

Linguistic Interference in Translation, its Types and Peculiarities

Mukhtorova Maftuna Ilkhom kizi

Bukhara State University, Translation Studies and Linguodidactics Department

Murodova Mokhigul Kamolovna

Bukhara State University, 2nd year master student in Comparative linguistics, linguistic translation studies

Abstract: *Linguistic interference, bilingualism, linguistic contacts are one of the main psychological, sociolinguistic issues of linguistics. Sociolinguistic concepts are divided into static and dynamic phenomena according to diachronic and synchronous terms in our opinion.*

Mastering any language represents the objective reality of the language norm means mastering new tools. Linguistic means serving to express an opinion are more or less similar to the usual native language means or may be completely different. The translator must take into consideration the norms of the mother tongue to choose language skills. If such a measure is not taken into consideration in advance, the phenomenon of linguistic interference occurs. So, the rules and forms of the mother tongue are not the same as the rules of the second language.

This article discusses the types of linguistic interference and their peculiarities.

Keywords: *Linguistic interference, phonetic interference, lexical-semantic interference, morphological interference, syntactic interference, stylistic interference.*

The condition for the emergence of linguistic interference is language contact. When we speak about language contact, the concept of verbal communication or learning situation between two language communities are understood. It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics it is time to discuss the issues of linguistic ideas of scientific value about the practical-theoretical aspects of interference. Since Uzbek is literally the state language in connection with the rise to the level of economic, cultural, political relationships, striving to learn other languages perfectly due to the expansion of language contacts. According to Weinreich, two languages that interact in human speech are one of the systems later studied or being studied, relative to the other will be primary notion.

Linguistic interference occurs at all levels of the language system. Accordingly, it can be divided into some kinds:

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

Speech error analysis is key in determining the types of interference criterion. In our view, the description of interference is not limited to this need the process of identifying, summarizing, classifying, and prosecuting substantive errors consists of A mistake in another language

Features of **Phonetic interference** among the manifestations of the phenomenon of linguistic interferences are obviously invisible. When using a second language, the manifestation of elements of the phonetic system of the dominant language in the process causes phonetic interference. This is expressed by the special term “accent”. One of the peculiarities of the accent is that it is extremely difficult to get rid of. In addition to the above intra-linguistic effects, phonetic interference also depends on extralinguistic factors. Extralinguistic influences include first, what is the social status of the language. For example, if you pronounce English like French, it is accepted positively in the USA, on the contrary, it is perceived as a negative feature of speech in Canada.

Lexical-semantic interference is using the word or word structure of mother tongue involuntarily in another language. of communicating languages: When a person misuses the words as a result of differences in word meanings and norms in his personal speech, paraphasia (to misuse one word in speech is instead of another word) and so on. For example, “*Dugonam uylandi.*”, “*Do‘sti turmushga chiqdi.*” in Uzbek. So, the verb *yuvmoq* is to clean the hands and face with water. It can also be used to clean dirty clothes. However, there are two different verbs in Russian for these actions: The verb *мыть* is for face, dishes the verb *стирать* is used for things that need to be washed. In Russian The absence of such a feature in the Uzbek language causes misunderstanding for a translator .Unusual action in his memory is different, that is, a different semantic system affects the language. As a result, the person who is surrounded by a semantic system of Russian says “Я мою белье” and It seems unnatural to misuse the verb in the native language. One of the best ways to avoid this mistake is to use two languages at the normative level of semantic figurative form in the lexical-semantic system conscious awareness of speech usage, repeated correct use several times, is to build an automated robust skill. Lexical-semantic One of the main reasons for the interference is something new, which is based on naming events in the naming process. In many cases, the characters are not the same, which is the basis for simulation also in the variety of motivations: the human eye, the eye of the ring, the eye of the work. The word eye is used in its own and figurative sense in eye combinations. The use of the word eye in the above figurative sense is semantically based on Uzbek language. If this figurative word is translated into Russian, the national character of this migration in the Uzbek language is obvious. After all, the characteristic feature of the language, the specificity is Professor S.Usmanov as noted, it is only clear when comparing the mother tongue and the languages being studied is felt. The Uzbek and Tajik people have lived side by side in the same area for centuries. The lexical and semantic structure of these languages is also reflected in their existence affected. It should be noted that the lexical-semantic influence is wide although it is widespread, it is not as conspicuous as the phonetic effect. Therefore, the researchers focused on phonetic effects, the inter-linguistic lexical-semantic influence is neglected.

