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## **The Role of Extralinguistic Factors in Interlingual Relations and Theoretical Issues of Interference**

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**Abstract**--The article is devoted to the theoretical issues of interference that arise from interlingual relations. As interlingual relations are becoming more prominent in the sociocultural context of the modern globalized world, research on this topic is particularly relevant. This type of research is also relevant because it reflects not only the linguistic point of view, but also many aspects of sociolinguistics. The linguistic, and sociolinguistic interpretation of issues such as interference, bilingualism and diglossia in the research conducted in the framework of the article determines the scientific novelty of the research. The problems of bilingualism and diglossia are of particular importance in modern linguistics. The history of bilingualism goes back to early times of language policy but cannot be traced back to the pre-state period. In fact, language policy and the establishment of the state is crucial for the development of bilingualism as it arises first after the establishment of the state and a single language. In these pre-historical times, we can see it as the language of only one of the tribes received official status, and the remaining tribes being forced to learn the dominant language. Other high-ranking tribes became bilingual by learning the language of the ruling tribe.

**Keywords**--bilingualism, interference, interlingual relations, language policy, extralinguistic factors.

### **Introduction**

Interlingual relations are as old as civilization itself. In linguistic literature, interlingual relations refer to the changes in one language under the influence of another language during the contact of the two languages. Languages, in their development, are subject to the general laws of dialectics. Naturally, due to the development of society, people's mentality likewise develops. Language does not hinder this development.

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On the contrary, as language is closely connected to mentality, it develops and improves with it. Such local displacements of people have sometimes taken on a global character, perhaps reaching a level that could cover the whole world. An example of such displacement is the great migration of peoples. The process of socio-economic development of the world in modern times covers not only multinational countries, but also to some extent, advanced nations. It increasingly covers many nations and peoples (Zakiev, 1990; Abayev, 1956).

When talking about interlingual relations, it is important to take into account the processes that have taken place in the world in recent years. In particular, the integration of peoples and languages is becoming more and more important since the end of the Cold War, and polarization after the silence of the Soviet state. Likewise, globalization, and the rapid development of communications and the global Internet, has led to the normalization of distance education. For this reason, the study of language relations or interference and the factors influencing them in linguistics is one of the most important issues.

Changing codes is a more difficult problem than other types of language communication. It means that the individual carries two languages in his brain separately. Interference is the initial process of interaction when an individual who has just begun to learn a second language does not yet understand the new language code, and as a result, his speech deviates from a certain norm. When changing codes, the process of learning a second language is over. In this case, the individual speaks both languages fluently, and there are very few cases of interference in his speech. Although bilingualism is common in the modern world, the study of it still poses serious problems in linguistics. Because bilingualism is often individual and sometimes covers an entire community, society, a certain area, in this sense, to study the process of code changing, it is necessary to use both sociological, psychological, and linguistic methods (Heydarov, 2013; Baudouin de Courtenay, 1963).

### **Materials and Methods**

Bilingualism is the form of an individual-psychological phenomenon as a speech activity. It is essentially of a deep socio-ideological nature (Rajabov & Hamzayeva, 1991; Dzhidalaev, 1972), where language connections and interference are viewed from different perspectives. Intervention needs to be approached from exactly three aspects: psychological, linguistic, and methodological (Zakiryanov, 1984; Hüseynova, 2017). Interlingual communication itself is divided into different types. This includes casual (episodic, temporary, occasional) and permanent (permanent, long-term) relationships. Casual relationships depend on their causes, and permanent relationships depend on peoples' coexistence and the conditions of this multiculturalism.

According to the duration, language relations are divided into two groups:

- Short-term language relations;
- Long-term language relationships. This period is determined by the continuing influence of languages on each other. A constant and changeable nature characterizes language connections (Rajabov, 1987; Starinin, 2020).

Historically, the relations between the languages of the peoples living in the same area have lasted for centuries, so these relations are characterized as permanent linguistic relations. The rapprochement of peoples and ethnoses, which are the bearers of different languages in different periods of history, opens the way for linguistic relations of a changing nature. It has the ability to cut and re-establish language connections. Such cases go beyond the establishment, continuation, and restoration of economic, political, social, and cultural ties between nations. Human history has always been a history of contacts and interactions in terms of anthropological, linguistic, and cultural identity (Sumbatzade, 1990; Yusifov, 2017). Of course, these "contacts and interactions" have an important place in the relationship of languages.

## Results

Just as each of the world's languages has other languages' characteristics and brings them closer to other languages, each language has its unique features and features that distinguish it from others. There are also features that are unique to a particular group of languages. Therefore, these languages differ from the languages of other groups. Common structural features can be identified in the most diverse but also unrelated languages of origin. For example, adjectives with an adjective on the first side and a noun on the second side are used in English and Turkish, Mongolian and Japanese, etc. (Adilov et al., 2019).

