

Native language effect in teaching Tatar as a second language and the ways to overcome language interference

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Abstract

The purpose of present article is the clarification of the interfering influence of the native language in teaching Tatar language as a non-mother one and the definition of the mechanisms of its overcoming. The acquisition of non- mother language is closely related to interference, which manifests itself at different levels of language, most often in the form of phonetics and accent in speaking. The most common interferential mistakes of Russian-speaking students found in speech and writing have been being analyzed in the article. Introduction Learning a foreign language has a direct relation to interference, which explains the deviation from the studied norms and systems under the influence of the mother tongue. The main cause of interference is the differences in the language systems (their phonemic inventory, grammar, etc.) Systematic work on the speech helps Russian-speaking students to be more language-conscious, provides them with independence and lead to a stronger development of correct pronunciation and spelling skills, acquisition of lexical items, grasp of grammatical forms and syntax. Ways to overcome the interlingual interference on the material of the study of phonetics, lexicology and grammar have been being considered. Methods Basic methods for research are the following: - theoretical (study and analysis of pedagogical, linguistic and methodological literature on the issue); social and pedagogical (systematic study and analysis of the existing programs, textbooks and teaching aids; study, generalization and systematization of advanced pedagogical experience; pedagogical experiment); experimental (quantitative and qualitative analysis of the written work of students for identification of the state of training phonetic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities of Tatar language in order to verify the efficiency and accessibility of exercises developed by us). The results of this work lie in the fact that: - pedagogical conditions of efficiency increase of studying phonetics of Tatar language for Russian-speaking students have been detected and justified: the necessity of using the acquired skills when developing pronunciation of Tatar words, acquisition of new lexical items and sentences, constructed according to structural and semantic patterns and morphological options; - linguistic and methodological difficulties of mastering of lexical units and their compatibility, word formation, morphological and syntactic functions of words in the process of communication have been identified; - the importance of the results of students' written work for identifying of the interfering influence of the native language of students has been grounded: the greatest difficulties arise when using of case forms, possessive categories, imperative verbs, tense forms of the indicative mood in speech and writing.

Keywords

Bilingualism, Interlingual interference, Preverbal exercises, Russian language, Speech errors, Tatar language