

## Bilingualism (ENG512)

- ✚ **Definitions and Guiding Principles of Bilingualism:** Bilingualism refers to the ability to use two languages effectively. Guiding principles include understanding language acquisition, language contact, and linguistic diversity.
- ✚ **Forms of Language and Change:** Bilingualism involves various language forms (e.g., monolingual, bilingual, multilingual) and language change (e.g., language shift, language maintenance, language convergence).
- ✚ **Collective Aspects of Language Behaviors:** Bilingualism is influenced by social factors like language attitudes, language policies, and language rights, which shape language use and language identity.
- ✚ **Dimensions and Measurement of Bilinguality:** Bilingualism can be measured by language proficiency, language use, language identity, and language attitudes, which are complex and multifaceted dimensions.
- ✚ **Societal Bilingualism:** Bilingualism at the societal level involves language contact, language diversity, and language policies, which impact language use and language rights.
- ✚ **Languages in Contact:** When two languages come into contact, language convergence, language divergence, or language maintenance may occur, leading to language change and language evolution.
- ✚ **Socio-politics of Bilingualism:** Bilingualism is influenced by political factors like language policies, language rights, and language planning, which shape language use and language identity.
- ✚ **What Does It Mean to Be Bilingual?**

Being bilingual means having proficiency in two languages, navigating between languages and cultures, and switching between languages in different contexts.

- ✚ **Advantages and Disadvantages of Bilingualism:** Bilingualism has cognitive (e.g., improved executive function), social (e.g., cultural enrichment), and

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economic (e.g., career opportunities) benefits, as well as challenges like language interference and cultural conflicts.

- ✚ **Bilingualism: Four Essential Characteristics:** (1) language proficiency, (2) language use, (3) language identity, and (4) language attitudes, which are interconnected and dynamic.

## ✚ **Who Speaks to Whom and Which Language?**

Bilingual individuals choose which language to use depending on the speaker, context, and purpose, demonstrating language flexibility and adaptability.

- ✚ **Domains of Language Behavior:** Bilingualism involves different language use in various domains like family, education, work, and community, which shape language proficiency and language identity.
- ✚ **Other Sources of Variance and Domain Configuration:** Bilingualism is influenced by factors like age, gender, social class, and geographic location, which impact language use and language identity.
- ✚ **Social Meaning in Linguistic Structure:** Language use reflects social relationships, power dynamics, and cultural identity, demonstrating the complex social nature of bilingualism.
- ✚ **Code Switching:** Bilingual individuals switch between languages in a single conversation or text.
- ✚ **Linguistic Dimensions of Bilingualism:** Bilingualism involves phonological, lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of language.
- ✚ **Early Language Development:** Bilingual children acquire two languages simultaneously or sequentially.
- ✚ **Explanations of Language Mixing:** Language mixing can be attributed to linguistic, cognitive, or social factors.
- ✚ **Other Explanations of Language Mixing:** Language mixing can also be due to language contact, language convergence, or language attrition.
- ✚ **Researching Bilingualism:** Bilingualism research methods include surveys, interviews, observations, and experiments.
- ✚ **Bilingual Education:** Bilingual education programs aim to develop language proficiency and cultural awareness.
- ✚ **Reimagining Bilingualism:** Bilingualism is a dynamic and complex phenomenon that challenges traditional notions of language and identity.

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- ✚ **Geopolitics and Language Orientation in Bilingualism**: Bilingualism is influenced by geopolitical factors like language policies, language rights, and globalization.
- ✚ **Languaging, Education and Language Construction**: Bilingualism involves constructing language and identity through education and social interactions.
- ✚ **Languaging and Language**: Bilingualism involves using language to create meaning and negotiate identity.
- ✚ **Languages in Education**: Bilingualism in education involves teaching and learning in two languages.

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