

TYPICAL ERRORS IN THE SPEECH OF STUDENTS LEARNING FRENCH AND THEIR PREVENTION

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Abstract: The article is intended for French language teachers working in junior courses, students. The purpose of the article is the prevention of typical errors in the speech of students, the identification of causes and their correction. The idea is substantiated that the main cause of such errors is interference. Particular attention is paid to the task of the teacher - to provide practical assistance in the formation of students' correct oral French speech skills.

Keywords: interference, typical errors, foreign language norm, analytical language, synthetic language, synonyms, tracing paper.

The main cause of errors is interference, then there is an influence of the norms of the native language that violates the norms of a foreign language. Interference in terms of bilingualism is understood as involuntary transfer to the system of a foreign language features of the native language at different levels: phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, etc. [1]. Tracing paper from the native language is often allowed. Tracing paper is an "imitation, copy" of the French word calque, created by means of its own language in as a result of a literal translation of the corresponding foreign language units. For example, aujourd'hui soir instead of the French ce soir. This is a semantic tracing. Hence the errors. So that all students understood, learned, for example, the French verbs aller and venir are recommended, which are often used like the Russian verbs go and come.

Allez plus souvent chez moi. In French you need to say: venez plus souvent chez moi. Russians make mistakes in the use of these verbs, namely, they often do not distinguish between expressions Va au tableau! And Vienna au tableau! Both of these expressions are correct, but are used in different situations.

If the teacher is standing at the blackboard, he says: (Viens) Venez au tableau! If the teacher is at the opposite end audience, he says: Allez au tableau! It must be remembered that the verb allez means 'to go where there is neither the speaker nor his interlocutor', and the verb venez, on the contrary, means 'to go where (was or will be) the speaker or his interlocutor. The common verb changer has several synonyms for verbs in Russian: change, change, exchange, change, which makes it difficult for students. As a transitive verb it is used without a preposition and means 'to exchange': changer un rouble, and with the preposition de means 'to change': changer de robe, d'adresse, maison, etc. An intransitive verb means 'to change': Ce village a changé [2].

1. Say a few phrases according to the model: Mon amie a changé de coiffure. Use the words: avis, jupe, costume, idée, appartement, robe, chaussure, opinion, robe, manteau, chaise.
2. Dites quelques phrases d'après le modèle: Ma ville a beaucoup changé après la reconstruction. Employez les mots: place, village, quartier, rue.
3. Dites en français: Change your coat, it's cold today. I didn't recognize you, you changed your hairstyle. It's snowing: the weather has changed. Change shoes. You have changed a lot after your vacation in the Crimea. Russians often make a mistake in using verb (se) déshabiller 'take off your

clothes'. Undress before bed. Je deshabilille avant de me coucher. Je deshabilille pour changer de robe.

In French, you need to say: Otez votre pardessus. To the person who came to visit, students who came to class: Otez vos paletots etentrez dans la sale [3].

4. Dites en français: Please undress and come to my room. You came late. Undress quickly and go to bed. We went to the sea, undressed and swam. They took off their coats and hats and went into the director's office. Why don't you undress? We won't swim. Donner 'give, donate'. It is not used in the meaning of 'permit, enable'. In French, in this case, the verbs laisser, permettre de are used. Wrong, no

say this: Donnez-moi à regarder. Gotta say it right French: Laissez-moi regarder. Permettes-my regarder. Not say: Donnez-moi vous aider. In French, say: Laissez-moi vous aider [4].

1. Dites en français: Let me see your photos.

This is a difficult question. Let me think. I see you are tired. Let me help you. What it is? Let us see.

Let me deliver this letter to him. Parler 'to speak (talk, talk)'. Dire' talk (say)'. Verbs speak and say in Uzbek can be in certain positions, situations are interchangeable, for example: He told me yesterday that he would come. Parler verbs and dire in French cannot be used interchangeably.

Parler means 'to speak (to speak)', 'to talk about something, about someone without specifying the content of the statement': Tu parles à tone-ami; Tu parles vite je n'ai jamais parle de mes amis. Dire demands always clarifying the conversation: Il dit à son ami: "Ne viens pas me voir lundi. Ton ami ne dit jamais la verite.

1. Posez des questions pour chaque phrase:

Tu dis cette nouvelle à Marie.

Claude dit son adresse à ta mere.

Je dis mon avis au professeur.

Elle dit la vérité à son père.

Vous dites la date de votre examen à André.

2. Repondez aux questions:

As-tu parlé de cela à tamère?

Parle-t-on francais?

Faut-il nous parler de cette histoire?

Est-ce que ce professeur nous parle de la grande guerre nationale pendant 2 heures?

A qui est-ce que tu parles si detaille de ce film?

3. Employez parler ou dire dans les phrases suivantes: My

A friend tells me about her dreams for the future. My senior

my brother doesn't want to talk to me. He says: "Sorry".

The student does not tell me her address, where she lives now.

The teacher talks about verbs of the second conjugation. Son tells me about his plans for the summer [5].

Aussi is also used only in the affirmative sentence. In French, non is used in negation. Incorrect in French: Tu n'as pas compris cette règle, et moi aussi. It must be said: Tu n'as pas compris cette règle, moi, non plus. This is right in French [6]. In connection with negation, it is always used non plus. This should be remembered forever. Lucie ne peut pas aller à Aldan, et moi, non plus.

Il écrit une dictée sans fautes, toi aussi. Il n'écrit pas une dictée sans fautes, toi, non plus.

Tu parles mal français, lui aussi. Tu ne parles pas mal français, lui non plus.

Ils lisent bien, toi aussi. Ils ne lisent pas bien, toi non plus. Nous traduisons français lentement, vous aussi. nous ne traduisons pas français lentement, vous non plus [7].

2. Completez les phrases d'après les modèles:

Peintre. Je vais dessiner un paysage. Et toi?

L'étudiant. Moi aussi.

Peintre. Je ne vais pas dessiner un paysage. Et toi?

L'étudiant. Moi, non plus.

Nous voulons partir. Et vous? Moi aussi.

Nous ne voulons pas partir. Et vous? Moi, non plus.

J'écris cet exercice. Et toi? Moi, aussi.

Je n'écris pas cet exercice. Et toi? Moi, non plus.

Mon ami apprend le français. Et elle?

Mon ami n'apprend pas le français. Elle non plus.

Je veux chanter. Et toi? Moi aussi.

Je ne veux pas chanter. Et toi? Moi? Non plus [8].

At the discretion of the teacher, it can be recommended to memorize, learn French feminine nouns, which correspond to masculine nouns in Russian. Get a special notebook, which can be supplemented as new words appear. We present a list of the most common such nouns. This is important to know to agree with the adjective.

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