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Amirabonu MAJITOVA,
O'zbekiston Davlat Jahon tillari universiteti PhD talabasi
E-mail: amiraturakulovna@gmail.com

O'zDJTU dotsenti A.Xolboboyeva taqrizi asosida

THE IMPACT OF BILINGUALISM ON LINGUISTIC THEORY AND PRACTICE

Annotation

This article provides significant information into how languages are learned, cognitive development, and the ways in which language impacts human experience, the study of bilingualism is a vital subject within the science of linguistics. As a result of globalization, the globe is becoming more interconnected, and as a result, bilingualism has gained relevance not only in the social and educational realms, but also in other areas such as politics and the economy. It is essential to have a solid grasp of bilingualism in order to have a complete comprehension of human language, including how it develops, how it is learned, and how it operates in the brains of those who speak it.

Key words: Bilingualism, multilingualism, linguistics, sociolinguistics, code-switching, interference, language, linguists.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ДВУЯЗЫЧИЯ НА ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКУЮ ТЕОРИЮ И ПРАКТИКУ

Аннотация

В этой статье представлена важная информация о том, как изучаются языки, когнитивном развитии и способах, которыми язык влияет на человеческий опыт. Изучение двуязычия является жизненно важным предметом в науке лингвистики. В результате глобализации мир становится более взаимосвязанным, и в результате двуязычие приобрело актуальность не только в социальной и образовательной сферах, но и в других областях, таких как политика и экономика. Важно иметь твердое понимание двуязычия, чтобы иметь полное понимание человеческого языка, включая то, как он развивается, как он изучается и как он функционирует в мозгу тех, кто на нем говорит.

Ключевые слова: Двуязычие, многоязычие, лингвистика, социолингвистика, переключение кодов, интерференция, язык, лингвисты.

IKKI TILLILIKNING TIL NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola tillarni qanday o'rganish, kognitiv rivojlanish va tilning inson tajribasiga ta'sir qilish usullari haqida muhim ma'lumot beradi, ikki tillilikni o'rganish tilshunoslik fanining muhim mavzusi hisoblanadi. Globallashuv natijasida yer shari o'zaro rivojlanib bormoqda va buning natijasida ikki tillilik nafaqat ijtimoiy va ta'lim sohalarida, balki siyosat va iqtisodiy kabi boshqa sohalarida ham dolzarb ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. Inson tilini, jumladan, uning qanday rivojlanishi, qanday o'rganilishi va so'zlashuvchilarning miyasida qanday ishlashini to'liq tushunish uchun ikki tillilikni yaxshi bilish juda muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Ikki tillilik, ko'p tillilik, lingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, kod almashinuvi, interferensiya, til, tilshunoslar.

Introduction. There are millions of people all over the world who are affected by the phenomena of bilingualism, which is defined as the capacity to communicate and comprehend two languages (or languages). The ability to speak two languages is not the only component involved; rather, it is the result of a complex interaction between mental, social, and cultural variables. Both simultaneous bilingualism, in which a person learns two languages simultaneously from birth, and sequential bilingualism, in which a person learns a second language after having acquired the first language, are examples of the numerous forms that bilingualism can take. The complexities of bilingualism encompass more than just the ability to speak two languages; they also include the manner in which individuals move between languages in a variety of settings, the manner in which communities coexist with multiple languages, and the ways in which bilingualism shapes mental functions and social identity.

As linguists, psychologists, sociologists, and educators continue to learn more about the advantages, difficulties, and ramifications of bilingualism in the multicultural, multilingual world of today, this intricate phenomena begs for multidisciplinary investigation.

In the field of linguistics, the phenomena known as bilingualism, which refers to the capacity to communicate effectively in two languages, is of critical importance. Linguistics is a branch of study that focuses on the structure of language, how language is used, and the cognitive processes that are inherent in communication. Due to the fact that bilingualism is one of the most prevalent linguistic realities around the globe, it offers important insights into the ways in which languages are learned, processed, and represented in the brain. The idea of bilingualism, its consequences for linguistic theory, and the ways in which it deepens our understanding of language in the human mind will all be discussed in this article.

Literature review. The concept of bilingualism has been extensively examined and debated by academics from a wide range of fields, including education, psychology, sociology, and linguistics[7]. Scholars have refined the concept of bilingualism over the course of time, focusing on its implications for language learning, cognition, and society. This results in a more comprehensive understanding of bilingualism. The following is a collection of significant scholarly notes and points of view regarding bilingualism. Language interference is a notion that was investigated by Ferguson. This concept

describes the impact that one language has on another language. Particularly for bilinguals learning a second language, interference can take many different forms, such as phonological, syntactic, and lexical interference[4]. It is considered to be a natural element of the experience of being bilingual because interference of this kind is widespread in both spoken and written language. Pierre Bourdieu has expressed his thoughts on the relationship between bilingualism and social identity as well as power dynamics[2]. Choosing a language to employ is not only a linguistic choice in many bilingual cultures, but also a social one that reflects a person's political allegiance, ethnicity, or socioeconomic standing. Language can indicate social status, and bilingualism can empower or marginalize. The importance of bilingualism in protecting linguistic variety was highlighted by Joshua Fishman, who investigated language revitalization and maintenance processes[5].

