

혹시 재학/재직 중이신가요? 소속기관의 DBpia 구독 여부를 확인해 보세요.

DBpia와 구독 계약을 맺고 있는 학교, 공공기관, 기업 소속이시면 기관인증을 통해 논문을 이용하실 수 있습니다. 기관인증 후 DBpia 로그인하시면 90일간 인증 상태가 유지됩니다.

소속기관 조회

소속기관명을 입력하세요. [Search Icon]

DBpia 구독을 원하시는 기관 관계자신가요? 고객센터로 문의해 주세요.

dbpia@nurimedia.co.kr | [02-707-0496](tel:02-707-0496)

DBpia 로그인

아이디

비밀번호

아이디 저장

로그인

[아이디·비밀번호 찾기](#) | [기관인증](#)

회원가입

The L2 Developmental

Jin-Hwa Lee(Chung-Ang Univ
한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 영어학 V

UCI(KEPA) : I410-ECN-0101-201

북마크

북

초록

Lee, Jin-Hwa and Kim, Hye Min. 2011. The L2 Developmental Sequence of English Constructions and Underlying Factors. Korean Journal of English Language and Linguistics 11-3, 577-600. The purpose of this study is to investigate a developmental sequence of various English constructions for Korean EFL learners and factors affecting the sequence. Using a cross-sectional design, this study administered a translation test including eight English constructions to three different groups: 26 middle school students in Grade 7, 24 high school students in Grade 10, and 15 university students with an English Education major. The results revealed that the easiest construction was intransitive-unergative, which was followed by transitive and intransitive-unaccusative. On the other hand, the most difficult ones were resultative, caused-motion and ditransitive in order. Intransitive-motion and intransitive-resultative were in between.

This developmental sequence does not correspond to Goldberg's (1995) inheritance hierarchy of construction, indicating that the Korean EFL learners were poor at recognizing the internal relations among constructions. Furthermore, the development of each construction was not categorical in that certain items caused more difficulty than others even when they belonged to the same construction. This paper explains the results in relation to processing load caused by the number of the elements involved in a construction, prototypicality of verbs and constructions, and lexical knowledge.

목차

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Theoretical Background
- 3. Method
- 4. Results and Discussion
- 5. Conclusion
- References

키워드

#English Constructions
#Prototypicality

#Construction Grammar

#Form-function Correspondence

#Inheritance Hierarchy

#Developmental Sequence

참고문헌 (0)



함께 이용한 논문 (5)



- 1. The effects of training on incorporation of teacher feedback in L2 writing revision
Sunhee Park | 한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 2012
- 2. Options in a Multiple-Choice English Test
Sung-Yeon Kim | 한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 2012
- 3. Position and Function of Pre-repair-initiator so in Korean EFL Learners' Conversation
Kim, Du-Re | 한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 2012
- 4. An Argument Structure Analysis of Adjectival Passive Participles
Sung-Ho G. Ahn | 한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 2011
- 5. The Process of Intercultural Communication through One-to-one Videoconferencing in English Education
Lee, Hyun-Joo | 한국영어학회 | 영어학 | 2011

추천 논문 (5)



- 1. 영어논술평가에서의 일반 척도, 세부과업별 척도, 이분식 척도의 비교 연구
이호, 김혜영, 이진화 | 영어학 | 한국영어학회 | 2011
- 2. English Intransitive Verb Constructions and Prosody
Kwon, Jongil | 현대영어문학회 학술대회 발표논문집 | 현대영어문학회 | 2013
- 3. 이중목적어 구문과 한/영 통·번역의 문제
| 통번역교육연구 | 한국통번역교육학회 | 2018
- 4. A Usage-based Analysis of L2 Production of English Resultative Constructions
Hyunwoo Kim, Min-Chang Sung | 어학연구 | 서울대학교 언어교육원 | 2019
- 5. Korean College Students' Knowledge on English Argument Structure Constructions Depending on English Proficiency
Jin-Hwa Lee, Seung-Su Kim | 영어학 | 한국영어학회 | 2016

리뷰 (0)

도움이 되었어요. 0 도움이 안되었어요. 0

첫 리뷰를 남겨주세요.

