

## Interference as a Linguistic Phenomenon and a Topical Problem of Translation

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### Abstract

*In connection with the process of globalization and the ever-expanding contacts between countries and peoples, the question of the effectiveness of intercultural communication becomes important. In order for a successful understanding between representatives of different cultures and speakers of different languages, the translator must be familiar with such a phenomenon as interference. Interference as a process and result of the process is a violation by a speaker of bilingualism and multilingualism of the rules for correlating contacting languages, which manifests itself in his speech as a deviation from the norm. This article first examines the problem of determining interference in linguistics. For this, various definitions of this phenomenon are analyzed. Next, the concept of interference in translation studies is considered. The main causes of interference in translation are determined. Types of interference in the translation process are classified, such as lexical-semantic; sound; grammatical; spelling; stylistic; intralingual; linguocultural. These types of interferences are interpreted on the example of the Russian language.*

**Keywords:** *Interference, Linguistics, Translation, Classification, Lexico-Semantic Interference, Sound Interference, Grammatical Interference, Spelling Interference, Stylistic Interference, Intralinguistic Interference, Linguistic And Cultural Interference*

### INTRODUCTION

The problem of linguistic interference - a process that inhibits the assimilation of a foreign language and the additional experience of one foreign language in another (from a native language to a foreign one, from a first language to a second) - has been of concern to researchers for more than a decade. Manifestation has a direct impact on the individual's successful mastery of a foreign language and uses a direct impact on the success of an individual's mastery of a foreign language and uses a direct influence on successful mastering Interference, which enhances the amplifying effect of one language on another, all linguistic skills of the target language, including lexical exercises involved at different rates. Linguists and methodologists are making attempts to teach ways to reduce the interfering effect of the target language at the lex level of optimizing the process of optimizing the acquisition of a foreign language and minimizing the lexical errors of students.

The problem of the interference of the native and Russian languages in contact with the native, including with other foreign languages, in the conditions of national-Russian bilingualism is one of the central problems of the corresponding sections of linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, methods, etc. When studying the problems of bilingualism and multilingualism, it invariably arises the question of interference in language learning. However, the degree of its relevance in relation to the indicated sections of sciences, to the types of speech activity, to different levels of linguistic differences.

In linguistics, interference, along with bilingualism and multilingualism, is one of the main problems of linguistic contacts. The term "interference" was introduced into the domestic literature on linguistics by the works of scientists from the Prague Linguistic Circle (PLC). However, a wider application - this concept received after the publication of W. Weinreich's monograph "Language contacts", contacts coports. translation into Russian (Vaynraykh, 1972).

Interference as a process is a violation by the carrier of bilingualism and multilingualism of the rules for correlating contacting languages, which manifests itself in his speech as a result of a deviation from the norm. Observation of different types, subtypes, types of interference shows that the process of mastering a new language, when comprehending and guessing about the meaning of the unexplored elements of the second non-native language (L2), the student can arbitrarily use any of the previously learned languages as a support: the native language (NL) or Russian (L1).

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However, the question of which of the previously learned languages and to what extent is the source of unconscious transference when teaching a second non-native language under the conditions of national-Russian bilingualism has not been developed at all and remains open.

### **Interference as a Linguistic Phenomenon**

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Austrian linguist G. Schuhardt wrote about the emerging need to thoroughly study the problem of linguistic confusion, since the phenomena of bilingualism and multilingualism became the norm for society (Shukhardt, 2003 : 154). One of the most important phenomena of language contact is interference.

Term "interference" is of Latin origin and is translated as follows: 'inter' between and ferens' - carrier, carrying (Zakharchenko, Komarova, 2008 :432).

Initially, this term appeared in physics to denote the process of superposition of waves, leading to their mutual strengthening or weakening. At the present time, this phenomenon is being studied in other sciences: linguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, methods of teaching a foreign language and, of course, translation studies.

This paper examines the phenomenon of interference from the point of view of linguistics. In general, linguists consider the problem of interference in the framework of language contacts, when a person who speaks two languages violates the rules for the correlation of these languages. For the first time in this meaning it was used by scientists of the Prague Linguistic Circle.

Foreign and Russian researchers studied the issue of interference at the beginning of the 20th century. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay was one of the first to understand interference as “convergent restructuring of languages in the course of contacts” (9, p. 36). He assumed that languages mutually influence each other, as a result of which there is not only the borrowing of linguistic units, but also the convergence of languages in general. An important contribution to the study of the phenomenon of interference was made by L.V. Shcherba, who in his writings argued that due to the interaction of languages there is a change in the norms of contacting languages (Krapivkina, 2015 : 116).

