PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

This article introduces scientists' opinions about interlangual interference, the importance of using present tense forms in primary classes and comparative analysis of present tense forms of the English and Uzbek language system taking into consideration the interlingual interference. In the articleit is given table which shows distinctions between two languages clearly.

Keywords: interlingual interference, present tense, the kinds of interference.

INTRODUCTION

As practice shows that acquiring competence even in the field of mother tongue is caused a lot of difficulties. In bilingual auditory these objective difficulties complicate the interlingual interference related to differences in the system of mother tongue and the second language. That is why, in the purpose of defining canals of interference of mother tongue it is necessary to carry out comparative analysis of language system of the English and Uzbek languages. Here we will not compare all mechanism of comparing language system; it will be compared only forms of the present tense in the English and Uzbek languages. As it is known, the action which has effect on the language is described in present tenses comparatively. That is why; when tenses of the verb are described present tense is taken as a principle. In the process of speech present tenses are used a lot. In teaching English pupils of primary classes come across with forms of present tenses because plants`, animals`, people`s and things` actions are usually given in one of the forms of the present tense.

For example:

- What is this?
- It is a dog.
- What is it doing?
- It is barking.

As English and Uzbek belong to different family of languages, according to their different genetic and typological forms, there are a lot of differences between these two languages. Especially, pupils regularly make mistakes in mastering present tense forms of the verb and using them in the speech practically because of lack of pupils` attention and mastering presented material badly. The interference of mother tongue can be reason for making mistakes regularly.

The interference of mother tongue influences on defining the difference between them seriously because there are 4 forms of the present tenses in English and 2 forms of the present tenses in Uzbek.

Table The difference between English and Uzbek

	Present tense in English		Present tense in Uzbek
Present Simple Tense	It is used for something that is permanently true, for habits and for permanent actions.	Present Future Tense	This tense is used to express the action which is happening now and will happenafter that. Men yozaman Biz yozamiz Sen yozasan Siz yozasiz U yozadi Ular yozadilar
Present ContinuousTense	It is used for an action which is in progress now. I am writing. He (she, it) is writing. We (you, they) are writing.	Present ContinuousTense	It is used for actions which are happening now Men yozyapman Biz yozyapmiz Sen yozyapsan Siz yozyapsiz U yozyapti Ular yozyaptilar
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	It is used to refer to an activity which has been taking place inthe recent period up to the present. I (we, you, they) have been writing. He (she, it) has been writing.		
Present Perfect Tense	The present perfect is used to show a connection in the speaker's mind between the past and the present. (Walker E. and Elsworth S., 2000, p. 10) I (we, you, they) have written.He (she, it) has written.		

The table shows that in English the present simple tense is formed by adding -s, -es to the 3rd person, other persons are conjugated without suffixes. In Uzbek it is not existed this form of the present tense, that is why it is translated into Uzbek like present future tense taking a suffix -a.

For example:

I get up at 7 o'clock every day.

Men har kuni ertalab soat 7 da turaman.

In English the present continuous tense coincides with the present continuous tense according to their meaning and usage. But the formation of the continuous forms is quite different. In the Uzbek language the present continuous tense is formed by adding the suffix -moqda, -yap, in English it is formed with the help of auxiliary verb "to be" and adding the suffix -ing to the main verb. Because of different formation pupils have difficulties with making up the correct sentences. They usually omit the auxiliary verb "to be" in the present continuous tense and forget to add the suffix -e and -es to the 3rd person in the present simple tense. In the Uzbek language there is no similar form of present tenses which can be coincided with the present perfect tense and present perfect continuous tense in English. The sentences in present perfect and the present perfect continuous tense can be translated from English into Uzbek using one of the forms of the past tenses of the Uzbek language.

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