An overview of Bilingualism Overview

Some linguists defined in their definition of language as asserted that it has been always a social phenomenon. The main function of language is communication. Communication is based on the cooperation between of among individuals by means of speech with language as an which are applied representation of the language in the rules of pronunciation and speaking. It brings people closer together; it helps to harmonizes and unites feelings and assists with one’s make understanding of what others want. (Arnarsdóttir, 2012).

Language is also an indispensable means of acquiring socially acceptable behavior. When a child acquires his or her mother tongue, he or she does not only acquire pronunciation alone, use grammar, or add grammatical appendices to words, but also acquires some of the customs and traditions that must be observed when speaking. (Hakuta, 1992).

Social linguistics is a branch of Applied Linguistics. It studies the problems of geographical dialects, social dialects and linguistic ambiguity. It entails means observing the interaction between language and society. Social linguistics is a very modern science, with its own as it has a specific area of study.

Bilingualism on the other hand is found presented mainly primarily within large social units, nations, and social classes. Society is made up composed of individuals, and the individual is the center of attention. (Wardhaugh, 2006). The use of a second language as a linguistic phenomenon of the use of the second language alongside the first language is called bilingualism, and or linguistic duplication. The term bilingualism is synonymous with Bilingualism.

There is a difference between linguistic and bilateral duality. The first means that a linguistic group uses two different languages from the same common language, one of which is considered superior to the other. It is used in literary pieces, scientific research, and in intellectual works, (Leonardo, 2016). The other is used in other ways any other way such as in the language of daily communication, and is less diverse seen as a lower diversity than the previous used in writing. The best example of this colloquial use is the daily spoken Arabic which is used in the language of everyday life, and which is rarely used in the language of writing. (Shamsuddin & Siti, 2018).
Countries that adopt bilingual education do so for different objectives. In some cases, bilingual education helps to integrate minorities and individuals into the majority of the society, (Baker & de Kanter 1981). Through bilingual education, the nation can unite and satisfy different minorities at the same time.

Every minority is allowed to use its first language, but everyone has to learn another language, the official language, the majority language or a language defined by the state. This second language is meant to unite all minorities. Each minority has its own language, but there is a common language. This is achieved through bilingual education.

The bilingual education system also enriches the country linguistically. It means having millions of people who master two languages, and this facilitates the connection of the population and the country to the outside world for commercial, political, economic, diplomatic negotiating and cultural benefits, (Crawford, 1989).

Instead of preventing minorities from using their first language, and then provoking them, bilingual education offers a solution that satisfies both the minority and the majority, on the one hand and satisfies the majority, on the one hand. Thus, Dangerous Disturbances and serious civil unrest can be avoided this way. This satisfaction comes within the framework of national sovereignty and preserves national unity without prejudice to the unity of the country and the people.

If one wants to impose a language, the solution is bilingual education. This was what many colonial powers did when they wanted to impose their languages in their colonies over colonized people. For example, they added their languages to education programs without harming the status of the local language, (Macedo, 2000). A school may employ enter a bilingual education program to attract an elite group of students, either smart students and/or rich students that is to attract smart people or to attract the rich or both.

Bilingualism is as old as history. It started when people of different nations who spoke different languages interacted and communicated with each other. Communication has been always the major reason behind the existence of bilingualism.
However, (Agnihotri, 2007) stated that modern bilingualism is seen as an outcome of the widely spread usage of foreign educational systems (regular & vocational), especially when in during the late years of the 20th century and into the past years of the 21st century. English has become been globally the most used language globally, and facilitates many the most-influential language—as sectors such as business, education, and tourism. These, along with the establishment of more the-cosmopolitan societies, have all led to its use the-sovereignty-of-the English language as a second language in different societies.

In many countries, English is a second language in many countries but it is—spoken with poor usage of grammar as many of the speakers use expressions based on what their native language generates and—This is known as the impact of the native language on how an individual uses and practice the second language. This also represents the way in which individuals a speaker thinks when dealing with the second language, as they he or she usually thinks is more familiar with the thinking-method-based on their his native language. (Baker, 2011).