

**The problem of Interference. Ways of preventing and overcoming it  
Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan**

**named after Mirzo Ulugbek**

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**Annotation:** This outline provides a comprehensive plan for discussing interference, its impact, and strategies for preventing and overcoming it. The focus is on interference in various aspects of life, such as communication, environment, and psychology. The plan also includes real-life examples and case studies to illustrate successful approaches to managing interference.

In the context of comparative linguistics, this outline can be adapted to explore how interference affects language acquisition, communication, and translation. It can also delve into specific strategies for language learners, translators, and multilingual individuals to prevent and overcome interference in their linguistic endeavors.

**Key words:** Interference, Comparative Linguistics, Cross-linguistic Influence, Language Contact, Interference Prevention, Overcoming Interference, Transfer Phenomena, Translation Studies, Linguistic Borrowing, Code-switching, Contrastive Analysis, Interlanguage Analysis, Second Language Acquisition, Bilingualism, Multilingualism

In linguistics, interference refers to the phenomenon where elements of one language or dialect exert an influence on another language or dialect, leading to potential challenges in language production, comprehension, or language learning processes. Interference can manifest in various linguistic levels such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. It is commonly observed in multilingual or bilingual contexts, where the structures or patterns of one language intrude upon the usage of another, often resulting in errors, cross-linguistic transfer, or shifts in language usage. Interference can occur in both productive (speaking and writing) and receptive (listening and reading) language processes, influencing the communication and language learning experiences of individuals.

In the field of comparative linguistics, interference manifests in various ways, spanning different levels of linguistic analysis. Here are the primary types of interference observed in comparative linguistics:

1. Phonological Interference:

- Phonological interference occurs when the pronunciation patterns of one language influence the pronunciation of another. This influence may lead to the adaptation of sounds, phonotactic rules, and intonation patterns from one language into the other.

2. Morphological Interference:

- Morphological interference pertains to the influence of morphological structures and word formation processes from one language on another. This may involve the transfer of affixes, word formation patterns, and morphosyntactic features.

3. Syntactic Interference:

- Syntactic interference refers to the impact of one language's sentence structure and word order on the construction of sentences in another language. This can lead to the adoption of syntactic patterns, the use of subordinating or coordinating conjunctions, and the arrangement of constituents based on the donor language.

4. Semantic Interference:

- Semantic interference involves the influence of lexical and semantic structures from one language on the interpretation of words, phrases, and discourse in another. This may result in the transfer of word meanings, collocations, and semantic associations.

5. Pragmatic Interference:

- Pragmatic interference encompasses the impact of cultural and situational norms on language usage. It involves the transfer of speech acts, politeness strategies, discourse markers, and conversational patterns from one language to another, reflecting cultural and sociolinguistic differences.

Each type of interference presents unique challenges in the study of comparative linguistics, as they reflect the intricate interactions and cross-linguistic influences that occur in multilingual and contact linguistic settings. Understanding these types of interference is crucial for examining language contact and transfer phenomena across different language systems.

Preventing interference in comparative linguistics involves a multifaceted approach that addresses various linguistic levels and contexts. Here are key strategies to prevent interference in comparative linguistics:

1. Linguistic Awareness and Education:

- Promoting awareness of linguistic differences and similarities among languages.
- Encouraging a critical understanding of language structures and their variations.

2. Language Policy and Planning:

- Developing language policies that safeguard linguistic diversity and support multilingualism.

- Implementing measures to preserve and promote heritage languages within communities.

3. Language Maintenance and Revitalization Efforts:

- Supporting initiatives that maintain endangered languages and dialects.
- Investing in revitalization programs to sustain linguistic diversity.

4. Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis:

- Conducting systematic contrastive analyses to understand cross-linguistic differences.

- Utilizing error analysis to identify instances of interference and develop targeted interventions.

5. Translation Studies:

- Advancing the study of translation practices to minimize language transfer and preserve linguistic integrity.

- Fostering best practices in translation to convey accurate and culturally appropriate meanings.

6. Code-switching and Bilingual Education:

- Promoting code-switching as a natural communicative phenomenon, acknowledging its role in multilingual interactions.

- Implementing bilingual education programs that cultivate balanced proficiency in multiple languages.

7. Technological Solutions:

- Leveraging language technologies to facilitate cross-linguistic communication without compromising linguistic integrity.



- Developing natural language processing tools for error correction and language transfer mitigation.

By adopting these preventive measures, scholars and practitioners in comparative linguistics can work towards minimizing interference and preserving the authenticity and richness of individual language systems while encouraging meaningful linguistic exchange and exploration.

Here's a concise overview of strategies for overcoming interference in comparative linguistics:

1. **Contrastive Analysis:** Systematically comparing linguistic structures to identify and mitigate areas of interference.

2. **Emphasis on Context:** Prioritizing the understanding of language use in specific cultural and communicative contexts.

3. **Effective Language Instruction:** Implementing targeted language teaching methods to address linguistic transfer phenomena.

4. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Encouraging awareness of cultural nuances and sociolinguistic norms to mitigate miscommunication.

5. **Promoting Multilingual Competence:** Cultivating balanced proficiency in multiple languages to navigate linguistic diversity effectively.

In conclusion, the issue of interference in comparative linguistics poses both challenges and opportunities. Through measures aimed at preventing and overcoming interference, such as contrastive analysis, contextual emphasis, effective language instruction, cultural sensitivity, and the promotion of multilingual competence, the field can mitigate potential linguistic transfer phenomena and enhance the understanding of language diversity. By embracing these strategies, scholars and practitioners in comparative linguistics can not only acknowledge the complexities inherent in multilingual communication but also cultivate an environment conducive to respectful and nuanced intercultural exchange. As a result, they can pave the way for a richer, more insightful exploration of language contact and transfer, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic systems and their interactions across diverse cultural and linguistic contexts.

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