

Abstract

This article deals with the problem of bilingualism (bilingual). Considerable attention is paid to the problem of bilingualism. The study of the concept of bilingualism has great scientific and practical importance in learning English as a foreign.

Key words: bilingualism, linguistic problems, psychology, native speaker.

Throughout the process of study of bilingualism, E. M. Vereshagin was initial who drew his attention to bilingualism from various points of view. "In the process of educating the language as a fremd this concept is no longer likely to possess any significance. Albeit, if the pedagog attempts to found more effective and quick ways of how to teach the language, then his efforts might be about to attract the interest as he will be working in terms of psychology, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, ethnopsychology and another fields of science connected with bilingualism.

Problem of bilingualism has become the mosf pivotal issues of sociolinguistics in today's rapidly shifting era and in the literature, the concrete determination for this concept is yet to be found out. Many scholars and minguistics reckon that there is no point in linking this matter with anothed issues since it ought to be considered as a psychological problem whereas the opponents claim that the problem shoul be covered from all sides of linguistics.

According to the data yielded by this study there have appeared two approaches to the concept of bilingualism. The first group (O.S. Akhmanova, Y.A.Deshereev, V.A.Avrarin and etc.) surmizes that bilingualism occurs as a mixture of two: native and second language. By this they indicate, bilingualism appears when the proficiency of second language reaches to the native language. At the same time Y.A.Deshereev admits the fact that the knowledge of second language diverges far from the native one, as well as the identical proficiency of both two languages is absolutely rare occurence, which mmakes the problem of bilingualism more profound. And the second group, W.Y.Rosenzwaig, U.Weinraich, M.M Mikhailov, Yu.A.Jluktentko, provides wider approach to the bilingualism- as the capability of utilizing two languages in different layers of society (every day language, scientific language). W.Y. Rosenzwaig elaborates bilingualism as the equal knowledge of two languages and the mixture of one language to another depending on the situation together with capability of utilizing all language functions according to the subject of conversation. M.M.Mikhailov reasonably enhances the concept of bilingualism as the capability of making use of two languages of induvidual or whole nation (or the part of nation). According to the approach of Yu.A.Jluktenko, the latter determination is regarded to be more successful linguistical capitulation since it reveals more features of bilingualism as the ability of the identical individuals' conversating two languages equally. With this point of view all authors solve thee matter of bilingualism as the character of structuring the identical contacting languages, yet according to the situation, this familiar characterization might reveal divergent aspects and features. In determining bilingualism the authors found that the propeller of it is ability of utilizing two languages of parts of one nation or whole nation itself in terms of communication. By this approach, it is obvious that bilingualism is the state of functioning two languages in the equal level in borders of one society or community.

On the course of the process of researching bilingualism, the second, or else the fremd language is studied by comparing to the functions, characters of the native language. And this condition has been attracting the interest of many thinkers for long ago, and has been named variously (V.A.Blogoroditski "mixture of languages",

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L.V.Scherba "mixed bilingualism", and V.A.Abaev "substrat" and etc.). In later researches this situation called interferency, in which the variations of native language from the second language are separated and the latter one is studied with regards to them. So as to alert that interferency authors propose modeling the structure of both languages, analysing their lexical, syntactical, phonetical, phonological, morphological grammatical and phraseological aspects. In this process more pivotal matter is separating foreign language from the native one in alive communication, as well as comparing their afore written features; defining the barriers or divergent characters of languages that disturbs synchronic usage and revealing them to the bilingual individual in order to avoid the state of mixing the languages in the society.

From the psychological point of view, in order to solve the problem of bilingualism, firstly it is vital to separate this process into levels; it expresses to commence the research from the primary educational establishments where the second languages are educated such as schools and etc. And as Y.A.Deshereev states, the matter should be taken into consideration according to psychology of bilingual individual together with considering all language skills: listening, thinking, speaking of the individual in both languages as well as identifying the flaws and divergences between the capabilities of two languages.

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