



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 03 Issue: 11 Nov 2022
<https://cajlp.centralasianstudies.org>

Bilingualism Problem, Disadvantages and Advantage, Principles of Development of Bilingualism

Shakhbitdinova Shokhida Hoshimovna
Doctor of Philology, Andijan State University

Mullaghaziyeva Salimakhan Abubakir qizi
Master of Fergana State University

Received 19th Aug 2022, Accepted 02th Oct 2022, Online 7th Nov 2022

ANNOTATION

One of the current trends in the development of modern society is the process of globalization, which covers almost all areas of human activity, and first of all, it is connected with the development and spread of high telecommunication technologies that provide great opportunities for organizations and companies, reduce distances, time and costs. However, the effectiveness of this process would not have been so high if the language as a means of communication had not been so important. First of all, we will talk about a foreign language, because it is well known that most of the information on the Internet, as well as all international legal, regulatory, technical and other types of documents, are presented in a foreign language. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, knowledge of one language alone is not enough for economic, social and educational growth. Taking this into account, this article provides information about the current problems of bilingualism and their solutions.

KEYWORDS: foreign language, bilingualism, types of bilingualism, bilingual education, language programs, multilingualism, typology of bilingual education.

Introduction.

Research on the problem of bilingualism has been going on for many years. Interest in the problems of bilingualism or bilingualism, which became evident in the 40s of the 20th century, was connected not only with the development of linguistics and methods of its study, but also with the achievements of related sciences - sociology, psychology, ethnography. , for which language is an important source of information about people and society.

The concept of "bilingualism" was first introduced in 1938 by V.A. Avrorin describes it as "equal fluency in two languages". In other words, bilingualism begins when the level of proficiency in the second language approaches the level of proficiency in the first language. It should be noted that since the early works on bilingualism, this phenomenon was considered as a complex, systematic intrapersonal formation, which

includes a certain linguistic (symbol) structure, the ability to use the acquired system of symbols in a communicative situation. (communicative aspect), in which there are broader general cultural ideas and pictures of the world (sociocultural aspect) in addition to the actually situational meanings and meanings that determine the success of communication [1-6]. The complexity of this phenomenon determines the complex nature of its study. "Bilingualism needs a complex synthetic analysis with the joint efforts of representatives of relevant fields of knowledge." The study of different aspects is part of a whole, complements and deepens the development of the problem of bilingualism. The sociolinguistic aspect is related to the formation and interaction of the main components of bilingualism, the study of the influence of social factors on the formation and development of this phenomenon, as well as the determination of the role of bilingualism in social life. its speakers. The sociolinguistic aspect is closely related to the actual linguistic or intralinguistic aspect, which is designed to describe internal structural processes in the context of bilingualism development. Psycholinguistics focuses on acts of speech production, in which the quality and level of complete mastery of a certain language are manifested: linguistic, speech and socio-cultural competence [6-10].

Despite the widespread phenomenon of bilingualism as a communicative phenomenon, today the relevance of studying this problem does not decrease, but increases due to the fact that communication with people of different language groups is becoming more and more important in the modern world (politics, business). , culture, sports) scale, which requires a sufficient understanding of the laws of learning a foreign language and the formation of appropriate linguistic and didactic bases for teaching it.

The problem of specific features of foreign language acquisition is updated even in the context of the development of globalism ideas. Ignoring the political and economic aspects of globalism, we argue that common language is a necessary condition for human understanding from a linguistic point of view. In addition, understanding the nature of bilingualism can have a significant impact on the decrease in the level of integration of the specific features of the mind of a foreign language and the loss of socio-cultural identity and uniqueness of peoples [11-16].

Results and discussions.

Bilingualism refers to the ability of people to speak two languages equally well. They are called bilingual. On the other hand, those who speak more than two languages are multilingual, and those who speak more than six are polyglots.

Since the language fully reflects the national, social and cultural characteristics of people, bilinguals belong to two different groups of people at the same time. Such a person without hesitation uses one language, then another, without confusing grammatical patterns and phonetics. Difference:

- Natural bilingualism - from birth, children communicate with representatives of different nationalities. For a child, both cultures have their own characteristics.
- Artificial - when a child is deliberately taught a second language. A person who begins to learn a new language already has the skills of his native language, which he seeks to transfer to the new language [17-20].

One of the languages will inevitably become the leader. In most cases, this is the language that is customary to explain in the family, which the child hears from birth. However, often a language belonging to another social group is considered "native". This is because a person spends more time in this society and has more goals to achieve there according to the circumstances.

We can talk about natural bilingualism only when people grow up in a bilingual environment and learn two languages from childhood. If a new language appears in a child's life after 8 years, it will already be mastered. Why before this age? According to experts, it is during this period that children learn any speech information directly in their native language and in several foreign languages. And teenagers know exactly which languages they consider to be their mother tongue and which ones they learn on purpose. Therefore, only young children can automatically become natural bilinguals, because they cannot yet analyze what is happening to them [21-26].

