

Gender and Number Annotation Guide

1. In-text annotation format

[] = the actual error written by student

{ } = correct form, provided by annotator

<> = error annotation tags

- All errors identified by the in-text triplet: [actual student error]{corrected form}<error tags>
- Actual student error: only the word in error should be tagged (not the entire NP).

2. Error tags

ga = gender agreement error

na = number agreement error

gat = gender attribution error (See 4: *Tagging errors associated with noun*)

ig = invención de género (See 5: *Invented Words w/ Gender-Number Creativity*)

in = invención de número (See 5: *Invented Words w/ Gender-Number Creativity*)

ps = it should be plural, but student chose singular

sp = it should be singular, but student chose plural

mf = it should be masculine, but student chose feminine

fm = it should be feminine, but student chose masculine

aty = atypical gender agreement error; actual gender of word not transparent from -o/-a ending (la radio, el programa)

det = determinante

Posesivos (mi, tu, su, nuestro, vuestro...)

Art def/indef (el, la, los, las, un, una...)

Demostrativos (este, estos, esta, estas...)

Numerales (primer, segundo, tercer...)

Cuantificadores (muchos, tantos, varios, todos, algunos, ningún, numerosos, ciertos)

Others...(otros, propios, múltiples...)

adj = error associated with adjective

noun = error associated with noun

pron = error associated with pronoun

adv = error associated with adverb (do not include animacy/inanimacy tag)

an = noun or pronoun is animate

inan = noun or pronoun is inanimate

- All annotations of the error go together in the same <>, with “:” between them. For example: <na:adj:ps> = number agreement error on an adjective that should be plural but appears as singular.
- The <ga> and <na> tags should be applied to gender / number usages that do not reflect the **actually correct** forms, regardless of whether or not these usages are in agreement within the author’s writing. For example:

El chico es [una]{un}<ga:mf:det:an> [buena]{buen}<ga:mf:adj:an>
[jugadora]{jugador}<ga:mf:noun:an>.

In these annotations, the words *una buena jugadora* are each tagged for <ga>, because the correct forms of these words are masculine. The <ga> tag is applied even though the erroneous words are in agreement with each other.

3. Order of error tags within angled brackets

Example: Las clases son [divertido]{divertidas}<ga:na:fm:ps:adj:inan>

- Place error type tags first. Place <ga> before <na> if there are both.
- Place masc/fem, sing/plur classifications next. Place gender classifications before number classifications if there are both.
- Place <gat> tag next, if necessary (see 4: Tagging errors associated with noun).
- Place part of speech tag next. (adj, art, etc.)
- Place atypical error tag next (aty) if it is an atypical gender not transparent from o/a ending.
- Place animacy tag last (an/inan).

4. Tagging errors associated with noun

Errors such as *el gran casa rojo* are more accurately interpreted as errors associated with the gender of the noun, rather than with the adjectives/articles. In such cases, where the adjectives are of the same erroneous gender, we attribute an error tag (*gat*) to the noun marking it as an error of gender attribution, in addition to all other tags. *Essentially, if there is evidence (at least 2 articles/adjectives that agree with each other but not with the noun) that the learner thinks the noun is of the incorrect gender, apply the <gat> tag.* Examples:

Yo vivo en [el]{la}<ga:fm:art:inan> gran casa<gat:noun:inan> [rojo]{roja}<ga:fm:adj:inan>

5. Invented Words w/ Gender-Number Creativity

When there are examples of erroneous invented words with a clear gender-related motivation, such as *persono* or *artista*, use the <ig> tag. Also indicate invented gender ending (masculine, feminine, or -e), part of speech, and animacy. Only gender-tag the associated determiners/adjectives if their gender does NOT concord with the author's invented gender of the noun. Examples:

el [persono]{persona}<ig:m:noun:an>
 el [persone]{persona}<ig:e:noun:an>
 [la]{el}<ga:mf:art:an> [persono]{persona}<ig:m:noun:an>
 Las [estereotipicas]{estereotipos}<ig:f:noun:inan>
 [Los]{las}<ga:mf:det:inan> [estereotipicas]{estereotipos}<ig:f:noun:inan>

When there are examples of erroneous invented words with a clear number-related motivation, use the <in> tag. Also indicate invented number ending (singular or plural), part of speech, and animacy. Only tag the associated determiners/adjectives if their number does NOT concord with the author's invented number of the noun. Examples:

La [vacación]{vacaciones}<in:s:noun:inan> perfecta
 La [vacación]{vacaciones}<in:s:noun:inan> [perfecto]<ga:fm:adj:inan>
 [El]{la}<ga:fm:det:inan> [vacación]{vacaciones}<in:s:noun:inan> perfecta
 [El]{la}<ga:fm:det:inan> [vacación]{vacaciones}<in:s:gat:noun:inan>
 [perfecto]{perfecta}<ga:fm:adj:inan>

!!! With the <ig> and <in> tags, apply the <ga> and <na> tags to associated adjectives and determiners if their number and gender does not agree with the invented number/gender provided by the author. In other words, these words are **not** compared to the actually correct forms, but rather, to the author's invented forms.

6. MORE EXAMPLES

1. Mi madre se llama Jane. Ella es [simpático]{simpática}<ga:fm:adj:an>
2. Me gusta la película. [Lo]{la}<ga:fm:pron:inan> vi tres veces.
3. Juan es [un]{una}<ga:fm:det:an> persona fantástica.
4. Me gusta [mucha]{mucho}<ig:f:adv> la playa.
5. Hay [muchas]{muchos}<ga:mf:det:aty:inan> programas.
6. McAdams es muy simpática a [su]{sus}<na:ps:det:an> amigos.

Dative/Accusative "A" Annotation Guide

In-text annotation brackets

[] = this should be **empty** when no *a* is produced
 or around *a* when it is produced.

{ } = correct form (edit), provided by annotator. This is **empty** or includes *a*

<> = error annotation tags

- Order of in-text brackets: []{}<>

Error tags to include within < > :

aa = there was an *a* when there should have been an *a* (IT'S CORRECT)
 az = there was no *a* when there should have been an *a* (IT'S INCORRECT)
 za = there was an *a* when there should not have been an *a* (IT'S INCORRECT)

io = indirect object

do = direct object

an = object is animate

inan = object is inanimate

Essentially we are tagging four things:

- (1) correct appearance of *a* personal, definite articles / definite people : **Vi a Rihanna.**
- (2) incorrect appearance of *a* personal, definite articles : **Vi a la piedra.**
- (3) incorrect non-appearance of *a* personal, definite articles / definite people: **Vi Rihanna.**
- (4) incorrect non-appearance of *a* w/dative objects : **Regalé mi hermano un reloj.**

Do not tag:

- (1) Errors with gustar-type verbs [*Yo gusta el chocolate*]
- (2) Correct/incorrect uses of prepositional *a* [*Voy a casa, Tengo clase a las dos, escrito a mano, ir + a + infinitivo, etc.*]
- (3) Correct uses of dative *a* [*Regalé un reloj a mi hermano*]
- (4) Correct/incorrect personal, but with indefinite articles [*Vi a una chica*]

Examples of in-text annotations:

1. Vi [a]{a}<aa:do:an> Rihanna
2. Vi [a]{}<za:do:inan> la piedra.
3. Vi []{a}<az:do:an> Rihanna.
4. Regalé []{a}<az:io:an> mi hermano un reloj.