

Grammar Interference as Feature of News Discourse

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Nowadays new objects are introduced to the various fields of linguistics. More attention is drawn to studies of different spheres of human activities [1]. Every year we see more news aggregators, serving as the international intermediaries distributing the news and related information [2]. Under these circumstances, news agencies have to keep in check both the quality and quantity of information that is being disseminated [3].

The objective of the research is to describe patterns of professional communication and to suggest a problem solving strategy to minimize the effect of grammar interference in a naturally occurring speech, while delivering the news. The language interference can be represented as the divided-into-two-part system [4], the both parts, primary and secondary systems are intertwined thus affecting each other, thus such effect can be considered as interference.

In this research we focus on negative impact of language interference, as interference occurs during the act of speech, the models that the individual might use, can be affected by both primary and secondary systems, when an individual fails to deliver his or her message due to irregularities in speech pattern, we can call it negative interference.

After the sampling was complete, the research accumulated the data of 55 video [5,6,7] with total duration over 17 hours. Through content-analysis it was found that only in 47% of all videos there were cases of language interference and benchmarking analysis showed that only 13% of all cases were grammar interference.

Benchmarking analysis showed that grammar interference in a hybrid news discourse is often reduced to the use of incorrect preposition, for example: *Today we'll try to find out among local residents of Slavyansk, how many medical facilities were damaged.* In this sentence we see the wrong interpretation of the preposition *among*, which matches Russian language equivalent *среди*, which would be used in case of translation of this sentence into the Russian language, in this case, there must be used preposition *from*. This feature accounts for 23.8% of all cases of grammar interference.

Content analysis showed that another group of grammar features was reduced solely to the sentence structure. For example, we found the frequent mistake of using the objective complement before the verb: *Tymoshenko yesterday said that for women in Eastern Europe there is no chance to prevent domestic violence.* In the given example, the adjunct and the objective complement *for women* should be introduced after the verb. Thus, the sentence structure as follows: *Tymoshenko said yesterday, that there is no chance for women in Eastern Europe to prevent domestic violence.* This feature accounts for 18.4% of all cases of grammar interference.

The objective of this study was to provide the analysis of cases of linguistic interference in the sentences of naturally occurring speech while delivering the news. Most frequent cases of grammar interference are determined by the infraction of FSP (Functional sentence perspective) and the use of the incorrect prepositions. Primarily grammar interference is caused by the fundamental differences in the grammatical systems of the languages, rather than extratextual factors, in contrast to other kinds of interference occurring in the sentence. The results of this study can be applied in teaching and learning materials for journalists, writers, editors, interpreters, and translators.

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