

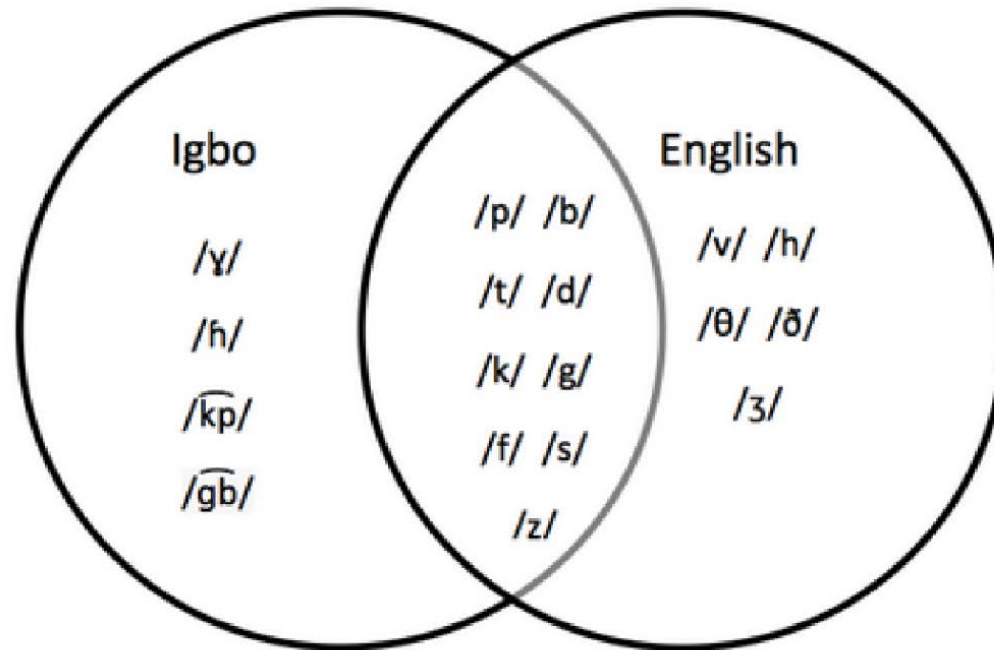
Activity #6

- We will take a look at the language of IGBO (one of the languages of Nigeria)
- We will examine some of the language-domain specific components of IGBO in comparison to ENGLISH
- This is called cross-linguistic analysis
- We will come up with some ideas of what to expect from an IGBO speaker who is also speaking and/or learning ENGLISH



