



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

LANGUAGE CONTACT AS A FUNDAMENTAL
SOCIOLINGUISTIC PHENOMENON

Israilova N.X.

*PhD student at the Andijan State Institute
of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan*

Israilova.n@gmail.com

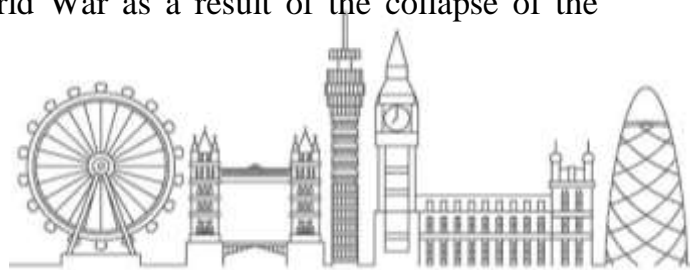
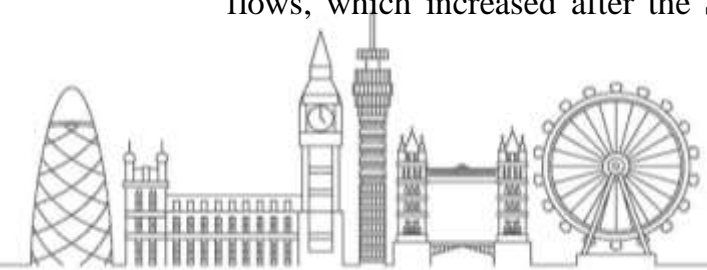
Abstract: *The article deals with the phenomenon of language contact, which is a prerequisite for the emergence of linguocultural interference, as well as with the formation of ethnolect and multi-ethnolect variants of language, and with the nature of the concept of 'interlingual linguocultural interference' and issues of its classification.*

Keywords: *Language contact, fusion of linguistic elements, multi-ethnolect, linguocultural interference, linguistic interference.*

The interaction of languages and their mixing in the course of contact is considered to be a permanent factor of linguistic development [Martinet 1972, p. 83]. The traditional studies in the field of language contact are considered to be the works of U. Weinreich 'Language Contact' [Weinreich 1979] and E. Haugen 'Language Contact' [Haugen 1979]. [Weinreich 1979] and E. Haugen's 'Language Contact' [Haugen 1972]. [Haugen 1972]. In his monograph, U. Weinreich considered language contact as the alternate use of two or more languages by bilingual speakers [Weinreich 1979, p. 32]. After the works of U. Weinreich and E. Haugen appeared, the field of language contact began to develop quite rapidly. A significant number of works on this subject falls in the 70s of the XX century, which is connected with the general direction of linguists' interest in the speaking individual (anthropological orientation). The problems of language contacts were addressed by such linguists as V.A. Avrorin, L. Bloomfield, E.M. Vereshchagin, Y.D. Desheriev, Y.A. Zhluktenko, A.E. Karlinsky, V.Y. Rozentsveig, H. Goebel. Some scientists distinguish a separate branch of linguistics - linguistics of language contacts or contact linguistics. The focus of its interest is the multilingual individual: the structure of his/her linguistic competence, his/her sociolinguistic characteristics and the linguistic material he/she generates.

There are many definitions of language contact in modern linguistics. By language contact we mean a broad class of linguistic processes caused by various kinds of interaction between languages and cooperation between their speakers, due to cultural ties between peoples, as well as as a result of migration and historical processes. Almost every modern language is a fusion of linguistic elements from different languages and dialects, both related and unrelated.

It is important to note that interlingual contacts are strongly influenced by migration flows, which increased after the Second World War as a result of the collapse of the





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

colonial system and the liberalisation of immigration policies. Mass migration is caused by various economic, political and religious reasons. Migrants may adapt to their new community in different ways. There are four possible adaptation strategies of migrants, which do not depend on the national mentality:

- Assimilation, which takes the form of abandoning one's past, cultural values, voluntary or forced immersion in the culture of the country of entry;
- Separatism, as the maintenance of one's own norms and values as preferable to the culture of the country of entry;
- Integration as the desire to combine one's own cultural values with those of the host country;
- Marginalisation, as a rejection of both cultures.

It is the integration strategy based on the successful interaction of two cultures that is considered the most acceptable. The policy of the modern world community is to support integration processes in relation to migrants. The mastering of other languages and cultures by migrants inevitably leads to interlingual contacts and, as a consequence, to the emergence of new ethnolectual and multi-ethnolectual language variants. One such variant is Kiezdeutsch, a product of the integration of migrants in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, which emerged as a result of contact between speakers of German and predominantly Turkish-Arabic linguistic cultures. The conditions for the emergence and rapid spread of Kiezdeutsch were the mass migratory flows from Turkey and Arabic-speaking countries to the Federal Republic of Germany, which began in the 1950s and are still active today.

We have thus considered the nature of the concept of 'language contact' and the conditions for its emergence. Let's move on to consider the next important category in the aspect of language contact problems - interlingual linguocultural interference.

Participants in communication enter the process of intercultural interaction with different communicative intentions, certain social and discursive experiences of their native culture, as well as a set of stereotypes about communication partners belonging to a foreign culture. In the course of such an overlapping of the linguistic-cultural codes of the communicators, communicative interference, known as the phenomenon of interference, can occur. The phenomenon of interference is widely studied in linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics and foreign language teaching methodology.

The term "interference" was first introduced into linguistics by the scientists of the Prague Linguistic Circle, who understood interference as a process of deviation from the norm of language contact. Later, the phenomenon of interference was studied in the works of many domestic and foreign scientists.

