TÍTULO: Peculiaridades de interferencia en el periodo de la globalización.

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RESUMEN: El artículo está dedicado a los problemas teóricos y prácticos del proceso de funcionamiento de la interferencia en la era de la globalización. Los contactos lingüísticos en la lingüística moderna ejercen una gran influencia en el estado lingüístico de los idiomas del destinatario y del remitente. El objetivo de la investigación es analizar las peculiaridades de los mecanismos de interferencia en los niveles fonético, morfológico, sintáctico y léxico. Los autores prueban que la interferencia puede ocurrir no solo por razones lingüísticas sino también socioculturales.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Contactos lingüísticos, préstamos, interferencias, bilingües, interacción lingüística.

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the theoretical and practical problems of interference functioning process in the era of globalization. Language contacts in modern linguistics make great influence on linguistic state of both - recipient and sender languages. The aim of the research is to analyze the peculiarities of interference mechanisms on the phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical levels. The authors prove that interference can occur not only due to linguistic, but also socio-cultural reasons.

KEY WORDS: language contacts, borrowings, interference, bilinguals, language interaction.

INTRODUCTION.

It seems logical that the interference in many languages is manifested in different ways, which is primarily due to the difference in the structures of these languages, as well as the linguistic level at which it occurs. The research work will attempt to describe the mechanisms of interference at the phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical levels. The authors prove that interference can occur not only due to linguistic, but also social and cultural reasons.

All the diversity of the surrounding reality, the picture of the world formed in the minds of individuals and in the public consciousness, as well as collective knowledge on the basis of logical-classifying awareness of the phenomena observed in the world as a whole is represented in their material expression of the vocabulary of any language.

Since the process of cognition is carried out mainly by establishing the specific features of individual objects and classifying them to a certain class, family or categories, it is the vocabulary that is the main tool for displaying both a particular world and the relations between its constituent elements. In our work the analysis of interference functioning process is based on the practical material of African languages.

DEVELOPMENT.

Methodology.

This article is based on the system of cross-cultural analysis. Due to the perception of intercultural approach, the given research work is made due to the anthropocentric factor, linguistic and non-linguistic information, cross cultural analyses. The main part of methodology section involves mental and linguistic correlation.

Results and discussion.

The interest of linguists in the peculiarities of French vocabulary, functioning on the territory of Africa, dates back to the colonial period. In colonial times, the inflow of borrowings from African languages was small, as its native speakers themselves adapted their native language to new specific conditions and, in addition, a large spread in those days had puristic tendencies. In the post-colonial period, the number of borrowings from African languages has increased significantly (Baghana, J. 2017; Novikova et al, 2018).

A large number of established and refined features were included in the inventory of lexical features of the French language in Black Africa, published by the IFA group in 1983. In corrected and supplemented form, it became known as Larousse de l'afrique Noire Francophone (Baghana & Porkhomovskiy, 2019; Melo et al, 2017). In modern Congolese linguistics, much attention is paid to the problem of loanwords in the African variants of French language, which was revealed in works

of many authors, such as F. Loumouamou, J. P. Makuta-Mbuku, O. Masumu, D. Mathanga, J. Ndamba, J. R. Ndambi, A. Nyangena and others.

It should be recognized that the development of lexical features is mainly a consequence of the phenomena of sociolinguistic, interference and socio-cultural order. Sociolinguistic reasons are associated with the penetration of the French language into Black Africa. It's been deployed twice. This principal feature of the overlay French language owes its expansion in some countries of Central Africa (Gabon, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi), from which it follows that the variability of the French language spoken in this area is less diverse.

French is particularly widespread in Central Africa in primary education and administration. This, in particular, explains the fact that some of the expressions used in France exclusively in the administrative language are also found in everyday speech in Africa. At the same time, numerous contacts between Francophones of different social groups have contributed to the introduction into French of a large number of words and expressions from the common and familiar registers or vulgarisms. However, the African population was not ready for extremely close contacts, a real linguistic shock. In addition, an important role was played by the imperfection of the language of instruction imposed on generations of African schoolchildren in an era when the teaching of French did not involve a division into oral and written speech, into spoken, official and neutral styles of speech (Burdeniuck & Grogorievski, 1978).

