

## **Slavic Learner Corpora and Learner Language**

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The lecture explores the topic of Slavic learner corpora and their usefulness in language teaching and learning. A learner corpus is a collection of texts produced by non-native users. The first learner corpora emerged at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s. One of the earliest learner corpora was the International Corpus of Learner English, established at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, in the 1980s. With the development of language corpora in languages other than English, learner corpora for languages such as Croatian, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, and Polish have begun to appear.

The second part of the lecture focuses on two case studies examining functional variability within texts written by non-native users of Czech at the A2 level. Using the Czech model of multidimensional analysis, learner texts were projected onto a multidimensional space to identify patterns of variability. The texts were divided into four tasks: an informal letter, a description of a place, an argumentative essay, and a story.

The first case study analyses texts written by Polish learners. The second case study compares these texts with those written by Korean learners, also at the A2 level. The results highlight the text characteristics of both language groups (Slavic vs. non-Indo-European), shedding light on similarities and differences between learners with distinct language backgrounds.