

Areas of Focus for Contrastive Analysis during the Bridge	
Element and area of focus	Examples
Phonology (sound system) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sounds that are different in the two languages. Sounds that are similar in the two languages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound-symbol correspondence (e.g., the [k] sound: "qu" or "c" in Spanish; "c" or "k" in English) Silent letters (e.g., "h" and "u" in Spanish; many in English) The existence of the [th] sound in English but not in Spanish; therefore, students select the closest Spanish phoneme, which is /d/
Morphology (word formation): prefixes and suffixes shared between the two languages (cognates)	<i>informal</i> – informal <i>informar</i> – inform <i>socialismo</i> – socialism <i>desastroso</i> – disastrous <i>preparar</i> – prepare <i>profesión</i> – profession <i>educación</i> – education
Syntax and grammar (sentence structure) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for punctuation, grammar, word order, etc. unique to each language Areas that are similar and areas that are different 	Spanish uses the initial inverted exclamation point; English does not (e.g., <i>¡Me encanta!</i> – I love it!) Articles have gender in Spanish but not in English (e.g., <i>el título</i> – the title; <i>la revolución</i> – the revolution) In Spanish accents change the meaning of words (e.g., <i>el Papa vive en Roma</i> ; <i>la papa es deliciosa</i> ; <i>mi papá es muy trabajador</i>) Spanish has many reflexive verbs; English has few (e.g., <i>Se me cayó</i>) Conjugation of verbs in Spanish reduces the need for the pronoun. (e.g. <i>¡Voy!</i>) Adjective follows the noun in Spanish and precedes it in English (e.g., <i>centímetros cuadrados</i> – square centimeters) English contains possessive nouns; Spanish does not (e.g., my grandmother's house – <i>la casa de mi abuela</i>)
Pragmatics (language use) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural norms or contexts that are reflected in language use. Use of overlapping cultural norms in a bilingual context. 	Questions about age avoid the word "old" in Spanish because it has negative connotations (<i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i>) Figurative language from English is translated directly into Spanish: <i>Estoy encerrado afuera</i> (I am locked out!) rather than <i>Me quedé afuera</i> . Spanish constructs are used during English (e.g. <i>Mis padres ganan mucho dinero</i> . My fathers win lots of money).