

UDC 81'06

MECHANISMS OF BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

E. A. Salikhova

*PhD Philology, assistant professor,
ORCID 0000-0001-9570-1763,
e-mail: salelah12@yandex.ru,
Ufa State Aviation Technical University*

N. G. Iskuzhina

*PhD Philology, assistant professor,
ORCID 0000-0003-3724-4909,
e-mail: iskuzhina@mail.ru,
Institute of Education Development
Republic of Bashkortostan,
Ufa, Bashkortostan, Russia*

Abstract. The article is devoted to the theoretical description of the mechanism of bilingual communication in the conditions of a natural language environment. The multifaceted nature of the topic under consideration has led to the development of a comprehensive – socio-, neuro- and psycholinguistic approaches, involving a combination of different methods in the study of the designated linguistic and speech phenomenon. Empirical, experimental material showed that in the process of verbal interaction in the consciousness of bilingual there is a reliance on certain interlanguage associative-semantic correlations, established for reasons of identity of the designated and its affirmation in the tradition of language contacts.

Keywords: bilingualism; bilingual code; communicative personality; communication.

The conditions of bilingual communication show the differences in using languages and their subsystems. We envisage bilingualism in natural linguistically non-homogenous environment and define it as a result of parallel development of a communicative persona in heterogeneous linguocultural spheres. Languages using and the level of their proficiency are not equal, its using is not characterized with synchronism. The researches in the field of bilingualism [4–12] have shown that settled modes of thinking of a monolingual and bilingual represent radically different systems: the acquisition of the second language (L2) under the influence of natural verbal environment means experience of new national culture, determines forming other linguocultural worldview [3, p. 41–42]. We will try to specify nominally the typical algorithm of this kind communication.

We offer to understand bilingualism as non-equitable knowledge and mastery of more than one national language and non-instantaneous using them in every specific communicative situation. One of these languages is named the first one, another – the second one.

To determine the boundaries of the studied phenomenon we should consider the problem of bilingualism in the context of contiguous phenomena – both in extralinguistic and linguistic ones. Multiculturalism as accompanying and promoting condition for the development of bilingual communication is among the first ones; linguistic phenomena include diglossia understood as phenomenon when in linguistic community one language is presented (or dominates), but different communicative subsystems, dialects and styles applied depending on social functions of communication, are regularly used.

Also, the question about contiguous phenomena is significant because its actualization helps to understand, in a more definite way, the communicative nature of bilingualism existing within verbal communication but realized with principal violation of one national language boundaries. The questions about code switching and language change are adjacent with the theory of bilingual communication. In bilingual conditions, the moment of shifting from one language to another is always stipulated with objective incentives based on a speaker's aim to more

proper communication. However, in many cases such approach to the phenomenon can turn out to be simplified, when aims of different nature serve as conditions for code switching, for example, a speaker's will to declare about own (higher or other) social status; aim to limit the circle of communicators for concealing the meaning of the saying and the switch from communication to quasi-communication, etc. Language change takes place when a speaker's second language tries to expel the first one, making a claim for the first one's role and place in a speaker's life and moreover in consciousness actively, and finally it manages to do this.

Coordinative (mixed) type of bilingualism is when the units of verbal-semantic level of bi-trilingualism refer to one and the same concepts of linguocultural level, and this type is considered to be efficient for comprehensive perception and understanding of L2 – interethnic Russian language in the conditions of interlingual contacting in the Republic of Bashkortostan (RB) for representatives of non-Russian ethnoses and national Turkic (Bashkir/Tatar) one for Russian population [11, p. 53]. These terms are related indirectly, and it promotes the prevention of mistakes when shifting from one language system to another one.

Mixed bilingual communication circulating in different speech genres and speech forms is defined by us as the complex of two corresponding socio-psycholinguistic formations on verbal-semantic level of communicative persona, determined by its linguo-cognitive and motivational levels. «Shifting skills» to the means of other language system (L2) in the conditions of bilingual speech scenario are realized through lingual activities: in written communication through graphic word-building, lexicophraseological, grammatical ones; in oral speech – by means of speaking in monologic and dialogic modes [3; 5, p. 124].

Bilingual model of communication [5] in given conditions consists of the following

components: motivational (directed to forming positive emotional-value attitude to the process of speech process, to realizing of L1 role and to advancing its socio-cultural status, to carrying out intercultural communication), diagnostic (oriented to determining of speech intent to speech habits improving) and practical (intended to the skills complex necessary for fulfilling different speech genres, for accumulating the experience of speech behavior in the condition of intercultural communication).

Here is the description of level-by-level mechanism of the denoted communication. The first of them is decomposed in accordance with the communicating model given above into such components: a) emotional-value attitude to the balanced bilingual communication as getting the motivation for speaking in L2 [11]; b) combination of knowledge and pictures making up informational basis for communicators orienting in mixed balanced bilingualism [3]; c) complex of skills providing the actualization of the norms of Russian-language and Turkic-language «verbal and cognitive culture» according to the status of «communicative persona» in different communicative situations.

On the second level there is the process of: a) identifying of social motives for self-realization in bilingual space in accordance with the norms of verbal and cognition culture of both languages; b) realization of the necessity and importance of everyday reflection on the quality of bilingual conversation in interpersonal, intergroup fields of communicative interaction.

On the third level there is formation not only the experience of reproductive communication in L2 but the experience of creative communication exercising the norms of verbal and cognitive culture of both L1 and L2.