The use of the word figuratively in the languages of the world is universal. Also, the use of words in languages in a figurative sense has a national feature. Because the symbol in the object that is the basis for copying is not the same in different languages. For example, the word sheep in Uzbek refers to a person given and used in a figurative sense, based on its sign of meekness but in Tajik and Russian it is used to indicate that the person has no intelligence rests as the leading sema. If an Uzbek speaker is unaware of the differences, under the influence of interference, the word *бапан* means gentle which may make a semantic error. Each of these cases is a step-by-step process. Therefore, in language learning, in particular, Special attention should be paid to such aspects in translation. Some of the meanings of such words are difficult to detect the same one in another language expression. For

example, in the Tajik language “nigoh doshtan” means both “keep” and “stop.” For this reason, people say “keep the car” instead of “stop the car” in Bukhara, Samarkand, (Kashkadarya) dialects.

As you know, the grammatical part of a language is consisting of morphology and syntax sections. **Morphological interference** occurs in word formation, word change rules (paradigms), morpheme structure of the word, functional-semantic aspects of each morpheme and distribution. Uzbek is an agglutinative language according to typological classification. In languages of this type, affixes are standard and most have one semantic property. It is important that the change in its structure doesn't do a grammatical function, the stem and affix are not closely related, the stem is independent and is used separately as a word. In the morphological system of Russian, Tajik, English there are a lot of different features which isn't similar to Uzbek. For example, Russian morphology is more complex than the morphology of the Uzbek language, special: word formation, word change, word groups and their specific categories, expression and the content differ sharply in plan, the morpheme structure of the word is very complex. Such morphological features of the Russian language causes to appear morphological interference in a speech of native speakers. In the process, the morphological system of the native language is not without obstacles. Some Morphological interference occurs in different places: The Uzbek, who does not know Russian high level, says *допузу* instead of *допуща*. Moreover, the Tajik language under the influence of the Uzbek language has some prefixes which are formed as agglutinative affix and this become normal for Tajik dialects:

Bugun men maktabga boraman. (Uzbek literary language)

Imro'z man ba maktab meravam . (Tajik literary language)

Imruz man maktabba meravam. (Rishtan dialect of the Tajik language)

Initially, although such an effect on the Tajik language system was called morphological interference, it is understood neutral now:

Akang qayerda? (Uzbek literary language)

Akam maktabda.

Birodarat kujost? (Tajik literary language)

Birodaram dar maktab ast

Akot gujonda? (Rishtan dialect of the Tajik language)

Akom maktabonda.

Grammatical interference becomes rule or normal condition as a result of multiple repetitions from the special case in speech.

The level of syntactic structure of the language involves the rules of connection in the composition of words and sentences. At this level, along with the universal aspects of the language, its peculiarities are also available. When the syntactic type of two languages is different, the syntactic Interference is natural. Syntactically different languages: Uzbek and Russian have different position of phrases and parts of speech (order), subordinate and dominant parts between components of syntactic units, differences between types of connections (adhesion, management, adaptation), equal and the position, distribution, and components of the subordinate clauses. These are all syntactic units leads to **syntactic interference** at different sub-syntactic levels. That is, the syntactic rules in the speech of a bilingual person under the influence of the syntax of the native language disorder.

Many examples of syntactic interference can be found in the Tajiks' speeches in Uzbek language. For example, the words: *emas*, *yo'q* in Uzbek are used in the function of the word *ne* in Tajik. Therefore,

is as a result of semantic-syntactic interference of the Tajik language, these words can be interchanged. For example: "*Bugun Jumami?*"

Yo'q, bugun juma yo'q, shanbe.

"Jo'ra kecha kelgani emas."

To sum up, a plenty of linguistic interferences can be observed in bilingual person's speech and they are different according to the language different levels and some of them have become a rule in some dialects.

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