Comprehending as with ease as conformity even more than further will meet the expense of such success, next to, the revelation as well as insight of this error analysis and contrastive linguistics can be taken as well as picked to act.


Second Language Learning: Betty Wallace Rubinett 1981

Studies in contrastive linguistics and error analysis: 1979

Studies in Contrastive Linguistics and Error Analysis: Theoretical background Dietrich Nehls 1979

A Non-contrastive Approach to Error Analysis Jack C. Richards 1970

Error Analysis and Interlanguage: Stephen Pit Corder 1981

Some Pedagogical Implications of Error Analysis and Contrastive Linguistics: Gerhard Nickel 1980

Error Analysis, Contrastive Linguistics, and Second Language Learning: Jack C. Richards 2015-12-14 The eleven essays in this book cover a wide range of topics from the role of 'interlanguage' and the influence of external factors on the process of language learning, to the development of syntax and the methodology of error analysis. Collectively they provide a valuable perspective on the learning process, which both enriches our theoretical understanding of the processes underlying second language acquisition and suggests ways in which teaching practice may best exploit a learner's skills.

Linguistics Across Cultures: Robert Lado 1963

Introduction to Digital Speech Processing: Lawrence R. Rabiner 2007 Introduction to Digital Speech Processing highlights the central role of DSP techniques in modern speech communication research and applications. It presents a comprehensive overview of digital speech processing that ranges from the basic nature of the speech signal, through a variety of methods of representing speech in digital form, to applications in voice communication and automatic synthesis and recognition of speech.

Error Analysis, Contrastive Linguistics, and Second Language Learning: Stig Elissoun 1979

A Bibliography of Swedish Contrastive Linguistics and Error Analysis: 1980

Contrasting Languages: Tomasz P. Kraszewski 1990-01-01 TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks as well as studies that provide new insights by building bridges to neighbouring fields such as neuroscience and cognitive science. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign language. It covers all areas and subfields of linguistic research as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the design of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.


Contrastive Linguistics: Jacob Frish 1984-01-01 TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks as well as studies that provide new insights by building bridges to neighbouring fields such as neuroscience and cognitive science. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign language. It covers all areas and subfields of linguistic research as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the design of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.

A Course in Applied Linguistics for Arab EFL/ESL Students: Haitham H. Noor 2016-04-18 A Course in Applied Linguistics for Arab EFL/ESL Students has been developed keeping in view the academic needs of native-Arabic speakers learning English as a second/foreign language. The book has a rich glossary to provide students with the definitions of the most important terms.

Error Analysis in S.LA: An Investigation of Errors made by Polish Learners of English: Tom Käller 2016-04-13 Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 3.0, Technical University of Braunschweig (Englisches Seminar). course: Second Language Acquisition, language: English, abstract: In this paper I will investigate several language productions from Polish learners using the English language and try to uncover their
errors. Using Error Analysis I will describe and explain the reasons for the error production. An interesting question will be whether the Polish speakers may have typical errors which could be related to their native language. Due to the numerous kinds of errors, it will be necessary to classify them and to relate them to certain reasons. Furthermore there exists a difference between an error and a mistake. Its importance will be discussed later on. Even though Error Analysis, initially offers helpful opportunities to investigate error production in a structured way, it has several disadvantages which were criticized in past decades. In the end the conclusion will give an overview of the contents and summarize the handled topics. During the last several decades linguists have investigated the way of acquiring a second language. Learners have several ways of acquiring a language and the field of second language acquisition (SLA) tries to uncover and improve them. When people try to learn a foreign language they produce a considerable amount of errors. These errors have always been made in the learning process and will never cease to occur. During the complex investigations of second language acquisition, linguists have focused on Error Analysis (EA) with its aim to take a deeper look on learner production. Around the late 60’s this particular analysis was established with an approach of Pit Corder. This system shows that errors should be investigated to understand and also improve the linguists attempts of learning a second language. Typical questions which arise are why learners make errors and what reasons do they have? Before Pit Corder, linguists used the Contrastive Analysis (CA) which examines certain errors and refers to a particular connection between the first and the second language. The differences between these two types of analysis will be examined in detail in the following chapter. Several steps are needed to analyze various errors in language. Investigators have developed procedures to collect, identify, describe, explain and lastly evaluate certain errors. These certain steps will be described and underlined with certain examples.

Contrastive Linguistics - Ping Ko 2018-09-20 This book serves as an introduction to contrastive linguistics - the systematic study of two or more languages, with the aim of discovering their differences and similarities, especially the former, and applying these discoveries to related areas of language study and practice. It discusses the principles and methods, and contrasts English, Chinese, German, and other languages at phonological, lexical, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels, focusing more on the useful insights contrastive analysis provides into real-world problems in fields such as applied linguistics, translation and translation studies, English or Chinese as a foreign language, and communication than on the discipline itself.

Studies in Contrastive Linguistics and Error Analysis - Dietrich Nehls 1979

Contrastive Analysis - R. James 2016-03-30 In this important study, Carl James reviews the role that contrastive analysis can play in understanding and solving problems in second or foreign language learning and teaching. Using both psychological and linguistic analysis, he establishes a sound theoretical basis for CA before going on to illustrate its contribution to the study of linguistic universals, bilingualism, and language pedagogy. The book offers a range of examples to support its arguments, enabling readers to grasp the principles and then to pursue their own work in this area. Contrastive Analysis presents a successful theoretical and practical case for the value of CA as a research tool, both for those studying applied linguistics and for teachers needing to adjust their teaching to the state of knowledge of their students.