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**ISSUES OF LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE
IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH
IN THE 1950S – 1960S AND LATER**

The paper provides a literature review, discusses the major themes, theories and methodologies in multilingual research on language interference during the landmark 1950s and 1960s, as well as their lasting influence and importance to modern linguistics.

Key words: language interference; multilingualism.

The 1950s and 1960s can be regarded an important era in linguistic research, notable for the increased emphasis on the complex character of multilingualism and its impact on language acquisition, production, and comprehension. The introduction of psycholinguistics and experimental methodologies in the 1960s altered the perception of language interference. Scholars such as Roger Brown and Albert Marckwardt investigated the actuality of language interference processes in their research, employing the methods of reaction time measurements and error analysis to trace bilingual's language processing dynamics.

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Roger Brown's book "A first language: The early stages" [Brown 1973] provides insights into early speech patterns. It explores the language development of preschoolers by examining the learning of syntax and semantic links across five stages of linguistic growth. Uriel Weinreich's "On Arguing with Mr. Katz: A brief rejoinder" [Weinreich 1967] provides a succinct rebuttal to an argument, presumably elaborating on or challenging Katz's position and advancing the current academic discussion. Albert Marckwardt [Marckwardt 1963] examines how the Modern Language Association carries out its global responsibilities in education, specifically regarding teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) and English as a Second Language (ESL) while considering the idea of "international responsibility". Dorell Oneil Thomas [Thomas 2021] examines the impact of financing, especially from the Ford Foundation, on academic research in English education, focusing on the significance of comprehending its effects on scholarly discourse and techniques. The study by Maria Pupynina and

Natalia Aralova [Pupynina, Aralova 2021] uses sociolinguistic surveys and historical analysis to examine multilingualism among five language groups in Lower Kolyma, Russia. The results indicate a trend towards Russian in recent decades that affects speakers of minority languages and provides fresh perspectives on the understudied multilingual dynamics of Siberia.

Overall, the study of linguistic interference during the 1950s and 1960s and its subsequent discourse shows that the world is not static but frees people to become dynamic individuals within the multifold linguistic system. Theorizing, empirical research, pedagogical strategy and societal reflections helped scholars explore the complexities of language contact, bilingualism and multilingual communication. Historians focused on how two languages evolved, responding to one another across phonetics, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Early works by Uriel Weinreich theoretically paved the way for the field's development, while applied research enabled a better understanding of the operation specifics. Concerning interference it was found that, phonetic accent transfer, syntactic errors, linguistic misunderstandings and pragmatic miscommunications are the categories that increase the probability of language experiences. Furthermore, the debate extended to educational methods and societal beliefs regarding multilingualism, which involved the complexity of linguistic contact and its implications for individual and communal identity.

The study of language interference in linguistic research in the 1950s – 1960s provides useful insights into the historical background of language study and the growth of linguistic theory. Scholars might better grasp how language interference was conceptualized and addressed by investigating the views and methodology utilized in linguistic study throughout this period. This study sheds light on the limitations of previous linguistic theories, emphasizes the need to include sociolinguistic elements in language analysis and enlarges contemporary research practices by providing critical comments on prior methodologies. Knowledge of the historical roots of linguistic study allows for a more nuanced understanding of language change and variety, which helps to construct more comprehensive and accurate language theories.

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