

Interference as One of the Urgent Problems of Translation

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with understanding what lexical interference is in translation, studying the causes of lexical interference and establishing ways to reduce the influence of lexical interference. Interference is considered as a foreign language accent in the speech of a person who speaks two languages, it can be stable (as a characteristic of speech) and transient (as a feature of someone's dialect).

KEYWORDS: *lexical interference, causes of lexical interference, foreign language accent*

Interference is defined as "cases of deviation from the norms of a given language that appear in the speech of bilingual speakers as a result of their familiarity with two or more languages". Interference has been invoked by many linguists to explain language evolution most directly in the area of vocabulary development, but also to explain phonological and morphological innovations. Interference (from lat. Infer - among themselves, ferio - touch, hit) - in physics, interference is considered as mutual amplification or weakening of waves when superimposed; in psychology, interference is "such an interaction of skills in which previously acquired skills influence the formation of new skills"; in language, the phenomenon of interference is defined as the use of past linguistic experience, i.e. the experience of speaking in the native language, regardless of the will of the speaker; linguistic phenomena that occur periodically in speech, do not become widespread, do not become the norm, belong to the area of interference. in the methodology, interference is considered as a negative result of the transfer of previous linguistic experience, i.e. this is an involuntary assumption in speech in a non-native language of various inaccuracies under the wagging of the native language. Linguistic dictionaries also give different definitions of this phenomenon. The encyclopedic dictionary of a young philologist gives the following definition: Interference - errors in a foreign language, the cause of which is the native language. Interference can also be in vocabulary, i.e. in the use of words, and in morphology and syntax. When interference appears in phonetics, it is usually called an accent and one speaks of a German, French, English, Bashkir accent in Russian, or a Russian accent in speech in these languages. The dictionary-reference book of linguistic terms considers interference as the transfer of features of the native language to the target language. The modern dictionary of foreign words gives the following definition: Interference is the linguistic interaction of two language systems in the context of bilingualism. The most complete definition of the phenomenon of interference is given by the Big Encyclopedic Dictionary. Interference (from lat. Infer - among themselves, ferio - touch, strike) - the interaction of language systems in the conditions of bilingualism, which develops either during language contacts or during

individual mastering of a non-native language; expressed in deviations of the norms and systems of the second language under the influence of the native.

Interference is capable of covering all levels of the language, but is especially noticeable in phonetics (emphasis in the narrow sense of the word). The main source of discrepancies in the system of interacting languages: different phonemic composition, different rules for the implementation of the phoneme, different compositions of grammatical categories and (or) different ways of expressing them, different intonations, different ratios of differential and integral features. The term "interference" is also used to refer to its result. Interference that occurred in the past can leave traces in the language system in the form of a substratum and a super stratum. There are many reasons for interference. Interference is the result of bilingualism. The linguist A.A. Reformat sky said that the reason for interference is "not the mastery of a foreign language, but the struggle with one's own language."

Linguists distinguish the following factors on which the appearance of interference depends:

Structural discrepancies between native and studied languages. (For example, Russian is inflectional, while Bashkir is agglutinative).

The program of using the native language that has developed in the mind of a bilingual.

Insufficient knowledge of the lexical and grammatical material of the Russian language and the lack of strong skills and abilities to apply what has been learned.

Psychological barrier (fear of making contact).

Thus, there are many reasons for the appearance of interference, each cause affects, to one degree or another, the appearance of interference.

Bashkir linguists paid great attention to bilingualism and, as a consequence, to interference. They classify interference on various grounds.

By origin, interference can be internal (within the native language) and external (into another language).

According to the nature of the transfer of native language skills to the target language, direct (transfer of the norms of one's language to another language) and indirect (errors are observed in the use of such linguistic phenomena that are absent in the native language) are distinguished.

By the nature of the manifestation, interference can be explicit (elements of one's own language are introduced) and hidden (simplification, impoverishment of the expressive capabilities of the language: something that can lead to errors is excluded), which is difficult to notice and deal with it.

