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IN THE MODERN MULTILINGUAL AND BILINGUALITY SOCIETY

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***Annotation.** Given the changes that have recently taken place in our society—such as the expansion of mass media, the heightened exchange of business and cultural relations, and the abundance of scientific and technical information—knowing at least one foreign language is imperative in the modern world.*

***Keywords.** Bilingualism, multilingualism, native language, communication, society*

The existence of bilingual nations, the trend toward globalization, and the rise in the number of people who speak multiple languages simultaneously have all contributed to the reality of bilingualism in our day. Therefore, the phenomena known as bilingualism is of enormous importance from the standpoint of not only

linguistics but also philosophy, psychology, sociology, and even physiology. Without bilingualism or multilingualism, a multinational state cannot exist because coexisting in a community requires the use of a language other than one's native tongue for communication. This mutual understanding between members of the multinational society is essential for the long-term socioeconomic development of the society.

Any community can benefit from bilingualism since it makes it possible for members of various nationalities to coordinate their social and professional activities. Fluency in both languages is not required.

In the twenty-first century, the processes that began at the close of the twentieth century are continuing gaining momentum and signify a new phase in the development of contemporary civilization. Intimate contact between many cultures and civilizations is a result of the fast growth of international connections. There aren't many locations left on Earth where people spend their entire lives speaking exclusively their native tongues. There is an abundance of mass media, television, the Internet, and foreign language communication channels. The demand for specialists in a variety of fields related to economics, industry, and research is rising as a result of modern technology and society's digitization, which is resulting in bilingualism and multilingualism. In the information space, the languages of more numerous and technically dominant peoples are predominant. Therefore, linguistic domination significantly facilitates the process of transferring their beliefs and values, as well as the cultures and ideologies of other peoples, to the peoples and states under their control. Global social bilingualism is growing continuously in terms of both population coverage and language ability. This is because globalization leads to a significant shift toward direct communication, both between individuals and between organizations.

Globalization has two effects on individual nations. On the one hand, many barriers between people are being lifted, such as language barriers that prevent cross-national and cross-cultural interaction. The framework enables every ethnic group to preserve its unique identity, leading to a diverse array of cultures and

ethnicities around the globe. That being said, there is currently continual cross-cultural exchange due to the global dispersion of cultures from many ethnic groups. Nevertheless cultural emigration from one nation to another also occurs. We may talk about the reverse of globalization in this sense—a rise in people's curiosity in their roots and forebears. It becomes crucial to preserve your people's history and culture by passing it on to coming generations in order to prevent the ethnos from going extinct.

Bilingualism is the term used to describe the capacity of some groups of people to communicate in two languages. Since language is a product of social groups, being bilingual entails being a member of two distinct social groups at the same time. The relationships in mixed couples are more intricate. Children in these circumstances often speak two family languages: one with their mother and one with their father. Concepts and ideas about particular phenomena, objects made by nature, human hands, or industry, technological procedures, traditions and rituals, and much more are adopted and so contribute to cultural dissemination. Words denoting the aforementioned concepts and things have been created concurrently with cultural borrowings that have been embedded in the fabric of society.

Since social factors are the main determinants of bilingualism, more people who are bilingual or multilingual live in states where there are more economic and cultural ties. This argument can be shown by a number of examples. It should be mentioned that among other things, individual bilingualism usually develops with limited cultural contacts. Group or mass bilingualism is more likely to develop in contexts where connections are more frequent and intense. Large-scale ethnic group migrations, the cohabitation of multiple ethnic communities inside the boundaries of a state association, and active engagement between neighboring states are the usual circumstances in which this happens. Such bilingualism was quite widespread in the past during the conquering of other peoples.

Bilingualism indeed plays a significant role in society, reflecting the interactions between different languages and cultures. Bilingualism is not just about individual language proficiency but also about belonging to multiple social

groups simultaneously. Mixed marriages and diverse social interactions can further complicate linguistic dynamics, leading to the development of unique language patterns, especially among children. Cultural diffusion, which involves the spread of ideas, concepts, and language elements across different societies, contributes to the enrichment of languages and the creation of new words to describe shared phenomena. Economic and cultural ties between states can foster bilingualism by promoting language learning and communication across borders.

Conclusion. This phenomenon is often observed in regions with diverse ethnic communities or during periods of significant migration and interaction between neighboring states. Historically, bilingualism has been prevalent during conquests and interactions between different peoples, leading to the blending of languages and cultural practices. The evolution of bilingualism is influenced by various social, economic, and political factors that shape language use and identity within societies.

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