Structuring of bilingual communication on the base of classic conception of F. de Saussure's linguistic sign allows to characterize it as a dynamical process owing one object and a bilingual who has the opportunity

to choose that the same object, i.e. signified, from two items (denominations) in different languages. Extra-linguistic factors of verbal life constitute in a bilingual's consciousness that knowledge and pictures that are differentiated and actualized in the set of language means formed grammatically and syntactically in dependence to the level of speech competence. Average bi-/trilingual speaker – is a communicative persona, expressing social and ethnical changes, demonstrating individuality and forming the speech according to the laws of spontaneous speech production.

Depending on coordinative / subordinative type of bilingualism used by a bilingual speaker, not only a linguistic sign but a speaker's attitude to it will be different. In accordance with our observations [7–9], in terms of enumerated types of bilingualism a group of bilinguals, practicing linguistic skills and knowledge of L2 sporadically, can be specified [5, p. 54]. In most cases bilinguals learn L2 both in process of secondary and higher education, and by direct contacting with Turkic language speakers.

Neurolinguistics aspect of bilingual communication illustrates active searching of interlingual semantic matches having associative nature in a bilingual's linguistic consciousness, reflects complex process not only of extraction of units from lexical coverage of both languages but also of making deep semantic patterns of future speech. In the situation of non-social interaction when a bilingual intends to formulate thought in L2, firstly it is formed with the means of L1 on the deep semantic level. The possible rearrangements while translating from the deep level of an utterance in L1 to the deep semantic level of L2 take place by using means of both language systems. At this stage of speech production, the interference of phonetic, vocabulary, grammatical, stylistic systems in different discourses is quite evident. The researches of F. Grosjean [6] confirm the fact that monolinguals are not differ with hemispherical involvement during linguistic performance. The question if bilinguals have

two subsets of nervous connections, one for every language or only one subset the language elements of which are «pulled out» at any time is being investigated.

Psycholinguistic analysis of bilingual communication undertaken in different time and with different purposes allows to suppose that the peculiarities of forming bilingualism, at those having learnt and using L2 under the conditions of natural language contacts, appear while implementing the following skills: a bilingual dispenses with so-called «inner translation» unlike Russian-nation type of bilingualism. It can be rather explained by the fact that at the beginning there is comprehension of general sense of a text and only after that individual words and statements defining the meaning of the whole speech fragment are learnt. Also, analysis data has shown that in the process of verbal interaction in bilingual consciousness there is a backstop on interlingual associative-semantic correlation set in accordance with identity of the denoted subject and its statement in the tradition of language contacts. In a speaker's consciousness such elements act as activators in search of corresponding equivalent and clarification of the meaning of peripheral context and the sense of the whole speech unit. «Interlanguage associative-semantic correlations» are understood by us as the correlation of key lexical items of two or more heterogeneous (not sister) languages having correlative semantic content but different features of expression plane. The studying of linguistic phenomena, considering the language as «an achievement of a bilingual individual using it», through the analyzing «associative behavior» of a person, proves to be interesting. There appear the possibilities of comparative analysis of associative behavior not only in synchronic but diachronic aspects in psycholinguists data [1].

Taking into account the peculiarities of functioning of generalized bilingual communication mechanism must make contributes to the achievement of «integrated level of languages and cultures interaction» [3,

p. 141], to linguocultural broadening of outlooks of communicative participants.

Bibliography

1. Associative Dictionary of the Bashkir and Tatar languages. – Ufa, 2016. – 364 p.
2. Ayupova L. L., Salikhova E. A. From Zhual to Bashtarus // Bulletin of the Bashkir State University. – Ufa, 2017. – T. 22 (№ 1). – P. 164–169.
3. Ayupova L. L., Salihova E. A. Foundations of sociolinguistics: textbook. – M. : Flinta, 2018. – 100 p.
4. Belousov V. N. About problems and prospects of functioning of Russian in international communication in a modern geopolitical situation // Language and society in modern Russia and other countries. – M. : Russian Academy of Sciences, Research Center on the national-language to the relation. – 2010. – P. 10–17.
5. Garipov T. M. Regarding the language model of Bashkortostan // Interethnic relations in a polyethnic region: problems and ways of optimization. – Ufa, 2005. – P. 123–125.
6. Grosjean F. Individual bilingualism // Applied Linguistic Studies in Central Europe. Veszprem. – 1997. – V. 1. – Pp. 103–113.
7. Iskuzhina N. G. Salihova E. A. Parameters of variation of the Russian language in the conditions of urban bilingualism // In the world of scientific discoveries. – Krasnoyarsk, 2013. – № 5.1(41). – P. 134–154.
8. Iskuzhina N. G. Bilingualism in the cities of the Republic of Bashkortostan (sociolinguistic aspect. – Ufa, 2014. – 252 p.
9. Salihova E. A., Iskuzhina N. G. Heterogeneous linguistic space of the city: the specificity of verbal contact // Philological Sciences: Issues of theory and practice. – Tambov: Gramota, 2013. – № 3 (Ch.2). – P. 181–186.
10. Salihova E. A. Bilingualism and trilingualism as sociopsycholinguistical factors of the linguocultural integration of Bashkortostan's ethnoses // Bulletin of Cherepovets state University. – 2015. – №1 (62). – P. 52–56.
11. Uraksin Z. G. Questions of the functional development of the Bashkir language // Bashkir literature and literary language at the present stage. – Ufa, 1979. – P. 91–98 [in Russian].

© *Salikhova E. A.,
Iskuzhina N. G., 2018.*