Expression errors of Korean Language Learners in answering TOPIK writing question

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Background

TOPIK (Test of Proficiency in Korean) is held twice in Indonesia a year by Jakarta International Korean School (JIKS) under supervision of National Institute for International Education (NIIED). There are two type TOPIK exam, and below is the level division and exam sections.

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Background

Writing section:

4 Question (Question number 51-54)

Question number 51-52 : Fill in the blank

Question number 53-54 : Essay
Lee (2017) identified various errors pattern of Korean Language Foreign Learner in answering TOPIK II Writing question no. 53. This research did not specify the learners’ mother tongue.

Zhang (2020) followed Lee (2017) to observe the errors pattern of Korean Learners but this research focused on Chinese Learners of Korean Language.
Method of research

1. The students were given two types of No.53 question 60th & 63rd TOPIK exam and majority the participants chose the question from 60th TOPIK exam.
2. Students were asked to answer by describing a graphic.
3. The data from 12 participants were selected and classified based on the errors type.
4. Based on the literature, this research aims to expose Indonesian learners of Korean language expression errors in grammar and diction.
Diction Errors (Jo:2002)

- Substitution using the same word class
- Substitution using the nonexistent word in Korean
- Addition
- Omission
- Paraphrase using other words
- Morphological errors
The intelligence institution of Inju city has conducted a survey on change in bicycle users from 2007 to 2017.
Substitution using the nonexistent word in Korean

● 자전거 이용자를 대상으로 인주시의 자전거자 (자전거) 변화에 대해 설문 조사를 실시하였다.

\[ Jaejungyo iyonjaureul daesangeuro injusieu jajanjoga byeonhwaet daehae seolmun jeoseureul silsiheyotte. \]

A survey on change in jajanjoga was conducted for cyclists.
And as the last, there were 210,000 people in 2017.
2012년은 9만 명으로 증가했고 2017년에는 21만* (명)으로 가장 높았다.

2012년에 9만 명으로 증가하고 2017년에는 21만 (명)으로 가장 높았다.

In 2012, it has increased to 90,000 people and in 2017 was the highest with 210,000 (people)
# Grammar Errors

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# Grammar Errors

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## Grammar Errors

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Errors in Using Particle

● Omission
(1) 지금은 정부 (정부에서✔) 지원됨 때문에 자전거 도로 개발이 높이로 늘어났고…

    jigeumeun jeongbu (jeongbueseo✔) jiwondoem ttaemune jajeongeo doro gaebari nophiro neureonatgo…

    Now, with government support, the development of bicycle lanes has increased…

● Substitution using another particle

    2007nyeonseo 2012nyeonkkajineun 5man myeongeuro jeunggahaetta

    From 2007 to 2012, the number increased to 50,000.
Errors in Using Particle

• Addition

(3) 특허 2012년부터 2017년까지는 12만 명을 자전거 이용자가 급증한 것으로 나타났다

In particular, the number of bicycle users increased by 120,000 people from 2012 to 2017

• Morphology Error

(4) 2007년부터 2017년까지는 운동 및 산책이 4배 늘었다.

From 2007 to 2017, the number of exercise and walks quadrupled
Errors in Using Tenses Ending

● Omission
(5) 마지막은 기타 목적이 3배 늘고 가장 적다.
Majimakeun githa mokjeoki 3bae neulgo gajang jeokta.
Lastly, the other purpose is tripled and the least

● Substitution using another particles
(6) 2007년 4만 명에 불과했던 자전거 이용자 수는 2012년 9만 명으로, 2017년 21만 명으로 꾸준히 증가했으며…
2007nyeon 4man myeonge bulgwahaetteon jajeongo iyongja suneun 2012nyeon 9man myeongeuro, 2017nyeon 21man myeongeuro kkujunhi jeunggahaesseumyeo…
The number of bicycle users increased steadily from only 40,000 in 2007 to 90,000 in 2012 and 210,000 in 2017…
Errors in Using Final Ending

Substitution using another final ending

(7) 인주시의 자전거 이용 목적도 매년에 변화하고 증가했습니다.

injusieui jajeongeo iyong mokjeokdo maenyeone byeonhwahago jeunggahaesseumnidada.

The purpose of using bicycles in Inju-si has also changed and increased every year.
Errors in Using Transformative Ending

- Substitution using another transformative ending

(8) 자전거 이용의 원인이 다르는 것을 알 수 있었다.

Jajeongeo iyongeui wonini dareuneun geoseul al su isotta.

It could be understood that the cause of using the bicycle was different
Errors in using sentence structure

(9) 이러한 조사를 통해 일상생활에 많이 이용하기가 자전거를 알 수 있다.

ireohan josareul thonghae ilsangsaenghware manhi iyonghagiga jajeongeoreul al su itta.

These surveys show that people use bicycles a lot
Conclusion

- There were some errors in diction such as substitution using the same word class, substitution using the nonexistent word in Korean, addition and omission but there was no data for paraphrase using other words and morphological errors.
- Types of error in using particles are omission, substitution using another particle, addition and morphology error.
- Error in using endings occur in tenses ending, final ending and transformative ending. Types of error in using tenses ending lies are omission and substitution, whereas in final and transformative ending usage error is only substitution using another ending.