

# Corrective Feedback

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# What is Corrective Feedback?

## *Defining the terms*

Corrective feedback is information given to learners regarding a linguistic error they have made (Loewen, 2012; Sheen, 2007).

**\*content\***

# What is Corrective Feedback?

*Examples*

*Models*

*Growth*

*Improvement*

*Knowledge*

*Tips*

*Strategies*

*Motivation*

*Self-evaluation (learners)*

*Self-analysis (teachers)*

*Learners*

*Errors*

*(ideas from CLIL group)*

# Errors/Mistakes

Systematic errors -> **errors**

Errors of performance -> **mistakes**

- Errors give teachers information about what learners still need to learn
- They show developmental processes at work
- They are useful to the learners themselves since they allow for hypothesis formation and hypothesis testing

(Corder, 1967)

# What kind of errors do students make?

**Grammatical**

**Lexical**

**Phonological**

**Content**

**Unsolicited uses of L1\***

**Multiple errors**

# Should we 'correct' students' errors?

**If so**

Which errors should we focus on?

# How should we provide corrective feedback?

## *Defining the terms*

In oral communication, CF can be differentiated on the basis of whether:

Explicit or implicit (Ellis, Loewen, & Erlam, 2006);

Input-providing vs. output-prompting (Ellis, 2006; Lyster, 2004).

# How should we provide corrective feedback?

## **Explicit feedback:**

Tries to overtly draw the learner's attention to the error made

## **Implicit feedback:**

Tries to attract the learner's attention without overtly informing her that she has made an error or interrupting the flow of interaction

# How should we provide corrective feedback?

## **Input-providing feedback:**

Provides the correct form

## **Output-prompting feedback:**

Gives learners the opportunity to self-correct

# How should we provide corrective feedback?

**Corrective feedback type**

***Definition***

***Example***

(see worksheet)

# How should we provide corrective feedback?

*Corrective feedback types*

**Do students want  
corrective feedback?**

## **Oral feedback\*:**

Explicit/implicit; input-providing/output-prompting

\* Remember that these differentiations may not always be clear cut (see Ellis 2009a)

## **Written feedback:**

Delayed

Direct, indirect, metalinguistic (Ellis, 2009b)

# **Oral vs written**

# Written feedback

## **Direct feedback:**

Gives an indication of the error and provides the correct form

## **Indirect feedback:**

Gives an indication that an error has been made

- underlining the error
- indicating the number of errors in the margin
- inserting error codes in the text

## **Metalinguistic feedback:**

Provides explanations for the errors that have been made

# References

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**Further reading:** See attached PDF files