

INTERLINGUAL AND INTRALINGUAL INTERFERENCE

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the structure of foreign languages. There is given some information about interlingual and intralingual interference.

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In translation practice, there are usually two main types of translation errors:

- 1) Errors arising under the influence of the native language,
- 2) Errors, the causes of which rooted in the structure of the foreign language itself.

In both cases, there is a phenomenon called interference. In the first case we can talk about interlingual interference, in the second case we are dealing with intralingual interference. Errors arising under the influence of the native language are based on transfer a way of expressing this content from the native language into a foreign language. Objective the basis of such a transfer is very often a mismatch of correlative units (i.e. units expressing a similar meaning, reflecting the same real objects) in native and foreign language.

There are two opposite situations of this kind of translation errors:

1. The unit of translation in the native language is unified. For example, as a form subjunctive mood in Russian "particle by + verb in the past tense". The corresponding unit in German is differentiated. Konjunktiv has many temporary forms, each of which is used in a specific context. For example, Präteritum Konjunktiv is used to express only present and future tenses.

He would have, would have, would have come.

Er wäre, hätte, kämme (würde kommen).

Er wäre gewesen, hätte gehabt, wäre gekommen.

2. The unit of translation in the native language is differentiated, in German unified. For example, In Russian, the subordinate clause with the union to is two-valued. It's either a clause of purpose, or an additional clause, which depends on the grammatical environment: "I'm giving you a book to read." And "I want you to read this book."

In German, these two types of subordinate clauses are formed using different conjunctions: damit in the first case, dass in the second. We note one more point that complicates the correct use of subordinate clauses damit and dass. In Russian, after the union "to", the form on "-l" is used, which is in this case the subjunctive ("would" merges with "what" = "to"), therefore, this form is sometimes perceived as the past tense and, accordingly, is conveyed by the verb in Präteritum. This circumstance gives rise to many difficulties foreigners studying Russian. In fact, there is double interference. Similar translation errors occur due to the use of the article, translation of possessive and reflexive pronouns.

In Russian, a noun is not differentiated by meaning certainty/uncertainty. For example: book - books; das Buch-ein Buch; die Bucher- Bucher.

In German, such differentiation is obligatory in the vast majority of cases. Russian possessive pronouns in German are transmitted by different forms according to person and number. In Russian, they are unified. For example: his, himself, himself - mein, dein, sein; mich, mir, dir, sich.

Often errors occur when using adjectives, for example, comparative. In German, the comparative degree of adjectives is formed only with the suffix -er + Umlaut for some adjectives. In Russian language this one form corresponds to two forms: inflectional and descriptive: lighter, more light - heller. "Lighter" - this form is used as the only possible one in attribute function. This is where the misuse of forms comes from in German, comparative degree. So, as a definition, they use a non-existent in

German descriptive form with mehr.

- Wir haben ein mehr helles Zimmer. (instead of: helleres)
- Ich hörte eine mehr interessante Neuigkeit. (instead of: interessantere)

In Russian, the form of the nominal part of the predicate * predicative (depends on time, mood and verb copula. Two forms are possible - nominative or instrumental case. In German, only Nominativ is possible. Errors occur when the student seeks to use a predicative noun with als. For example: He is our friend. He remained our friend. - Er ist, bleibt unser Freund. The above examples of translation errors associated with interference, can be successfully avoided if the translated statement is analyzed from the point of view of communication load, i.e. highlighting in each translation unit the communicative exercise.

"False Friends of the Translator"

"False friends of the translator" - the most famous class of lexical provocateurs, about whom much has been written. These include many of the so-called internationalisms - lexical units of a foreign language, similar in sound and / or spelling with lexical units of the TL.

"False friends of the translator" - those internationalisms in FL that are completely or partially diverge in meaning from their sound-letter analogues of PYa. Inexperienced translators often fall into the trap of phonetic similarity, under which there are significant semantic differences. "False friends of the translator" are divided into four main types. To the first such type includes the words of the FL, consonant with the words of the TL, but completely diverging from them by its meaning: der Termin is not a term, but 1. term; 2. court session; 3. an appointment to meet das Feuilleton - not a feuilleton, but a literary section in a newspaper or magazine (in Austria- newspaper article, feuilleton) der Dramaturg - not a playwright (a writer who creates plays), but a manager literary part of the theater The second type of "false friends of the translator" includes such polysemantic words FL, in which part of the meanings coincides with the meaning of an outwardly similar word TL, and part values diverge. "False friends" of this type are more common than those of the first type: der Referent - not only 1. referent (official), but also 2. speaker; der Ingenieur - not only 1. engineer (Diplomingenieur), but also 2. technician (specialist with secondary education); komisch - not only 1. comical (funny, funny, amusing), but also 2. Colloquial, strange (ein komisches Gefühl).

The third type of "false friends of the translator" includes lexical units source language that have a similar sounding or spelling word in the TL, which is one of its meanings equivalent to the word ПЯ, but the same word has. I have one or more meanings that have nothing to do with their sound (literal) counterpart in FL. For example: der Radiator - a radiator (heater), but not a car radiator (German der Kühler); die Navigation - navigation (navigation), but not navigation in the meaning "navigation", "navigation" (Schiffahrt) and also non-navigation in the sense of "navigable season" (Schiffahrtsaison); die Amortization - 1. depreciation in the sense of "a gradual decrease in value in as a result of wear and tear" (ek. term) and 2. depreciation in the sense of "gradual reduction debts" (ek. term), but not depreciation in the sense of "shock mitigation" (technical term - Stoßdämpfung).

