



Relationship between Syntactic Features Lacking in NL and Errors

Syntactic Features lacking in NL appear to be main sources of learner errors. NL linguistic competence is persistent, even when we are learning English.

We have a tendency to automatically produce chunks which we learned, due to input frequency.

Do we have syntactic creativity? Yes, in the sense of generating a novel string of words

Do we have lexical borrowing? Yes, sushi, sashimi, Tonkatsu, Soba, Udon, tempura, sukiyaki, Shinto, Cup Noodle, Karaoke, mikan, geisha, kamikaze, samurai, etc.

What about terms in Politics and Economics?



Interlanguage or EIL

- Many opinions are posted in our BBS about this debate, particularly among participants in the expanding circle.
- This depends on how each of us looks at the speed of spread in English: the number of speaking population and the opportunities to use English internationally.



EIL or Interlanguage

- We have seen in our OIC and cyber meetings that there are more common norm-developing features (i.e., errors in terms of NS Standard.) Once we in the expanding circle start to use English as in the outer circle, rich common features will be retained in our spoken English.



EIL

- According to Modiano, users of EIL represent some portion of native speakers, ESL and EFL speakers whose English is highly comprehensible, intelligible and interpretable (three criteria) in the international context of use. But some users of English including NS, ESL and EFL speakers should not be regarded as EIL speakers, when their English does not satisfy the three criteria.