

Multilevel Forms of Interference Detection in Intercultural Communication and Translation

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Abstract

The development of open information and communication space creates conditions for the spread of bilingualism as a leading trend in the language development of modern society. However, the disadvantage of this situation is the interference, which involuntarily occurs if you speak two or more languages. The problem of detecting indications of interference becomes especially relevant, which is explained by many reasons, among them vague language and translation training of the translator, which is what causes the indications of harmful interference in intercultural communication and translation. Clarifying the indications of interference as a communicative barrier due to the convergence of linguistic and cultural codes of the contacting languages will ensure a successful process of intercultural communication and translation. It will promote the development of relevant, significant professional translation activities in translators. When learning a language, try to find similarities or differences in language structures to better explain errors in differences or master the material by comparing the similarities of language structures. In intercultural communication and translation, the main aim is to convey information to the reader or listener in the most natural way possible, using all known stylistic, grammatical, lexical, and grammatical means. This research was conducted based on the methods of observation, comparison, analysis, functional and descriptive methods. In order to solve this problem, the achievements of linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics, methods of teaching foreign languages were analyzed, as the study of the phenomenon of interference is based on them. The result is the formation of a linguistic personality, in particular, the bilingual personality of the translator in a dialogue that has the ability and skills to use the language in all its manifestations in different situations of intercultural communication; the ability to understand and assimilate someone else's way of life and behavior in order to break ingrained stereotypes; skills to expand the individual picture of the world by involving in the "language picture of the world" speakers of the studied language. Some prospects for further explorations in the development of a direct model of the bilingual personality of a translator in the context of intercultural dialogue and methods of linguistic and cultural formation competencies of translators in the aspect of mastering linguistic and cultural knowledge, skills and abilities in the studied areas of communication.

Keywords: cultural codes, development, indications of interference translation, interference, intercultural communication, linguistic codes

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Introduction

In modern linguistics, the problem of detecting interference is especially relevant, due to several reasons. First, the value system of the people, way of life, mentality, national character, traditions, customs - all this, along with the real world around man, the real conditions of his life is reflected in language. Knowledge of the state system, social economic relations, norms and rules of conduct, style and way of life, rituals in various situations of interpersonal and business partnership, customs, traditions of native speakers are the key to the success of intercultural communication and correct translation. Secondly, in the context of modern integration of the individual international and world culture, and in the context of expanding international contacts, internationalization of all spheres of life, the problems of language, culture, communication and translation are urgent. Thus, there is a need to study the identifying of multilevel interference in intercultural communication and translation.

The XXI century is a new stage in the development of modern society. Most of the social-cultural and political-economic changes of recent years are related to the desire of different countries and Ukraine, particularly for an open community and integration into a single European cultural and educational space. To establish contacts between domestic organizations and foreign partners, Ukrainian citizens were forced to reconsider the professional training of translators. When communicating with foreign partners, it is necessary to know not only a foreign language but also the cultural characteristics of their partners, if interlingual communication is conducted in the professional sphere and involves oral or written translation from one language to another. Professionally oriented intercultural communication is a means and a kind of translation in the field of professional communication.

This study aims to answer the following two research questions:

What are the causes and mechanisms of interference?

How does the interference affect intercultural communication and translation?

The study of this issue is one of many currently underway. It is focused on identifying national specifics and interlingual differences in English and Ukrainian speech, establishing patterns of functional changes that accompany this phenomenon, interpreting the causes of interference and revealing the mechanisms of its generation in the sphere of linguistics. Taking into account interference during translation allows us to prevent mistakes and reduce their number, thus facilitating intercultural communication and identifying them.

Avoiding various problems related to interference promotes more effective development of second language competence, reduces the time to master new material, and allows you to develop self-control, and prevent the occurrence of interference more effectively.

