

A REVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF MULTILINGUALISM IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

Multilingualism is a phenomenon where a person has opportunity to learn other language in given environment. Multilingualism is an overarching term for both the bilingualism and multilingualism. Children who are multilingual are able to realize and/or produce or extra languages in oral, manual, or written form with at least a fundamental level of useful skill ability or use, regardless of the age at which the languages had been discovered. Multilingualism is a phenomenon wherein a person has possibility to research other language in given environment. Study difference in level of development, confidence, and intelligence with monolingual individual. This paper provides a brief review about the effect of Multilingualism on the performance of an individual.

Keywords: *multilingualism, monolinguals, development, performance, confidence*

I. INTRODUCTION

To live in society it is important for us to have some language through which we can communicate with the others of the same community. The dumb and deaf people also have some language through which they talk with the normal people or the people who is deaf and dump. Language is like breathing, it is also necessary for the survival similarly language is also necessary. To know more languages is much better for the people. The people with multilinguality can survive anywhere in the world. Multilingual helps in the individual development as well as the development of the society. The linguistic repertoire that enables us to switch easily between languages which has some common and unique characteristics. By keeping both together, i.e. Multilinguality and porousness suggests that languages are constantly and interacting in a dynamic process. Since, none of the language can be pure. In fact, the detection of purity in a language is like marking it for the no end solution. However, the State, and the schools impose monolingual language ideologies, policies and practices in the name of the multilingualism. To recognize multilingualism, translanguaging is a natural way for multilinguals to access different linguistic features so called as autonomous languages in order to increase the communicative potential. In respect to the population, India is a largest country with huge population of around 1.25 crores, who speaks different languages. Only few percent of the population of India can effectively communicate in English and the rest all are comfortable with their own regional languages. India is definitely one of the multilingual nations in the today's world. In the Constitution of India, a provision has already made for each of the Indian states to choose their own official language to communicate with the people of the state level [1]. To get the

