

SYNTACTIC CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF TURKISH AND ENGLISH

I. INTRODUCTION

The „Contrastive Analysis“ (CA) of linguistic aspects is based on structural linguistics. In the 1950s and 1960s, behaviorism and structuralism were of great popularity and the CA was formulated by C. C. Fries (1945) and developed by R. Lado (1957). It was regarded as the comparison of the structures of two languages or more and finding out the points of differences which are the main source of difficulty for language learner and which form the basis for the preparation of language texts.

The ultimate aim of contrastive linguistics is to compare phonological systems, morphological systems, syntactic and lexical meanings of two or more languages.

The Contrastive Analysis was the result of the need to teach a Second Language (L2) in the most efficient way, as R. Lado makes clear in R. Ellis (1985, p. 23): „The teacher who has made a comparison of the foreign language with the native language of the students will know better what the real problems are and can provide for teaching them. The origins of contrastive analysis, therefore, were pedagogic“.