Literature Review

Theoretical and methodological basis the articles are intended for research of Ukrainian and foreign theorists and practitioners, in particular, on the phenomenon of interference in the framework of intercultural communication and translation, established by Alimov (2006), Anisimova (2012), Valihura (2008), Bartell (2003), Benson (2002), Rybina (2015).

Interference is a necessary condition for the translation process. Since languages cannot exist in isolation, and the process of intercultural communication and translation is a linguistic contact, the influence of one language on another will inevitably have the consequences of translation. Of course, it is impossible to claim that interlingual interference is always a functional, positive phenomenon. Still, it is also inadmissible to claim that it is still a negative phenomenon, because in that case, we limit ourselves to one-sidedness and limit the possibilities for translation (Korunets, 2003).

Variant equivalents are the most common type of translational equivalents. Most words are ambiguous in the linguistic aspect and therefore require the selection or formation of a lexical-semantic match. The correspondence of the translated text to the original can be said when there is an identity of descriptive situations. It should be borne in mind that the cases of the complete match of both individual lexical units and sentence parts of different languages in their entirety are relatively limited. The category of correspondence includes, first, the sum of formal components (structural connections), the sum of semantic components (lexical and grammatical meanings), as well as meaningful information (Korunets, 2003).

The study of the phenomenon of interference is based on linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics, methods of teaching foreign languages.

In psychology, interference is considered the occurrence of obstacles due to the transfer of skills and abilities from one activity to another. It is due to objective disagreements, the process of conflict interaction of language mechanisms, which is manifested externally in the bilingual language in deviations from the laws of one language under the influence of negative interaction of another or due to internal influences of a similar nature (Rozentsveih, 1975).

In psycholinguistics, interference is considered as an integral part of the process of a slow, gradual penetration of a foreign language element into the system of a particular language in the process of mastering it.

In linguistics, the problem of interference is studied in the framework of language contacts, and this concept is understood as "violation of bilinguals (a person who speaks two languages) norms and rules for the ratio of two contact languages" (Komysarov, 1973).

In the methodology of teaching foreign languages, interference is seen as a negative result of the unconscious transfer of former linguistic experience, as a break the influence of the native language on the studied foreign language (Myniar-Beloruhev, 1996).

Phonetic interference is understood as a distortion of the sound system of language due to the use of phonetic skills acquired during the study of another language or due to the native language (Brokert, 2012).

The term "transliteration" refers to a means of transmitting borrowed foreign words based on the graphical composition of the original language to the visual system of the translated language. There are several types of transliteration in translation. These are strict transliteration, which

involves the sequential replacement of one name with only one character of another letter; weakened, which consists in the relief of only some characters; extended, the characteristic of which is the representation of the corresponding compounds of signs in a particular way in another writing system. In other words, we are talking about transliteration as about the transfer of the graphic form of the name using the international graphical course of correspondence (Semchynskyi, 1974).

Methods

This research was conducted based on observation, analysis, differential, functional and descriptive methods.

Using the method of observation and analysis, the definition of the phenomenon of interference was identified and provided, and to clarify the features of the detection of interference in translation. The differential method made it possible to distinguish grammatical, lexical, phonetic, semantic and syntactic manifestations of interference. The ways and means of influencing the addressee in intercultural communication and translation can be possible with the help of the descriptive method. The functional method was used to understand the place and role of interference in the system of functional styles in general and intercultural communication in particular. This method analyzes the interference in the unity of argumentative, semantic and linguistic elements that realize the intention of the author and aimed at achieving the desired impact on the recipient.

The research tools were word-combinations, sentences, texts of different functional styles from the Internet resource.

Results

The research shows that in intercultural communication and translation is provided by:
sound (phonetic, phonological, and sound-reproductive) interference - translate [trænzleit]vs.[trænsleit];

It is especially pronounced in non-native speakers if the primary and secondary languages are not closely related and have significant qualitative and quantitative differences in the system of vowels and consonants (Zelenin, 2010). In some cases, this type of interference can not only distort the pronunciation of the phonetic unit but also change its meaning, which will create difficulties in communication between communicators or make it impossible at all.

