UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua

Sidang Akademik 1999/2000

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HET 323 – Analisis Kontrastif dan kekhilafan

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS **FIVE [5]** QUESTIONS ON **TWO [2]** PAGES.

Answer any **FOUR [4]** questions.

Each Question Carries 25 marks.

1. Contrastive analysis (CA) deals with the comparison and contrast between the native (NL) and the target language (TL).

   Compare and contrast a specific aspect or area in the native language and the target language. [You can assume English to be the target language]. Then discuss the implications of this contrastive analysis in the context of language learning and teaching in Malaysia.

2. The contrastive analysis (CA) hypothesis may be stated in two versions, **a strong version** also known as *a priori version* and **a weak version** *a posteriori version;* and according to Wardaugh (1970), the strong version has not proved to be workable while the weak version will continue to be very helpful as linguistic theory develops.

   Discuss.

3. Contrastive analysis (CA) is based on a psychological assumption that language behaviour is a set of habits learned through imitation and practice and that these habits are the principal source of interference and facilitation in second language learning.

   Discuss.

4.   According to Richards (1972), many errors produced by language learners are derived from the strategies employed by the learners in language acquisition and from the mutual interference of items within the target language (ie intralingual and developmental errors).

      Discuss.

5.   In proposing a theoretical framework for interlanguage (IL), Selinker (1972) posits the existence of a genetically determined 'latent psychological structure' consisting of five cognitive processes which are central to IL.

      Discuss.

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