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Interferential Differences in Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and Colloquial Speech between Uzbek and English

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Abstract

This article discusses the differences in grammar and speech style between the Uzbek language and the English language, and offers a comprehensive solution to understand such differences.

Keywords: Interferential Difference, Grammar, Slang, Word Order, Giving Direction, Phrases, Proverb, Colloquial Speech

Introduction

Language is a crucial part of communication, and it plays a vital role in connecting people from different parts of the world. Language not only helps us to communicate, but it also reflects our culture, beliefs, and way of life. English is an international language that is widely spoken and understood across the world. Uzbek, on the other hand, is a Turkic language spoken in Uzbekistan and some parts of neighboring countries. The two languages have significant differences in their grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. When it comes to colloquial speech, there are significant differences between English and Uzbek. Both languages have their own unique set of colloquialisms, slang, and idiomatic expressions that are used by native speakers in informal settings. First of all, if we explain the term "interference difference" is that they are such differences that the native language affects the foreign language being studied in different directions. Different explanations are given for the interferential difference in different sources. For example, in the book "Methodology of foreign language teaching" by J. Jalolov, it is described: "Interference occurs in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, hinders the understanding of the speech process, and even makes speakers unable to understand each other. It is natural for difficulties to arise as a result of interference, and for errors to occur." We can also clearly notice such differences in phonetics, grammar, and speech style. As in other languages, there are such differences between Uzbek and English. In this article, we will explore some of the key differences between colloquial English and Uzbek, their interferential differences, and how they reflect the cultures and values of the people who speak them.

Discussion

Grammar: If we look at the difference in grammar, we can see interference differences in Uzbek and English in different areas. For example, the sentence structure is different, in English the subject always comes before the noun, but in Uzbek, the noun can come after the verb. In addition, adverbs expressing action usually come before the verb in Uzbek, for example, I fast run. But in English, adverbs are usually used after the verb: I run fast. Another significant difference in grammar is the use of gender and cases. English has three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter, whereas Uzbek does not have any gender distinction. Uzbek has six cases, including the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. English, on the other hand, only has two cases, the subjective and objective case. Compared to the Uzbek language, there are more complex verb combinations in English, at the same time, there are more types of "Tense" in English. In English, word order is very stable, that is, certain words and phrases must appear in a specific place in a sentence, while in Uzbek, this situation is variable. In addition, to the order of sentence structure in Uzbek and English, we can also take as an example case related to prepositions. In Uzbek, prepositions are not used as much as in English. Instead, special postpositions are used to show the meaning of the words in the sentence. This can lead to mistakes among some learners, for example, the prepositions "at", "in" and "on" representing location can be used interchangeably. Because there are no such prepositions in the Uzbek language, only the suffix "-da" is added to the words to indicate the address of the place.

Vocabulary: In English, there are many words that express one concept, but in Uzbek, they are not so many. While the English language has adopted new words from different languages, the adopted words in the Uzbek language are mostly Arabic and Persian words, for example, words such as school, library are taken from the Arabic language. There are also some

significant differences between the Uzbek and English languages. The word "Happy" is translated into Uzbek as "glad" or "fortunate". Therefore, it is necessary to translate this word based on the context. For example, if the word "I am happy today" comes in the context of a happy event, this word is used not as "I am fortunate today", but as "I am glad today". In addition, English language users often choose words and phrases that match the situation. For example, there is the phrase "Do the shopping". This phrase often means spending time shopping for clothes or shoes. However, in the meaning of buying vegetables, the phrase "go to the grocery store" is used. For both of these cases, the Uzbek language uses the phrase "purchase". As we can see, there are different terms for different purchases. There are other differences in spoken language that we can meet especially in the context of "Giving direction". When giving directions in English, the expressions East, West, South, and North are often used. In this way, they can say it takes 10 minutes, go to the left, to the right. In the Uzbek language, directions are often given based on the names of buildings and entertainment places located on the road, and sometimes by calculating the number of bus stops. Words indicating the sides of the world, such as East and West, are almost never used. At the same time, we can often encounter the phrase "I see" as a response to a situation. If we translate it literally as "I see", (seeing ability) it does not give the intended meaning. Therefore, it is appropriate to understand this phrase in the meaning of "I understood, I know". The word "board" from the English language is translated into Uzbek as a board (taxta) or board (doska), and this can confuse a new language learner. Therefore, it is better to translate these words based on the context. In English, we can see the translation of the word "guard" as "soqchi" (guard) in dictionaries, in fact, this word is an archaic word that is rarely used today. Therefore, the use of the word guard as "qo'riqchi" "qarovul" or russian "Okhrana" is more popular in modern Uzbek colloquial speech. When translated from English, the word "Strict" is used in the strict sense (qat'iy). When we use this word in relation to things, it is better to use it in a strict form (qat'iy), but in relation to a person, it is better to use it in terms of demanding and strict (qattiqo'l, talabchan) rather than strict (qattiq). As we mentioned above, translating based on the context prevents many misunderstandings.