Phonetic interference occurs when a native speaker perceives and reproduces the sounds of one language, which can be called secondary, according to the rules and standards of another, which can be called primary (native or the other foreign language). When bilinguals, identifying the phoneme of the secondary system with the phoneme of the primary, reproduce it according to the phonetic rules of the primary language, phonetic interference occurs. This type of interference is most common if the translator does not yet have sufficient translation experience (Zelenin, 2010).

The main means of speech activity are comprehension, the mechanism of speech memory, and the mechanism of prediction. The instrument of understanding plays a crucial role in the translator's activity. He is responsible for the analysis of the semantic side of speech, its structural

organization, and speech design. Comprehension is realized using an internal way of formation and formulation of thought, using inner address. Thus, at the first stage of translation, there is a comprehension of the incoming message, carried out internally using different languages and with various degree of development. The mechanism of awareness is realized through analytical-synthetic activity with all necessary mental actions, and operations (comparison, classification, analysis and synthesis) (Valihura, 2006).

Phonetic interference is manifested in the change of emphasis in some foreign words under the influence of the native language, for example *magazine*, *industry*, *colleague*; as well as in the pronunciation of letters that are not being spoken in English: *whistle*, *sword*. Cases of so-called incorrect accentuation of words are also common. This applies to those words where the emphasis is on the first syllable if they are nouns, and on the second syllable if they are verbs: *suspect* - *suspect*.

Phonetic interference occurs when the distinguishing feature characteristic of the phonetic system of one language is absent in another. As for the main types of phonetic interference, they include incorrect emphasis; omission of sounds that do not exist in the Ukrainian language; pronunciation of sounds, which according to the rules of English phonetics, should be omitted; incorrect reading of letter combinations; other variations in the phonetics of the language, which not only distort the correct sound of the language but also over time add it to the tokens of uncharacteristic sounds, resulting in the formation of words with a negative impact on the purity of language and its identity.

spelling interference – magazine;

Spelling interference is manifested mainly through a transliteration. One of the main manifestations of spelling interference in linguistics and translation is transliteration, which, to some extent way, it is difficult for the translator, especially if he/she is dealing with proper names.

In modern translation studies, there are several rules for using transliteration in translation from Ukrainian into English. The first rule is that using an approved transliteration system is not mandatory when translating foreign names into Ukrainian. The second rule is that transliteration should be done directly from Ukrainian into English without the use of any additional language. The third rule states that the approved norm is mandatory for translating names, from Ukrainian into English in legislative and official acts. Thus for the transfer of own names apply two principles of transfer. It is the reproduction with the help of letters and the recording of the sound of a word regardless of its spelling in the original language (Semchynskyi, 1974).

The use of transliteration in the translation process, especially if we are talking about proper names, has a particular specificity. Transliteration differs from practical transcription in its way simplicity and the ability to enter additional characters. Transliteration is often used the compilation of bibliographic indexes and in the organization of catalogs. For example, when you want to collect in one place in the catalog description of all works of the domestic author in foreign languages. The transliteration tool is used when languages use different graphic systems (for example, English, Ukrainian, Greek, Armenian, Georgian). Still, the letters (or graphic units) of these languages can be placed in some correspondence with each other, and, according to these correspondences, there is an interlingual transmission of proper names (Semchynskyi, 1974).

What difficulties do a translator face using transliteration? This is, firstly, that the phonological systems of the Ukrainian and English languages do not quite correspond to each other. And, secondly, their graphics and reading rules, which are characteristic of these languages. Another problem faced by the translator is that the main requirement of transliteration is to convey the sound as accurately as possible and preserve the graphic features of words in different languages. Still, it is not always easy to follow this rule (Semchynskyi, 1974).

grammatical (morphological, syntactic, and punctuation) interference - If it is not excellent for words! - How wonderful!;

Turning to the consideration of manifestations of interference within the minor parts of address, it should be noted that morphological interference is defined as a deviation from the norm observed in speech associated with violation of categorical features of parts of speech, which arises under the influence of the relevant categories of interfering languages (Shchepiylova, 2003).

