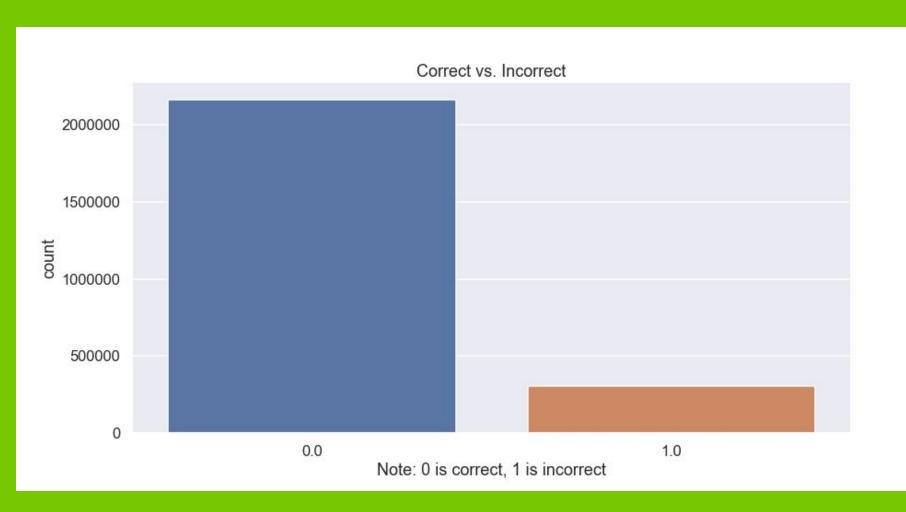
 Is English (the target language) a de facto language in at least one of the countries the user has used the app in?

Morphological features and part of speech:

 Is this the user's first, second, third, etc. time seeing this particular feature or part of speech



Average Incorrect vs Number of Times User Sees a Word with the First Person Feature 0.12 0.10 Average Incorrect 0.04 0.02 0.00 9 3 5 6 Number of times first person feature has been seen divided by 100



Addressing potential issues:

Dimensionality

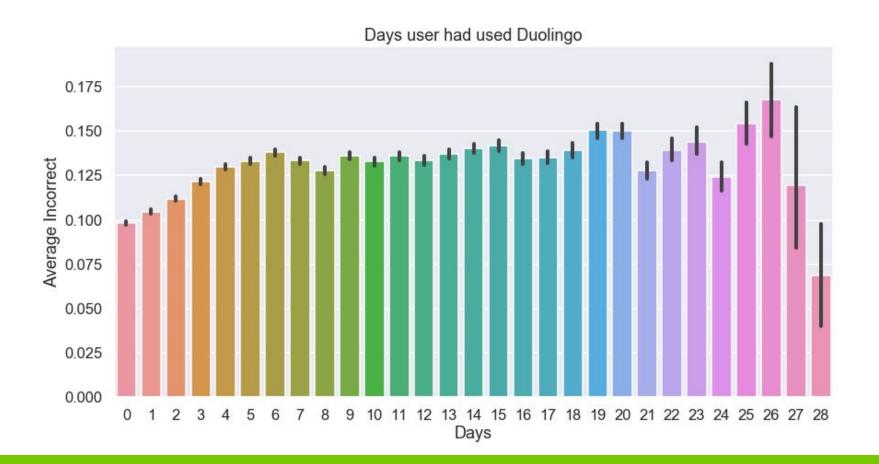
- Final data frame has 58 features
- Principal Component Analysis
- Maintain 85% of variance: 36 features

Imbalanced Data

- Oversampling: SMOTE (Synthetic minority oversampling technology)
- This greatly increased the F1 value (0.002 -> 0.29)

Results:

- Utilized Random Forest Model
- Accuracy: correctly predicted observations/total observations (0.53)
- F1: keeps a balance between Precision and Recall. (0.29)
 - Useful for data with uneven class distribution
 - Model has a good recall (0.776), but is imprecise (0.18)
 - Selects a lot of relevant items, but not all relevant items are selected
- AUC ROC: False Positives vs True Positives (0.64)



Conclusion

- Modeling can help developers maintain a consistent difficulty level
 - Maintaining this difficulty level can help with user retention
- Users, primarily at the beginning of using the app, can be less predictable
 - Collect data for users who have been using the app for longer
- Whether or not the user was in an English speaking country seemed to be important
 - Tailor user content by location



Thank you!

```
[123]:
       forest = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, criterion='gini', max_depth= 5, class_weight="balanced")
       fit model and print metrics(stk indices, X_res, y_res, forest, print_metrics=True)
[1241:
       accuracy_score: 0.7623190628776095
       precision_score: 0.7406164393044747
       recall_score: 0.8048450742400465
       f1_score: 0.7685893624664137
       roc_auc_score: 0.7623190628776095
[124]: {'accuracy': 0.7623190628776095,
        'precision': 0.7406164393044747,
        'recall': 0.8048450742400465.
        'f1': 0.7685893624664137.
        'roc_auc': 0.7623190628776095}
       fit model and print metrics(stk_indices_test, X_te, y_te, forest, print_metrics=True)
[125]:
       accuracy_score: 0.5349370472558669
       precision_score: 0.18063739000198628
       recall_score: 0.7761605271382962
       f1_score: 0.29306054132113857
       roc_auc_score: 0.638447716909507
[125]: {'accuracy': 0.5349370472558669,
        'precision': 0.18063739000198628,
        'recall': 0.7761605271382962,
        'f1': 0.29306054132113857,
        'roc_auc': 0.638447716909507}
```