

ду. Один із найпростіших способів визначення частотності використання мовної одиниці – постановка запиту в пошуковій системі в лапках. Наприклад, результати пошуку контекстів вживання вульгаризму «лайно» показують, що ця мовна одиниця використовується в мережі «Інтернет» 9 840 000 разів. Англійське *shit* використовується в 525 000 000 контекстах. Отже, можна дійти висновку, що «лайно» має вулчу сферу вживання, що має бути враховано під час перекладу.

У такий спосіб у сучасному світі збільшується кількість вульгаризмів, які використовуються в медіадискурсі та кіноіндустрії. Це пояснюється зниженням рівня цензури в Інтернет-просторі. Але кожна мова унікальна, у зв'язку з чим має відмінну від інших траєкторію розвитку. Так, поняття нецензурної лексики в українській та англійській мовах відрізняються наявністю розмежованості вульгаризмів за ступенем забороненості в першому та відсутністю чітких меж для поділу даних лексем за стилістичною тональністю в другому. Крім того, частотність уживання семантично вульгарних лексем з однаковим денотатом, як правило, відрізняється в українській та англійській мовах, що необхідно враховувати під час перекладу.

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USING THE VOICE AS A COMMUNICATION TOOL

English has become one of the most popular languages in the world, and this is due to several key reasons. Firstly, English is the official language of many influential countries, including the United States of America, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. This language is used in politics, business, science, and culture, making it a language of international communication. Secondly, the English language is widely used in information technologies and the Internet,

providing access to it for billions of people around the world. The growing role of English as a means of communication for people who went abroad during the war increases the interest of linguists in further research into solving practical problems of mastering English as a means of communication.

In addition, a large number of educational materials and resources for learning English helps those who want to improve their knowledge, open up new opportunities for work and international communication. English is becoming important and practical for learning and building a career.

Learning a new language is not an easy task, and many people who know several languages can't get rid of the accent that makes them look like a foreigner. An accent is a particular way of pronouncing sounds, words, or phrases that differs from the generally accepted pronunciation standard in a language. It can be a difference in the pronunciation of sounds, stress, intonation, or rhythm of speech. Some of the most common accents include American, British, Australian, Canadian, Irish and others. Each of them has its own characteristics in pronunciation, intonation and accentuation of words. Interference phenomena in the process of communication can cause inaccuracies in understanding or distortion of content. Therefore, the issues of analyzing the problems of phonetic interference and investigating the possibilities of overcoming it are of particular importance, which determines the relevance of the study.

The UK is known for its variety of accents, including London, Liverpool, Scottish and others. For example, the London accent can be very distinctive and is known for its pronunciation of certain loud sounds. The British accent has several characteristics, including an emphasis on loud sounds, no unstressed sounds at the end of words, and distinct intonation, which can vary more depending on the region.

The problems of interlingual interference were studied by such researchers as Valigura O. R., Dem'yanenko O. V., Kulchytska N. O., Shablii O. A., etc. Linguists considered the problem of interference within the framework of language contacts, when a person who speaks two languages violates the rules of the relationship between these languages. For the first time in this sense, the phenomenon of interference was used by scientists of the Prague Linguistic Circle. I. O. Baudouin de Courtenay was one of the first to understand interference as "convergent restructuring of languages during contacts". He assumed that languages mutually influence each other, resulting in not only borrowing of lin-

guistic units, but also the convergence of languages as a whole. An important contribution to the study of the phenomenon of interference was made by L. V. Shcherba, who argued in his works that due to the interaction of languages, the norms of contacting languages change.

The term “linguistic interference” gained wide recognition after the publication in 1953 of the monograph “Language Contacts” by the American linguist Uriel Weinreich, based on his dissertation. According to Weinreich, linguistic interference occurs in the process of language contact between people who know more than one language, as a result of which there are cases of deviation from the norms of any of the languages¹.

