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THEORY OF BILINGUISM: FEATURES OF UZBEK-RUSSIAN BILINGUISM, INFLUENCE OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE ON THE FORMATION OF A SECOND LANGUAGE

Malokhat Turavaevna Yunusova

*Lecturer at the Department of Methods of Teaching Russian Language and Literature
in Foreign Language Groups*

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

E-mail: m.yunusova@cspu.uz

Uzbekistan, Chirchik

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the theory of bilingualism with an emphasis on the features of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism. The article examines the features of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, the influence of the native language on the process of formation of the second language, and also the relationships and interactions between the two language systems are analyzed. Key aspects of the theory of bilingualism are considered, including language interference, adaptation and the role of the socio-cultural environment. Particular attention is paid to the psycholinguistic and sociocultural aspects that influence the success of second language acquisition, as well as the phenomena of interference and transfer.

Introduction. Bilingualism is an important phenomenon in the modern world, where the interaction of different languages and cultures is becoming an integral part of the lives of millions of people, and bilingualism as a socio-linguistic phenomenon plays a key role in the

globalized world. The theory of bilingualism is a vast field of research covering various aspects of bilingualism and its impact on personality and culture. A special place among the studies of bilingualism is occupied by works devoted to the influence of the native language on the formation of the second language. In the modern world, bilingualism is becoming an increasingly relevant topic, especially in the context of post-Soviet countries, where the interaction of different languages and cultures plays a significant role. In the context of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, this topic is becoming especially relevant, given the historical, social and cultural ties between the Uzbek and Russian languages. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, characterized by unique psycholinguistic and socio-cultural features, is an interesting object of study. In the context of Uzbekistan, where the Uzbek and Russian languages coexist as significant means of communication, the issue of interaction between these two languages is becoming especially relevant. This article aims to analyze the theoretical foundations of bilingualism, examine key aspects of the interaction of the Uzbek and Russian languages, and study the factors influencing the process of mastering a second language. Research into this issue not only deepens our understanding of language dynamics, but also helps to identify the mechanisms through which language contacts enrich the personal and cultural experience of bilinguals. This analysis has practical value for the development of educational methods and language policy in a multilingual society.

Literature review. Bilingualism is an integral part of modern society, especially in regions with a high level of linguistic and cultural diversity. Bilingualism is a unique linguistic phenomenon based on the ability of a person to speak two languages and use two languages in different contexts. In a multilingual society, bilingualism plays an important role in socio-cultural and educational life. This phenomenon is widespread in countries with a multilingual population, such as Uzbekistan, where the Uzbek and Russian languages play an important role in the communication process. Uzbekistan, with its historical connection between the Uzbek and Russian languages, is a unique platform for studying bilingualism. In the context of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, this means that native Uzbek speakers also speak Russian, which occurs at different levels: from basic communication to professional activity. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, characteristic of Uzbekistan, is an interesting example with theoretical and practical aspects of the interaction of two language systems. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is

characterized by a unique socio-cultural and linguistic context. Uzbek, being the state language, plays a central role in the social and educational spheres.

At the same time, Russian retains an important role in science, business and everyday life. This creates a specific language balance, where Uzbek-Russian bilinguals face the task of maintaining two languages at a functional level. Bilingualism in Uzbekistan is conditioned by historical, social and cultural factors. Uzbek acts as a native language for the majority of the population, while Russian acts as a language of interethnic communication and has a strong influence in various spheres, including education, science and media. Such interaction leads to a special symbiosis, where languages not only coexist, but also influence each other.

One of the key characteristics of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is the phenomenon of interference, when elements of one language influence the grammatical, phonetic or lexical structures of another language. For example, native speakers of Uzbek can transfer the phonetic features of their native language to Russian, which affects pronunciation. "When studying social sciences bilingually, the strategy of discussion and cooperation is especially preferable, facilitating understanding and developing one's own concepts" [1].

Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is characterized by the following features:

Sociocultural context: Uzbek is the state language, and Russian is the language of interethnic communication. This creates a unique language environment where both languages interact. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is often conditioned by historical, cultural and social factors. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian became an important tool for interethnic communication, as well as for education and professional activity. As a result, many Uzbeks begin to learn Russian to improve their chances in the labor market.

Code-switching: Bilinguals often switch between languages depending on the context, interlocutor, or topic of conversation. This phenomenon is observed in both oral and written speech. Many Uzbeks successfully speak Russian, which allows them to integrate into Russian-speaking society and actively participate in cultural and social life. Bilingualism also contributes to the development of cultural identity, integration, and mutual understanding between peoples.

