

Grammatikalische interferenzen und ihr negativer einfluss auf das sprachstudie  
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### **Abstrakt**

Dieser Artikel untersuchte die Art und Art von Interferenzphänomenen, ihre Ursachen und analysierte die Meinungen verschiedener Autoren zu diesem Thema und Möglichkeiten zur Beseitigung von Interferenzfehlern in der Sprache von Zweisprachigen.

**Schlüsselwörter** Interlanguage Interference, Zweisprachigkeit, interne Interferenz, externe Interferenz, grammatikalische Interferenz

Grammatical interference and its negative influence on language study  
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### **Abstract**

This article studied the nature and types of interference phenomena, their causes and analyzed the opinions of various authors on this issue and ways to eliminate interferentive errors in the speech of bilinguals.

### **Keywords**

Interlanguage Interference, bilingualism, internal interference, external interference, grammatical interference

### **Introduction**

Grammatical interference is one of the most complex and contradictory problems of General Linguistics. In the first half of the last century, many well-known linguists were skeptical that in the field of linguistics one language can affect another in general. E. Sapir is a similar linguist from scientists, who said the following: "we can not find morphological interaction anywhere, all of them are just superficial influences." G.Shuhrat believes that only morphemes that are closely related to each other can have the effect of a foreign language.

But there are also dependent opinions, for example, it is said that "there are no boundaries in printspial terms, so that one morphological system can affect the other." Such inconsistency of thoughts is explained primarily by the inconsistency of concepts and terms, as well as the absence of pronouns in morphology and syntax, grammatics and lexicon limitation. Influential scientists at that time noted that the description of their language in interaction should be carried out in the same terms. Uncertainty and controversial boundaries between words and other linguistic units, morphology and syntax can affect the accuracy of observations, if the differences observed in comparison are considered as differences in the level of quality. Later He.Weinreich argues that "grammatical interference units included in one language system arise when the word order in the sentence is forcibly applied to the second language in the same chain."

### **The main part**

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The creation of a methodological typology of mathematics is an important issue of methodology. It should be noted that the differences between the grammatical forms and constructions in the foreign language under study will bring about interpersonal interaction within the linguistic system. There are differences between the foreign language and the system of the native language. The correct choice of ways to take into account both interpersonal phenomena and eliminate them should be the focus of the foreign language teacher.

Grammatical interference is a grammatic error, which occurs as a result of the influence of one language on the second language in the application of units of words, pronouns, pronouns and inclinations. Interference on the grammatical level is manifested as a result of differences in the grammatical categories and the influence of the grammatical structure of the native language on bilingual or polylingual speech. Possessive suffixes are a great challenge for a Russian student. In the Russian language, there is no grammatic category that denotes that the subject belongs to a particular person, that is, possession affixes. For this, pronouns are used in Russian. In the Uzbek language, this grammatic category is formed with the help of verbs belonging to three persons in the singular and plural. Possessive forms are manifested by taking the consonant of the Plumb and the plumb in conjunction with the nouns. Often the speaker forgets to add a possessive suffix or a participial suffix that expresses relativity, and makes interferential errors come. for example: my brother or I like my brother.

But the Russian-speaking student, as practice shows, almost never uses this form of pronouns without pronouns, since he equates the pronouns of the Russian language (possessive pronouns) with the personal pronouns of the Uzbek language. One of the mistakes that many more language learners encounter is in the use of the Add-On (da) instead of the departure agreement (- ga, - ka, - qa). Since the direction in the word go to school is clear, although the error is rare, but write in a notebook, make a wish, put in a cauldron... and so on.

In the case of qualitative suffixes in verbs -gan, -kan, -qan, - there are also many interferential errors in the application of such suffixes. In addition to the adjective, it has other meanings, since it has an additional homonym property.