New research from the University of Birmingham, with collaboration from Cardiff University and the University of Novi Sad (Serbia), has examined how “acceptable” people find grammatical errors they hear, factoring in whether the speaker has a foreign accent or not, and the personality of the listener. The study, published 24 September in the “Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development”, found that in most cases people tend to be more tolerant towards someone with the foreign accent for making grammatical errors². Study shows how accent and grammar interact in spoken English.

Professor Dagmar Divjak, a leading expert in cognitive linguistics from the University of Birmingham, explained the relevance of the research in today’s multicultural environment, where English is increasingly used as a *lingua franca* – a language used as a means of interethnic communication.

Learning a foreign language involves transferring ideas about a more familiar system to the new system being learned. And this, in turn, can be explained by the property of our consciousness to use what has already been acquired, to recognize objects or phenomena by comparing them with previously known ones, to establish similarities and differences between them, and to select specific features. Therefore, in the linguistic consciousness of a person, certain features of a non-native language are mistakenly likened to features of the native (or main) language, as a result of which interference of two language systems occurs. E. Haugen also pointed out that the phenomena of interference arise as a result of the perception of other languages through the prism of the native

1 Нікішина В.В. Проблеми звукової інтерференції у професійно орієнтованому перекладі. Молодий вчений. № 4.3 (68.3), квітень, 2019. С. 80–83.

2 Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development. Volume 24, № 5, 2003.

language³. The sounds of a foreign language are more effectively perceived by the native phonetic system, familiar to the recipient.

Pronunciation accent as a result of phonetic interference arises as a result of the unconscious transfer of phonetic concepts-prototypes of the primary language into the structure of the secondary language, and the degree of its manifestation depends not only on the differences in the articulatory bases of the languages under study, the features of the phonetic system of the primary language, but also on cognitive factors, such as the mentality, knowledge and linguistic ability of a person⁴.

The researchers asked 60 first language British English speakers, 30 men and 30 women, recruited in Birmingham, to listen to 40 recordings of short passages in English, with or without grammatical errors in either a British or foreign accent. The poor grammar versions had different types of article errors, such as the omission or overuse of definite and indefinite articles («the» or «a/an») or the substitution of one for the other as in «I enjoy Edinburgh Fringe Festival» or «We celebrate the Christmas» or «We exchanged the wishes.» The 40 passages were read aloud by two British and two Polish speakers, one female and one male, at a natural speed.

The participants were then asked to rate on a scale of 1-100 how the language sounded to them, 1 being “this is not how I would express myself in English,” and 100 being “this is pretty much how I would put it myself,” and how easy it was to understand the speaker, 1 being “very difficult” and 100 “very easy.” The participants also filled out a questionnaire to report their personality traits in terms of conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, openness, and neuroticism.

The research found that the article errors were more detrimental in the British accented speech than in the Polish accented speech. Dr Hui Sun, a lecturer in language and communication at Cardiff University, said this could be because grammatical errors in native-speaker accents are more noticeable to listeners⁵. The scientists’ work has shown that speakers of foreign accents are more le-

3 Кузнєцова Т.В. Теорія інтерферентних явищ як основа визначення суржиків. *Культура народів Причорномор'я*. 2004. № 49, Т. 1. С. 233-235.

4 Валігура О. Р. Специфіка породження фонетичної системи англійського мовлення українців. *Здобутки та перспективи розвитку сучасного мовознавства : міжнародний збірник наукових праць, присвячений 70-річчю ювілею проф. Алли Андріївни Калити*. 2015. С. 27-32.

5 Hui Sun, Peter Colovic, Peter Milin, Dagmar Divjak. L1 listeners' evaluations of LX speech: the role of listener expectations and personality traits. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 2024; 1 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2024.2402489>

nient towards grammatical errors than native speakers, which may be due to the understanding that these people are learning English as a second language. The personality traits of the listeners influenced the acceptability ratings, with clear linear effects of conscientiousness: the more conscientious you are, the less acceptable you find foreign accented speech, regardless of the presence of grammatical errors. Other personality types showed a more complex, nonlinear pattern. The researchers say the findings could have practical applications, such as in teaching English as a second language and in understanding how decisions are made based on accent in interviews, such as job interviews.

