

# Consideration For Transference in The Context of Trilingualism

**Panjiyev Normakhmat Panjievich**

Professor of Department of Russian Linguistics, TerSU

**Annotation:** Today, learning languages are becoming common all over the world. It is worth studying not only one foreign language, but also 3 and more languages in order to be successful person in every career/field. For this reason, this article is devoted to consideration for transference in the context of trilingualism.

**Key words:** Flora Lewis, trilingual, for solving tasks and problems, critical thinking skills, creativity, mental flexibility, better memory, multitasking.

In our today's developing world, it is crucial to learn second and third languages from an early age. Even scientists are proclaiming this notion. For instance, An American journalist Flora Lewis (25 July 1922—June 2, 2002) stated that "Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things, but learning another way to think about things".

The traditional system of education lags somewhat behind the needs of society. The concept of modern education has defined the goal of a teacher's professional activity – to form students' ability to successfully socialize in society and actively adapt to the labor market. The result is the development of innovative technologies in training. Innovative methods are characterized by a new style of organizing students' educational and cognitive activities [1].

The term "Trilingual" is most commonly used to describe someone who can speak or understand three languages, especially with some level of fluency. It can also be used to describe things that involve or that are written or spoken in three languages, as in These instructions are trilingual—they're written in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

All words of the English language are divided into certain lexical and grammatical categories, called parts of speech. Parts of speech are the main lexicographic categories into which words of a language are distributed based on the following characteristics: a) semantic (generalized meaning of an object, action or state, quality), b) morphological (morphological categories of a word), and c) syntactic (syntactic functions of a word) [2].

The similar terms bilingual and multilingual are used in the same way, with bilingual indicating two languages and multilingual indicating more than two and especially several languages. The ability to speak three languages or the use of two languages is called trilingualism.

Figure 1.

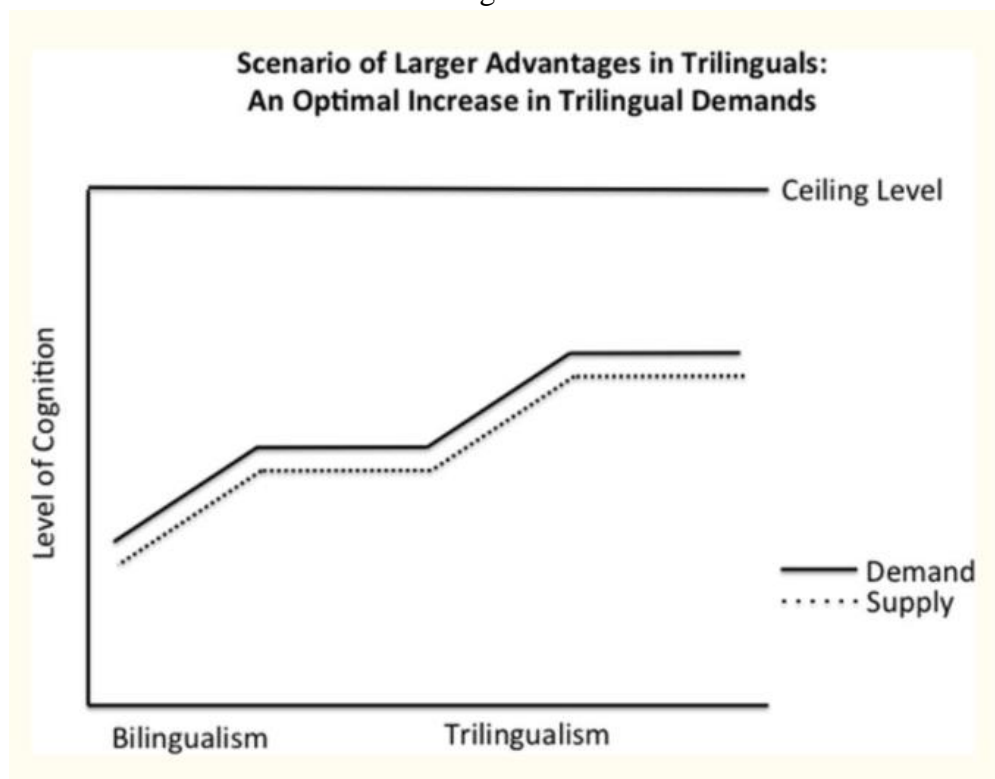


Figure 1 depicts a scenario in which trilinguals would demonstrate larger cognitive advantages than bilinguals. In this scenario, the demands increase when transitioning from two languages (bilingualism) to three languages (trilingualism). To meet these demands, there is a corresponding increase in the supply (i.e., a further enhancement in the cognitive process).