Hence the errors at various stylistic levels, which, while not characteristic of the inhabitants of the whole of Central Africa, still often found in the French language of the Congo. Dictionary of any language is in constant development, some words are out of use, others, on the contrary, are put into circulation. At the same time, words with a low frequency of use are not sufficiently firmly held in memory and function unsteadily. Regular phonological and grammatical changes can lead to inconvenient or burdensome homonymous pairs, one of the members of which must be replaced by

another word. In some semantic areas there is a general need for synonyms, especially when it comes to expressive vocabulary designed to replace words that have lost their expressiveness. In societies with a high level of social mobility, where dialects have disappeared, the particular aristocratic tone of the lexicon may serve as the password of the social elite, but it is doomed to constant transformation as a result of imitation on the part of the aspiring exaltation of the mass. Part of this demand for updating the dictionary can be met by neologisms of internal origin. But especially rich and fresh material can be gleaned from the contacting languages (Nisawa, 2018; Vargas-Hernández, 2016; Iravani et al, 2015; Eisvandi et al, 2015).

The state and functioning of the lexical and semantic system of the French language is very diverse in the Congo. The lexical and semantic system includes the whole area of semantic relations of lexical units, the uniqueness of the types of their groups, the nature of their relationship with each other and with elements of other subsystems of the language, as well as the conditions and forms of linguistic expression of the results of semantic variation of verbal signs (Myers-Scotton, 2002). A special place in the system of Congo language is occupied by borrowings, corresponding to cultural and natural realities. In addition, borrowings help to improve the conditions of communication in bilingualism, better learning of one or more languages.

Borrowing is a universal linguistic phenomenon consisting in the acceptance by one language of linguistic material from another language due to extralinguistic contacts between them, differing in level and forms. The study of this process as a result of contacts between peoples and their languages is important for solving a number of linguistic problems, as well as issues related to history, archaeology, psychology and other sciences. In most cases, borrowing is assimilated to a certain extent in the system of the host language, which manifests itself in various changes at the level of phonology, morphology, semantics and syntax (Katchru, 2006).

French in the Congo is a language that develops in a multilingual and multicultural environment. It is at the heart of a rich mosaic of local languages and languages brought in from other continents: the ground of Spanish and progressive basis of English. At the same time, the view that the French-speaking Congolese faced today is the choice of a language from several languages, and it is represented in its entirety and completeness which can be considered illusory. The education system is supported by the myth that the French language is of high quality and fully meets a single norm. In the Congolese context, however, the French language is at the stage of integration and bears traces of the interpenetration of the various codes and dialects of a particular locality, and is literally filled with borrowings (Crystal, 2003).

There are different types of integration, often the entry of a foreign element into the lexical system of the host language is not accompanied by phonetic, grammatical and morphological integration. Indeed, from a morphological point of view, borrowed elements in the process of their use rarely undergo modifications in form, and their introduction into the French language system does not necessarily lead to "francization" of their form, for example: matanga – "mourning", pili-pili – "pepper", poto-poto – "dirt", bwana – "Lord", mafuta – "fat", bukari – "kneli", salongo – "work", ndoki – "sorcerer" (Crystal, 2003).

The "francophonization" of the form is very rare and concerns a limited number of lexemes, for example: chikwanguer – "eat cassava, cook cassava dishes", moukander – "write a letter", or the following derivatives of verbal forms: foungoulateur, ziboulateur, where the root takes the form of French rather than Congolese languages (fungula – "open", zibula – "open") (Crystal, 2003).

Specific analysis of the level of adaptation and integration may, on the one hand, identify the difference between borrowing and cenismi, and on the other hand – identify some semantic features of the vocabulary of the French language of the Congo. The vocabulary of the language is the most mobile language component in the process of constant changing, it changes, enriches, reflecting in

its development the conditions of a certain historical period in the evolution of the society. These phenomena are not directly related to the language system, they may include the processes of changing the meaning of words and enriching the dictionary by borrowing words from other languages.

The problem of language borrowing has been actualized in recent decades due to the active development of various aspects of language interaction. Against the background of a growing number of studies, a contradiction between the traditional schemes of explanation of borrowing, mainly developed in the XIX century, and new ideas about the language processes and structure of the language, spread in the second half of the XX century.

