

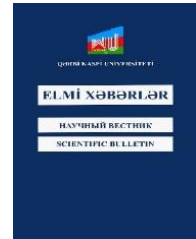
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BILINGUALISM

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the acquisition of the second language. It provides a comprehensive explanation of the types of Bilingualism and tries to give answers to some important questions about language learning. It clarifies the difference between acquisition and learning the language and attempts to show the advantages and disadvantages of being able to speak more than one language. Besides, the factors that influence person`s learning and acquisition and their role in language and communication are spoken about. Special attention was given to compact, coordinated, dominant and balanced bilinguals. The article is intended to anybody who wants to get knowledge about the second language acquisition and learning, Bilingualism

Keywords: Bilingualism, learning, acquisition

İKİ DİLLİLİK (BİLİNGVİZM)

XÜLASƏ

Mövcud məqalə ikinci dilin mənimsənilməsindən bəhs edir. Məqalədə Bilinqvizmin növləri barədə ətraflı izahat verilmiş, bununla yanaşı dil öyrənmə prosesi ilə əlaqəli vacib suallara cavab verilməyə cəhd edilmişdir. Məqalə həmçinin dilin mənimsənilməsi və dilin öyrənilməsi arasındakı fərqi aydınlaşdıraraq bilinqvizmin, iki dildə danışma bacarığına malik olmağın müsbət və mənfi tərəflərini göstərməyə cəhd etmişdir. Məqalədə həmçinin insanın dil öyrənmə və dil mənimsəmə prosesinə təsir edən ünsürlər, onların dil və ünsiyyətdə rolu haqqında danışılmışdır. Erkən, gec, dominant və balanslaşdırılmış növlərə xüsusi diqqət yetirilmişdir. Mövcud məqalə ikinci dilin mənimsənilməsi və öyrənilməsi, Bilinqvizm (iki dillilik) ilə bağlı məlumat əldə etmək istəyən istənilən şəxs üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Bilinqvizm, öyrənmə, mənimsəmə.

БИЛИНГВИЗМ

РЕЗЮМЕ

Эта статья посвящена приобретению второго языка. В статье дается исчерпывающее объяснение типов двуязычия, и она пытается дать ответы на некоторые важные вопросы об изучении языка. Статья проясняет разницу между приобретением и изучением языка и пытается показать преимущества и недостатки способности говорить более чем на одном языке. Кроме того, упоминаются факторы, которые влияют на обучение и усвоение человека и их роль в языке и общении. Особое внимание было уделено компактным, скоординированным, доминирующим и сбалансированным двуязычием. Данная статья предназначена для всех, кто хочет получить знания о овладении и изучении второго языка, двуязычии.

Ключевые слова: Билингвизм, освоение языка, изучение языка.

At first sight the concept of bilingualism seems to have no problematic side and if we hear this word, the first thing that comes to our mind is being able to speak two languages, having the ability to use two languages in everyday life and if a person says he is bilingual, we immediately think that he can speak two languages with fluency and that person has the native-like control over both languages. Bilingualism can generally be understood as multilingualism and the factors that have impact on it can be individual and society related. Bilingualism can be acquired early in childhood if the adults that surround the kid are bilinguals themselves and speak more than one language. Besides, a person can acquire the second language outside the family, in schools or throughout their life. Bilingualism tries to investigate the process of using two languages and tries to answer the questions about the situation when interpersonal communicative processes involve the use of two languages. Cognitive approaches try to answer the questions like: What happens when we use two languages, what is the impact of the use of two languages to our memory and cognitive development or what are the differences between monolinguals and bilinguals, what are the similarities between monolinguals and bilinguals, can bilingual development affect the person or does it have any advantages, if yes, what are they, or if it has disadvantages, what are they, what kind of disadvantages does it have to the person that uses two languages and how does bilingualism affect us.

It is not a secret that today, most of the people around the world are bilingual and even multilingual speaking more than two languages and the number of monolinguals decreases in comparison with bilinguals as the number of bilinguals are getting more. What is bilingualism? Bilingualism refers to the concept of being able to use two languages with fluency or nearly equal fluency. If to simplify this sentence, bilingualism is just the ability to communicate. There is a Czech proverb about languages: You live a new life for every new language you speak. If you know only one language, you live only once. Tomas Garrigue's words are also popular around people who have love for languages: "The more languages you know, the more you are human". But what do these words mean? What is there behind all these proverbs, sayings, thoughts about language? Do the people who know more than one language behave in a different way? If yes, what are the differences? Do bilinguals feel like different people while speaking different languages?