Morphological interference will be manifested in the English translation of such constructions, which include prepositions that differ from the Ukrainian counterparts because they show different amounts of meanings, as well as since that verbs, nouns, and adjectives in both languages have other prepositions and cases using. Therefore, when translating texts, it is necessary to remember the equivalents of prepositions in a foreign language: *to succeed in something - to be good at smth.; show something on the map/photo - to show smth. on the map / in the picture; to fight against the enemy - to fight against the enemy; in credit - on credit; on demand - at smb. request (on request); to be guilty of a crime - to be guilty of a crime; to suspect a crime - to suspect smb. of a crime.*

There are cases when in English, according to the rules of morphology, a preposition will be used, but in the language, translation is not needed: *to answer __ a question; move forward __ a few miles.*

Attempts to use similar prepositions where they are grammatically different cause interference: *It makes no difference **to** me (not for me). This news is vital **for** us (not to us).*

The Ukrainian language has an interfering influence when choosing the time and method: instead of *Present Perfect and Past Perfect, Past Indefinite* forms are used. Particular difficulties arise when learning the correct use of the definite (*the*) and indefinite (*a, an*) article in English, as such a grammatical category is absent in the Ukrainian language.

Considering translation difficulties caused by syntactic and punctuation features of the language being studied, it should be noted that syntactic interference turns out in replacing the rules of syntactic design of a sentence with a syntactic form characteristic of one of the contact languages (Rozentsveih, 1975). Syntactic interference can be subject to almost all members of the sentence, the order of words in the sentence and its structure if in this regard, there is a difference between the first, second, and third foreign languages. When translating from Ukrainian into English, it should be taken into account that in sentences of a foreign language, there is a direct order of words. All members of the penalty can be expressed in different parts of speech and must take their place in the sentence. In English, only the direct word order is used: *We have signed the contract with this company.*

In English, adverbial modifiers usually follow after object in the following order: 1) the adverbial modifier of the image of the action; 2) the adverbial modifier of the place; 3) the adverbial modifier of time (maybe at the end and beginning of the sentence). In the Ukrainian language, there is no clear rule on the location of the adverbial modifier in the sentence: *He met her by chance at the exhibition yesterday.*

Often when translating subordinate clauses are subject to interference: *Do you remember what the judge said?* It is incredibly challenging to translate sentences in a conditionally way: *If we signed the contract, we should be able to get the equipment.*

Considering the punctuation differences, it should be noted that punctuation is used quite differently in native and foreign languages in the following examples: *date: July 8, 2010; The Sellers guarantee that the delivered goods are in all respects following the description, technical conditions, and specifications of the order.*

It is also worth noting that the comma in English is used to separate the thousandths from the hundredths except the Ukrainian language: *1,500.*

Linguistic interference - stamp;

Linguistic interference is the interference of the vocabulary of one language system in another, which usually leads to literalisms. Scholars define lexical interference as a two-way convergence of linguistic units of one or different languages due to their semantic use and as leads to involuntary violation of language norms. Linguistic interference is most often found when translating from the native language to foreign, in the ability to find the adequate means of transmitting information from the native language to the language of translation.

Linguistic interference is also manifested in the erroneous identification of similar forms (homonyms of one language, assigned to different tokens of another language), the similarity of the whole semantic structure of speakers, partially coinciding in individual meanings. Linguistic compatibility is not only subject to the norms of language, but also nationally specific, which is explained by its belonging to the linguistic picture of the world of a particular society.