The study of the processes and results of lexical borrowings in the last few decades is conducted in two directions: some linguists focused on the intra-aspect of the entry of foreign language elements in the borrowing language (N. N. Amosova, L. Bloomfield, L. P. Krysin, A. P. Mayorov), others consider borrowing in the context of bilingualism, interlingual contact and intersystem interaction of languages (V. M. Aristova, U. Weinreich, E. Haugen).

In the analysis of borrowings, traditional lexicography can determine the boundaries within which the lexicographer is to create a dictionary of the native French language. French in Africa is one of the languages of a bilingual and even multilingual society. In acclimatization to African conditions, the French language was subjected to complex evolutionary processes.

J. Baghana proposes to consider the following scheme of development of the French language in the Congo (which, incidentally, corresponds to the situation in most French-speaking countries in Africa), highlighting the three phases:

 - Superposition: the introduction of monolinguals into extralocal society (the case of French in Africa, presented as the language of Europeans who lived on the continent during the colonial period, researchers who served the colonial administration, missionaries, travelers). In lexical terms, the

description of this phase can be found in the works of G. Horst and J. P. Zaire (1961), A. Lanli (1962) R. Moni (1952, 1953) in the French language of West Africa.

 - Coexistence (cohabitation): the emergence of monolinguals. In this phase, the French language of Africa as an intermediary language is used by Europeans and by a number of Africans, who usually received the basics of the French language at school level and use it in everyday life (oral speech, correspondence). The norm of their speech continues to be the European version of the French language;

 - Assimilation (imprégnation): systematization of monolingual speech forms. African French "is so domesticated by the colonized population, that not only has its definition as a foreign language disappeared, but the very idea that it is an imported language" (Baghana, 2017, p. 81-86).

Obviously, the status and boundaries of borrowings depend on a particular language. In the case of the African version of French, as a result of the disruption of the usual connection with the local intermediary languages (greatly influenced by the French language in the city), the distinction between borrowings becomes impossible, since the source language and the consumer language interpenetrate each other. Even, the very concepts of borrowing fail to get the meaning, since the two languages in contact are often subject to mutual interference: most of the words of one language passes into another, if not into the system of language, then at least into speech.

Language interference can be illustrated also on the level of Phonetics. The simplest and most common example of adaptation is the use of native language sounds to simulate foreign sound sequences. The criterion of pronunciation, according to the phonetic system of the French language, is not always decisive in determining the degree of integration of borrowings. Often there is a double pronunciation: one-close to French, the other-corresponds to the phonetics of the local language, or at least tends to this correspondence.

Many linguists have described the process we are interested in as a substitution of the sounds of a foreign language for the similar sounds of its native language (Metch'kovskaia, 2000; Zavialov, 2001; Voloshina, 2017). However, it is not always clear to both the speaker and the linguist who studies his linguistic behavior which sound of the native language is closest to the simulated foreign sound. Only by having a complete description of the phonetic system and sound sequences of the language can one foresee what sounds speakers are likely to resort to in a particular case.

Speakers are used to responding to certain signs in the speech stream and reproduce them in their own speech, but they are used to reproduce them only in a limited number of combinations and sequences. The phonology of the borrowing is intended to give a description of those analytical skills of the speaker, is really reflected in the results of a phonological substitution (Katchru, 2006).

Along with these fluctuations, there are numerous cases of phonological French borrowing. It should be recognized that the more borrowing is introduced into the system of the host language, the more its phonetic basis corresponds to the characteristics of the phonological register of the Central French version of the French language. African linguists notes that some borrowed lexical items "have a single pronunciation, corresponding to the Arabic phonetic system: this is basically the words that contain the sound [x] in the letter provided by the combination of letters kh – cheikh [ʃ ex], fekhar [fexar], khaddar [xaddar], makhzen [maxzen], mokhazni [moxazni]" [Katchru, 2006].

Graphic adaptation can also use as the example of interference adaptation. Partly stemming from the phonetic adaptation, graphic adaptation is a successful acclimatization of writing a foreign word in the target language: especially when the source language does not have a written language or uses a written language different from that of the borrowing language; in this case, if the written systems of both languages coincide, it is expressed indistinctly.