By linguistic nature, interference is observed at various levels:

A. phonetic interference is associated with various deviations from pronunciation norms. At this level, differential features are compared, as well as the rules for the distribution of phonemes. Interference at the phonological level can be caused not only by the erroneous establishment of phonological correspondences, as Haugen rightly notes: "... even considerations of a semantic order can prevent the unambiguous reproduction of the phonemes of the language S by the phonemes of the language P".

B. grammatical interference occurs when the rules of arrangement, agreement, choice or mandatory change of grammatical units included in the system of the language S are applied to approximately the same chains of elements of the C language, which leads to a violation of the C language, or when the rules that are mandatory from the point of view of the grammar of the language C do not work due to their absence in the grammar of the language S.

Failure to distinguish between C grammatical categories that have semantic meaning is very common in situations of language contact.

C. lexical interference is also well spread. Due to the ease of distribution of lexical units (compared to phonological and grammatical rules), minimal contact between languages is sufficient for borrowing words. With mass bilingualism, the lexical influence of one language on another can reach enormous proportions. Under certain sociocultural conditions, bilingual speakers experience something like the merger of the vocabularies of the two languages into a single fund of lexical innovations.

Lexical borrowings can be studied from the point of view of phonological, grammatical, semantic and stylistic ingrowth of new words into the borrowing language.

From a phonological point of view, transferred lexemes can either undergo changes aimed at bringing them into line with the syntagmatic and paradigmatic rules of the C sound system, or, on the contrary, an attempt can be made to keep their sound shell intact and treat them as a kind of phonological quotations from the S language.

From a grammatical point of view, lexical borrowings are also subject to assimilation within the C language system.

From the point of view of semantics and stylistics, the borrowed vocabulary may at first be in a position of free variation with the old vocabulary, but later, if both native and borrowed words survive, specialization of meaning usually occurs. Thus, bilingualism is understood by most linguists as the possession of two languages and regular switching from one to another, depending on the situation of communication. Absolute ownership (duplication), apparently, does not happen. The distinction is made depending on who the speech is addressed to in one of the languages, under what circumstances, what should be said.

From a linguistic point of view, the description of situations of bilingualism can be represented as a set of language variations that bilingual individuals have and the rules for their use, depending on one or another area of their social and personal relations.

Due to bilingualism, interference phenomena are observed in the speech of a bilingual speaker. Interference is considered by many linguists as a deviation from the norms of the native language, which appear in the speech of bilingual speakers as a result of their acquaintance with several languages.

The facts of interference phenomena can be found at the phonological, grammatical and lexical levels of the language. Interference with special force makes itself felt in the morphological design of meaningful features.

So, the study of bilingualism and interference has become a topical and important matter both theoretically and in connection with the needs of modern society.

This work considers the problems of bilingualism and, as a consequence, interference. During the study, it was proved that examples of interference are quite common in the speech of bilingual speakers living in the north-east of Bashkortostan. Interference occurs both in the speech of adults and in the speech of children. It has been noted that the number of cases of interference in the speech of Bashkir informants is inversely proportional to their age. This is apparently due to the fact that the child's language practice is not great, and it is difficult for him to remember the rules and norms of a non-native (Russian) language. The language practice of native speakers helps to avoid speech errors that are associated with the transfer of the norms of the native (Bashkir) language to the second (Russian) language.

Examples of interference are found at different levels of the language: phonetic, syntactic. In the field of phonetics, interference is due to the fact that the system of interacting languages has a different phonetic composition and implementation rules. At the grammatical level, interference makes itself felt in the design of word forms, phrases and sentences.

Interference is an understudied area of linguistics. Literature on this problem is not enough for everyone, there is no dictionary of interference phenomena. The second part of this work is an attempt to compile examples of interference found in the Russian speech of the Bashkir informants of the north-east of Bashkortostan, and their characteristics from the point of view of phonetics and grammar. Although interference is a complex phenomenon, it can be overcome. This work can help teachers - practitioners who work with Bashkir children and strive to overcome cases of interference from speech. The work is useful for students of philology and all those who seek to master the Russian language. There is a continuation of this study: forms and methods of work to overcome interference in the speech of bilingual schoolchildren will be proposed.

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