Interference can be most clearly detected at the lexical level because linguistic interference can be recognized by the similarity or discrepancy of tokens in the compared languages. Under linguistic interference, more often all fall into language units that are divergent in different languages. In itself, the interference in terms of contact of closely related language units has a specific character, which is manifested in the existence of linguistic facts in which it manifests itself on several levels simultaneously (Alimov, 2006).

semantic interference - to take the chair (but not a busy chair)

The semantic interference of the translator is manifested in the words or expressions without taking into account the linguistic and cultural context, incorrect use of the word or phrase in context; inaccurate selection of synonyms; use in translation of the homonym of the English equivalent of the Ukrainian word; redundancy or insufficiency of translation, as a result of an

attempt to do a literal translation, without taking into account the linguistic and cultural specifics of the English-speaking reader.

Semantic features of words and expressions that are incorrectly used in English translations of the research topic, it is necessary to note the heterogeneity of the vocabulary in terms of issues, from words and expressions from the field of culture and religion, architecture and ending with a common language, which includes all the main parts of speech and is not limited to any subject. Note that most of the identified examples reflect the translation of known and widespread in the Ukrainian language of words and expressions, and therefore demonstrate the interference of the Ukrainian language.

Regarding the semantic features of words and expressions incorrectly used in English translations of a specific topic, it is necessary to note the heterogeneity of the vocabulary in terms of issues, from words and expressions from the field of culture and religion, architecture and ending with a common language, which includes all the main parts of speech and is not limited to any one topic: *The ruins of the gothic temple of the middle of the XVII century. The Gothic Temple* is the proper name of a historic building in England, near Buckingham. The word *temple* in the Ukrainian language is used, as a rule, in the phrase *temple of God*, and denotes any *Christian church*.

In 34 halls of the Volyn Museum of Regional Studies, founded in 1929, displayed are over 7 thousand exhibits, with over 100 thousand museum units being in primary fund. The expression *museum units* are also not entirely clear - obviously, it is about *exhibited*. Therefore, we propose to replace it with the word *artifact*.

The Soviet authorities used the church as storage for the May 1 transparencies. Obviously, in the text of the Ukrainian original, we have *banners*, i.e., means of agitation with a slogan or image on fabric or paper. In English, the word *transparency* is associated with *openness* or *projector* if it is an image on a transparent fabric or other material. Of course, this has nothing to do with propaganda, so we consider it illegal to use such a word in context. Instead, we suggest the English word *placard*, which is commonly used in this type of context.

Interference is often caused by attempts to convey the Ukrainian text, without analyzing the source material regarding the specifics of the use of a word in English, which includes both semantic parts of the word, and features of its compatibility or use in specific contexts (Dobzhanska-Nait, 2009).

Discussion

In connection with the sharpening of linguists' interest in the phenomenon of interference, which generates not only interlinguistic (phonetic, lexical-grammatical, syntactic) but also discursive, sociocultural barriers to intercultural communication and translation, we consider interference in a broad sense as a conflict-interaction mechanism, which is manifested in the secondary linguistic personality in deviations from the linguistic, discursive, sociocultural norms of one linguistic culture under the influence of another.

Difficulties arising in intercultural communication and translation occur in part due to distortions of the phonetic or lexical side of foreign speech. However, vocabulary is one of the most critical forms of reflecting the ethnocultural specifics of the worldview. Often discursive and sociocultural phenomena cause misunderstandings, obstacles, and disturbances in intercultural communication and translation.

In the conditions of intercultural communication as a dialogue of cultures, the opposition of one's own to another's is traced when the interlocutors appear as representatives of different cultures. In this case, the participants in the dialogue understand each other from the standpoint of their own cultures, which differ significantly from each other.

Investigating language interference in intercultural communication and translation, Alimov (2006) describes interference as follows: when translating, the translator deals first with the process of perception of speech in the source language. This perception at the stage of identification is carried out as a process of comparing the perceived items with the perceptual standards of similar items, which can store in the memory of translator.

