THE PROBLEM OF LEXICAL INTERFERENCE OF LANGUAGES IN SPEECH

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of lexical interference that occurs in speech. Clarifies the notion of "interference", lexical interference; the types of lexical interference in the conditions of contact between the Uzbek and English languages are systematized. Lexical interference is defined as the borrowing of lexemes of a foreign language in bilingualism, which is expressed either in the transfer of a phonemic sequence from one language to another, or in shifts in the structure of the meaning of the lexeme of the native language, or in formations scalable according to the model of foreign words. In most of the existing definitions, interference is understood as both the process and the result of the interaction of language systems in bilingual speech, one of which is dominant, affecting the secondary, acquired language system. The result of such interaction of contacting systems can be expressed in the form of deviations, violations: in all changes in the structural elements of language in speech - in the meanings, properties, compatibility and "behavior" of linguistic units.

Along with this, interference does not always represent a deviation from the norm, since the phenomenon can be abnormal already in the primary language.

Key words: lexical interference, linguistic contact, intralingual interference, bilingual speech, mutual influence of languages, unconscious transfer, tracing, borrowing, the erroneous use, linguistic units.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of interference can be interpreted both in a broad sense (all structural changes in languages as a result of their contact), and in a narrow sense

(transferring the norms of the native language into a foreign language in the process of communication during its study) [2].

Interference is always present in the form, as a rule, of an unconscious transfer by a bilingual of elements of one of their languages (native, for example) to the one in which he is currently speaking. Thus, two language systems collide, and for the addressee of the message this is perceived as unusual in this case, intonation, accent, incorrect ending or prefix, strange word order, or incomprehensible lexical collocation or metaphor. Thus, interference is manifested at all levels of the language: phonetic, phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and lexical [7].

Some researchers, for example V.V. Alimov, however, expand this classification, highlighting the sound (subdivided into phonetic, phonological and sound-reproduction), grammatical, lexical, spelling, stylistic, semantic and intralingual interference [1].

With intralingual interference, there is an almost complete transfer of linguistic laws known to the bilingual within the studied language. That is, realizing the rules and structure of this language, the individual brings the linguistic laws known to him in accordance with the given communication situation, identifying this or that linguistic element with a certain function or meaning and producing his own statements by analogy [3]

An illustration is the affirmative sentence in Present Simple in the third person singular: *He go to the cinema every weekend* (instead of *He goes*). Interlanguage interference is a similar transfer of the speech behavior program of a native language to a foreign one. As an example, we can cite the classic mistake of novice bilinguals - omitting the forms of the verb *to be* in sentences like those that *I am a doctor*, since in the Uzbek language the verb is omitted in the present tense. On the other hand, the opposite situation, when native English speakers say: "*I am a doctor*", thus transferring their grammatical rules to Uzbek.

There are also classifications and typologies of linguistic interference, which are based on the non-level aspect of the language. Thus, J. Bagan and E. Khapilin in the monograph "Contact Linguistics.

The interaction of languages and bilingualism" [2] describe the typology from the point of view of the types of implementation of interference with reference to Yu.A. Zhluktenko and his works [13]. The main types of implementation of this phenomenon are:

1. The use of someone else's language material in the contexts of this language;

2. Formation of units from their own linguistic material on the model of units of the contacting language;

3. Endowing units of a given system with functions inherent in their foreign language correlates;

4. The stimulating or retarding effect of units of a given system on the functioning of units or models of another;

5. A leveling effect from simpler and more precise models of one system on similar, but more complex models of another;

6. Copying models of one system using the tools of another system [2].

The concept of linguistic interference is closely related to many areas of both linguistics and other sciences (psychology, sociology, cultural studies, etc.). In the linguistic paradigm, it has been studied and is being studied by structural linguistics, the theory of language contacts, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, comparative typological linguistics, sociolinguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, etc.

THE MAIN PART.

The problem of interference is rather complicated; it has not been completely studied and solved. In linguistics, the emergence of the term "interference" is associated with the activities of the Prague Linguistic Circle. So, B. Havranek indicates the use of this term in the theses of the VI International Linguistic Congress in Paris in 1948 [6]. Some sources mention that even earlier the concept

of "interference" was encountered in the works of Whitney and Schuhardt [10].