Idiomatic Expressions and Slang: Another key difference between colloquial English and Uzbek is the way they use idiomatic expressions and slang. English is well-known for its extensive use of idiomatic expressions, which are phrases that have a figurative meaning that is different from their literal meaning. For example, the expression "kick the bucket" means to die, even though it has nothing to do with buckets or kicking. English speakers also use a lot of slang, which are informal words and expressions that are not typically used in formal settings. Uzbek, on the other hand, has fewer idiomatic expressions and slang words than English. This can make it more difficult for Uzbek speakers to understand and use English idiomatic expressions and slang, especially when they are first learning the language. In oral speech, Uzbek speakers tend to speak in a more formal manner than English speakers do, while English speakers tend to use more informal expressions and slang. Slang - words and expressions with an emotional and expressive color, used in the oral speech of certain professions or social

groups. Young people mostly use slang in their speech. For example, squirrel is "a person who takes care of himself, a person who flirts", a brick is "ugly", he broke it "he dumbfounded" and so on. This can cause misunderstandings when communicating with English speakers. For example, an Uzbek speaker says "Please be kind enough to pass me the salt" and an English speaker says simply "Can you pass me the salt."

Cultural Differences: The differences in colloquial speech between English and Uzbek also reflect the cultural differences between these two languages. English is spoken by people from many different cultures and backgrounds, which has resulted in a diverse set of colloquialisms, slang, and idiomatic expressions that reflect the values and beliefs of these cultures. Uzbek, on the other hand, is spoken primarily by people from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. This has resulted in a more homogenous set of colloquialisms, slang, and idiomatic expressions that reflect the values and beliefs of Central Asian culture. Due to the way of life of the English people, they have few children, so there are fewer words that reflect kinship and close relatives, compared to the Uzbek language. For example, the words "uncle"(tog'a) is used for the mother's brothers, uncle (amaki) is used for the father's brother, and "aunt" (xola) is used for the mother's sister, aunt (amma) is used for the father's sister. Also, there are some terms that our translation and meaning of the words do not match word by word. For example, the word "blue tea" in English is not blue tea, but green tea. Another difference is that the pronouns you(sen) and you(siz) exist in the Uzbek language, which differs in terms of use in the meaning of "respect". For example, we use the personal pronoun "sen" in Uzbek language to refer to people younger than us, and sometimes we use for children when we do not respect. Nevertheless, we use the pronoun "you"(siz) to refer to people who are older than us and respectable, and strangers. In English, there is no personal meaning used for such respect, but only the pronoun "you" is used for both "sen" and "siz" in the same way. According to some sources, in Shakespeare's poetry, in the 16th century, the pronoun "thou" was used in the sense of "you"(sen). There are combinations that differ from each other in the Uzbek and English languages. For example, the British call the word "fatherland" and the Uzbeks call it "motherland". Such differences are found not only in single phrases but also in proverbs. For example, the Uzbek proverb "You cannot avoid death" can be found in European countries (namely in the Czech Republic) as "You cannot avoid from death and tax" it means citizens respect their government's regulation so much. Moreover, in Uzbek language school textbooks, the words "girlfriend", and "boyfriend" are usually given as "boy friend" (o'g'il bola do'st), "girl friend" (qiz bola do'st). In fact, these words are not used in the sense of a friend, but in the meaning of "the girl or boy you love" in foreign cultures. It would be appropriate if the translations given to these words were changed and clarified with explanations. Otherwise, this may cause some misunderstandings. There is another situation where the influence of culture is impacted in English and Uzbek. Uzbeks usually call a stranger "sister", "brother", "sister", "uncle", "or aunt", even if they are seeing them for the first time. But the English call each other like these: Mr. Smith or Mrs. Brown. Uzbek teachers are also making these terms popular at the moment, especially

English teachers who require their students to call them Mr. Dilshod. Now, it is helpful to master foreign communication, but after these expressions, using names leads to a methodological error. For example, we should use surnames like these: Mrs. Hasanova. It is methodologically correct to use Hasanova (Uzbek surname). Because officially Mr. Mrs. is used with surnames to address people.

Pronunciation: English and Uzbek have different pronunciation patterns. Uzbek has vowel harmony, which means that the vowels in a word must agree in terms of frontness or backness. English, on the other hand, does not have vowel harmony. Uzbek also has a greater number of consonant sounds than English. For example, Uzbek has two different "s" sounds, a "soft" and a "hard" one, whereas English only has one "s" sound.

Learning a Second Language: Despite the differences in colloquial speech between English and Uzbek, learning a second language is becoming increasingly important in our globalized world. With the rise of international trade, travel, and communication, being able to speak multiple languages is essential for success in many fields. Learning a second language can also broaden our cultural horizons and help us to better understand and appreciate other cultures. By learning colloquial expressions, slang, and idiomatic expressions in another language, we can gain a deeper understanding of the values and beliefs of the people who speak that language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, English and Uzbek have significant differences in their grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. These differences make it challenging for speakers of one language to learn the other language. By understanding the differences between English and Uzbek, we can improve our communication skills and connect with people from different parts of the world. Moreover, there are significant differences in colloquial speech between English and Uzbek. English has a simple grammar structure and a diverse vocabulary that is influenced by many different languages, while Uzbek has a more complex grammar structure and a more limited vocabulary that is influenced primarily by Arabic, Persian, and Russian. English also uses a lot of idiomatic expressions and slang, which can make it more challenging for Uzbek speakers to understand and use these expressions in informal settings. However, learning a second language is becoming increasingly important in our globalized world, and can help us to better understand and appreciate other cultures. In addition, we can see, the problem of interference is a situation that we have to face when learning a new language. In general, interference is an integral part of language learning, and being aware of it can save learners from making many mistakes. Through a lot of practice and serious study of a foreign language, new language learners can develop fluency and accuracy skills related to both their grammar and speech.

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