This comparison is based on the criteria of words in both the source language and the language in which the translation is performed: in the absence or insufficient formation of measures in one language, the translator with varying degrees of awareness uses perceptual means from another language. It is this replacement of the perceptual means of one language by the perceptual standards of another language that is the cause of the interference.

What are the causes and mechanisms of interference?

In our opinion, there are several factors that cause interference:

1. National identity of peoples and their cultures.
2. Cultural differences of communicators as a consequence of their belonging to different national cultures.
3. Incomplete generality of language consciousnesses of communicants, which leads to the perception of another culture as a "deviation from the norm". At the same time, images of their own culture are considered the norm, and another culture is perceived by bringing other people's *ideas* of consciousness to the images of their own culture.
4. Interaction of different cultures, as a result of which various culturological phenomena arise.

However, in different cases, there are other forms of intercultural communication, directly opposite to dialogue, so to speak, anti-dialogue, in the way of conflict, cultural competition, the emergence of stereotypes of behavior opposed to culture, so to speak, "cultural alienation" or otherness Rybina (2015).

The latter appears in intercultural communication when the interlocutors, being representatives of different languages, cultures, oppose their own to another's. At the same time, communication partners are aware of their differences, and there is a mutual feeling of "foreignness" of the partner. The interlocutor, creating a message in his native language, unconsciously focuses on his system of cultural values. Another interlocutor, perceiving the message, relies on their culture.

In intercultural communication and translation, interlocutors of different linguistic cultures decode messages differently. In this case, of course, does not perform the communicative function of language (transmission of the meaning), for the implementation of which in the process of communication between representatives of different cultures, participants need to know and take into account both the structure of values of the bearers of these cultures and the system of values that is reflected in one language.

To solve this problem, it is necessary, on the one hand, to understand one's own cultural identity, and on the other hand, to describe the vocabulary of a particular language.

In terms of intercultural communication and translation, prevention of interference is provided, in our opinion, the formation of skills to respond adequately verbally and nonverbally to the communication situation, which involves the formation of linguistic and cultural competence of translators in terms of acquiring knowledge, skills, and abilities in the studied areas of communication.

Successful prediction of interference is possible provided that the dialogue of cultures is presented in the form of a functioning model intercultural interaction, which provides a way of mutual communication of people, representatives of different national cultures, in the framework of cognitive and communicative activities, to ensure adequate mutual understanding in the framework of intercultural communication and translation.

We see such a model of intercultural dialogue in the generalized option as a structural entity that includes mental and communicative parts. We consider the mental part as the sum of knowledge and factors about ethnic (material and spiritual), artistic and ideological culture, presented in the comparison. Ethnocultural information helps to get a systematic and complete picture of the real view of the world of different cultures, which mediates all the acts human worldview and worldview, allowing to comprehend local situations and events taking place in the world. The communicative aspect, in our opinion, is related to the social-cultural content. It includes elements of social-normative culture (rules of speech and non-speech behavior of representatives of different cultures in comparison).

The indirect link between these two aspects is language as a specific intermediate component. Thus, it allows to designate the language as a "force" that forms a person's perception of the world around him, determines his "worldview," his inner form affects the culture of people.

Intercultural interaction makes it possible to present a picture of the world of carriers of different cultures both globally and nationally, provided that linguistic and cultural, and conceptual-cognitive analysis is carried out by identifying exactly those parameters which distinguish the linguistic image of a particular ethnic group from the "picture of the world of another language. Carrying out the function of cognitive consciousness, different even in native speakers, such modeling of the situation is determined not by language systems, but by the life experience of the individual, the structures of internalized activities, and forms of behavior.

How does the interference affect intercultural communication and translation?

The reasons for the impact of interference on intercultural communication and translation are diverse, consider some of them. The effect of interference is that dynamic stereotypes of grammatical forms and constructions formed in the native language, especially those that differ from those in a foreign language, become backward, challenging to change so that when mastering a second language, they provide significant resistance and re-formed foreign language stereotypes (Sorokyna, 1971).