The term "linguistic interference" was widely recognized after the publication in 1953 of the monograph "Language Contacts" by the American linguist Uriel Weinreich, based on his dissertation. According to Weinreich, linguistic interference occurs in the process of linguistic contact between people who know more than one language, as a result of which there are cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages. Interference is “the invasion of the norms of a language system into the limits of another (Vaynraykh, 1979 :45). In his other work "Monolingualism and Multilingualism" Weinreich points out that people who speak two or more languages have to follow a large number of language norms, and in case of failure, there occurs an "invasion" (that is, interference) of the norms of one language within the limits of another (Vaynraykh, 1972).

There are other definitions of interference that are given by modern Russian and foreign linguists:

- the interaction of linguistic systems in conditions of bilingualism, which develops either during linguistic contacts, or during the individual mastering of a non-native language, which is expressed in deviations from the norm and the system of the second language under the influence of the native one (Vinogradov, 1990 : 271);
- a change in the structure or elements of one language under the influence of another (Barannikova, 1972 : 22);
- violation by the bilingual of the rules for correlating contacting languages, which are manifested in his speech in a deviation from the norm (V.Yu. Rosenzweig) (Rozensveyg, 1975 : 13);
- an internal observable process in a bilingual, which is expressed in his speech in “visible deviations” from the norms of one or both languages (Vereshagin, 1969 : 103);

- any influence of linguistic or extra-linguistic elements on each other, leading to the generation of negative linguistic material (Desheriye, 1981 : 89);
- the admission of various inaccuracies to those who speak a foreign language under the influence of the structure of the native language (Agishev, 1975 : 12);
- the individual effect of borrowing (Hockett, 1958 : 342);
- transfer of phonological, grammatical, lexical and spelling elements from one language to another (Skiba, 1997 : 901).

## **The Concept of Interference in Translation Studies**

Translation is an integral part of intercultural communication and is considered by many scholars as its variety and means. Interference in this case is the result of bilingualism (or multilingualism) with a subsequent impact on the translation process - most often negatively. Translation is an example of dynamic bilingualism, since not only several languages but also several cultures constantly interact during translation, the collision of which occurs in the mind of a bilingual translator.

S.G. Barkhudarov writes that translation is the process of converting a speech work in one language into a speech work in another language while maintaining an unchanged content plan, that is, meaning (2008 : 6). Translation is defined as the activity of re-expression, re-coding of a text generated in one language into a text in another language (Aleksyeva, 2004 : 12). But in case of interlanguage conversion, losses are inevitable; accordingly, the translated text is not always the absolute equivalent of the original text. Often this happens precisely as a result of the interference process. The phenomenon of interference of one language in contact with another is one of the most important problems in creating an adequate translation of a text. In order for the translation to be adequate, it is necessary to bring it as close as possible to the original and at the same time observe the rules of the translated language. Since in this case the translator creates the content of the translated text, he needs to avoid the negative influence of interference. Quite often, the translator builds the translation text according to the norms of the native language, while violating the language rules of another language. Being in captivity of the original form, the translator transfers the norms of the source language to the translated language, which sometimes leads to gross errors. When translating, interference can lead to a decrease in the quality of the translation, to literalism, insufficient equivalence in the transmission of the original.

Some linguists talk about separately existing translation interference, since the translator is within a certain framework. N.K. Garbowski believes that "it is the concreteness and materiality, the tangibility of the form of the original text in comparison with the abstractness of the system of the translating language in the mind of the translator that causes the translation interference" (Desheriye, 1981 : 5). As a result of translation interference, a special type of texts arises, which form the so-called translation discourse.

Translation is a special example of artificial bilingualism, as it happens in a more conscious and organized way. When teaching translators, it is extremely important to systematize knowledge about interference, to include it in some exercises in phonetics, grammar, translation, and in the analysis of translation. The translator must be able to determine the presence of interference, its type and causes of occurrence, as well as ways to overcome it. He must deal with deviations from the linguistic norm, which makes translation an act of conscious counteraction to interference (Munen, 1978 : 38).

## **Reasons for Interference During Translation**

The main reason and condition for the manifestation of interference is bilingualism / multilingualism and linguistic contact. The place of manifestation of interference is the person himself, who performs the translation when he tries to compensate for some linguistic units with units from another language, which can unwittingly lead to literalism, accent and distortion of the meaning of the original text.