The directions of language development are well researched (Weinreich, 1972) and language relations are closely linked to the development of any language. Many linguists have confirmed this connection with V. Humboldt pointed out language relations as one of the external factors in the centuries. In the recent linguistic literature, language relations are already mentioned as a separate linguistic direction. However, some linguists believe that if language relations are a separate field of linguistics, then historical and social linguistics should likewise be studied as a separate field.

The study of language relations as a separate field was founded by the American linguist Uriel Weinreich. He wrote "Language Contacts" in 1953. It was after this that interest in this field grew. Another linguist, H. Schuhardt, sees no limit to the possibility of language mixing and writes: "Relationships between languages can lead to both maximum and minimum differences" (Schuhardt, 1950). The scientist is very right in his opinion. Language connections are not always the same. The mixing of languages indeed occurs as a result of the migration of peoples, but this process occurs when peoples live in the same area all the time. B. de Courtenay says that the interaction of languages goes in two directions:

- On the one hand, certain elements pass from the foreign language to the language;
- On the other hand, these foreign elements lead to the weakening of degrees and other categories in that language (Weinreich, 1972).

It happens in the natural course of events. If the ruling circles and other political and social factors have a deliberate influence, the opposite results of these processes occur (Belchikov, 1977). When talking about language relations and the

process of speech that affects these relations, one factor should not be overlooked. This process can take place between two languages and between literary language and dialect. In Azerbaijani linguistics, there are specific ideas on the subject. A. Gurbanov distinguishes three types of interference:

- The historical use of two literary languages by the people;
- The use of a common language by several peoples in addition to their mother tongue;
- The use of two independent cognate languages (Qurbanov, 2004).

Development of economic, political, military, cultural, scientific, and domestic relations of human society and relations between peoples speaking different languages; the proximity of one people to another in the same area; the social function of each language and the sphere of their implementation in the life of the peoples in contact are among the factors that create conditions for bilingualism. There are three main types of bilingualism in the scientific literature:

- Receptive - a native speaker understands speech in a second language but is unable to perform it;
- Reproductive - the native speaker understands and implements speech in the second language;
- Productive - where the speaker carries out the speech in a foreign language with its speech mechanism.

According to Roger Bell, the most important question he faces is whether a bilingual individual has one or two language systems (Bell, 1980). Scholars have had different approaches to interlingual relations such as these. L. V. Sherba has analyzed the researches in this field and divided them into three categories:

- Borrowing words from one language to another;
- Certain changes in another language at the request of one language;
- Creole and similar dialects are the results of incomplete mastery of any language (Shcherba, 1958).

According to some researchers, the relationship of languages is the result of direct language connections. The term "language mix" is also used when referring to language relations (Rossetti, 1972). However, the mixture of languages expresses only one type of interlingual communication, not the whole. If the morphological system of the language does not continue to be influenced by the foreign language, then the defeated language is formed between the grammatical elements of the two languages and thus represents the two language systems. As a result, mixed languages emerge. It is considered normal for these languages to mix elements.

Speaking of interlinguistic relations, it is necessary to note the emergence of bilingualism, Pidgin and Creole languages, which are more complex forms, starting from the lexical derivatives that form the first embryos of social, political, and cultural relations. Sooner or later, each language group communicates with another group, and naturally, one of the groups that interact and creating the conditions for language communication (Dzhidalaev, 1972). From ancient times,

when the human mind was formed, and economic and military relations between nations and peoples were formed, various languages relations have emerged.

### **Discussion**

In the linguistic literature, intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors are discussed. External factors in interlingual relations include social relations. The development of language depends on society's development and the change in human society as a whole. The transition of foreign language elements or structural models to the native language is a kind of diffusion phenomenon. The precondition for the occurrence of diffusion is, of course, the transition of a bilingual person from one language to another. The diffusion process itself is divided into two stages:

- Interference;
- Integration ([Heydarov, 2013](#)).

Globalization and integration have become widespread in modern times. Here, extralinguistic factors play an important role too. People's desire to receive information about world events is growing, and the transmission of such information is accelerating. Scientific and technical progress creates conditions for the spread of relations between different languages. Language connections and interference create typological deviations between inflected languages. Meshshaninov explained the reasons for the commonality of the criteria of genetic, typological, and sociolinguistic classifications in the stage theory ([Meshchaninov, 1936](#); [Bara et al., 2001](#); [Brandberg & Amzel, 2017](#)). The phenomenon of interference takes place in the language system due to the conditions of long-term coexistence between related languages with the same typological structure ([Hajiyeva, 2008](#)).

A. Hajiyeva connects the tendency of inflammation in inflected languages with language connections and extralinguistic factors ([Krysin, 1968](#); [Cutica et al., 2006](#); [De Marco et al., 2007](#)). However, the number of typological deviations that can be attributed to extralinguistic factors is small. We see that extralinguistic factors act as catalysts in some typological changes in the language environment of the South Caucasus. For example, the tendency of the Ossetian language to become paralyzed has been associated by some scholars with close geographical contact with agglutinative languages ([Nakhutsrishvili, 1969](#); [Dorr, 1993](#); [Ephratt, 2011](#)).