Here are some cognitive benefits from learning the second and third language:

- better skills for solving tasks and problems.
- better critical thinking skills.
- more creativity.
- greater mental flexibility.
- better memory.
- better skills in the area of multitasking.
- the concept of “constancy of objects” develops earlier.

Let’s discuss these benefits more widely. First of all, talking in three languages means you can imagine situations in three languages. This can help better their linguistic development. Take children as an example. The child’s contact with the second and third language in early childhood makes the child learn to use these languages faster and easier than if they were to learn them later. Have you heard the statement that the child “absorbs like a sponge”? This term uniquely describes the process in which a child learns foreign languages. Children’s brains are prepared to receive and learn foreign languages, and fluency comes quickly and easily, and usually, children do not have a foreign accent. The easiest way to learn a foreign language from birth is to teach the baby three languages. Infants have an innate ability to repeat each sound and will never be able later again to achieve fluency in a foreign language so easily. Therefore, it is best to teach three languages from different language groups from birth which allows children to reproduce what they hear.

Secondly, thinking in three languages develops your cognitive side. Research shows that language learning is more cognitive than linguistic activity.

Furthermore, children who are exposed to two or three languages at an early age may have better school grades on the long run. In addition to the cognitive benefits mentioned, learning the second and third

language also helps to achieve better grades at school. It has been proven that in trilingual children develop such features and skills as critical thinking, problem-solving and mental flexibility, which makes these children achieve better results in learning. Students who want to learn more languages in the future will also have an easier task. Differences in sounds, accent, an order of words, inflection, intonation, and grammatical structures will be easier for them to master. For languages that are etymologically similar to Spanish and French, similar vocabulary will make it even easier to learn the language quickly.

So, multitasking refers to the ability to manage multiple responsibilities at once by focusing on one task while keeping track of others. Multitasking in the workplace most often involves switching back and forth between tasks and effectively performing different tasks rapidly one right after the other.

We know that being able to speak in different languages makes our mental thinking faster. And also, we cannot imagine our mental ability without physical activities. Being able to “go with the flow” and be flexible in your thinking is a necessary skill for dealing with life’s inevitable changes. This is a trait that helps us adjust more easily to new circumstances, challenges and situations as they arise. Whether it’s starting a new job, taking a new class or getting married, being cognitively flexible helps us to grow and get along better with others.

However, for many people, this is much easier said than done—especially for those who tend to “get stuck” on certain thoughts and behaviors patterns. They may also tend to be stubborn, argumentative or oppositional, worry constantly, get upset when things don’t go their way, be uncooperative (or automatically say “no” to things), or have conditions such as addictions, obsessive-compulsive tendencies, eating disorders, and even road rage. A common feature of all of these is difficulty letting go of thoughts or behaviors.

Finally, being trilingual help people learn different world cultures, their values, beliefs and also ceremonies. It is the most amazing part of every single culture. One expert stated following quote: “Losing the language means losing the culture. We need to know who we are because it makes a difference in who our children are.” Yes, it is totally right. Because, everyone who is able to speak in different languages know different cultural aspects and the level of Cultural enrichment of that person will probably be higher than ordinary people. Moreover, today all responsible parents want their children to be well behaved, they like learning, appreciate other cultures and be well grown into successful members of society. We want our children to enrich the world with their knowledge and personality.

Learning the second and third language opens the door, which in other conditions remains closed. Bilingual and trilingual people have access to knowledge, people, places and things that remain unavailable to others. Knowledge of foreign languages distinguishes candidates on the labor market, deepens understanding of other cultures and allows them to appreciate; all these factors enrich life and provide new experiences to a person who freely uses the second and third language.

Knowledge of foreign languages allows children to feel at ease in a foreign environment, promotes natural flexibility and easy adaptation to the environment, improves self-esteem and self-esteem.

To sum up, the contribution of a person who are trilingual for the society is worth proclaiming publicly. Do you want your child to change the world? All parents can imagine the great contribution of their child to social development. We have high hopes and wonderful dreams for the future of our children – not only to have a reason to be proud but also to improve the world and society in which we live. Multilingual children often have better analytical, social and scientific skills than their monolingual colleagues.

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