Two principles are used to develop natural bilingualism:

- One language, one parent. For example, the mother communicates with the child only in French, and the father only in Russian. Thus, the two language systems are synchronously assimilated, do not mix with each other for the child, on the contrary, allow him to use all possible functions of the language.
- Everyone in the family communicates with each other in one language and with strangers in another language. It is said: one situation - one language. For example, it is customary to speak Russian in the family, and English at school or in the store.

Of course, the intelligence and ability of each child, how much time their parents spend with each, and what kind of environment they have, play an important role in mastering two languages. If he always communicates in one language and uses the other only in certain situations, you cannot call him bilingual [1-3].

Many parents unconsciously mix languages when talking to a child, not giving him enough speech practice in a certain language. At the same time, at the initial stage of development, children do not realize that they are communicating in two languages at the same time. If parents do not understand this problem in time, the process of acquiring two languages at the same time leads to certain speech errors, which require the intervention of a specialist.

Advantages and disadvantages of bilingualism.

It is noted that children who speak two or more languages equally improve their memory and thinking. Because they look at the situation from the point of view of bilingual culture, they have a more focused and broader worldview. Compared to their peers, bilinguals are more focused on information and multitasking. Such children are easier to learn.

The main advantage of bilingualism is great opportunities for communication in the modern cosmopolitan world. Children who speak several languages have a much easier life if they don't have the same culture and can think big [27-30].

On the other hand, bilinguals do not develop as well as children who learn only one language. They begin to speak only at the age of 2-2.5 years. By the age of 3, there is a mixture of languages, although at the age of 4, their exact location is already being realized. Sometimes it happens that it is difficult for a child to decide who to contact and which language to choose for communication.

Also, remember that all children have different abilities, including languages. One language may be more difficult for a child than another. Typical problems of bilingualism:

- Mixing phonetic and lexical systems;

- Simplifying words;
- Avoid complex structures;
- Limited vocabulary of each language;
- Incorrect placement of stresses;
- Mixing languages in communication.

Bilingualism can be an aggravating factor rather than a cause of speech disorder in a child. In this case, the tasks of the speech therapist will be:

- Formation of correct sound pronunciation;
- Formation of grammatical structure;
- Development of appropriate speech;
- Working on the syllabic structure of speech;
- Forming the correct accent in words.

When working with a bilingual child, the specialist must take into account his psychological state and keep in mind the peculiarities of another language culture [31-34].

The conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be said that due to the lack of a comprehensive understanding of bilingualism as a multifaceted interdisciplinary phenomenon, we are forced to create our own working definition for use in our work. The classification of types of bilingualism remains one of the controversial issues in the theory of bilingualism, which is related to both the differences in approaches to the studied phenomenon and the discovery of new aspects of it. Terminological confusion in the description of bilingualism sometimes leads to inconsistencies in the interpretation of the same concepts. There is a need to create a generalized and adequate classification of types of bilingualism, which is partially completed in the work, taking into account its most important aspects. However, this aspect is not the main one in our study, so the issue can be explored in more depth in further studies.

References.

1. Leontiev A.A. Ona tilidan tashqari o'qitish metodikasi nuqtai nazaridan ikki tillilikning psixolingvistik va sotsiolingvistik muammolari // Ikki tillilik psixologiyasi. Ed. Kol.: Doktor Psix. fanlar, prof. I.A.Zimnyaya (mas'ul muharrir) va boshqalar. Moris Tereza, 1986. - jild. 260. - S. 25 - 31.
2. Mixaylova N.B., Ganzer O.V. Mono va ikki tillilik sharoitida 2 yoshdan 9 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar nutqining rivojlanishidagi individual farqlar // Psixolingvistika va aloqa nazariyasi bo'yicha XIV Xalqaro simpoziumning tezislari. Lingvistik ong: o'rnatilgan va bahsli. - M., 2003. - S. 169 - 170.
3. Moshnikova D.A. Ikki tillilik rivojlanishining dastlabki bosqichida bolalar nutqining ba'zi xususiyatlari / D.A. Moshnikova // Ontolingvistika muammolari-2007: Stajyorning materiallari. konferensiya (2007 yil 21-22 may). - Sankt-Peterburg, 2007. - S. 142 - 143.