It is generally accepted that the left side of the brain is mostly responsible for language producing and all language processes. From Neurolinguistic point of view we can say that Broca's area and Wernicke's area work together and help each other to produce speech and any damage to these parts of the brain can result in aphasia which is a language disorder. Besides, it is not a secret that dominance of the left hemisphere is strong in people who are right-handed. The connection between brain and bilingualism

is the interest in whether the two languages are located in brain in the same place or not. Different scientific researches were done to give comprehensive answer to this question. But yet it is not exactly known and still there are unanswered questions around brain and bilingualism. "Since there is probably one extended system for the neural processing of two languages, the bilingual brain does not suffer an extra neurological burden compared to the monolingual brain" [3, p.74]

Why do we need language? The simple answer to all these questions is that we need language for communication. We use language to express ourselves, to communicate our feelings, to understand others and the world that surrounds us. Millions of people around the world use a different language from their own native language inside or outside their houses, and it has become almost a tendency for most of the parents to raise their children as bilinguals. To have the ability to communicate using more languages is of course, good but it has also some disadvantages. We can often meet people who switch between languages while speaking so often that it becomes difficult for the listener to understand that person, to follow his speech. This situation can confuse the listener and can make bilingual's speech confusing and not understandable, especially in cases when the listener himself is monolingual and speaks only one language and speaks only one of the languages that the speaker uses. But we cannot come to conclusion that bilingualism has only disadvantages and it doesn't have any advantages.

The ability to speak and to understand two or more languages can bring a lot of advantages to people. First of all, it is believed that bilinguals have better attention than monolinguals. Besides, the people being able to speak more languages can become familiar with the different cultures around the world, also can have access to any kind of information, to different books, articles in original, written in different languages. What is more, the person with two languages has more opportunity to get the job he applied for than the person who is monolingual and uses only one language.

People can become bilingual ones at any age but it is believed that acquisition becomes easier at the early stage of human life. As it is written above a person can have the ability to use two languages at any age but if he learns it as an adult, it will require more effort to acquire it and to get good results. "Many linguistic and psycholinguistic studies have distinguished between various types of bilingualism. Compact, coordinated or subordinated bilingualism; early or late bilingualism; or adult learning of a second language; balanced bilingualism or dominant bilingualism" [1, p. 103]. If we mentioned about the types of bilingualism, it is time to look them through and give comprehensive explanation of the types of bilingualism.

The first type of bilingualism is being compact bilingual. Compact bilinguals are the ones who acquired the second the language before the age of

6. They did it being unaware of what they were doing. They didn't learn the language consciously, the surroundings, parents had the ability to use two languages and it was natural for them to acquire the second language. The speech of compact bilingual is indistinguishable from native speakers. The reason is thought to be the way he acquired the language.

The second type of bilingualism is coordinated bilingualism. Coordinate bilinguals acquire the second language before adolescence. People before the adolescence can acquire the second language outside or inside their houses, within or without the family. They do not learn or acquire the second language from birth together with their first language but learn in separate forms and they do not use the second language in their everyday life. Compact bilinguals are those who can be considered early bilinguals who acquired the second language from birth and they use the first and second language in their everyday life. But coordinated bilinguals can be considered late bilinguals who learn the second language late in their life and do not use the second language on their everyday basis.

There is also another type of bilingualism which is called dominant bilingualism. Name itself clarifies the type and it gives us definition of the type. Dominant bilingualism refers to the people who know two languages but they are not proficient in both languages in the same way. In the case of dominant bilingualism one language is more proficient than the other one and it is in more dominant position.

Balanced bilingualism describes a person or refers to the person who knows both languages in the same way but it does not indicate that person to be as proficient as the native speaker. Balanced bilingual knows both of the languages almost in the equal level and it doesn't necessarily mean he is able to pass native speakers. In the beginning of the article we talked about the factors that influence people to learn or to acquire a different language from their native one. It indicates to the fact that people usually speak two languages because of the people around them, because of the society that surround them.

Conclusion

This article is intended to anyone who wants to get information about bilingualism and its types. We attempted to give clear explanation of the types of bilingualism and the advantages and disadvantages of being bilingual. As people are different their ways of learning or acquiring the language also differ from one-another. Besides, social factors also have impact on people and the way they learn the languages. The countries with more modern view make it possible for the population living there to have opportunities to learn a different language from a native one. Subconscious acquisition and conscious learning make sense in the bilingualism. "The American linguist Stephan Krashen claimed that language which we acquire subconsciously (especially

when it is anxiety free) is language we can easily use in spontaneous conversation because it is instantly available when we need it. Language that is learnt, on the other hand, where “learnt” means taught and studied as grammar and vocabulary, is not available for spontaneous use in this way”. [2, p.50]

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