

FORM OF INTERFERENCE	EXAMPLE	STRUCTURAL		NON-STRUCTURAL	
		STIMULI	RESISTANCE FACTORS	STIMULI	RESISTANCE FACTORS
All interference		Any points of difference between two systems	Stability of systems; requirements of intelligibility	Social value of source (model, primary) language; bilingual interlocutors; affective speech; individual propensity for speech mixture; etc.	Social value of recipient language; intolerance of interference; puristic attitudes toward recipient (secondary) language; loyalty to mother-tongue; unilingual interlocutors; etc.
Phonic					
Under-differentiation of phonemes	/d/ and /t/ not differentiated	Absence of corresponding distinctions in primary language	Functional yield of the distinction	—	Loyalty to secondary language
Over-differentiation of phonemes	[k] and [k ^h] treated as separate phonemes	Presence of distinction (only) in primary language	—	—	—
Reinterpretation of relevant features	Voiceless /p/ treated as phonemically tense and only concomitantly voiceless	Different phonemic systems	Existence of appropriate holes in the pattern	—	—
Phone substitution	[r] for [ʀ] where there is only one trill phoneme	Different pronunciations equivalent phonemes	Danger of confusion with another phoneme	Social value of primary language	Loyalty to secondary language
Integration of loanwords	English /rajs/ into Hawaiian /loiki/	Difference in phonemic systems; homogeneous but different type of word structure in recipient language	Potential homonymy (?)	Intolerance of recognizable loanwords; unilingualism of speaker	Social value of source language
Grammatical					
Transfer of morphemes	Slovak-German <i>in Pressburg-u</i> ; Yiddish-English <i>job-shmob</i>	Congruent systems, much common vocabulary, relatively unbound morphemes, greater phonemic bulk	Non-congruent systems; complicated functions of morphemes	Affectiveness of categories	Loyalty to recipient language
Transfer of grammatical relations	German-English <i>I come soon home</i>	Different relation patterns	Conflict with existing relations	Affectiveness of categories	Loyalty to recipient language
Change in function of “indigenous” morpheme or category	German-English <i>how long are you here?</i>	Greater explicitness of model (usually)	—	—	Loyalty to recipient language
Abandonment of obligatory categories	Loss of old French tense system in Creole	Very different grammatical systems	—	Makeshift language	Loyalty to recipient language
Integration of loanwords	English <i>change</i> into Amer. Portuguese <i>chinjar</i>	Homogeneous word structure in recipient language	—	Intolerance of recognizable loanwords; unilingualism of speaker	Social value of source language
Lexical					
Lexical interference as such	—	Structural weak points in recipient vocabulary, need to match differentiations in source language	Existence of adequate vocabulary	Lexical inadequacy in face of innovations; oblivion of infrequent words, need for synonyms, prestige of source language, stylistic effect of mixture	Loyalty to recipient language
Outright transfer of words (rather than semantic extension)	German <i>Telephon</i> rather than <i>Fernsprecher</i>	Congenial form of word; possibility of polysemy (?)	Potential homonymy (?); uncongenial word form	Bilingualism of interlocutors	Loyalty to recipient language
Phonic adjustment of cognates	Spanish /eu'ropa/ into /ju'ropa/ on English model	Economy of a single form	—	—	Loyalty to recipient language
Specialized retention of an “indigenous” word after borrowing of an equivalent	French <i>chose</i> , retained and distinguished from <i>cause</i>	No confusion in semantemes	Elimination of superfluous terms	—	—