Linguistic identity: For many Uzbeks, knowledge of Russian is an important aspect of cultural identity, especially in urban areas.

The native language plays a significant role in the process of learning and mastering a second language. The native language has both a positive and negative impact on the process of mastering a second language. Among the positive effects is the development of metalinguistic abilities that accelerate the learning of the second language. However, language interference can become a barrier, especially in the field of phonetics, grammar and vocabulary. In the Uzbek-Russian context, there are often cases of transfer of linguistic norms of Uzbek to Russian and vice versa. Native speakers of the Uzbek language are characterized by the use of certain learning strategies that are based on the phonological, morphological and syntactic features of the Uzbek language. This leads to the phenomena of language transfer, when the success of mastering a second language depends on the similarities and differences between the two language systems. In addition, psycholinguistic aspects also have a significant impact. Personal characteristics, age, motivation level and language environment are important factors determining the degree of acquisition of a second language.

Discussion. In Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, the influence of the Uzbek language on Russian can be manifested in the following aspects:

Phonetic features: Uzbek and Russian have different phonetic systems, which can lead to accents and phonetic errors when speaking Russian. Uzbek speakers may transfer phonetic features of the Uzbek language to Russian, which can affect pronunciation and intonation. The problem of phonetic interference concerns how a speaker perceives and reproduces the sounds of one language in terms of the sounds of another [3].

Syntax and grammar: In some cases, the structure of sentences in Russian can be adapted to Uzbek syntax, which can lead to errors. Uzbek has an agglutinative structure, while Russian is inflectional. This difference can cause difficulties in understanding the grammar rules of Russian.

Vocabulary: The vocabulary of the Uzbek language influences the choice of words and phrases when using Russian. Uzbek speakers may use Uzbek constructions in Russian, which sometimes leads to a mixture of languages. The

Uzbek language can enrich Russian by borrowing Uzbek words and expressions, which creates unique linguistic constructions. "From a linguistic point of view, the problem of bilingualism consists in describing the several language systems that are in contact with each other; identifying the differences between these systems that make it difficult to master them

simultaneously, and thus predicting the most probable manifestations of interference that arise as a result of language contact; and, finally, indicating in the behavior of bilingual speakers those deviations from the norms of each language that are associated with their bilingualism" [2].

To work effectively with bilinguals, it is recommended to use approaches that take into account their linguistic characteristics. This may include the introduction of interactive teaching methods, an emphasis on the practical use of language, and the creation of a language environment that stimulates the development of both languages.

Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that reflects the cultural and social realities of Uzbekistan. The influence of the native language on the formation of the second language emphasizes the importance of taking into account the language context when studying bilingualism. The development of bilingualism in the country opens up new horizons for intercultural communication and social interaction.

The Uzbek language, which has a special sound system, influences the pronunciation of Russian speakers. For example, Uzbek speakers may have difficulty distinguishing hard and soft consonants, which leads to the peculiarities of their Russian speech.

Lexical and semantic transfer Uzbek words often influence the use of words and expressions in Russian. This can manifest itself in the borrowing or adaptation of Uzbek words and the change of their meanings in the Russian context.

Grammatical interference Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, has a different structure of word formation and syntax. This can lead to errors in the construction of Russian sentences, especially for beginning bilinguals.

Social context also plays a key role in the development of a second language. The conditions in which each language is used (home communication, education, work) influence the level of proficiency.

Based on the research conducted, the following results were revealed:

Positive impact: Taking into account the Uzbek language basis when teaching Russian helps to accelerate the acquisition of grammatical and lexical rules.

Negative impact: Interference with the Uzbek language can slow down the process of learning Russian, especially at the initial stage, if the training does not take into account the peculiarities of the native language.

The role of the language environment: The language environment in which a bilingual learns and communicates determines the success of the second language formation. The presence of a Russian-language environment helps to minimize interference.

Conclusion. Thus, bilingualism, as a phenomenon, is a complex process of interaction between two languages, which is accompanied by the influence of one language on another. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, characteristic of Uzbekistan, is a striking example of this interaction. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is a rich ground for research and practical development. Understanding its features and the role of the native language in the formation of the second language will improve the quality of language education in Uzbekistan and beyond. The study of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is of great practical importance. It contributes to the development of effective methods of teaching a second language and helps to create favorable conditions for multilingual development and a harmonious language environment for bilinguals. Understanding the features of the interaction of two languages allows us to formulate language policy strategies aimed at harmonizing the multilingual space. Discussion of the features of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism and the results of research emphasize the importance of taking into account the native language when teaching a second language. The influence of the Uzbek language on the formation of Russian opens up new directions in the study of bilingualism and intercultural communication.

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