Zhlukenko (1974) describes interference like “identification of words, morphemes and grammatical models of both languages”. When translating, we can identify the following typology:

1. Change of grammatical ties in one language by analogy with those relations that exist in another:

- a) transfer of grammatical relations from language A to language B or vice versa;
- b) the elimination of grammatical relations that exist in one language due to their absence in another.

2. change of grammatical function of a word or morpheme of one language on the model of another;

3. expansion or contraction of the use of grammatical form, model, or unit of a given language under the influence of usability are identified phenomena of another language (Zhlukenko, 1974).

Vainraikh (1979) notes that the speaker usually identifies morphemes based on their formal similarity or similarity of their previous functions. Sometimes the suffix can be transferred from one language to another to replace a zero morpheme or a morpheme consisting of a small number of phonemes (Bokovnia, 1995). However, at the level of morphemes, interference is relatively rare. Much more often, it is manifested at the level of parts of speech.

Interference at the level of parts of speech is based on categorical differences and other features of parts of speech of different languages. Kornieva (2017) determines that these differences are found when comparing any part of speech, for example differences in the gender of nouns, verb forms, the presence or absence of articles. To overcome interference, it is necessary to identify similarities and differences and establish interlingual equivalents for their successful mastering.

Shishkina (1996) identifies the following reasons for the influence of interference errors in the field of grammatical categories:

1. insufficient penetration of the communicant in the context of the transmitted information;
2. misidentification of grammatical categories that exist in both languages;
3. formal use of direct grammatical correspondences in translation.

The main reason for errors at the level of official words in translation is the presence of synonymous means of expression of the same meaning within a given language. Among the most common errors caused by interference at the level of parts of speech are errors that occur when using categorical forms of the number and case of nouns, adverbial and adjective forms of adjectives; categorical forms of time, type, temporal relation, method, temporal and verb representation (Shishkina, 1996).

Conclusion

The study showed several shortcomings in terms of word order in some currently existing English translation publications, with numerous manifestations of multilevel interference of the native language. Preventing interference in intercultural communication and translation will improve English-language texts that create Ukraine's image in the world. Translation into a foreign language requires a high level of professional training with an understanding of the peculiarities of use and combination of words.

Prevention of multilevel interference in the conditions of intercultural communication is aimed at the formation of the image carrier world of one linguistic and cultural community of skills to understand the bearer of another linguistic image of the world, which means mastering the bilingual sum of knowledge about the picture of the world. In the context of intercultural dialogue, bilinguals become an active participant in intercultural communication, who speaks, along with the native and foreign language, as a means of everyday communication, which involves access to the cognitive (thesaurus) level of language personality.

The use of the linguistic picture of the world and the thesaurus of personality as a way of organizing knowledge allows arguing that understand any phrase or the text means by passing it through your thesaurus, correlate with their experience and find a place for it in the picture of the world according to its content. Just for such an understanding in the proposed model of dialogue of cultures, we pay special attention to the description of not only other linguistic phenomena, but also different conceptual systems in the context of ethnic, artistic, socio-normative, ideological cultures, which contributes in further prevention and overcoming of multilevel interference in intercultural communication and translation.

The result is the formation of a linguistic character, in particular, the bilingual personality of the translator in a dialogue of cultures, with the ability and skills to use the language in all its manifestations in different situations of intercultural communication; skills understand and assimilate someone else's way of life/behavior to break ingrained stereotypes; skills to expand the "individual picture of the world" by involving in the "language picture of the world" speakers of the studied language.

Some prospects for further explorations in the development of a direct model of the bilingual personality of a translator in the context of intercultural dialogue and methods of linguistic and cultural formation are competencies of translators in the aspect of mastering linguistic and cultural knowledge, skills and abilities in the studied areas of communication.

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