For example, the phrase of the outgoing person means "the man went there", and the Russian language does not fit into the word combination the walking man. In the speech of Russian students, the interpersonal situations are observed in violation of the order of their words. The order of words in the Uzbek language is strict, and in Russian it is free. When compiling a sentence in the Uzbek language, the word order is limited in relation to the Russian language. The location of the cross-section and filler in two languages varied. In the Uzbek language, the predicate always occupies the final position of the sentence.

In the Uzbek language, the predicate always occupies the final position of the sentence. In the Uzbek language, he took the book simple sentence Russian equivalent to the moment *vzyl knigu*. In Uzbek, the complement comes before the cut, and in Russian it comes at the end of the sentence. If we change the order of

words in the sentence below, we can see that the meaning of the sentence has changed.

A beautiful girl drew a picture— Krasivaya devochka narisovala risunok  
The girl drew a beautiful picture— Devochka narisovala krasivuyu kartinu  
Thus, in the Russian language, the connection of words in the sentence is expressed mainly by morphological means, and in the Uzbek language, both by morphological means and by the order of words.

The order of placement of sentences in the Uzbek language and the Russian language is also different. A Russian person studying the Uzbek language, being the dominant language, tries to involuntarily transfer the sentence order of his native language into the Uzbek language, thereby creating a complex interpersonal interaction. The composition of the sentence in Russian is basically the same as in the following: Having, cutting, second-level pieces-Yalyublyu svoyu rodinu.

In the Uzbek language, the order of sentence fragments is mainly as follows: having two-sided slices intersect. (the case may also come before the owner at the beginning of the defining sentence) –Men o'z vatanimni sevaman.

If the same situation is attributed to the composition of the Russian student's native language sentence fragments, the following situation can be observed:

Ya lyublyu svoyu rodinu – Men o'z vatanimni sevaman

in this case, it is possible to clearly observe grammatic interperance, since a similar situation occurs, and this sentence is considered to have an error structured.

This situation can be observed even in the process of studying the Russian language on the contrary. It is known that the grammatics part of the language consists of morphology and syntax sections. Morphological interperation can occur in the word-building, in the rules of word change (paradigms), in the morphemic composition of the word, in the functional-semantic aspects and distribution of each morpheme, in the morphological categories specific to each category of words.

The Uzbek language belongs to the group of languages of agglyutinative character according to the typological classification. In languages of this type, the consonants are standard and most of them have one semantic property, the phonetic aspect of the consonant will be important, the change that occurs in its composition will not perform grammatic function, the suffix with affix will not be interrelated, the suffix has the property of applying it separately, like an independent word.

In the morphological system of Russian, Tajik languages there are many features that are not similar to the Uzbek language. For example, the morphological construction of the Russian language is quite complex in relation to the morphology of the Uzbek language, unusual: word-building, word-changing, word-categories and their specific categories differ sharply in the plan of expression and content, the morphemic composition of the word has an extremely complex character. The morphological system of the native language in the process of creating speech in the Russian language for speakers of such a language with morphological peculiarities agglyutinative property will not be hindered. In some unfamiliar places, morphological interperience occurs: Uzbek who does not know Russian at a high level

Стул – стулья

Брат – братья

Сын– сыновья

Дерево – деревья

Крыло – крылья

Перо – перья

Лист – листья...

Instead of стули, брати, сыни, дереви, крыли, пери, листи cause an interperational error leads to a deviation from the norms of the language.

In the process of carrying out the research work, we did not find an example of the morphological interpersonal structure of the Uzbek and Tajik languages under the influence of changes. This can be explained by the compatibility formed in morphological structures under the influence of long-term relations of Uzbek and Tajik languages. For example, under the influence of the Uzbek language, in the northern dialects of the Tajik language, some of the pre-assistants specialized agglutinative language affiks, which became normal for Tajik dialects:

Today I will go to the meeting. (Uzbek literary language)

Imra'z I am a Merav of BA Assembly. (Tajik literary language)

Imra'z man majlisba Ma'ra'm. (Samarkand dialect of the Tajik language)

Initially, such an effect on the Tajik language system was understood as morphological interperience, but now a neural relationship has arisen:

– Where is your mother? (Uzbek literary language)

- My mother is at work.

