



SPEECH COMMUNICATION IN CLOSE LANGUAGE CONTACTS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines modern scientific achievements in the field of the theory of bilingualism, which grew on the basis of language contacts, and also examines the leading aspects of bilingualism - linguistic, psychological, pedagogical.

KEYWORDS

Speech communication, multilingualism, mass communication, bilingualism, theory, aspects, science, achievements.

Introduction

The phenomena of mass bilingualism and multilingualism have become the norm of modern society. The extraordinary versatility of bilingualism has given rise to many bilingual theories and aspects. Expanding and deepening ties in political, economic, scientific, industrial, cultural, sports and so on areas contribute to the emergence of mass bilingualism and multilingualism.

Speech communication within the framework of close linguistic contacts is of interest to various specialists, including linguists, psychologists, and teachers. A great contribution to the development of problems of language interaction was made by the well-known works of V. V. Vinogradov, Yu. D. Desheriev, I. K. Beloded, M. M. and others. Bilingualism (or bilingualism) as defined by the greatest theorist of language contacts U. Weinreich represents is the practice of alternately using two languages. Persons who engage in this practice are called bilinguals or bilinguals."

[3, c. 22]. Much has been written about bilingualism in general. The overwhelming majority of scientists admit the possibility of a broad interpretation of the phenomena of bilingualism in language groups: "As a rule, it is assumed that bilingualism occurs whenever a person switches from one language code to another in specific conditions of speech communication, regardless of whether it is a transition from one national language to another, from a national language to a dialect or a language of intertribal (interethnic, international) communication, etc.

Along with the term "bilingualism," the term "diglossia" is often used, denoting the use in the same language community of both a literary norm and its variants, dialects, as well as the interaction of dialects of the same language with each other in an individual's speech. To determine the criteria for bilingualism of a person and society, many scientists propose to take into account the degree of proficiency in two languages.

In domestic science, we find a narrow understanding of bilingualism in the works of K. Kh. Khanazarov, V. A. Avrorin, A. I. Rabinovich and others. "We can talk about the presence of bilingualism where people speak a second language to a degree sufficient for communication and exchange of thoughts with native speakers of a second language... what matters is not what language a person thinks in, but whether a person can communicate and exchange thoughts using a second language "... bilingualism should be recognized as approximately equal fluency in two languages. In other words, bilingualism begins when the degree of knowledge of the second language comes close to the degree of knowledge of the first."

[1, c. 51]. "The practice of alternate active use by an individual of two languages in his speech activity is defined as bilingualism or bilinguism, and an individual who uses two languages in his speech activity is called bilingual." "Bilingualism in the narrow sense of the word means more or less fluency in two languages: native and non-native; bilingualism in the broad sense - relative proficiency in a second language, the ability to use it to some extent in certain areas of communication (scientific, industrial, everyday life, etc.). The last type of bilingualism can be called incomplete, partial..."

Incomplete, or partial, bilingualism comes in a variety of gradations and is widespread. Absolutely equal proficiency in two languages, i.e. Absolutely complete bilingualism appears to be rare. Consequently, when defining the concept of bilingualism, obviously, one should not adhere to rigid formulations."

The extraordinary versatility of bilingualism as an object of science has given rise to many bilingual theories.

Each of them was formed on the basis of solving the problems that were posed by researchers when studying one or another aspect of bilingualism - linguistic, psychological, sociological, pedagogical, literary and artistic. From a linguistic point of view, according to Weinreich, the problem of bilingualism is "to describe those several language systems that make simultaneous mastery of them difficult, and thus predict the most likely manifestations of interference that arise as a result of the contact of languages and, finally, indicate in the behavior of bilingual speakers those deviations from the norms of each language that are associated with their bilingualism"

According to N. A Lyubimova, the psychological typology of bilingualism is built taking into account "at least four criteria:

- 1) types of speech activity;
- 2) the correlation between speech mechanisms that ensure proficiency in different languages;
- 3) the way speech in each language is connected with thinking;
- 4) way of speaking the language."

The psychological aspect of bilingualism includes the study of both the mechanisms of speech production and perception. There is, for example, experimental evidence that a bilingual has a single system of perception and two separate systems of speech production in their native and non-native languages. The psychological aspect of bilingualism has extensive problems in modern research: foreign language abilities as a psychological prerequisite for the formation of bilingualism; connection between psycholinguistic problems of bilingualism and methods of teaching a non-native language; motivational conditions for the formation of bilingualism; mutual influence of speech development in native and foreign languages, etc.

The theory of bilingualism has now become an independent branch of knowledge in which the interests of many sciences intersect. Bilingualism is most often viewed as a "social phenomenon that

characterizes the linguistic situation, in contrast to language contacts that characterize linguistic relations.” Linguists have been and are most concerned with the issues of bilingualism, and this is natural, since the basis of bilingualism is language contact. Interest in various aspects of bilingualism and other types of multilingualism does not wane due to the significant role of language policy in modern society.

There is practically no country in the world in which various issues of the language situation and language contacts do not arise. Existing classifications of types, types and varieties of bilingualism reflect different criteria in its assessment.

Most often, scientists take into account the conditions for the formation of bilingualism, including such features as the nature of the connection with thinking, the stage (degree) of proficiency in a foreign language, the number of acquired actions, the way speech mechanisms are correlated with each other and the degree of their stability, the type of interlingual connection (duration, stability of language contact), the degree of difference between the contacting languages (the number of discrepancies and correspondences between the elements and structures of the native and studied languages), the degree of relatedness of languages, the conditions for the formation of bilingualism, the nature of the communication situation, etc.

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