Returning to the analysis of cases of typological anomalies caused by extralinguistic factors, it should be noted that these cases are not homogeneous and need to be classified as follows:

- Changes that occur under the influence of a structured language system and are re-evaluated by the internal capabilities of the affected language;
- Grammatical interference with the assimilation of structural elements.

Furthermore, in the typological deviations of language relations suffix morphemes are also observed. Thus, E. Tenshiev said that in the Salar language under the

influence of the Chinese language the suffixes of the person were reduced (Tenishev, 1976; Hartmann, 1985; Keohin & Graw, 2017). Vocabulary in language connections and interference has a special role as an extralinguistic factor. L. P. Krysin writes: "Acquisition" is a process of transferring various elements from one language to another. Under the name "various elements" means separate units of language layers - phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, semantics. In the sources, there are six general conditions for the expression of words:

- Phonetic and graphic matching of words in the spoken language;
- Linking derived words with grammatical categories in the spoken language;
- Phonetic mastering of derived words;
- Grammatical mastery of derived words;
- The activity of the derived word in word creation;
- Semantic mastering of derived words (Krysin, 1968).

L.P. Krysin identified three types of derived words:

- Derived words;
- Exotic vocabulary (*exotisms*);
- Synonymous acquisitions.

The result of the interaction of languages in a broad sense is manifested in two ways:

- Acquisitions in the broadest sense of the word;
- Changes in the language as a whole.

The process of language change also manifests itself in two cases:

- One of the ethnic groups representing the languages in contact is completely assimilated and loses its language;
- The language is fully mastered, resulting in a mixture of languages - Creole and Pidgin.

Although more than 90% of Pidgin's vocabulary consists of borrowed words, the local people's grammatical structure stays. Creole languages are then formed on the basis of pidgins, a process called creolization. When it comes to the problem of idioms, we must not overlook the stylistic aspects they express. It is obvious that most of the borrowed words are foreign. However, it is not always felt that foreign words are derived from the origin. Special linguistic research is needed to prove that many foreign words are derived. According to K. N. Egorov, acquisitions are "only forms that create foreign language models or express their equivalents through descriptive models" (Egorov, 1971; Kolers, 1966; Pawelczyk 2018).

L. Bloomfield takes acquisitions from a completely different point of view. The scientist writes that lexemes and morphemes that come into the literary language from within the language, in other words, from dialects, are also considered to be derived (Bloomfield, 1968). A.H. Garayev came to the following conclusion while explaining the essence of the acquisition: the process of utterance in languages

does not consist of the mechanical transfer of words from one language to another in the translation of a part of one language into another (Garayev, 1989; Preston & Lambert, 1969).

One of the researchers who most accurately expressed the position of the acquisitions was A. A. Bragina. He connects acquisition mainly with social-historical conditions and correctly concludes that derivations are foreign words. However, language actively assimilates these acquisitions and raises them to the level required by society. Derivatives are derived from these foreign words gradually. These transformations take place in different ways. In a short period of time, acquisitions become a factor in both artistic style and other styles, or, like historicisms, they are drawn into the passive fund of language (Bragina, 1973).

L. P. Krysin considers lexical derivations as the first stage of morphological derivations (Krysin, 1968). According to the author, there are four main aspects that determine the words of acquisition, and the most important condition is that they are independent. He then considers it important to use the derived word in the terminological layer of the language. The researcher believes that a foreign word should be expressed by the grapheme-phonetic means of the spoken language. Its final condition is that the words be adapted to the relevant grammatical gender and other categories of the spoken language (Krysin, 1968; Sequeiros, 2002).

When relations between languages last for a long time, some deviations from the language norm become the norm, and the language acquires the right of citizenship. This is when foreign elements in the language are called acquisitions. Acquisitions are more pronounced in the lexicon than in interference. During long-term and permanent interactions, acquisitions are also made at the phonetic and morphological levels of the language, which are considered to be stronger.

## **Conclusion**

In this research, we concluded that there are two main factors in developing languages: intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. Interlingual relations and their consequences constitute external factors of language development. Interlinguistic relations refer to all existing relations between languages of the same system and different systems. Interference, which is the primary form of interlingual communication, manifests itself as a deviation from the norm in an individual's speech during an individual's acquaintance with a language. Although interference is more pronounced in phonetics, it is also found at other levels of grammar.

During long-term interactions between languages of different systems, certain similarities occur in each of these languages, and sometimes it is very difficult or impossible to determine which language these features belong. This concept should be accepted as a language union. One of the results of interlingual communication is the change of codes. Changing codes takes two forms: bilingualism and diglossia. If bilingualism is the simultaneous acquisition of two different languages, diglossia is the carrier of a language's two subsystems.

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