

THE EFFECTS OF NATIVE LANGUAGE ON L2 ACQUISITION

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Annotatsiya: Ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirish murakkab jarayon bo'lib, unga turli omillar ta'sir qiladi, eng muhimlaridan biri o'quvchining ona tilidir. Insonning birinchi tili (L1) va uning ikkinchi tili (L2) o'rtasidagi munosabat ko'p yillar davomida tilshunoslik va til o'zlashtirish sohasidagi tadqiqotchilarni qiziqtirgan mavzu bo'lib kelgan. Ona tilining ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirishga qanday ta'sir qilishini tushunish samarali til o'rganish strategiyalari va o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirishga qaratilgan pedagogik yondashuvlar haqida qimmatli tushunchalar berishi mumkin. Joriy maqola ona tilining maqsadli tilga ta'sir qilish usullarini muhokama qiladi va shu bilan birinchi til ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirishga ta'sir qilganda eng muhim jihatlarni qamrab olishga harakat qiladi.

Абстракт: Овладение вторым языком – сложный процесс, на который влияют различные факторы, одним из наиболее значимых которых является родной язык изучающего. Взаимоотношения между первым языком человека (L1) и вторым языком (L2) уже много лет интересуют исследователей в области лингвистики и овладения языком. Понимание того, как родной язык влияет на овладение вторым языком, может дать ценную информацию об эффективных стратегиях изучения языка и педагогических подходах к оптимизации процесса обучения. В данной статье мы обсудим, как родной язык влияет на изучаемый язык, тем самым попытавшись охватить наиболее важные аспекты, когда первый язык влияет на овладение вторым.

Abstract: The acquisition of a second language is a complex process which is influenced by various factors, one of the most significant being the learner's native language. The relationship between a person's first language (L1) and their second language (L2) has been a topic of interest for researchers for many years in the field of linguistics and language acquisition. Understanding how the native language affects the acquisition of a second language can provide valuable insights into effective language learning strategies and pedagogical approaches to optimize the learning process. The current article will discuss the ways in which native language affects target language, thereby trying to cover most essential aspects when the first language influences the acquisition of the second.

One of the key ways in which the native language influences L2 acquisition is through transfer. Transfer refers to the influence of the learner's L1 on their L2 learning process. This can manifest in various ways, such as the transfer of grammatical structures, vocabulary, pronunciation, and even cultural norms. For example, a Spanish speaker learning English may transfer the word order patterns of Spanish into their English sentences, leading to errors such as "I have hungry" instead of "I am hungry." The impact of transfer can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, transfer can facilitate language learning by allowing learners to leverage their existing linguistic knowledge and skills. For instance, cognates – words that are similar in form and meaning across languages – can help learners make connections between their L1 and

L2, aiding in vocabulary acquisition. On the other hand, transfer can also lead to interference, where the structures or rules of the L1 conflict with those of the L2, resulting in errors and difficulties in learning.

Another way in which the native language influences L2 acquisition is through the learner's language learning strategies. Different languages have distinct linguistic features and structures, which can shape the way learners approach and process the L2. For example, speakers of languages with grammatical gender, such as French or Spanish, may find it challenging to adjust to the lack of gender distinctions in English. This can affect their comprehension and production of gendered nouns and pronouns in the L2.

Furthermore, the phonological system of the native language can impact L2 pronunciation and accent. Learners tend to carry over the phonetic patterns and sounds of their L1 into their L2 speech, which can result in accent interference. For instance, speakers of languages that lack certain sounds present in the L2 may struggle to produce those sounds accurately, leading to pronunciation errors. Cultural factors also play a role in how the native language influences L2 acquisition. Language is closely tied to culture, and learners' cultural backgrounds can shape their attitudes, beliefs, and motivations towards learning a new language. For example, learners from collectivist cultures may prioritize social harmony and group interactions in language learning, while those from individualistic cultures may focus more on personal achievement and autonomy in their language learning endeavors.

In conclusion, the effects of the native language on L2 acquisition are multifaceted and complex. Transfer, language learning strategies, phonological patterns, and cultural influences all contribute to how learners acquire and use a second language. By understanding these factors, educators and language learners can develop more effective teaching methods and learning strategies that take into account the unique linguistic and cultural backgrounds of individual learners. Ultimately, recognizing the impact of the native language on L2 acquisition can lead to more successful and meaningful language learning experiences.

References:

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