Speaking about the causes of interference, one cannot fail to mention the psycholinguistic approach to this issue. From the standpoint of psycholinguistics, the main cause of interference is negative transference, which occurs when the skills and abilities of a speaker in two or more languages are not the same in terms of their

stability. A more stable, dominant skill is actualized even when this action must be performed on the basis of another language system (Barannikova, 1972 : 23). It is quite natural that the skills and abilities of speech in Russian are more durable for a Russian-speaking translator than those in a foreign language, since they were developed later and have an artificial character as a result of language learning.

Also, psycholinguists have an assumption that ignorance is a prerequisite for interference. If a person tries to express a thought in a foreign language, but does not have the necessary skills, he uses the means he already has, that is, the linguistic units of his native language. If these units are not identical in two languages, interference occurs, and, consequently, errors in speech and translation.

The activities of a translator include the perception of the text in the original language, the translation of this text into another language system (transcoding) and the reproduction of this text in the translated language. These processes are associated with complex mental activity. The psychological basis of interference in translation is the so-called transfer of perceptual standards (for example, linguistic units, functions, phenomena) from one language system to another. The main mechanisms of such linguistic interference can be called the identification and transfer of elements and functions of contacting languages. For example, when under the influence of the Russian language, which is native to the translator, he makes spelling mistakes, and vice versa: metall - metal or commission - commission.

In conditions when there is excessive or insufficient identification, as well as divergences and similarities in the linguistic systems of the elements and functions of the contacting languages, the translator replaces them with perceptual standards of the translated language. Difficult to translate elements or elements with which the translator is unfamiliar are replaced by so-called interferences. The translator tries to substitute the missing or redundant construction of the source language instead of a similar one, in his opinion, in the translated language. A striking example is causative constructions in English, where the action is performed not by the speaker, but by someone else at his request or order. This grammatical construction does not exist in the Russian language, therefore, quite often, interference appears during translation (Alimov, 2011 : 147).

To determine the causes of interference, methods of comparing two languages in contact and analyzing errors in translation texts are often used in order to predict the difficulties that translators may face. This technique is recommended in the process of teaching future translators in educational institutions, which helps to minimize the negative impact of the native language in translation.

Russian specialist in the field of scientific and technical translation A.L. Pumpyansky considers the following to be the main causes of interference in translation: - conviction in the uniqueness of lexical units;

- ignorance of the polysemy of grammatical forms;
- mixing the graphic appearance of the word;
- erroneous use of analogy;
- translation of words with more specific / more general meanings than they have in the context;
- inability to find a meaning for the translation of words, lexical and grammatical combinations;
- ignorance of the patterns of presentation of material in another language (Pumpyanskiy, 1997 : 44).

### **Types of Interference in the Translation Process**

Due to the complex nature of linguistic interference and the presence of various approaches to its study, there are a large number of classifications based on various criteria, for example, linguistic, extralinguistic, intralinguistic, etc. This paper discusses the most useful level classification for translators, proposed by V.V. Alimov in his monograph. According to this classification, there are the following types of language interference:

- lexical and semantic;
- sound;

- grammatical;
- spelling;
- stylistic;
- Intralingual;
- linguistic and regional studies (Alekseyeva, 2004 : 31).

### **Lexical-Semantic Interference**

Often, translation is carried out within the framework of a specific professional field and serves individual branches of knowledge, for which a characteristic specialized vocabulary is. Lexical interference is the interference of lexical units of one language system into another. According to U. Weinreich, the main condition for lexical interference is a certain feeling of lexical gap (Vaynraykh, 1979 : 121). IN Kuznetsova believes that lexical interference is a two-way convergence of lexical units of one or different languages, which leads to an involuntary violation of linguistic norms (Kuznesova, 1983 : 107).

Most often, lexical interference is caused by the translation of terminology, borrowings, pseudo-international vocabulary, non-equivalent vocabulary. The lack of an equivalent in the translated language forces the translator to use translation methods such as tracing and transliteration, which leads to literalism and lexical interference.

Pseudo-international vocabulary, or "false friends of the translator" is the most frequent provocateur of lexical interference. These are words that are similar in pronunciation and spelling to words in another language, but have different meanings, for example, 'magazine' translates «журнал», not a "магазин"; 'genial' is 'добрый', not 'гениальный', and so on. Lexical borrowings appear as a result of linguistic contacts and then interfere in another language, obey its linguistic norms and, as a result, are fixed in the dictionary. This phenomenon is especially observed in special areas of knowledge, such as legal, scientific, technical and others, in the translation of which translators experience difficulties. For example, the word "растарбайтер", borrowed from German into Russian, is often translated as 'migrant worker' or 'guest worker'.