benefits of Communication and Information Technology it is necessary for the people to know as much as languages, is available in Indian language. Since, India is a country where various regional language exists. Our country, In comparison to other country of the world, India has more languages. So India is a multi-linguistic, multi-script country with 23 official languages and 11 written script forms. About a billion people in India use these official languages as their primary language. The most common technical language is English. The court system, the government also uses it as a common technical language but is not widely understood beyond the middle class and the people who can afford formal, English-language education. Multilingual education is a social capital and not a parameter of poverty and discrimination [3]. The three Language Formulas can never be a substitute for multilingual education. There are three mission run by Indian government. Policy and Programme (1970) is the first language categorically monitors that the Three Language Formula is a programme but not a policy. The NCERT Report on Language (1986) found the deficiencies in the formula of three languages. But the NEP (1986) and its revised version (1992) are stuck into the formula of the three Languages [15]. This formula has no reference to the mother tongues, to the proximate languages, to the classical languages, to the foreign languages, to the minority and minor languages, to the dialects and socialisms, and to the pidgins and creoles, forfeits all claims to be being a policy. This three language formula also forfeits all claims to multilingual education. Speaking many languages never make one linguistic, teaching three or more languages do not make the curriculum multilingual. The country becomes multilingual only with the existence of many languages and the use of many languages [4]. Multilingual education is one the best method by which can create bridge between different languages. The multilingualism will create various opportunities to the children's regarding job in different states or countries, interaction with the peoples of other communities and countries. The multilingualism is not a one way bridge. This multilingual creates competence in the regional, national and the international languages by building two way bridges. Multilingual education creates its own identity. This recognizes difference in the diversity and respects. The multilingualism recognizes that the languages cannot be rich or poor, high or low, powerful or powerless and resourceful or resourceless [6]. The multilingual thinking offends human rights and militates against education with the quality and equity. Since, India is a developing country and the rapid industrialization has been taking place after independence. The industrial setups are obtained as public and private sectors. The healthy exchange of the cultures takes place between the people of our country and the peoples who are coming from the other countries. These amalgamations of the culture produce a class which is concentrated mixture of it, which creates an environment to the upcoming breed with utmost qualities. Multilingualism show the potential which are available to every normal human being rather than an unusual exception; only the environmental factors which may fail to give the opportunities to the peoples to learn another language that produce monolingual speakers [1]. Language exists, from the existence of mankind, only the form has changed. Initially signal were used to communicate with others, which are upgraded to the sign and then to picture and then to words, now the words changed to the complex sentences and sentences to the emojis. These changes can also show the capabilities of the human being, that human can learn any languages.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this paper is to evaluate the advantages of multilingualism. In this paper, various aspects of the multilingual language are shown and also the advantages of multilingual over monolingual are presented. Study difference in level of development, confidence, and intelligence with monolingual individual.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this paper [1], it has been proposed that, multi-lingual's reveal over monolinguals are not limited to the knowledge of linguistics only, but also extend the outside area of the language. A monolingual is a model of single language than other model. All the peoples whom he or she encounter the use of same language. The person who can speak multiple languages has at least better than others who speak single language which shows the stereoscopic vision of the world from two or more perspectives. As we know from many research on young children, this really effect on their cognitive development, which enable them to be increase their thinking area or we can also say that more flexibility in their thinking, reading becomes more easily. In this paper [2], the benefits of the multilingualism is defined related with various terms such as substantial long-lived cognitive, social skill, inter personal skills, academic performance improved, and also the professional benefits of enrichment bilingual contexts. In this paper [3], it has been proposed that the awareness and sharper perception of the languages i.e. enhancement in the multilingual abilities such as the detection of anomalous sentences. The main purpose of this work is to find whether the bilingual environment is the combination of two language systems learned simultaneously, which enhances children's awareness of the languages, they are learning to speak. The study on the multilingualism explores the development of meta-linguistic awareness at the three different levels of explicit knowledge and about the language in monolingual children, and also assesses the effects of a bilingual experience on this developmental process. The multilingual child can easily read and decode the meaning of the sentences of various languages. In this paper [4] [10], it has been proposed that, A growing research on the children found that those who are fluent speakers of two or more languages, rather than one, show great knowledge of the structural components of their language i.e. this increase the access to usually implicit knowledge that underlies the speaking and listening. The child's having ability to access this knowledge is referred to as meta-linguistic awareness. In this paper [5] [6] [7], it has been proposed that In L1, the learning become more rapid and more efficient communicators, e.g. to read anything with a high positive correlation between FL study and the improved reading scores such as for the children of both average and below average intelligence as well as improved performance in other basic L1 skills, regardless of the race, gender and academic level. In this paper [9] [10], it has been proposed that generally greater cognitive flexibility, solving of problem in a better way and higher order thinking skills, multilingual peoples have better measures of conceptual things, creativity, the analogical reasoning, divergent thinking and the figural creativity. Other than monolinguals, the switching thought patterns of Bilinguals or multilingual are having more flexible minds. In this paper [8], it has been proposed that, the learning of foreign language also enhances the children's understanding in terms of how the language itself works and their ability to manipulate the language in thinking and problem solving. Judgments of anything become better regarding the number of words in any sentence. In this paper [11], it has been proposed that, extra skills in language i.e. transfer of the knowledge, borrowing, insertion, alter-

national, switching between inter- and intra-sentential code, mixing, and the translation patterns which are usual and natural rather than exceptional and also analyzed as psycho-linguistically motivated hybrid utterances serving different functions such as interactional, linguistic, pragmatic, cognitive and strategic.