4. Nelyubin L.L. Izohli tarjima lug'ati. 3-nashr, qayta ko'rib chiqilgan. M.: Flinta: fan, 2003. 320 b.
5. Petrova A.A. Ilk ikki tillilikda nutq prosodiyasi. Chet elda rus tili. 2009. No 6. S. 88-94.
6. Mavlyankulova S. Z. THE ESSENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF CREATING A CARD, CHOOSING A METHOD FOR CREATING A CARD //INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON LEARNING AND TEACHING. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 11. – C. 3-8.
7. Sherzodbek Y., Sitora M. THE ESSENCE OF CARTOGRAPHIC MAPS IS THAT THEY ARE USED FOR CARTOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRAIN. GENERALIZING WORKS IN THE PREPARATION OF MAPS //RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 27-33.
8. Sherzodbek Y., Durdona O. THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE USE OF MODERN GIS TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CREATION OF NATURAL CARDS //RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 4-10.
9. O'G'Li S. Y. S., Zuxriddinova M. S., Qizi A. S. B. THE USE OF MAPINFO PROGRAM METHODS IN THE CREATION OF CADASTRAL CARDS //Science and innovation. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. A3. – C. 278-283.
10. Khakimova K. R. et al. SOME TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES OF USING GIS IN MAPPING OF IRRIGATED LANDS //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 10. – №. 4. – C. 226-233.
11. Zokir A., Sherzodbek Y., Durdona O. THE STATE CADASTRE FOR THE REGULATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES FOR THE FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT //Educational Research in Universal Sciences. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 47-53.
12. Ogli Y. S. S., O'G'Li A. P. A. KOSMIK MA'LUMOTLAR YORDAMIDA YER TUZISH LOYIHA ISHLARINI OLIB BORISH //Ta'lim fidoyilari. – 2022. – T. 25. – №. 5. – C. 23-25.
13. Arabboeva A. M., Shavkat o'g'li Y. S. The Use of Geoinformation Systems in the Study of the Land Fund of Household and Dekhkan Farms //Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. – 2022. – T. 8. – C. 163-164.
14. Mamatqulov O., Qobilov S., Yokubov S. FARG 'ONA VILOYATINING TUPROQ QOPLAMIDA DORIVOR ZAFARON O 'SIMLIGINI YETISHTRISH //Science and innovation. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. D7. – C. 240-244.
15. Arabboyeva A. M. Biological Activity of Typical Irrigated Gray Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 6. – C. 285-289.
16. Raximjonova X. K. et al. The Composition of the Lands Used in Agriculture and their Electronic Cartography //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 7. – C. 65-70.
17. Turdimatova G. M. et al. IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATION OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC WORKS IN THE CADASTRAL SERVICE //International Journal of Advance Scientific Research. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 04. – C. 1-6.

18. Khakimova K. R. et al. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS OF MAPPING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ATLAS //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 240-245.
19. Khakimova K. R. et al. MAP VISUALIZATION IN ARCGIS AND MAPINFO //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 220-225.
20. Khakimova K. R. et al. DEVELOPMENT OF CADASTRAL MAPS AND PLANS IN THE GEOINFORMATION SYSTEM //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 212-216.
21. Mukhriddinkhonovich A. Z. Actual Issues of Design of Small Towns in Uzbekistan //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 576-580.
22. Allahanov Z., Isakov S. Old architecture or modern architecture in Uzbekistan //Збірник наукових праць ЛОГОΣ. – 2020. – С. 64-67.
23. Ilmiddinovich K. S. Integrating 21st Century Skills into Teaching Medical Terminology //Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices. – 2022. – Т. 9. – С. 114-117.
24. Ilmiddinovich K. S. The methodologies of learning english vocabulary among foreign language learners //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 4. – С. 501-505.
25. Мирзажонович ҚҒ М. С. М. Биноларни ўровчи конструкцияларини тузлар таъсиридаги сорбцион хусусиятини яхшилаш //RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. – 2022. – С. 86.
26. Mamazhonovich M. Y., Abdugofurovich U. S., Mirzaakbarovna M. S. The Development of Deformation in Concrete and Reinforcement in Concrete Beams Reinforced with Fiberglass Reinforcement //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – Т. 18. – С. 384-391.
27. Мирзабабева С. М. Определение Величины Усушки Древесины Хвойных Пород Используемых В Условиях Сухого Жаркого Климата //CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 40-47.
28. Abdukadirova M. A., qizi Mirzakarimova G. M. The use of Geo Information System in the Establishment of Land Balance //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – Т. 18. – С. 441-445.
29. Abdukadirova M. A., Mirzakarimova G. M. The importance of installation of base gps stations in permanent activity in Fergana region //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – Т. 10. – №. 9. – С. 483-488.
30. Umarov, S. A. (2021). Development of deformations in the reinforcement of beams with composite reinforcement. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(9), 511-517.
31. Умаров, Ш. А. (2021). Исследование Деформационного Состояния Композиционных Арматурных Балок. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 1(6), 60-64.
32. Abdugofurovich, U. S. (2022). BONDING OF POLYMER COMPOSITE REINFORCEMENT WITH CEMENT CONCRETE. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 457-464.

33. Абдуллаев, И. Н., Умирзаков, З. А., & Умаров, Ш. А. (2021). Анализ Тканей В Фильтрах Систем Пылегазоочистки Цементного Производства. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 1(6), 16-22.
34. Davlyatov, S. M., & Kimsanov, B. I. U. (2021). Prospects For Application Of Non-Metal Composite Valves As Working Without Stress In Compressed Elements. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations Research, 3(09), 16-23.a