

UDC 378

THE PROBLEMS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE IN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The article analyzes one type of mistakes which is the interference of the first language, which is made during learning languages by international students. Researcher emphasizes grammatical influence of first language on the second language. This influence is observed with diverse tenses of two - Uzbek and English languages. The aim of this paper is to present various tenses of two languages as well as different usage in different situations. Article vividly opens this type of learning mistake among tenses with exact samples.

Key words: UL (Uzbek language), suffixes, functions, tenses, interference, target language.

Learners of language make several mistakes for many reasons. One of them is interference, which is effect from learners' own language on the aiming language. It is essential to comprehend second language deliberately. And in order to do so, comparing first language with the second language can help students to understand in several ways much more than ever. But, Uzbek students often come across some difficulties in learning English as they try to compare it too much with their first language where interference happen. In other word, language interference means the influence of the native-Uzbek language of the learner on her/ his acquisition of the target-English language. The main problem can be exactly seen in different tenses of two languages. This is supported by some facts with their examples:

Firstly, there are 16 active tenses in English language whereas, only 3 tenses in Uzbek language: Present, Past and Future tenses. For most Uzbek students the rest - 13 tenses are likely to be strange and unfamiliar. Sometimes, they do not realize some of them because they cannot find similar or direct rules from their first language. So, the meaning of the tenses will be intricate. This issue is vividly seen in translating and speaking. For instance, In Uzbek language, Perfect tenses, Continues tenses and Perfect Continues tenses do not exist. Therefore, students use mostly Simple Tenses while they translate from Uzbek into English:

When students want to say "*He **has brought** news, recently*", they think it would be like "*He **brought** news, recently*". The reason why, the meaning of present perfect will be equal to Past Tense of Uzbek: "*U yaqinda yangilik olib keldi*". Another example, in Uzbek grammar rules all actions should be finished in the Past Tense (2015) and it cannot be continued in the Past Tense. That is way, the sentence "*I **was watching** TV yesterday*" is translated as "*I **watched** TV yesterday*" in Past Simple of UL. What is more; -gan suffix of Past Tense of UL is used when one action happened before another past action (2013). Therefore, uzbek students usually use Past Tense in place of Past Perfect:

Bolalar soat 2gacha darslarini tugatgan edi.

Children finished lessons by 2 o'clock. But it should be:

*Children **had finished** lessons at 2 o'clock.*

Secondly, some functions of varied tenses of English are included only in one tense in UL. For example, Present Simple and Present Continues as well as Present Perfect Continues have the same functions as Present Tense of UL. For example:

There are some suffixes in Present Tense of UL, which are -yapti, -moqda, -(a)yotir, -(a)yotib, -a(2015). But -yapti, -(a)yotir suffixes coincide with the meaning of Present Continues in English.

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The expenditure of living is raising year after year – Present Continues
The expenditure of living raises year after year – Present Tense in Uzbek
Yashash xarajatlari yildan yilga ko'tarilib boryapdi

Regarding with Present Simple of English, only -a suffix of UL conforms. Let's see for the following example:

School provides moral and social education, too – Present Simple
School provides moral and social education, too – Present Tense in Uzbek
Maktab axloqiy va ijtimoiy bilimlarni ham beradi

Moreover, -moqda of Present Tense of UL has similar meaning with Present Perfect Continues of English:

Students have been learning English – Present Perfect Continues
Students learn English – Present Tense
Talabalar ingliz tilini o'rganib kelishmoqda

The suffixes of Future Tense of UL include -moqchi, -adi, -ar, -ajak(2011), -gay, -ur(2015). In English Language Future Tenses are usually used when events are not planned but mostly for on the spot decisions (1999). The actions we have already decided to do in the future is expressed with "To be going to" (1999). Whereas in Uzbek Language all coming events whether it is arranged or not used in Future Tense. So students again confuse to use the tenses between English and Uzbek languages. Because the function of "To be going to" is carried out by the suffix -moqchi of Future Tense:

They are going to take our picture - To be going to
They will take our picture – Future Tense
Ular bizning rasmimizni olishmoqchi (2011)

This article concludes that acquiring English tenses by students whose native language is Uzbek draws attention to the problem of interference. Because of it, students of UL face difficult situations when they make an effort to utilize English tenses. The reason of such issue is the different tense systems of two languages. So, it is thought that from that time English teachers pay attention to those areas while teaching tenses to the students of UL. Then Uzbek students begin to overcome or less face above difficulties, learning their target language.

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