Semantic interference is the interference of the semantic elements of one language system into another as a result of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy. For example, words that are close in meaning but belong to different classes of objects are called false synonyms. Under the influence of the original language, the translator may choose a false synonym, which leads to semantic errors. So the word "право" can be translated into English by the equivalents 'right', 'law', 'power', so it is important to choose the appropriate value based on the context. Also, semantic interference occurs if the phenomena known to the translator are reflected in another language differently. A striking example is the translation of word combinations (collocations) in which only certain words are allowed. For example, "явный намёк" translates to English as 'broad hint', not 'evident hint'; 'бабье лето' is 'Indian summer', not 'woman summer' and so on.

### **Sound Interference**

This type of linguistic interference can occur during the interpretation process. Sound interference includes phonetic, phonological, and sound-reproductive interference. Phonetic interference affects speech sounds, articulation, acoustics, stress in words, which can distort the meaning of the statement or create a negative idea of the translator's pronunciation. So, for Russian-speaking translators, pronunciation of such sounds as (0), (б), (л), (ж) and others causes difficulties. For example, incorrect pronunciation of sounds in pairs such as 'man - men', 'thick - tick - sick', 'thin - thing' can lead to a change in the meaning and form of a word and, as a result, make communication and translation difficult.

Phonological (prosodic) interference occurs at the level of phonemes and sound structure of the language, especially if the translator violates the rules of intonation under the influence of the native language. Therefore, it is extremely important for the translator to study the features of prosody, intonation, melody, rhythm and phrasal stress of another language. Incorrect stress and intonation can cause negative reactions from native speakers, as they can be used to express a whole range of feelings and nuances of speech. For example, in

English, a request is expressed using an increased intonation, and an order is expressed through a descending one, so a translator who does not know such subtleties may seem rude and cause a conflict between the parties.

Along with phonetic and phonological interference, oral translation is also distinguished by sound-reproductive interference, which has not yet been widely studied by linguists. Such interference can be caused by “false friends of the translator”, since it is precisely the sound similar to the words in the native language that causes the wrong choice in translation (reproduction). Also, the reason for the appearance of sound-reproductive interference is words that have similar pronunciation and spelling within the same language, for example, ‘personal’ instead of ‘personnel’ for “кадры, личный состав” or ‘material’ instead of ‘materiel’ for “боевая техника”.

The translator's knowledge of sound interferences can have a positive impact on the quality of the translation, and therefore it is recommended to work on this topic when preparing future translators.

### **Grammatical Interference**

The problems of grammatical interference are one of the most pressing and deeply studied issues in translation studies. According to S.S. Sorokina, the reason for grammatical interference is that the stereotypes of grammatical forms and structures in the native language often do not correspond to the norms of a foreign language and therefore negatively affect the translation (Sorokina, 1971 : 14).

Grammatical interference manifests itself at three levels: morphological, syntactic and punctuation.

Morphological interference occurs at the level of morphemes - the constituent units of a word (for example, prefixes and suffixes). Morphological interference can occur when translating almost all parts of speech under the influence of the source language into the translated one, and vice versa. This is due to categorical differences and other characteristics of parts of speech in the two language systems. For example, when comparing the class of a noun in Russian and English, differences in the categories of number, gender and case are revealed. For example, translators often forget that in English the ship and some country names are feminine and translated by the pronoun ‘it’. Morphological interference also occurs at the level of prepositions when translating phrases that do not correspond to the Russian language. For example, ‘to be good in smth’ instead of the correct combination ‘to be good at smth’.

Syntactic interference occurs at the level of members of a sentence and sentences, which can be of various types. Almost all members of a sentence are subject to syntactic interference, as well as the order of words in a sentence. One example of such interference is an incorrect translation into Russian of sentences with indirect speech. Sometimes translators forget that there is no inversion in an indirect issue and that the rules of time coordination are observed. For example, the sentence "Он рассказал тебе, что сказал судья?" erroneously translated - 'Did he tell you what did the judge say?' Instead of 'Did he tell you what the judge had said?' “Also, as an example, the translation of a complex addition (Complex Object) is often cited: "I saw her entering the room" translate " Я видел её входящей в комнату" instead of “ Я видел как она входила в комнату ”.

