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VII Международной студенческой
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Донгак М. А.

Bilingualism as a phenomenon of speaking and using two languages

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This article is devoted to the problem of bilingualism, the ways causing the emergence of bilingualism, its development and improvement. The material also characterizes the categories of people who speak two languages: by the age at which they learned a non-native language, by the method of mastering, by the language environment. In addition, the author cites personal experience.

Keywords: bilingualism, multilingualism, native language, foreign language, linguistic environment.

Bilingualism as a phenomenon is widely experienced nowadays in many countries in the world. In many ways it is caused by the fact that humans are social beings and they need communication. All countries of the world interact with each other in one way or another: migration processes, international trade, student exchange, and so on. Because of this, the percentage of bilingual people around the world continues to the percentage of people who speak two or more languages. Such people are called bilinguals or polyglots.

But first, let's understand what language is. Language is a combination of sounds, which are words combined according to grammatical rules into sentences. It is used by people to communicate, exchange information, and express their inner feelings. Language serves to comprehend and understand the world. Thinking also uses language. Thus, personality develops through language. Also, a language can be an algebraic language or a programming language. In this case, the language is used in a more technical context and is subject to stricter rules, that is, it is a formal system of symbols.



A very brief but capacious definition belongs to the German philosopher Walter Benjamin (1892–1940), in whose opinion any message of mental content is a language.

The word «bilingualism» comes from two Latin words: bi – «double» and lingua – «language». Thus, bilingualism is the phenomenon of speaking and understanding two languages. However, the knowledge of more than two languages can also include multilingualism. «The peculiarity of multilingualism is that it can be of two kinds – social (the use of several languages in a certain society) and individual (the use by an individual of several languages, each of which is given preference depending on a certain communicative situation)»[1].

Then let us introduce the notions of the first and second languages: the first language or native language – L1, the second language or acquired – L2. The stages of second language acquisition occur at different stages of life. L1 – language that the child first learns during development, that is, the language of communication used with the child before he learns to speak. L2 – language acquired after the age of 12, in the process of learning or a change of language environment [2].

Depending on the criteria that form the basis of the classification, there are several types of bilingualism:

1. Depending on age and the linguistic environment in which language acquisition occurs. Depending on age, there is early and late bilingualism. Early bilingualism is caused by living in a bilingual culture from childhood. Late bilingualism is when learning a second language occurs at an older age after mastering one language. Depending on the linguistic environment in which the child grew up, it can be divided into three other types [5]:

– People who grew up in a family that speaks L1 and the outside world (kindergarten, school) speaks L2.

– Families with mixed languages, where parents speak different languages in L1 or L2 and the outside world in L1 or L2.

– Families with mixed languages, but the outside world speaks L3.

2. According to the method of mastering a second language, it is divided into the following:

– Natural acquisition means that a language is learned without formal instruction.

– Guided acquisition means that the knowledge of a language is acquired by means of instructions (e.g. learning at school).

– Symmetric acquisition means that several languages are equally mastered with a similar proficiency.

– Asymmetric acquisition means that one language dominates the other.

This set of categories can be somewhat arbitrary. A specific bilingual person is not necessarily "completely" coordinated, composite, or subordinate. In my example, we can say that I had a natural and parallel assimilation of two languages. From my mother – Tuvinian, from my father – Russian. They live in Kyzyl. Kyzyl is the capital of the Republic of Tuva. Currently, most of the population of Tuva speaks two languages. At present, according to the results of studies in 1979, 1989, 2002 and 2010, the knowledge of Tuvinian and Russian languages of the indigenous population of the Republic is illustrated by this table [3]:

	The number of Tuvinians (thousand people)	Among them, the Tuvinian language is considered native (%)	Of them speak Russian (%)
1979	161 888	99,1	37,5
1989	198 448	99,0	58,3
2002	235 313	98,5	84,3
2010	249 299	98,9	81,9

From the most recent studies by researcher Tsybenova Ch. S. in 2017 [4], 97.8% recognized the Tuvinian as their native language [?]. According to the sequence of mastering, the Tuvinian is the primary language for most of the population (76.9%). Parallel mastering of the Tuvinian and Russian languages (19.2%). According to the age parameter, the language competence of the older generation is much higher than that of the youth. Notoriously that the younger the native speakers, the weaker their level of knowledge of their native language, but the older the individual, the better he knows his native language. In this case, the results show that among children born in 1999 and later, 92.3% speak their native language. Obviously, this is due to globalization and the development of the Internet. As access to digital content became easier, children began to consume

more content in Russian, watch videos and cartoons on the TV and Internet, and so on. It all affects the child's language system.

In my case, over time, due to a change in the language environment, the Russian language began to dominate slightly over the Tuvinian. Based on this, we can say that the language environment is very important. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly speak and use both languages in every possible way so that there is no dominance of one language over the other. Now, of course Russian prevails in my life. Besides I am trying to improve my English. That's why I considered it very useful for me to participate in this conference.

Thus, the ideal coordinated bilingual person will have two completely separate language systems, and there will never be a mixture of languages at any level. Also, based on my experience, the organization of the language system and, accordingly, the state of bilingualism of a person can change.

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