In modern linguistics, among domestic and foreign scientists, the issue of interference is dealt with by V.A. Vinogradov, J. Bagana, B.C. Ivanov, A.Y. Rusakov, J. Heath, S.G. Thomason, T. Kaufman, et al.

The appearance of errors in the speech of a student of the second language is mainly due to; interference from his native language, which corresponds to the stage of uncoordinated bilingualism, i.e. such a state of the speaker's linguistic competence, when two codes or two systems of norms - the native language and the target language - are not completely differentiated.

The mechanism of interference consists in replacing the schemes and models of the target language with the corresponding elements of the native language, or modifying the former according to the model of the latter. Interference can be caused both by the system of the native language, influencing the system of the studied language, and by the norm of the native language, leading to the formation of abnormal forms in phrases in the second language [11]. Recent studies show that at least some of the deviations from the norm in the acquisition of a second language are caused not by the influence of the native language, but by the universal peculiarities of language acquisition in general, which is also important to take into account when considering specific; cases of errors in speech, bilingual [8].

In most cases, lexical interference is understood as "all changes caused by interlanguage connections in the composition of the lexical inventory, as well as in the functions and use of lexical-semantic units, in their semantic structure" [13].

According to S.V. Semchinsky, lexical interference is carried out in three directions: 1) in the direct borrowing of lexical units; 2) in the structure of foreign language lexical units; 3) in borrowing their-values of their connections with units of the plan of expression [9]. A.Yu. Zhluktenko, for his part, also distinguishes three main types of lexical interference: 1) borrowing, 2) tracing, 3) semantic interference [13].

Weinreich does not distinguish lexical interference as covering a deficiency

in one of the contact languages [12]. Both of these phenomena are alternately defined as lexical interference, then as lexical borrowing. Interference should be understood as the erroneous use of the contact correlate, while borrowing is considered as one of the means of enriching the lexical composition of the language. Lexical interference arises as follows: a native speaker of language A sees that some words of language A regularly coincide with others in language B, an idea of some correspondences is formed in his mind. However, at a certain moment, where in language B this correspondence is actually violated, the speaker, nevertheless, assumes it, based on previous experience and mechanisms inherent in his native language, and, by the established analogy, completes it in order to fill this deficit. When borrowing, there is also a semantic adaptation of the borrowed word to the linguistic system of the receptor language. It is known that borrowed words most often change their Semitic content (and, as a consequence, contextual compatibility) when moving across linguistic boundaries, which is expressed in the phenomenon of "false friends of the translator". A speaker by analogy with the lexical paradigm of his native language can expand or narrow the meaning of the original word, thereby making a mistake.

Interlingual interference, in turn, is divided into the following types:

1) Extroversive (that is, from a native language to a foreign one) - correlates have only formal similarity, and do not have similar meanings in terms of content. For example, a native speaker of the Uzbek language may, by analogy with his native language, mistakenly use the English word detective not only in the meaning of 'detective (detective)', but also in the meaning of a detective 'novel', which in fact corresponds to the English roman policier.

2) Introversive (that is, from a foreign language to a native one) - correlates have not only formal, but also substantial similarities. For example, the English word actor has a meaning not only 'actor', but also 'participant in a situation or event', which is not characteristic of the Uzbek language. This difference in semantic content can provoke an introversion mistake in a native of the Uzbek language, if he translates the phrase "the actors of these great debates" as "the

actors of these great debates" instead of the correct "participants in these great debates" [5].

The mechanism of lexical interference, considered in the context of lexical mixing, is realized in practice in the form of one of the following three phenomena:

• paronymy: erroneous mixing of similar words in the same language;

• diaparonymy: erroneous mixing of similar words in two or more languages ("false friends of the translator");

• paronymic attraction: deliberate replacement of similar words with each other in order to achieve a special stylistic effect [4].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the identified types of interference contribute to the understanding of linguistic processes leading to a violation of linguistic norms. That is why, in the course of learning a foreign language, it is necessary to pay special attention to the manifestation of interference between the native language and the foreign one and to practice the use of certain words or expressions in practice in order to avoid phonetic, grammatical or lexical errors.

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