리뷰 작성하기

DBpia 소개 | 이용약관 | 개인정보처리방침 | 제휴문의 | 트라이얼신청

(주)누리미디어 대표이사: 최순일 사업자등록번호: 816-81-00840

통신판매업신고번호: 제2017-서울영등포-0801호

대표전화: 02-707-0496 팩스: 02-717-4305

이메일: dbpia@nurimedia.co.kr

주소: (07281) 서울특별시 영등포구 선유로 63, 4층 (문래동 6가)

Copyright (c) 1997-2020 NURIMEDIA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Table 29.1 Developmental sequence for English morphology Adapted from Pienemann (2005) and Bettoni and Di Biase (forthcoming). Developmental sequences based on these operations are used to study the L2 acquisition process as well as assess L2 learning outcomes. In our study, the PT conceptual and. 29.4 acquisition of L2 english morphology articles. analytical framework is employed to assess the acquisition outcome of the L2 English morphology. DATA ELICITATION METHODS The informants' L2 English speech data was collected individually through oral interviews at the informants' home.2 The interviewer, an Indonesian MA TESOL student, and the informants' family were friends, living in the same house in Australia. A common developmental sequence is from formula to low-scope slot-and-frame pattern, to creative construction. 3 Frequency and Second Language Cognition. What of second language acquisition (L2A)? English's proto-Germanic ancestor used an elaborate system of productive conjugations to signify past tense whereas Modern English makes much more productive use of the dental suffix, '-ed'. Lieberman at al. chart the emergence of this linguistic rule amidst the evolutionary decay of its exceptions. They show that in the naturalistic L2A of English, VAC verb type/token distribution in the input is Zipfian and. What can we count, and what counts? p. 12. learners first acquire the most frequent, prototypical and generic exemplar (e.g. put in VOL, give in VOO, etc.). Developmental sequences. General Conclusion L1. Aim of this project In SLA both the L1 and other contextual and maturational factors play at least a part in the process. Suggested that even though the former studies show that there are similar developmental patterns in both L1 and L2. Ellis (1985). Morpheme Studies Developmental patterns: cover term coined by Ellis, for the general regularities evident LA. It subsumes the idea of order and sequence: 1. Order of acquisition: Do learners acquire some features before others? 2. Sequences of acquisition: How learner acquire a particular linguistic feature? Typology. of. Table 29.1 Developmental sequence for English morphology Adapted from Pienemann (2005) and Bettoni and

Di Biase (forthcoming). Developmental sequences based on these operations are used to study the L2 acquisition process as well as assess L2 learning outcomes. In our study, the PT conceptual and. 29.4 acquisition of L2 English morphology articles. analytical framework is employed to assess the acquisition outcome of the L2 English morphology. DATA ELICITATION METHODS The informants' L2 English speech data was collected individually through oral interviews at the informants' home.2 The interviewer, an Indonesian MA TESOL student, and the informants' family were friends, living in the same house in Australia. A common developmental sequence is from formula to low-scope slot-and-frame pattern, to creative construction. 3 Frequency and Second Language Cognition. What of second language acquisition (L2A)? English's proto-Germanic ancestor used an elaborate system of productive conjugations to signify past tense whereas Modern English makes much more productive use of the dental suffix, '-ed'. Lieberman et al. chart the emergence of this linguistic rule amidst the evolutionary decay of its exceptions. They show that in the naturalistic L2A of English, VAC verb type/token distribution in the input is Zipfian and. What can we count, and what counts? p. 12. learners first acquire the most frequent, prototypical and generic exemplar (e.g. put in VOL, give in VOO, etc.). Developmental sequences. General Conclusion L1. Aim of this project In SLA both the L1 and other contextual and maturational factors play at least a part in the process. Suggested that even though the former studies show that there are similar developmental patterns in both L1 and L2. Ellis (1985). Morpheme Studies Developmental patterns: cover term coined by Ellis, for the general regularities evident LA. It subsumes the idea of order and sequence: 1. Order of acquisition: Do learners acquire some features before others? 2. Sequences of acquisition: How learner acquire a particular linguistic feature? Typology. of.