Examinations in brackets are only for the sake of this paper; of course they were not included in the English examination. The whole exercise is Appendix 1, (1) and (2) in this paper are 5, and 4, in the exercise. The English

(1) \text{Some of the given parts of sentences were:}

\text{longer.}

\text{which he could not move any more. As a result he was not able to play the piano any}

\text{away from his home because he wanted to play the piano he fell and injured his fingers}

\text{because they felt disturbed by him practising on the instrument. So the piano player}

\text{Story. The story is about a successful piano player whose neighbours were angry}

\text{at Rambhambhun} 

\text{at Ramkhamhaeng University Bangkok. Thai students were asked to arrange given}

\text{In the final examination of the course „German Intermediate 2“ (BA-Programme)}

1. \text{Pattern German}

4. Conclusion

3. Pattern English

2. Pattern Thai

1. Pattern German

Hamsmelr, Andre\'a

Blekeman, Peter

\text{Made by Thai Learners of German}

Mistakes of Interference in German Declarative Sentences
PATTERN GERMAN contains possible solutions for (1) and (2). The pattern was designed to help students produce correct declarative sentences. This pattern is used in many textbooks of German, e.g. in "Themen neu" (Aufderstraße, 1995: 141).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb 2</th>
<th>xxx</th>
<th>Subject 1</th>
<th>Verb 1</th>
<th>Subject 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(242)</td>
<td>(241)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehen</td>
<td>(ohne) (10 Freunde)</td>
<td>(hat) zu Frenchen</td>
<td>(er)</td>
<td>mütterisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(242)</td>
<td>(241)</td>
<td>(142)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehen</td>
<td>(keine) (ohne) (10 Freunde)</td>
<td>(hat) zu Frenchen</td>
<td>(er)</td>
<td>mütterisch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(242)</td>
<td>(241)</td>
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<td>(10)</td>
<td>(wenn) (10)</td>
<td>(wenn)</td>
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<td>(10)</td>
<td>(wenn) (10)</td>
<td>(wenn)</td>
<td>(er)</td>
<td>mütterisch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PATTERN GERMAN is restricted to main clauses, in which Verb 1 and Verb 2 are separated. Verb 1 is on the left in the clause and Verb 2 in final position on the right. The pattern does not include subordinate clauses, which join together Verb 2 and Verb 1 on the right with Verb 1 being the last element of the clause, e.g.

(3) ... weil er gehen mußte. (because he had to go.)

The full verb "gehen" is Verb 2, the modal "mußte" Verb 1. The first position of subordinate clauses is occupied by relative pronouns, question words or subjunctions. In (3) "weil" ("because") is a subjunction.

In (1a1) and (1a2) "er" is the subject. There are two subject positions, Subject 1 and Subject 2. If position ... in front of Subject 1 is empty like in (1a1) Subject 2 is filled - in (1a2) by "Er", the first letter of which is capitalised because it is the first word of the sentence. If position ... is filled like in (1a2) by "manchmal" "er" moves to Subject 2 behind Verb 1.

"er" is the subject in (2a1) and (2a2), too. In (2a1) ... is empty and "er" fills the Subject 1 position. If "deshalb" moves to the beginning of the sentence and occupies ... "er" goes to Subject 2. In (2a1) and (2a2) both possible verb positions are used. Verb 1 is the modal "mußte", verb 2 the full verb "gehen".

In (1a2) "manchmal" indicates frequency. "zu seiner Mutter", which gives the direction of the verb "fuhr", may move to ..., too:

(1a3) Zu seiner Mutter fuhr er manchmal aufs Land.
(to his mother) (went) (he) (sometimes)(upcountry)

is also possible.

*(1a4) Manchmal zu seiner Mutter fuhr er aufs Land.
(sometimes) (to his mother) (went) (he) (upcountry)

*(1a5) Zu seiner Mutter manchmal fuhr er aufs Land.
(to his mother) (sometimes) (went) (he) (upcountry)

are not possible. If ... contains only one type of information - in (2) either frequency or direction, but not both of them at the same time - the sentences produced are always correct.

Quite a few students of "German Intermediate 2" at Ramkhamhaeng University produced wrong sentences, such as:

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