

## Bilingualism In Psycholinguistic Interpretation

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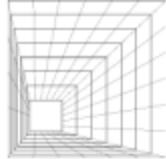
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**Abstract:** In the article, the phenomenon of multilingualism and its relatively common variant – bilingualism is studied from a psycholinguistic point of view. Multilingualism is considered one of the results of the interaction of different ethnic units and has a long history. Currently, more than half of the Earth's population is multilingual, that is, it uses two or more languages in everyday life. In connection with this, changes in culture and thinking require special perception. The article describes the opinions of linguist scientists, in particular psycholinguists, inherent in the nature of bilingualism, and this phenomenon is expressed in different ways from the point of view of different scientists. Some of them believe that one of the basic language skills, such as hearing, speaking, reading or writing, is the possession of a minimum of competence, while others consider the ability to use two language freely. Based on the definitions given by scientists to bilingualism, we psycholinguistic characterize the fact that bilingual children can freely pass from one language to another. Language is considered not only as a means of expression and transmission of thoughts, but also as a single form of the occurrence of thought, the concept of the function of thought formation of language is the key to psycholinguistic ideas in the development of imaginations about bilingualism. The main form of language in which thinking occurs is speech, because by the help of idioms, communication and relationships between the objects of the world of imagination are established. It is necessary to search for the criteria of bilingualism not only from the ability to speak in another language the same way as in his own language, but also from thinking in this language; and the criteria for the ability to think in the same language are the ability to formulate direct sentences.

**Key words:** bilingualism, bilingual, monolingv, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics.

In European countries, in the USA, China, India, Indonesia and other countries of the world, polygamy is common in various forms. Multilingualism and its multifaceted type bilingualism is a worldwide phenomenon, becoming an object of study of linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, psychology, sociology, pedagogy, cultural science, and each of these disciplines performs its theoretical and practical functions. Nevertheless, although the concept of “bilingualism” is widely used in the scientific literature, the debate about what exactly is behind this term and what kind of person can be considered bilingual has not yet been completed.

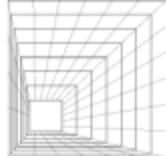


According to the comments recorded in the English explanatory dictionaries (for example, Webster's dictionary or BBC English Dictionary), "bilingual" refers to someone who can speak two different languages fluently. American linguist Leonard Bloomfield uses this traditional interpretation in his work "Language", but shows that it is not possible to accurately determine the level of second language proficiency that the speaker can be considered bilingual. Psychologist Dj. Maknamarova suggests that one of the main language skills, such as hearing, speaking, reading or writing, should be considered bilingual, everyone who has a minimum of competence. Researchers D. Hammers and M. Blank offers a functional approach to the description of the essence of bilingualism, since language is a tool designed to perform cognitive and communicative functions in society and in the personal circle. These authors in their research use the term "bilinguism" in relation to a language society in which two languages are practically intertwined, while the term "individual bilingualism" or "bilingualism" refers to the psychological state of a person who has multiple language codes as a means of social communication.

Francois Grojan studies the phenomenon of bilingualism in terms of language activity, as well as from the point of view of the scope of the use of each language by a bilingual person. In his opinion, it is illogical to evaluate bilinguals according to their degree of possession or "balanced" in their minds, because bilinguals usually use languages for different purposes in different situations: at family, work, friendly communication, etc. The use of languages in these circles is represented by the term Grojan "domains", and the compatibility of the languages of one person, or form a mutually complementary principle. According to the scientist, it is precisely as a result of the "special" use of such languages that bilinguals rarely occupy them equally.

In the question of how bilinguals use different languages, psycholinguists and neurolinguists use the term "change of codes" to denote the process of involuntary transition of speakers from one language to another, depending on the communicative situation. F. Grosjean uses this term in a more special sense to denote the behavior of bilinguals. In the work of Garcia, two options are offered in explaining the interaction of bilingual personality languages: the first is based on the fact that in the minds of bilinguals two different language systems exist simultaneously; the second option implies the presence in the mind of the individual of a single integrated linguistic system. In this case, dynamic mental processes associated with the application of research researchers are more interested. In this way, one of the main theoretical issues of how bilinguals are structured is the functioning of the brain, in particular, the system of storing language information and the methods of its management. The research of psycholinguists and neurolinguists has made it possible to identify differences in the physical characteristics of the mind of bilingv and monolingv: from experimental data it is known that neuroplasticity indicators in bilingv are higher. According to a number of researchers, bilinguals consciousness is inherent in the interconnected or joint activity of the two languages, and for successful communication, bilingv consciousness will have to adapt to such a joint activity by activating control in the selection of language tools.

As we can see, despite the great scientific and practical interest in the phenomenon of bilingualism, as well as the accumulated information, there is still no single explanation for the



term "bilinguism", and stable criteria are not established, which will be the basis for talking about a particular individual bilinguism.

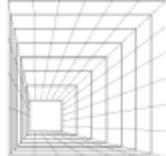
According to linguists and psychologists, one of the main functions of the language is the creation of the landscape of the world or the focus on "orientation". The scientists believe that the main task of the language in the quality of the character system is the objectification of information received by man from outside, as well as the provision of information of all types of activities. E.S.Kubryakova defines language as "the spiritual, mental, intellectual means of entry into the human brain". N.Y.D.Arutyunova comes to the conclusion that the reality in the language is reflected not by the "unprocessed" appearance, but by the classifying and abstract activity of the human mind, reflected in the language strengthened. Clarification of the nature of communication between language and thought constitutes one of the main issues of theoretical linguistics and psycholinguistics. Language is considered not only as a means of expression and transmission of thoughts, but also as a direct single form of the occurrence of the thought itself, the reality of thought. Most philosophers and linguists agree as an axiom that thinking cannot exist without expression in the language. Philosopher Bertrand Russell studied the connection between the appearance of thought and its occurrence in the form of words. Russel believes that language serves not only to express thought, but also to think, because without language they could not exist. According to the British scientist, the main functions of the language are, first, the expression of a person's own thoughts and feelings, and secondly, the realization of communication by a person.

Using these fundamental cases in determining the methodological basis for accepting a person as a bilingv, one can conclude that the criteria of bilinguism should be sought not by the ability to speak in another language as in their native language, but by the ability to think in that language. The criterion for the ability to think in a language is the ability to form sentences or texts directly in a particular language, in contrast to the translation from another language.

Having considered the construction of sentences as an indicator of the implementation of thinking in a particular language, we rely on the fact that representatives of logical (analytical) philosophy consider speech as the main semantic unit of the language. Many linguists also agree with this rule. In particular, the founder of the school of logical analysis of language, N.D.Arutyunova emphasizes that the idea cannot be expressed in a language other than the form of a sentence. The researcher will include in the main characteristics of the sentence the ability of a person to establish a connection between any of the subjects guided by thought – object, concept, name (word). It is precisely this ability of a person to formulate sentences in a particular language and to form coherent texts based on the consistency of the sentences in order to express his thoughts that allows him to be considered the owner of that language. In this case, it is necessary to formulate the idea in a particular language without the help of an intermediary language, that is, from one language to another without translation.

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