



IMPORTANCE OF INTERFERENCE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Annotation

This article provides information about the importance of interference in language learning, what interference is, and who founded it.

Keyword: interference, language learning.

INTRODUCTION

In research on second language acquisition and language contact, the term interference refers to the influence of one language (or variety) on another in the speech of bilinguals who use both languages.

MAIN PART

Language transfer (also known as L1 interference, linguistic interference, and cross meaning) refers to speakers or writers applying knowledge from their native language to a second language. Interference is effect that is given by process of the other language learning because of learner's language background.

What is interference in language acquisition?

In research on second language acquisition and language contact, the term interference refers to the influence of one language (or variety) on another in the speech of bilinguals who use both languages.

The influence of one language on another in the speech of bilinguals is relevant both to the field of second language acquisition (where the interference from the learner's native language is studied) and to the field of historical linguistics (where the effects of interference on language change are studied).

In the context of second language acquisition, interference may lead to either negative transfer (transfer which results in non-target-like use of L2) or positive transfer (transfer resulting in target-like use of L2). Interference is mostly (and sometimes exclusively) used for instances of negative transfer, and the two terms are often regarded as synonyms. Recently, many researchers investigating second language acquisition have observed that interference carries a negative connotation and have therefore increasingly tended to avoid it, preferring the term transfer instead.

Historical linguists have generally focused on languages rather than speakers, and have used the term interference in a different, historical sense. However, since the term contact-induced change has now widely established itself, interference is no longer common in historical linguistics.

There is a verb that is derivationally related to the noun interference, i.e. (to) interfere (e.g. "The phonology of the speaker's native language interferes with the use of the second language").

Example:



Phonological interference. Phonological interference is a common type of interference, its most prominent manifestation being a “foreign accent”.

Origin.

The term became well-known through Weinreich's influential (1953) book *Languages in contact*. Weinreich used the term in both senses (interference in speech and interference in language change). Since its introduction into linguistics by Uriel Weinreich in 1953, the term interference has undergone some changes. Weinreich used the term to refer to any type of pattern transfer (from L1 to L2 and from L2 to L1). In specific fields of second language acquisition, the term came to be used in a narrower sense, i.e. (i) only for transfer from L1 to L2 and (ii) only for negative transfer.

CONCLUSION

Interference is the influence of the learner's language background on the process of learning other languages. It means the influence of one language on the other language in the speech of people who use two languages (that is, their mother tongue and another foreign language). Interference is of great importance in learning languages and their pronunciation.

REFERENCES

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