Graphic adaptation can be perceived visually and, as a result, more tangible. In cultures with a written tradition, it serves as a source of countless disputes about the acceptability of the borrowed word, about the clutter of the language, as well as about the distortion of the idea of the borrowing language (Molodkin, 2001).

The most common in this system is mixed writing, which combines both the graphics system of the source and host languages. Such graphic mixing, common to all borrowings from African languages, underlies the abundance of different varieties described by numerous researchers. Thus, in the Central African inventory, fluctuations cause graphemes c, k, qu (coco and koko, cola and kola, kinkkiba and quinquélib, etc); u and ou, transmitted [u] (koundi and kundi, gbalukuma and gbaloukouma); s and ss, transmitted [s] between vowels (kissolo and kisolo, sissongo and sisongo) (Katchru, 2006).

Since each borrowed word will appear in the statements of the borrowing language, morphological adaptation should get a particular attention to in our research work.

One must mention, morphological adaptation is paid little attention by researchers, but it is actually a very serious process, since morphology is the core of the language and often affects the problem of adaptation of grammatical categories of the source language in the host language, among which is the gender of nouns, the verb forms and other categories. The integration into the French language of the Congo language of this category is not a big problem. Basically, nouns retain the form of words of the source language, and determine the gender in accordance with the rules of the French language, for example:

foula-foula - " bus " = un foula-foula:

La ndoumba était arrivée dans un foula-foula (1, p. 68-72).

The girl came on the bus.

ndombolo - "dance" - une ndombolo (Katchru, 2006, p. 117).

The problem to indicate the number of nouns is very important to discuss, there are three important options which deserve particular attention:

a) The specifics of the source language may be neglected in borrowing, and the expression of the singular form of nouns number may differ from the plural form according to the rules of the borrowing language.

b) In borrowing process, the morphological system of the borrowing language is distinguished in the singular and plural forms for countable nouns; for example, in North Africa there are Arab borrowing une souika / des souikat (petits marchés) – "small (ie) market (s)". In the French language of Sub-Saharan countries, stored affixes from some African source languages are denoted by the singular and plural forms, for example:

in Burgundy: un muzungu / des bazungu (Zavialov, 2001, p.72-74).

in Senegal: un toubab / des toubabou.

in Congo: un mundélé / des mindélé (Baghana, 2017, p. 119-122).

The plural form can also be found in words borrowed from kikongo such as sangu / masangu – "corn" (Katchru, 2006, p. 45), ki-ntu / bi-ntu – "pineapple" (Crystal, 2003, p. 74), lipasa / mapasa – "twin", di-kulu / ma-kulu – "leg" (Katchru, 2006, p. 119-122). For nouns of differing genders, there are four different forms of the French language in the Maghreb: masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, feminine plural. This paradigm is found, for example, in the words cherif - "Sheriff "and cheikh – "Sheikh" (husband., ed.) - cherifa and cheikha (wives., ed.) / chorfa and chioukh (husband., meganewton.) / cherifate and cheikhate (wives., meganewton) (Katchru, 2006, p. 134-145).

c) Borrowing can take a mixed form, a compromise between the two morphological systems of contacting languages (Katchru, 2006).

CONCLUSIONS.

To sum it all, the interfering influence of languages affects the morphosyntactic, lexical and phonetic levels of the language. Most of all, the interfering influence on African languages in its manifestation at the lexical level. Lexical interference is primarily due to the literal translation of words related to mother tongue realities.

The interfering influence of local languages on a foreign language largely depends on the speaker's belonging to a particular linguistic area. When transmitting foreign-language sounds, the population speaking a foreign language replaces unusual sounds with more or less similar sounds of the native language. The degree of influence of the Congolese languages is also related to various social factors, such as property, education, etc. What is significant is the fact that many Africans initially learn the European language in its African interpretation; that is, they do not have access to the European language norm.

It is the differences in the systems of French and African languages are the basis of the manifestation of many cases of interference. It should be noted that the consequences of interference occur, as a rule, in the system of speech and violate the speech norm of a foreign language, but they are not reflected in the system of the literary version of the French language of the Congo. On the other hand, at the level of Congolese vernacular, there have been some changes in the language system itself, as the corresponding transformations become regular and within this vernacular are not considered wrong. Thus, under the influence of interference, there is the formation of a special Congolese vernacular with its specific structure at the level of the language system, not just speech.

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