

THE PHENOMENON OF BILINGUISM AND ITS TYPES

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Annotation: This article reflects information about the phenomenon of bilingualism, its emergence and the history of the study of the world and Uzbekistan today. In parallel, the types of bilingualism, that is, according to the interdependence of speech mechanisms, the types and classification criteria according to the degree of knowledge of the language code, are highlighted.

Keywords: Bilingualism, linguistic code, receptive, passive, productive, social, professional, individual, subordinate and coordinating.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bilingvizmning paydo bo'lishi, bugungi kunga qadar ushbu hodisa ustida olib borilgan ilmiy ishlarning qisqacha xulosasi o'z aksini topgan. Shu bilan birga ikki tillilikning mohiyati, turlari, chet tilini o'rganish jarayonidagi hodisalar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ikki tillilik, lingvistik kod, qabul qiluvchi, passiv, samarali, ijtimoiy, kasbiy, individual, bo'sunuvchi va muvofiqlashtiruvchi.

Аннотация: В данной статье отражена информация о феномене билингвизма, его возникновении и истории изучения в современном мире и Узбекистане. Параллельно выделяются виды двуязычия, то есть по взаимозависимости речевых механизмов, виды и критерии классификации в зависимости от степени знания языкового кода.

Ключевые слова: Двуязычие, лингвистический код, рецептивный, пассивный, продуктивный, социальный, профессиональный, индивидуальный, подчиненный и координирующий

The term bilingualism is derived from a Latin word meaning *bi - two, lingua - language*. As an occupation, bilingualist-the use of two languages in everyday life: his native language and one foreign language, which denotes a person with the ability to

speak it. The roots of bilingualism as a phenomenon go back to the distant past-the ancient world, where languages interact in the processes of migration and trade. Bilingualism of the person communicative in action two language from the system use get ability means Linguistic codes appropriation freedom level, other the language appropriation purpose and another some criteria two of linguistics each different types separate to show possibility will give.

Two linguistic types and them differentiate criteria

Types	Classification criteria
Natural, artificial (exercise)	The language appropriation method
Pure, mixed	Speech mechanisms correlation
Passive, acceptance effective	Speech competencies types
Social, professional, individual, academic	From the language of use main purpose
subordinate, coordinator	Mother and foreign languages between relationship
Early (children), late (adults)	Second the language to learn start time came
Formed, formed	Skill result

Above given the table in detail learning Bilingualism calculated in humans the language appropriation method according to bilingualism two type there is.

1. Artificial (educational) - learning to people special foreign language, but belongs to in the country does not live In this case learner artificial respectively the language grammar from the rules did not come out in case learns.

2. Natural - human this language for natural in the environment communication to do through the language absorbs. In this artificial way from learning excellent in case learner that's it language in the environment lives and that's it to live on time automatic in the picture that's it environment under language never how grammar the rules without obligation acceptance will be done. Karlinsky to his opinion according to "Two of linguistics this types from languages of use different goals means. So

natural two linguistic with main the goal information is transmission, artificial two linguistic with such the goal no or delay it possible.[3.181].

Two tongue person by applied two language system, one from the side, from each other independent activity if it shows, the second from the side, mutually depends to be possible Speech mechanisms mutually depending on according to, bilingualism two type separated: **pure** and **mixed**. Pure two linguistic one activity field or one person for strictly one language from the code to use mean holds: for example, two languages study in the process or at work one language from the system, from another while diary in communication they use A mix two linguistic in the situation languages each other free replacement possible; speaker one language from the system to the other easily it will pass, but one from the language to the other words and grammar of structures interference there is. Two of linguistics this type a lot tongue nations one in the area lives countries, as well as parents different the nation in their families there is. Language the code to know level coming they are: **passive**, **receptive** and **productive** two linguistic with differs. The language appropriation in the process passive or two to the tongue has been period there is being, in this non-verbal level communicative mutually to understand reach possible will be. [2.31.]. But that's it even in mind catch must be some scientists two of linguistics this type they do not separate. For example, E. Haugen two linguistic event only one in the language speaker another in the language meaningful statements to bring possible when observed [1.159.]. The receptive type of bilingualism assumes that a bilingual person understands the information transmitted through a secondary language system, both verbally and in writing. This is, for example, audio in the process of learning dead languages or learning a foreign language it is possible to occur when using materials.

Two language productive get up as of classification main condition second in the language of speech creative construction being hisor her communicative function done increase provides .

S.G. Nikolaev, on the other hand, proposes a classification of bilingualism, the main criterion of which is the priority goal of using the language: social, professional and individual bilingualism. The goal of the first is socialization in a new linguistic environment for a person. The professional type of bilingualism implies that the main purpose of mastering a foreign language is the professional growth of an individual or professional self-awareness. In relation to Individual bilingualism is the way in which an individual's linguistic ability is manifested by their own motives and goals. [4.46.]. The first often describes the initial stage of bilingualism: a bilingual person perceives one language through another language prism; at the same time, interference in both oral speech and written speech is characteristic of different levels of the language system. With coordinating bilingualism, both languages are autonomous in their bilingual minds, and no interference is observed. The interrelationship of bilingual language systems can develop from a subordinative form to a coordinative form or rather in the case of a subornative transition from a coordinate. Note that in practice there is not a single type of bilingualism, but a whole complex of different types of multilingualism. Thus, in the process of teaching communication, an artificial type of bilingualism is revealed, which in turn can be childish, productive, mixed, emergent and subordinate.

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