Punctuation interference is caused by some differences between the systems of the two languages. When translating from English into Russian and vice versa, translators copy the rules of the source language, misusing quotes, colons and even commas. For example, the use of the so-called serial or Oxford comma does not correspond to the rules of the Russian language when listing homogeneous members of a sentence. Also, it is important to remember the differences in punctuation when translating numerals: "1850" in Russian and ‘1,850’ in English or ‘0.5’ and ‘0.5’, respectively.

### **Spelling Interference**

Spelling and graphic interference is of particular importance in translation, as misspelled text and graphic inconsistencies reduce the quality of the work, make it difficult to read such text and sometimes make it incomprehensible. The reason for the spelling interference lies in the fact that the translator, under the influence of the spelling of his native language, incorrectly transmits a word in a foreign language and vice versa. For example, when translating the names of months, days of the week, nationalities, translators sometimes save the capital letter in Russian: 'Thursday' - "Черверг", 'Australian embassy' - "Австралийское посольство", etc. Or,

when translating from Russian into English, the translator may not use a capital letter where necessary. For example, in titles, every word, except for prepositions and conjunctions, is capitalized, but, unfortunately, not all translators are familiar with this rule. Often the translator keeps doubled consonants in the translated language: 'actress' - "актрисса" instead of "актриса", 'appeal' - "апеллиция" instead of "апелляция".

### **Stylistic Interference**

Each language has its own stylistic features, therefore, ignorance of them can lead to stylistic interference, since the style of one language will affect the style of another and vice versa. When translating, it is necessary to take into account the style in which the text is written, as well as the individual author's style, which must be maintained in accordance with the norms of the translated language. Stylistic mistakes are the result of ignoring the specifics of the combination of words and word usage. Most often, stylistic interference is caused by the incorrect use of stylistically evaluative and phraseological synonyms, when a rarely used word is used by analogy with an already known synonym (Russian or English). With such an inadequate replacement, the meaning may remain the same, but the style of the statement or text changes. For example, the American translators Wiener and Dole made such a mistake when translating the speech of soldiers in L. Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace", using stylistically inadequate equivalents, highly literary and scientific synonyms: «Вишь, засумятилось! Горит, ишь дым-то! Ловко! Важно!» - 'I declare; they are in a turmoil! It is burning! What a smoke! Elegant! Fine!' (Leviskaya, Fiterman, 1976 : 65).

### **Intralingual Interference**

Intralingual interference can manifest itself at all levels of the language: lexical, sound, grammatical, etc. Under the influence of words, phrases, rules of word usage and word formation, grammatical forms and constructions, the translator often creates his own words and constructions, which can lead to erroneous use and intralingual interference. Thus, for example, parts of speech are created by analogy using prefixes and suffixes: 'to conversate' instead of 'to converse', 'beautiful' instead of 'beautiful', etc. Another example is the misuse of indirect speech with the conjunctions if and when, influenced by the rules for using temporary forms in conditional clauses and tense: 'The secretary doesn't know when the manager signs the documents' instead of 'The secretary doesn't know when the manager will sign the documents'.

### **Linguistic and Cultural Interference**

Linguistic and cultural interference is understood as a misunderstanding of background lexical units, especially national realities. When translating, it is necessary to take into account not only the meaning of words, but also the typified image in the national consciousness and culture of native speakers. Otherwise, the concepts of one language may be transferred to the concepts of another (Tomakhin, 1996 : 132). For example, a translator who is not familiar with ethnic and cultural characteristics may translate "first floor" in the British version as "первый этаж", although in Britain this combination denotes "второй этаж". The result of cultural interference can be an incorrect reaction of Russian-speaking communicants to the question "How are you?" (Какживаете?) As a rule, a Russian-speaking person begins to talk in detail about his affairs, family, work, etc. In English culture this is not accepted because the question is being asked out of politeness and no one really expects an answer.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The problem of interference is considered in the framework of linguistic contacts, when a person who speaks two languages violates the rules of the correlation of these languages. Languages mutually influence each other, as a result of which there is not only the borrowing of linguistic units, but also the convergence of languages in general.

The term "linguistic interference" was introduced by the American linguist W. Weinreich. According to Weinreich, linguistic interference occurs in the process of linguistic contact between people who know more than one language, as a result of which there are cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages.

Interference in translation is the result of bilingualism (or multilingualism) with a subsequent impact on the

translation process - most often negatively. Translation is an example of dynamic bilingualism, since not only several languages but also several cultures constantly interact during translation, the collision of which occurs in the mind of a bilingual translator.

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V.V. Alimov proposed a level classification, according to which there are such types of linguistic interference as lexical-semantic, sound, grammatical, spelling, stylistic, intra-lingual and linguistic-cultural.

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