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The problem of interference and its influence of learners native language

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Abstract. This scientific article focuses on the problem of first language interference in the process of learning English as a second language. While observing the both process of teaching and learning English as a second language, we notice the influence of native language interference, which can occur in different situations while the students learning English. It is strongly believed that grammatical interference is one of the fundamental difficulties faced by the learners of second languages. Judging by the experience we can assume that problems are mainly caused by the lack of substantial knowledge of lexical and grammatical interference in the speech of the Uzbek students. The purpose of this study is to investigate phenomena of grammatical interference in the written speech of Uzbek students while learning English as a second language.

Keywords. interference, grammatical interference, language interaction, source language, target language.

I. Introduction.

As a teacher, I have found that the contact between a native language and a foreign language may result in many deviations in the latter, such as syntactic/grammatical interference, lexical/semantic interference and others. Such deviations or interference cases are often caused by transfer from the mother tongue (L1) to the foreign language (L2). Transfer may be either positive or negative transfer. Positive transfer facilitates the communication in the target language, whereas negative transfer may lead to error while learning the second language. These deviations resulting from the contact of L1 with L2 are commonly discussed in terms of grammatical interference or interference phenomena.

Grammatical Interference occurs when the elements of first language included in using of second language step by step in grammatical of second language, word order, use of articles, pronouns, tense and mood and etc.

In the English language the grammatical category of number is additionally supported by the grammatical category of definiteness

and indefiniteness presented in the form of articles. While using the English nouns, which differ from the Uzbek nouns in number, the articles undergo interference. For example, in the English language the indefinite article [a, (an)] is not used with the noun in plural. With such nouns the definite or zero articles is used. Depending on the absence of grammatical category of definiteness/indefiniteness in the Uzbek language, another grammatical interference takes place in the English speech of students.

Language interference (also known as L1 interference, linguistic interference, cross-linguistic interference or transfer) is the effect of language learners' first language on their production of the language they are learning. The effect can be on any aspect of language: grammar, vocabulary, accent, spelling and so on. It is most often discussed as a source of errors (negative transfer), although where the relevant feature of both languages is the same, it results in correct language production (positive transfer). The greater the differences between the two languages, the more negative the effects of interference are likely to be. Interference is most commonly discussed in the context of EAL teaching, but it will inevitably occur in any situation where

someone has an imperfect command of a second language.

Interference may be conscious or unconscious. Consciously, the student may guess because he has not learned or has forgotten the correct usage. Unconsciously, the student may not consider that the features of the languages may differ, or he may know the correct rules but be insufficiently skilled to put them into practice, and so fall back on the example of his first language.



Conclusion

Interference can effect on any aspects of language, it can be negative and positive

depending on the features of both languages. The greater the differences between the two languages, the more negative the effects of interference are expected to be. Grammatical interference is a very common and normal issue which can be overcome after the careful observation and patient practice. Interference in this case happened because the morphological process in English language, especially in the verb construction. In English, verb does not need the inflectional morphology to make the sentence clear as the Uzbek language. As a result, the speakers inclined to use the base form to show the verb in Uzbek sentence.

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