Research methodology. Debates among academics about bilingualism have demonstrated that it is a significantly more complicated phenomenon than merely being able to speak two languages. There is a lot of overlap between bilingualism and other areas of human intellect, society, identity, and life development. It becomes abundantly evident that bilingualism is a deeply established component of the human experience when it is considered from a variety of scholarly viewpoints. This phenomenon has important implications for both the cognitive processes of individuals and the structures of society[3].

The capacity to communicate in two languages and to comprehend both of them is the definition of bilingualism. On the other hand, it is not a straightforward binary concept. Bilingualism can be broken down into a variety of levels and categories[4]. Some people who are bilingual are completely proficient in each tongue and are able to transition between them with ease, while others may be proficient in one language but have little knowledge of the other or both languages. Furthermore, bilingualism can take place in a variety of circumstances, including bilingual communities, families, and even through the formal acquisition of languages in educational environments.

Analysis and results. Bilingualism can be categorized into several types:

Simultaneous Bilingualism: This occurs when a person learns two languages from birth or a very young age.

Sequential Bilingualism: This occurs when a person learns a second language after the first language has already been acquired.

Active or Passive Bilingualism: Active bilinguals use both languages regularly, whereas passive bilinguals may understand one language but use only one regularly[10].

Language acquisition, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and other subfields of linguistics have all benefited greatly from bilingualism. Let's take a look at the ways in which bilingualism changes certain aspects of life.

The cognitive processes that are engaged in language use can be seen through a distinct lens through the lens of bilingualism. The subject of how people who are bilingual are able to simultaneously communicate in two languages is one of the most intriguing questions in the field of psycholinguistics. The investigation of bilingualism has resulted in the study of code-switching, which refers to the process of switching between languages; language interference, which refers to the situation in which one language impacts the other; and language dominance, which refers to the situation in which one language is stronger in the consciousness of the speaker[10].

The brains of bilingual individuals are thought to possess a greater degree of cognitive flexibility in comparison to the brains of monolingual users. According to research,

bilinguals have improved executive control, which includes improved problem-solving abilities, the ability to multitask, and the ability to handle inhibitions inside themselves. The ability of the brain to concentrate and switch between tasks is improved as a result of the mental activity that is involved in maintaining two different language systems because of this.

Furthermore, bilingualism provides vital insights into the ways in which the brain representations of different languages are processed. Bilinguals have more complicated neurological systems that manage both languages, in contrast to monolinguals, who typically have a language center that is limited to their single language[1]. The complexity of the situation has sparked discussions on the mental lexicon of bilinguals and whether they have separate systems for the two languages or if they have an integrated mental lexicon for both.

In sociolinguistics, the examination of language in social contexts, bilingualism also plays a critical role. A number of elements, including identity, social class, and power dynamics, have a role in the interaction between languages in communities that are multilingual[6]. Code-switching is a common practice among speakers, in which they combine aspects of both languages in the same discussion. This practice can serve a variety of social reasons. Code-switching can be used to communicate social or emotional states, signal membership in a group, or be employed purposefully for the purpose of including humor or emphasis.

As a result of the fact that bilingual communities frequently create distinctive linguistic behaviors and expressions that may not be seen in monolingual communities, bilingualism is a crucial lens through which to examine language in society.

Language acquisition paradigms that have been used traditionally are challenged by bilingualism. It offers significant information regarding the process by which children learn an additional language at the same time, as well as the manner in which bilingual youngsters get used to navigating the distinctions and overlaps among the two languages. Researchers working in the area of learning a language have found that children who are bilingual go through the same phases of development as children who are monolingual, despite the fact that they may achieve competence in every tongue at different rates[5].

When it comes to the way linguists examine language itself, the concept of bilingualism has significant ramifications. The notion of language competence is one of the most significant areas in which bilingualism poses new challenges to standard linguistic theory[8]. Known for his work in the field of linguistics, Noam Chomsky is credited for introducing the concept that individuals possess an innate capacity to learn language and that language proficiency is not dependent on any external factors. The concept of linguistic competency, on the other hand, is made more complicated by the fact that bilingualism suggests that it may not be a consistent, monolingual experience[9].

Furthermore, bilingualism has resulted in the development of studies on language contact, which refers to the interaction of two or more languages within a singular community. New languages or dialects, such as pidgins and creoles, may result from this interaction. These linguistic developments are frequently led by bilingual populations, illustrating how language changes in reaction to historical, social, and cultural factors.

Conclusion. The field of linguistics places a significant emphasis on the phenomena of bilingualism, which is a phenomenon that is both rich and varied. Linguists are able to get a better understanding of the mental functioning of language, the social uses of language acquisition, and the mechanics of language acquisition by analyzing the ways in

which bilinguals manage several languages. In the future, bilingualism will continue to be an important topic of research that will affect our understanding of human language. This is because globalization will continue to connect people who come from different linguistic backgrounds.

Linguists are able to unveil the fluid and dynamic character of language through the practice of bilingualism. This reveals that the investigation of language is not only about rules and structures, but also about how it operates in the brains, cultures, and lives of those who speak it.

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