

## Foreign Lexemes In Linguistics

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**Annotation:** *This article discusses the use, rules, specificity, possibilities of foreign lexemes in linguistics.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The concept of interference can be interpreted both in a broad sense (all structural changes in languages as a result of their contact), and in a narrow sense (transferring the norms of the native language into a foreign language in the process of communication during its study) [2].

Interference is always present in the form, as a rule, of an unconscious transfer by a bilingual of elements of one of their languages (native, for example) to the one in which he is currently speaking. Thus, two language systems collide, and for the addressee of the message this is perceived as unusual in this case, intonation, accent, incorrect ending or prefix, strange word order, or incomprehensible lexical collocation or metaphor. Thus, interference is manifested at all levels of the language: phonetic, phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and lexical [7].

Some researchers, for example V.V. Alimov, however, expand this classification, highlighting the sound (subdivided into phonetic, phonological and sound-reproduction), grammatical, lexical, spelling, stylistic, semantic and intralingual interference [1].

With intralingual interference, there is an almost complete transfer of linguistic laws known to the bilingual within the studied language. That is, realizing the rules and structure of this language, the individual brings the linguistic laws known to him in accordance with the given communication situation, identifying this or that linguistic element with a certain function or meaning and producing his own statements by analogy [3]

An illustration is the affirmative sentence in Present Simple in the third person singular: *He go to the cinema every weekend* (instead of *He goes*). Interlanguage interference is a similar transfer of the speech behavior program of a native language to a foreign one. As an example, we can cite the classic mistake of novice bilinguals - omitting the forms of the verb *to be* in sentences like those that *I am a doctor*, since in the Uzbek language the verb is omitted in the present tense. On the other

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hand, the opposite situation, when native English speakers say: “*I am a doctor*”, thus transferring their grammatical rules to Uzbek.

There are also classifications and typologies of linguistic interference, which are based on the non-level aspect of the language. Thus, J. Bagan and E. Khapilin in the monograph “Contact Linguistics.

The interaction of languages and bilingualism” [2] describe the typology from the point of view of the types of implementation of interference with reference to Yu.A. Zhluktenko and his works [13]. The main types of implementation of this phenomenon are:

1. The use of someone else's language material in the contexts of this language;
2. Formation of units from their own linguistic material on the model of units of the contacting language;
3. Endowing units of a given system with functions inherent in their foreign language correlates;
4. The stimulating or retarding effect of units of a given system on the functioning of units or models of another;
5. A leveling effect from simpler and more precise models of one system on similar, but more complex models of another;
6. Copying models of one system using the tools of another system [2].

The concept of linguistic interference is closely related to many areas of both linguistics and other sciences (psychology, sociology, cultural studies, etc.). In the linguistic paradigm, it has been studied and is being studied by structural linguistics, the theory of language contacts, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, comparative typological linguistics, sociolinguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, etc.

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