IV. MULTILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION

The education systems of India are truly a multilingual system in its character. For example if we consider, The Bombay Municipal Corporation has already runs nine language in the primary schools. The Karnataka State also runs eight languages in their primary schools. In the secondary schools in West Bengal, the option of 14 languages has been given to their students to choose. As we have discussed in the introduction section about three-language formula which are widely used in the country aiming to develop and strengthen the multilingual character of the educational system of India. In the existence of this three language formula, there are many problems occurs. For example, initially there is no reference to the mother tongue or home language in this formula also there is no reference of the classical and foreign languages. There are number of states in which only English or Hindi and their regional languages are taught such as Tamil Nadu, Gujarat. In Tamil Nadu only Tamil and English, and Gujarat follows with Gujarati and Hindi. Since, many English words came from Sanskrit [16]. Many Hindi states substitute Sanskrit, as classical language for the modern Indian language. In the extension of the eighth schedule of the constitution some more languages are added to the constitution, but still no improvement in the education system i.e. the situation remains same as it was earlier. There are almost 500 Central Schools with the bilingual medium which consists of English and Hindi languages with Sanskrit as a compulsory language. There are almost 500 Vidyalaya such as Navodaya where simultaneously the competence is English and Hindi is imparted. But the students who get graduate degree from these schools will join English medium colleges; because of lack of multilingualism in the college this country that can offers a bilingual medium of instruction. The Indian education system needs to be updating their self so that better education can be provided to the children from these institutions [17].

V. ADVANTAGES OF MULTILINGUALISM

Many modern language researchers agree with that premise. The multiple languages help us to communicate with the others also bilingualism (or multilingualism) may actually confer various advantages to the brain which is in the stage of developing. Because a bilingual or multilingual child can easily switches between languages, the theory goes and he or she develops enhanced executive control and also the ability to effectively manage higher cognitive processes. These process are problem-solving, memory, and thought of the new concepts. The multilingual becomes better to inhibit responses, to promote others, and emerges with the more flexible and agile mind setup [18]. This phenomenon is called as the bilingual or multilingual advantage. In the first half of the twentieth century, researchers actually thought that the concept of bilingualism or multilingualism show some disadvantage over child, it may be possible that it can disturb the I.Q. level and verbal development of the children. But, as the years passes in the research over it. The notion of a bilingual or multilingual advantage produced from the research to the contrary, research seemed to be both far-reaching and compelling and much of it is obtained from the careful work of the psychologist. Bilinguals show enhanced executive

control, a quality and better academic performance. The qualities like sustained attention and effectively switching between tasks [13]. The Native speakers and students speaks another language natively can learn from each other to become bilingual, biliterate, and culturally sensitive. This is based on their strength of the students to speak a language other than English or Hindi or regional language as an asset that can be used to help native speakers to learn another language [14]. Bilingual educational children have more complicated brain than monolingual. Children with bilingual are more easily develop and maintain friendships with the peoples of different language and cultural backgrounds, more job opportunities. Multilinguals can be benefited from both communities and expressing themselves on more abstract concepts. This will also improve the fluency of the people [19]. Instead of being diverted, bilinguals' brains are wired neurologically so that it can exert more control and also the attention gets directed, even when responding to changing environmental stimuli. In other words, multilingualism will excel in situations where brain requires change from one type of information to another. Now a days, foreign language requirements becomes more essential for higher education or graduation to get better job opportunities [20]. Easy learning habit as which is inculcated right from childhood when gets familiar to other language other than mother language. Thus going beyond comfort zone by increasing their intellectual level. Multilingual child feel easy and comfortable to mingle easily in different situation than monolinguals. They certainly have good adaptability to change and develop appreciation for other cultures and their acceptance of cultural difference their adaptability is higher than other monolinguals therefore their chance of growth and sustainability is higher than others.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the various studies it has been shown that there is a relation between bilingualism or multilingualism, the cognitive flexibility, and the scholastic achievement. Multilingual children not only able to control different languages but they are also very sharp and creative in their academics and also socially more tolerant. They can easily solve the social as well as academic problem very effectively. It has also been shown that the Indian government giving it full effort to change the existing educational system into the multilingual system rather than to suppress it. Education planners and policy maker of the country should pay immediate attention to make the education system centralized before it become too late. So that better education can be provided to all the individuals of the country. We need to make every viable effort to boost or empower the languages of the underprivileged, dalits, tribals and endangered languages. If participatory democracy has to live. Instead of sticking to the three language formula, it is necessary to give a voice to the language of every child. The multilingualism preservation should be at the heart of language planning in this country.

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