



THE PLACE OF BILINGUALISM IN LINGUISTICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN SOCIAL LIFE

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Abstract *This article analyzes the essence of bilingualism, its types, factors of formation and its role in the development of society. The impact of bilingualism on the psycholinguistic development of the individual, the quality of education and intercultural communication is covered on the basis of scientific theories. Also, the advantages and problems of bilingualism in the conditions of a modern information society are studied.*

Keywords: *bilingualism, multilingualism, psycholinguistics, language competence, bilingualism, intercultural communication.*

Аннотация. *В статье анализируется сущность двуязычия, его виды, факторы формирования и роль в развитии общества. На основе научных теорий рассматривается влияние двуязычия на психолингвистическое развитие личности, качество образования и межкультурную коммуникацию. Также изучаются преимущества и проблемы двуязычия в условиях современного информационного общества.*

Ключевые слова: *двуязычие, многоязычие, психолингвистика, языковая компетенция, двуязычие, межкультурная коммуникация.*

Introduction

As a result of globalization processes, international migration, the development of the education system and the expansion of interstate

relations, bilingualism has become a relevant research area not only in linguistics, but also in pedagogy, psychology, sociology and cultural studies. Bilingualism (Latin *bilinguis* - bilingual) is interpreted as the ability of a person to actively and systematically use two or more languages.

Theoretical foundations of bilingualism

In linguistics, bilingualism is studied based on the following approaches:

1. Structural-semantic approach

This approach analyzes the interaction of the phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems of the language with the second language.

2. Psycholinguistic approach

Studies how two languages are managed in the brain during the process of speech production and reception by a person. E. Haugen, U. Weinreich and other scientists have scientifically substantiated the positive effect of bilingualism on cognitive development.

3. Sociolinguistic approach

Bilingualism is analyzed within the framework of the social status of bilingualism in society, the communication environment, and language relations between ethnic groups. According to the Fishman model, bilingualism depends on the context of communication and the functional distribution of language.

The main types of bilingualism

1. Natural (natural) bilingualism

The second language is learned naturally through the family, environment, and multinational society. For example, children growing up in multinational areas.

2. Artificial (taught) bilingualism

The second language is acquired through the educational system, courses or independent study.

3. Balanced bilingualism

A person can communicate equally freely in both languages.

4. Dominant bilingualism

One of the languages takes a leading position.

5. Receptive bilingualism

A person understands the second language, but cannot use it in active speech.

Factors influencing the formation of bilingualism

- Family environment
- Ethnocultural composition of the region
- Languages taught in the education system
- Information technologies and mass media
- Economic and migration processes
- Motivational factors of the individual

Positive effects of bilingualism

1. Cognitive development

Research shows that bilingual individuals:

- have a strong memory,
- have fast logical thinking,
- have high problem-solving skills.

2. Intercultural competence

A bilingual individual effectively communicates between representatives of two cultures.

3. Educational and professional success

Knowledge of two languages increases competitiveness.

4. Social integration

Blended individuals act as a social bridge between different ethnic groups.

Problems associated with bilingualism

1. Interference

The transfer of grammatical or phonetic features of one language to the second language.

2. Code switching

The mixed use of two languages in the process of communication sometimes negatively affects the culture of speech.

3. Predominance of the dominant language

The risk of a decrease in the importance of the local language.

The role of bilingualism in the example of Uzbek society

In addition to the Uzbek language, Uzbekistan has a strong interaction with Russian, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Tajik, English and other languages, which accelerates the processes of:

- education,
- business,
- integration,
- intercultural dialogue. In particular, English is becoming an important factor in the assimilation of global knowledge and technologies.

Conclusion

Bilingualism is an important linguistic and social phenomenon of modern society. It increases the intellectual potential of a person, the quality of education and professional competitiveness. At the same time,

it is necessary to reduce the negative consequences of bilingualism through language policy, preservation of cultural heritage and approaches to education.

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