The fourth type of "false friends of the translator" includes the names of measures, weights and other measurement values, consonant in the IYa and PYa, but not the same in quantity: das Pfund - 500 g, while the Russian pound - 409.5 g; der Zentner - in Germany - 50 kg (100 German pounds); in Austria and Switzerland Zentner equals 100 kg.

The ratio of the meanings of consonant words of two different languages can be exactly the same the same as the ratio of other mutually equivalent words FL and TL: i.e. partially coincide and partly diverge. As an example, borrowed from English the word Hooligan. In Russian, a hooligan is called a person, by his actions demonstrating a clear disrespect for society and the individual, grossly violating public order, rampant in a public place or family. In Germany same the word Hooligans refers mainly to rampant football fans, who come to football to have a fight with the fans of the other team: Beim Weltmeisterschaft-Qualifikationsspiel zwischen Italien und England in Rom zerlegten Hooligans von der Insel in der Innenstadt Kneipen und Geschäfte. Anschließend lieferten sie sich im Stadion eine Schlacht mit der Polizei. ("Spiegel", 11/3/1997)

Mistakes on the basis of "false friends of the translator" are very tenacious. In one of the German television films with Russian voice-over text character, a young healthy loafer, lounging in bed with a girl, he complains to her (in Russian translation): "My old man can't calm down - he wants me to become an academician. In another film, one German officer says to another (again in Russian translation): "Yes, this is our waitress. She today in the morning she served us macaroni at the casino." The translators were not embarrassed by the situational absurdity their translations. Who can demand from a young dunce that he become an academician? Who serves pasta at the casino? In the face of such absurdity one would have to doubt the correct translation and refer to dictionaries: Akademiker is a person with a higher education, Kasino - officer's canteen. However, hypnosis of the original in other cases is too strong, and often he is "played along" by the self-confidence of language intermediaries, which is sometimes not able to shake even the obvious absurdity of their translation.

The internal form of a lexical unit is its internal structure, the structure formed by the root of the word (in the case of a compound word - roots), suffixes and prefixes, or a combination of several "Forgotten meanings" of polysemantic words. "Forgotten meanings" of polysemantic words. In his wonderful book on the art of literary translation, K. I. Chukovsky recalls the following instructive happening. "The excellent translator Valentin Smetanich, translating from German French novel by Charles-Louis Philippe, depicted in translation as a young granddaughter, sending from Paris money to his old grandfather, who lives in the countryside, gives him such incredible advice: "Go to the girls with this money, so as not to bother your grandmother."

This phrase predetermined the translator's further attitude towards the heroine. He decided, that life in Paris corrupted her, and gave all her further actions a shade of cynicism. Imagine the translator's surprise when, a few years later, he met original and saw that the granddaughter, sending money to her grandfather, did not at all offer him to spend this money on debauchery, but simply advised me to take a maid so that my grandmother it was easier to do housework.

Even without seeing the original German text, one can with sufficient certainty suggest that the factor that pushed the translator to the error is one of meanings of the word Mädchen forgotten by the translator, usually standing in dictionaries at the last place, sometimes marked "obsolete".

Other polysemantic words have similar "little-known" meanings. So the survey showed that relatively few Russians who speak German know that the German adjective feudal, in addition to the meaning "feudal", also means "aristocratic", as well as "refined", "chic", "magnificent". Respectively, (depending on the context) we will translate: Das Kapital übte eine zersetzende Wirkung auf die feudale

Produktionsweise. – Capital had a devastating effect on the feudal mode of production. Er fiel durch sein feudales Gebaren auf. - He caught his eye aristocratic habits. Sie wohnt jetzt in einer feudalen Villa. Now she lives in a luxurious villa. Since the word feudal is consonant with the Russian feudal, we have the right to talk about combining here the factor "false friends of the translator" and the factor "forgotten meanings".

Lexical allegories

"Lexical parables". Allegory is an indirect way of expressing content. "Lexical allegory" is an allegory in the form of a word or a set phrase. The German language has many words and set phrases, traditionally used in non-proper meanings. Translators who are unaware of this often become victims of this circumstance. Analyzing the Russian edition published in 1959 translation of the novel by G. Fallada "Wolf unter Wölfen", G. V. Pavlov cites a number of very significant errors of this kind. For example:

Fräulein hört zu von morgens bis abends Geschichten von Regimentsdamen, längst verstorben und vergessen. Geschichten von blauen Briefen und Beförderungen. - Fraulein in the morning until the evening he listens to stories about regimental ladies, long dead and forgotten, stories about blue envelopes and productions in rank.

Sie dürfen mir nichts tun! Ich bin geisteskrank! Ich habe den Paragraphen 51! Schlagen Sie mich nicht, bitte nicht, Sie machen sich strafbar! Ich habe den Jagdschein. - you dare not do with me! I'm mentally ill! I'm number fifty-one.

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