- Modarat kujost? (Tajik literary language)

– Modaram dar kor ast.

- Modarat gujoba? (Samarkand dialect of the Tajik language)

- Madame Karanda.

Grammatical interferensis can become a norm, a general rule for the owners of a whole dialect, from a private position in individual speech as a result of repeated many times. Often scientists consider that the influence of languages on each other depends on their degree of kinship, but I think that these opinions are relative. Because the interaction is obvious even if languages such as Uzbek-Tajik, Uzbek-Russian, belong to other language groups. About this case M.A.Borodina writes:"no matter how unusual it may seem at first glance, the relative languages of the army are less affected by language changes than structural languages of the army itself." He commented on his opinion, giving: "the interaction of languages in two different systems is primarily related to the need for mutual understanding of communication. The closer and closer the two relative languages are to each other, the more understandable they are to the speakers after a short practical communication, the more interactionirga there will be no need.»

the following types of linguistic terminology in the book of grammatical interference are considered.

There are three types of interpersonal phenomena:

1) low differentiation of signs – nedodifferentiation (when there are signs that differ in the language under study and their absence in the native language);

For example, the origin of errors due to the lack of the concept of rod in the Uzbek language and the inability to find the perfect one in their own language.

2) excessive differentiation – sverxdifferentiation (when there are differential features in the mother tongue and their absence in the mother tongue).

Possessive suffixes are a great challenge for a Russian student. In the Russian language, there is no grammatic category that denotes that the subject belongs to a particular person, that is, possession affics. For this, pronouns are used in Russian.

For example, my book – Moya Kniga

Or rather, there is the concept of rod in Russian, the student of Uzbek origin begins to look for this same grammatic category in his speech.

3) interpretation of linguistics-reintroduction (the manifestation of differentiated features in both languages in the same tasks).

The last category of the plural, considered above, exists in both languages, and in some words instead of the suffix “i”, which in the Russian language expresses the plural in an exceptional case, can be used as stul – stulya, drug – druzya, etc.it's expressed in the style of K.

Grammatic (literally syntax) many examples of interpersonal interaction can be found in the Uzbek language of Tajiks. For example, Uzbek negation is not applied in the function of the cross-section of sentences, the words no correspond to the negation predicate in the Tajik language. Therefore, as a result of the semantic-syntactic interface of the Tajik language, these words can be exchanged among themselves.

- Friday today?

– No, today is no Friday, Saturday.

- Not that Jura came yesterday.

Isofa, which has mastered the Tajik language (defined + defining word combination), is used a lot in the written form of the Uzbek literary language and performs the task of loading expressively such meanings as yukinkilik into the style:

In front of the machiti of this village there was a madrasah school, where elementary, Madrasah classes were taught, where the winter-summer school continued. (S.ayniy. Souvenirs.)

The man who entered the House of khanai was pure from all his sins, as he was born from the mother. (S.Same. Esdaliklar.)

As a result of this, the state suffered Islamic damage. (S.Ayniy. In the doxunda.)

Prayer was the time of the century. One of the people of Eshon said Ho. Stick was written caynamaz. Eshon was an imam, and his prayers read the century. (S.Ayniy. In the doxunda.)

### **Conclusion**

Most of such Tajik isophal structures passed into the Uzbek language of literature and became a separate word, having acquired the characteristic of the word



and being kept in memory in a holistic form, due to the phenomenon of lexicalization. For example: dardisar, gultojixo'roz,ba niyati shifo, mardikor, Shahimardon, Shahrizabz, kavatak and so on.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that grammatic interperience makes mistakes in speech. To overcome this, it is necessary to perfectly study the grammatic level of the language being studied and not to subject it to the laws of its native language grammatic. In Bilinv's speech, the grammatic interference is mainly caused by the grammatic shell, which is an adult in the mother tongue. It will be possible to achieve any result and grammatic interference, if only theoretically, more practice will be used in the study of foreign language.

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