It is important to note that scientists distinguish between interference during the perception of speech in a non-native language and interference during speaking in this language. Experimental studies have established that when listening to non-native speech, sound features that are not inherent in the phonological structure of the native language are not distinguished. In the process of speaking a non-native language, “under-differentiation” or “over-differentiation” of a certain articulatory feature is also imposed by the phonological structure of the native language⁶. At the same time, many researchers are inclined to believe that the phenomena of interference appear primarily at the level of speech, at the level of generating utterances, at the level of implementing those linguistic resources that a bilingual possesses, which undoubtedly makes interference a linguistic phenomenon⁷.

These findings have important implications for language education and assessment in general. Professor Divjak suggested that English language teaching should focus less on strict grammatical accuracy and more on meaningful communication, especially for those who intend to use English as a tool in multicultural or international environments. Furthermore, being aware of one’s own biases can improve communication and increase inclusivity, especially in formal scenarios such as interviews⁸.

According to the latest findings by scientists, an accent has a number of advantages and protects us. On the one hand, an accent can add charm. Even if

6 Дем’яненко О. Є. Фонетична інтерференція під час взаємодії звукових систем рідної, нерідної та іноземної мов. Наука і освіта: наук.-практ. журнал. 2005. № 1-2. С. 110-112.

7 Кузнцова Т.В. Теорія інтерферентних явищ як основа визначення суржиків. Культура народів Причорномор’я. 2004. № 49, Т. 1. С. 233-235.

8 Divjak Dagmar, Gries Th. Gries. Corpus-based Cognitive Semantics. A Contrastive Study of Phasal Verbs in English and Russian / Dagmar Divjak and Stefan Th. Gries // Barbara LewandowskaTomaszczyk and Katarzyna Dziwirek (eds.). Studies in Cognitive Corpus Linguistics. Frankfurt/Main: Peter Lang, 2009. P. 273-296.

the pronunciation is far from ideal, you can still be sure that many will appreciate the fact that a foreigner has decided to master the local language. Secondly, upon hearing the accent, representatives of the local population will certainly want to help: they will explain in detail how and where to go, tell you how to better navigate the city, etc. Thirdly, many mistakes will be forgiven because the majority of the local population will treat foreigners leniently.

Of course, the presence of an accent will also have unpleasant features. And sometimes they will significantly outweigh all the advantages of even the most beautiful accent. When getting acquainted, the following questions will be asked: “Where are you from?”, “How long have you lived here when you arrived?”, “Do you like it here?”, “When did you start learning the language?” “Where did you learn the language?”, which after some time will cause persistent irritation.

Use your voice as a communication tool, master face-to-face workplace interaction, foster positive relations on the job, and accept as well as provide constructive criticism gracefully.

- In-person communication is the richest communication channel; use your voice effectively by honing your pronunciation, voice quality, pitch, volume and rate, and emphasis.
- To excel in face-to-face conversations, use correct names and titles, choose appropriate topics, be positive, listen to learn, give sincere praise, and act professionally in social situations.
- When receiving criticism, avoid interrupting, paraphrase what you are hearing, agree if the criticism is accurate, disagree respectfully, look for compromise, and learn from criticism.
- When criticizing, plan your remarks, do it in person, focus on improvement, offer help, be specific, use the word *we*, encourage two-way communication, stay calm, and keep it private.

In the course of the investigation, it was established that phonetic interference leads to accent in foreign language, while phonological interference can lead to distortion of accent under the hour communications. At the same time, interference is expected to lie both in the level of sporidity of the phonological systems of language, and in the individual characteristics of the communicant, his language competence.