The influence of the mother tongue norms on the second language is most often manifested in the form of phonetic, grammatical, orthographic and lexical errors and the transfer of phenomena from one language to another, i.e. we are talking about the





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

linguistic nature of interference. It should be noted, however, that linguistic interference is inextricably linked to linguocultural interference. Linguocultural interference is caused not by the language system itself, but by the culture that the language reflects, and arises from the inconsistency or overlap of some cultural codes with others.

Terminological disputes about the concept of linguocultural interference are still ongoing. Linguistic-cultural interference is the phenomenon that occurs in the process of communication as a result of the replacement of missing or incomplete concepts of the foreign culture (in case of their ignorance, misunderstanding, incorrect perception or interpretation) by concepts of one's own culture, expressed in linguistic activity [Poluyakhtova 2007, p. 3].

In the linguistic literature, based on various criteria, it is accepted to distinguish several types of interference. These include:

- in the aspect of the "language and speech" dichotomy, a distinction is made between speech and language disorders. The issues involved in speech disorders are different from those involved in language disorders. In the case of language interference, the primary factors are the bilingual person's perception of elements of another language and the motives for this borrowing [Bagana 2010, p. 15]. Language interference is understood as a deviation from the phonetic, lexical and semantic norms of a language, dialect or sociolect due to the influence of another language. Language interference is subdivided into:

- 1) Phonetic/phonological interference, which involves the transfer of phonetic rules from one language to another. Kiezdeutsch, for example, is characterised by a special articulation of the consonant [r] in analogy to the phonetic laws of Turkish:

- At the beginning of a word, the consonant [r] is pronounced apically: krass – [kras];
- in the final position, the consonant [r] is not pronounced: further – ['vaiteR].

- 2) Lexical-semantic interference. Lexical-semantic interference refers to all changes in the composition of the lexical inventory and in the functions and use of lexical-semantic units as a result of interlingual contacts. Lexical-semantic interference in Kiezdeutsch can be observed in the following example:

1. Soll ich der Fernseh ufmache? The use of the prefix auf- instead of an- in the verb aufmachen (aufmachen / anmachen - to open / switch on) can be seen in this example as a case of lexical-semantic interference in Turkish, because in Turkish the phrase 'switch on the TV' sounds like Televizion agmak, which literally translates as 'open the TV'.

- 3) Morphological and syntactic interference. For example, in texts written by Kiezdeutsch speakers, the verb often appears at the end of a sentence. This is due to the fact that the rules of Turkish require the verb to occupy the last position in narrative sentences:

2. The princess eats dinner with everyone at home.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

- Depending on the source, interference can be interlingual or intralingual.

Interlingual interference means that the communicator, on the basis of some common properties and features of the contacting languages, identifies all the other properties of these languages and transfers the whole programme of linguistic behaviour from the mother tongue to the foreign language. Intralingual interference is the mixing of forms/units within the same language;

- From the point of view of perception in the communication process, researchers distinguish between communicatively relevant and communicatively irrelevant interference. When deviations from the norm of the second language do not interfere with the mutual understanding of the communicators, we speak of communicatively irrelevant interference. If deviations from the norm of the second language make mutual understanding difficult or impossible, we speak of communicatively relevant interference.

When we talk about interference, we should take into account how structurally and genetically close the languages in contact are. The number of deviations will be much smaller when closely related languages interact.

Taking into account the structural-semantic and pragmalinguistic features of multi-ethnolect Kiezdeutsch, it can be argued that it emerged as a consequence of the interference of Turkish and Arabic-speaking and German linguistic cultures, as evidenced by the appearance of phonetic, lexical, grammatical and syntactic features of Turkish and Arabic in Kiezdeutsch. In terms of phonetic interference, we can distinguish the change in the articulation of consonant sounds, the change in the quality of vowel sounds, and the manifestation of intonation peculiarities characteristic of Turkish. Interference at the lexical level is observed in the frequent occurrence of lexical borrowings from immigrant languages. Interference at the grammatical-syntactic level is manifested in the reduction at the sentence level, the change of the gender of nouns, the absence of articles, the absence of prepositions by analogy with Turkish. Since the languages in contact in Kiezdeutsch are not genetically related, these characteristics are particularly pronounced.

Thus, in this section we have considered the essence of the concept of 'interlingual linguocultural interference', identified its types and outlined the role of interlingual linguocultural interference in the formation of Kiezdeutsch multi-ethnolect.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

REFERENCES:

1. Bagana, J. Lexical interference in conditions of language contact (on the example of Russian and Portuguese languages) / J. Bagana, J.S. Blazhevich J.S. // Bulletin of Irkutsk State Linguistic University. - 2011. - № 2. - C. 10-15.
2. Weinreich, U. Unilingualism and multilingualism / U. Weinreich. Weinreich // New in linguistics. - 1972. - Vyp. 6. - C. 25 - 60.
3. Weinreich, U. Language contacts / U. Weinreich. -- K. Vyshcha Shkola, 1979. -- 264 c.
4. Martinet, A. Language spreading and structural linguistics / A. Martinet // New in linguistics: Language contacts. - Vyp. VI. - Moscow: Progress, 1972. - C. 81 - 93.
5. Poluyakhtova, S.V. The phenomenon of interference in foreign-language professional intercultural communication / S.V. Poluyakhtova // Pedagogical Education in Russia. - № 1. - 2012. - C. 108-110.
6. Haugen E. Language contact / E. Haugen // New in linguistics. - 1972. - Vyp.- P. 61-80.

