



THE CONCEPT OF INTERFERENCE AND ITS TYPES IN THE WORLD OF LINGUISTICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 7 th 2021 Accepted: November 10 th 2021 Published: December 10 th 2021	The use of a foreign language is even more clearly manifested in intercultural communication as a result of the interaction of different cultures. This lays the foundation for the formation of sociocultural competence along with linguistic competence. The article discusses the issues of interconnection of language competence and interconnection of language contacts, interference as well as their reflection in the communicative process.
Keywords: Bilingual and bilingualism, multilingualism, interference, types of interference, classification of interference.	

Today, the interrelationships of political relations, science, economics and industry, art, sports and many other areas are creating the basis for the rapid development of the phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism. The phenomenon of the verbal form of communication in the context of the interdependence of language contacts is one of the topics of interest to philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, historians, ethnographers, linguists, educators.

The phenomenon of "interference" has long been one of the fields of interest in many linguists. The term "interference" is derived from Latin, meaning "inter" - mutual, "ferens (ferentis)" - carrier[1]. Initially, this concept originated in the fields of science, such as physics, chemistry, biology, and later began to be used in linguistics. This concept is widely studied in areas such as linguistics, psychology, and psycholinguistics, and is used in both oral and written speech.

In psycholinguistics, the concept of interference is considered as an integral part of the process of gradually applying the elements of one's native language to another (foreign) language element or embracing these language elements into a completely different (foreign) language.

In linguistics, the problem of interference is considered in the context of language contacts, and interference is a violation of language norms and rules by bilinguals (bilinguals) when two languages come into contact[2].

One of the language systems in which the interference phenomenon comes into contact is that the bilingual is more communicative or has a greater impact on the language he or she initially learned or is dominant or superior to. As a result of the transition to another language system, the levels of language that

are still close to it: grammar, lexicon, phonetic norms and rules remain in his mind. More precisely, the dominant language in bilingual consciousness has a strong influence on the norms and rules of a foreign language.

Linguist Baudouin de Courtenay was the first to express his views on the interaction of languages, however, the term "interference" was not yet widely used at the time, and the scholar described the term as the result of the interaction of languages not only with the acquisition of individual language units, but also with the convergence of languages as a whole[3].

After the publication of the work "Language contacts"[4] by the famous linguist W. Weinreich in 1953, the concept of "linguistic interference" has emerged as a phenomenon of wide scientific significance. The scientist believes that as a result of the alternate use of language by the same type of people, the two languages come into contact[5]. U. Weinreich concluded that bilingual contact occurs when the same persons use the language alternately, it is possible to witness examples such as the intermingling of the norms of both languages as a result of the use of more than one language in the language of these individuals [6].

Another linguist, T.S. Baliashvili, also believes that the phenomenon of language interference occurs only as a result of the contact conditions of the two language systems[7]. Also, as a result of the analysis of scientific research and studies of L.V. Shcherba, E.M. Vereshchagin, V.Yu. Rozentsveyg, A.A. Reformatskiy, V.A. Avrorin, Yu.D. Desheriev, V.A. Vinogradov, V.V. Alimov and many other scientists on this concept it can be concluded that bilingualism and language contact conditions are necessary for an interference phenomenon to occur.



When a person at the center of linguistic interference communicates orally or in writing in a foreign language or translates from one language to another, he or she tries to replace the elements, concepts and functions of one language system with the elements, concepts and functions of another language system, and in the end this situation leads to many errors, violations of language norms.

The study of the phenomenon of interference in the language system allows to distinguish such types of language as phonetic, lexico-semantic and grammatical interference at each level. In the scientific research of linguist A.E. Bokovnya (1995), interference is as follows:

lexico-semantic;
grammatical (morphological);
grammatical (syntactic);
phonetic[8].

Also, another linguist, A.K.Karlinsky, was able to identify more than thirty types of interference based on the linguistic principle. Each of them again divided into lexical, grammatical, and phonetic subdivisions, and these subdivisions again into paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and transformational types of interference[9].

Uzbek linguist M.T.Zakirov noted[10] that linguistic interference occurs at all levels of the language system. Accordingly, it is divided into the following types:

phonetic interference
lexical-semantic interference
morphological interference
syntactic interference
stylistic interference

In the methodological literature, interference is:

- by origin - internal and external; according to the nature of "carrying" skills
- in the native language - directly and indirectly;
- according to the nature of the manifestation - explicit and implicit;
- by the nature of linguistics - level (phonetic, lexical and grammatical) [11]

The level of comprehension of bilingual speech by the owner of two languages is based on the classification of the following types of interference:

interference that makes it difficult to understand (in which the speaker's understanding of what is meant in general is partially preserved); incomprehensible interference (in which case it is not clear what the speaker is trying to say); interference that interferes

with understanding (radically disrupting communication and causing misunderstandings) [12]. Such types of interference are also referred to as weak, moderate, and strong interference, respectively[13]. According to the criteria of communicative influence, there are also communicative-relevant (communicatively significant) and communicative-irrelevant (communicatively insignificant) types of interference[14].

In the communicative-irrelevant (communicatively insignificant) type of interference, the non-compulsory nature of the second language norms is considered, while in the communicative-relevant (communicatively significant) type of interference, the second language norms are difficult to understand or completely incomprehensible.

It is also important to approach the manifestation of the phenomenon of interference in bilingual speech from a psycholinguistic point of view. Linguist Vishnevskaya argues that this approach implies the causes of interference, the interference process itself in speech activity, the symptoms of interference, and its communicative effects[15].

Linguist S.A.Abdygaliyev's study[16] of the phenomenon of interference from a psycholinguistic point of view is based on the following five criteria:

- 1) the presence or absence of differential signs when one language comes into contact with another language (excessive differentiation, low differentiation, reinterpretation);
- 2) interference according to the source (intra-linguistic and inter-linguistic);
- 3) according to the form of manifestation (explicit and implicit);
- 4) according to strength and efficiency (strong, moderate and weak);
- 5) by type of speech activity (birth and impact of speech);

It should be noted that the level of understanding of thought depends not only on language contact, but also on psychological and extralinguistic factors.

Among the psychological factors, scientists [17] list the following:

- 1) language features, memory, level of motivation;
- 2) level of caution in language use;
- 3) level of language proficiency;

Another linguist, Hirschfeld [18], argues that extralinguistic factors include:

- 1) age of the individual;
- 2) the temporal proximity of the contacting languages to assimilate certain events;



- 3) type of bilingualism or trilingualism: natural or artificial; teaching methods and textbooks have an impact on the creation of an artificial type of multilingualism;
- 4) clear or concrete situation of foreign language use: educational or real (real).

The phenomenon of interlingual interference occurs as a result of languages that come into contact under conditions of artificial or natural bilingualism. As mentioned earlier, the phenomenon of interlingual interference contradicts the phenomenon of internal interference in languages.

Among the types of interference listed above, it is the phonetic interference that is most evident in the communication process. The reason is that in the speech of bilinguals who speak a foreign language, as a result of the contact of languages, the violation of language norms and errors in oral speech are more noticeable only on the phonetic scale.

CONCLUSION.

The use of a foreign language is manifested even more precisely in intercultural communication as a result of the interaction of different cultures. This lays the groundwork for the formation of social cultural competence along with linguistic competence. In this regard, the masterful use of phonetic devices in the process of communication is of particular importance.

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