IGBO AND ENGLISH CONSONANT PHONEMES

Igbo and English Consonant Phonemes

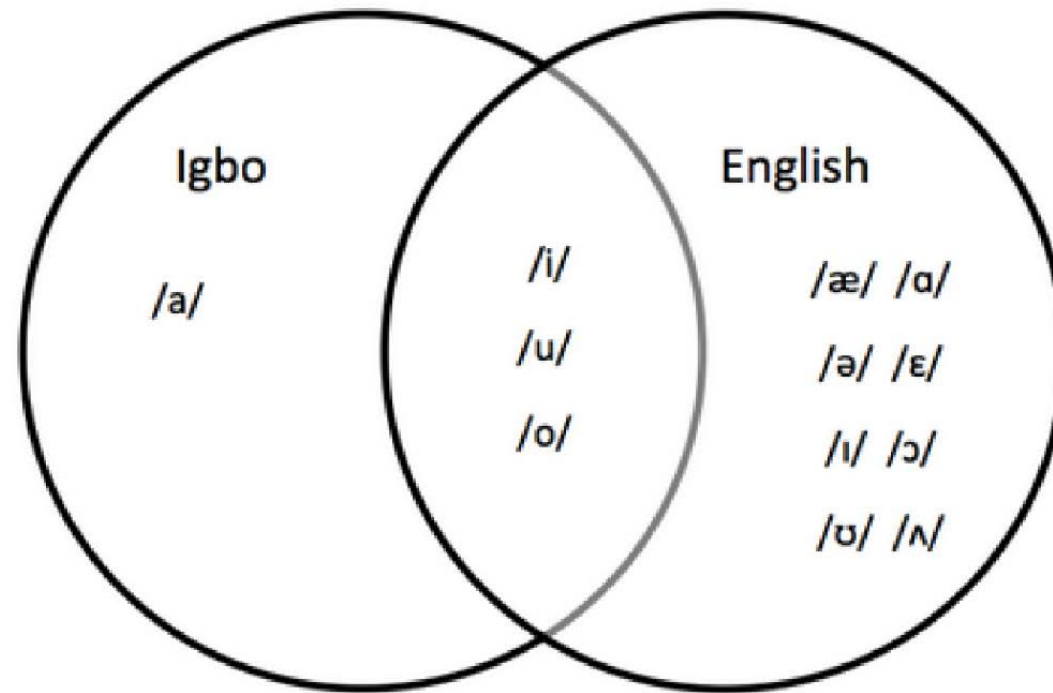


/w/ and /r/ also exist in Igbo. /r/ is different than English /r/.



IGBO AND ENGLISH VOWEL PHONEMES

Igbo and English Vowel Phonemes



PHONOLOGICAL PATTERNS IN IGBO

Patterns of Native Language Influence:	Example/description of possible errors:
Allowable syllable patterns in Igbo are vowel (V), consonant-vowel (CV), and syllabic nasal (N)	Syllables might be reduced in multisyllabic words
Aside from the syllabic nasal, consonants cannot occur at the end of words	Final consonants might be omitted
There are no consonant clusters	Consonant clusters might be reduced or a neutral vowel might be added between consonants (e.g. pay for play or puhlay for play)
Substitution of [θ] with [s], [t], [f]	thin – sin, tin, fin
There are only four vowel sounds (a, i, u, o)	Other vowels might be substituted with [a, i, o, u]

(Anyanwu, 1998)



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS: GRAMMAR

Feature	Igbo	English	Examples of Errors
Word Order	Usually subject-verb-object	Usually subject-verb object	None expected
Pronouns	Igbo does not distinguish between subject and object pronouns (e.g. he vs. him) but person (first, second, and third singular and plural subjects) is distinguished. Pronouns can also be marked for possession.	Subject pronouns: he/she/they/we Object pronouns: him/her /them/us	She mom is here.* / Her mom is here. Them go to school.* / They go to school.
Articles	No articles	Has definite (<i>the</i>) and indefinite (<i>a, an</i>) articles	I have cat.* / I have a cat.



Adjectives	Adjective can precede or follow the noun. There are few adjectives in Igbo. Instead verb suffixes are used to describe actions.	Adjective precedes noun	I want the cat brown.*/ I want the brown cat.
Plurality	Marked with a prefix /otutu/ so cup /iko/ becomes /otutuiko/	Add an /s/ to the noun	Plurals might not be marked at all or might be marked incorrectly. <i>I want two sandwich.*/I want two sandwiches.</i>
Verb conjugations	Verbs do differentiate between present and past. Instead, suffixes are added to the verb to describe the tense and quality of the verb. Examples include: tara/-tere: action in the past (he did); -la/-le: completed action (he has done); -ri: past completed action (he did); -go: already completed the action (have done); -lu: to indicate an intensification of the action of the verb	Verb conjugates to demonstrate tense changes (I eat, I ate)	Igbo suffixes might be used to mark tense or intensity. (e.g. <i>walklu</i> to express intense walking)



Prepositions	There is one preposition (na) in Igbo, which has to be understood by context	Many different prepositions	Incorrect use of prepositions
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Note: Sentences marked with an asterisk (*) are not grammatical.



THE TEST ON NARRATIVE LANGUAGE - SPANISH EDITION

"THE PIRATE STORY"

Language Sample Utterances	Igbo Language	English Language Rule	Expected error(s)
There was this small boy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What sounds in this English sentence may be difficult in Igbo?• What grammatical structures in this English sentence may present difficulties for Igbo?		
He was at home during the day.			
Playing with his dog was his favorite thing to do.			

