

THEORETICAL RESEARCH OF INTERFERENCE OF LEXICAL UNITS OF LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the theoretical investigation of the notion interference of lexical units of the language. The article also analyzes interference, expressed in deviations from the norm and system of the second language under the influence of the native one.

KEYWORDS: interference of lexical units, lexical interference, source of interference, lexical meaning, interaction of language systems.

INTRODUCTION:

The term "interference" is of Latin origin and means: "inter" between + "ferens" ("ferentis") carrier, carrying [10]. Its source is physics with the meaning of the superposition of waves leading to their mutual strengthening or weakening. This phenomenon is studied in both linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics.

Psychologists view interference as the creation of obstacles and hindrances due to the transfer of skills and abilities from one activity to another. Considering the psycholinguistic side of this phenomenon, since the form of speech products caused by interference is due to the functioning of psychophysiological mechanisms of their generation. The interference should be considered as "the process of conflict interaction of speech mechanisms caused by objective discrepancies, which externally manifests itself in the speech of a bilingual in deviations from the laws of one

language under negative interaction of another or due to intralingual influences of a similar nature" [9].

In psycholinguistics, interference is considered as an integral part of the process of slow gradual penetration of one or another foreign language element into the system of the perceiving language in the process of mastering it.

In linguistics, the problem of interference is considered within the framework of linguistic contacts and interference is understood as "violation by a bilingual (a person who speaks two languages) of the norms and rules of the ratio of two contacting languages" [2]. This phenomenon is described in the works of many domestic and foreign scientists (V.V.Alimov, E.Buzharovska, U.Vainreich, E.M.Vereshchagin, V.A.Vinogradov, V.V.Klimov, L.N.Kovylina, V.N.Komissarov, N.A.Lyubimova, R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev, N.B.Mechkovskaya, E.Petrovich, V.Y.Rosenzweig, Y.I.Studenichnik, E.Haugen, L.V.Shcherba). In linguistic literature, scientists introduced the term «interference» from the Prague Linguistic Circle. However, this term was widely recognized after the publication of W. Weinreich's monograph. According to U. Weinreich, interference is understood as "those cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages that occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of the fact that they know more languages than one, i.e. due to language contact" [11].

According to E. Haugen, interference is "cases of deviation from the norms of the language that appear in the speech of bilingual

speakers as a result of acquaintance with other languages" [4].

Russian scientists generally share the positions of foreign researchers on this issue. VV Klimov believes that interference is the result of the superposition of two systems in the process of speech [5]. According to N.B. Mechkovskaya, interference is errors in speech in a foreign language caused by the influence of the native language [8].

The New Illustrated Encyclopedia defines interference as "the interaction of linguistic systems in a bilingual environment; is expressed in deviations from the norm and the system of the second language under the influence of the native one" [10].

A more complete and modern definition of interference, proposed by V.A. Vinogradov, we find in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" edited by V. N. Yartseva: "Interference (from Lat. Inter - between ourselves, mutually and ferio - touch, hit) - interaction of linguistic systems in the context of bilingualism. Which develops either through linguistic contacts or through individual mastering of a non-native language; is expressed in deviations from the norm and system of the second language under the influence of the native one" [12].

N.B. Mechkovskaya points out that in the linguistic consciousness of a person, certain features of the non-native are mistakenly compared to the structure of the native (or main) language. Interference of two language systems occurs, i.e. their partial identification and confusion, which leads to errors in speech (sometimes in one, sometimes in both languages). The interference of linguistic systems in the consciousness and speech of a bilingual individual is a psycholinguistic analogue of the process of mixing languages in the supra-individual plane [8].

In our case, we are interested in this concept as a result of bilingualism with a subsequent negative impact on the translation

process. In addition, here we immediately want to draw an interesting analogy: as in physics, when one wave is superimposed on another, an increase in the wave occurs (on the surface of the water, with light - an increase intensity of lighting, with sound - increase in sound volume). The same phenomena occur when a translator learns foreign languages: knowledge of the mechanism of inflection (conjugation, declension, etc.) that exists in the native language facilitates to a certain extent mastering the corresponding mechanism of one foreign language, and subsequently another. Here positive interference (constructive interference) takes place. After learning the first foreign language, the learner is usually psychologically ready to learn the second foreign language, based on the experience of learning the first foreign language. In addition to this positive point, if the norms are violated during the translation, the negative sides of the interference (destructive interference) appear.

Summing up, we can say that:- the mechanisms of the phenomenon of linguistic interference are the identification and transfer of elements and functions of contacting languages;- common causes of interference are - excessive and insufficient identification of elements and functions of contacting languages for negative interference and normal or correct identification of similar phenomena and functions for positive interference;- linguistic causes of interference are differences and similarities in the linguistic systems of contacting languages [3].

Many translators regard interference as a source of errors, where the translator is trapped in the original form and mechanically transfers the characteristics of the source language to the target language.

So far, in the literature, the issue of interference has been considered at the following levels: phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and semantic.

Lexical interference is the interference of the vocabulary of one language system with another, which usually leads to literalism. In addition, as you know, literalism is a translator's mistake, which consists in conveying the formal or semantic components of a word, word, phrase or phrase to the detriment of meaning or information about the structure.

I.N. Kuznetsova understands lexical interference as "bilaterally (in terms of expression and in terms of content) the convergence of lexical units of one or different languages, due to their, first of all, phonetic, but also the semantic use arising from it, and leading to an involuntary (stylistic) violation of language norms".

There are many reasons for lexical interference. Among them, grammatical and semantic ones should be noted, which lead to lexical interference, which is very often the reason for the appearance of new words. For example, the word "the Boutique" originally meant a small fashion store, today in Uzbek "boutique" is any department in a store. As Weinreich writes [11]: "The ways in which words can interfere with words of another language are varied. The need to name new objects, people, places, and concepts is clearly a common cause of lexical innovation. Perhaps the basic condition for lexical interference is the feeling of lexical deficit. "

These innovations find their way into other languages and quite often cause lexical interference.

The nature and reasons for the innovation may vary. Innovations can be lexical borrowings, which at first timidly interfere in a foreign language, and after subordinating them to the grammatical norms of a given language, they take an appropriate place in its vocabulary. This is especially true for special branches of knowledge. If you analyze any of the industries, you can see many examples of lexical borrowings, including the word "interference",

which has become a feminine noun, following a difficult path: from physics to linguistics and from Latin to Uzbek [3]. Often the translator has difficulties in translating individual words, he does not find a suitable equivalent, and this is where the conditions for lexical interference arise.

We can say that interference is the intervention of elements of one language system into another during language contact, and the result of this intervention can be negative and be expressed in a deviation from the norms of a given language. Positive, contributing to adequate translation and the acquisition of skills in one language under the influence of another [2]

In order to reduce the influence of negative interference and use positive in subsequent translation work, the interference must be studied. It should be remembered that it could manifest itself all the way, from the strongest foreign accent to the occasional use of a word or idiom from another language.

Summing up the above, we can safely say that knowing how interference manifests itself, where and when, it is possible to reduce the manifestation of negative interference in translation to a minimum.

"How?" - "... in deviations from the norm and the system of the second language under the influence of the native" [12].

"Where?" - you can answer that at all levels.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the vocabulary of interferences with explanations significantly helps in solving problems caused by lexical interference.

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