

**TOPIC: BILINGUALISM**

# AGENDA

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1. Definition of bilingualism
2. Importance of bilingualism
3. Types of Bilingualism: a) Simultaneous bilingualism. b) Receptive bilingualism. c) Sequential bilingualism
4. What is Simultaneous bilingualism
5. Example of Simultaneous bilingualism
6. What is Receptive bilingualism?
7. Example of Receptive bilingualism
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9. Example of Sequential bilingualism



# **DEFINITION AND IMPORTANCE OF BILINGUALISM**

# DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

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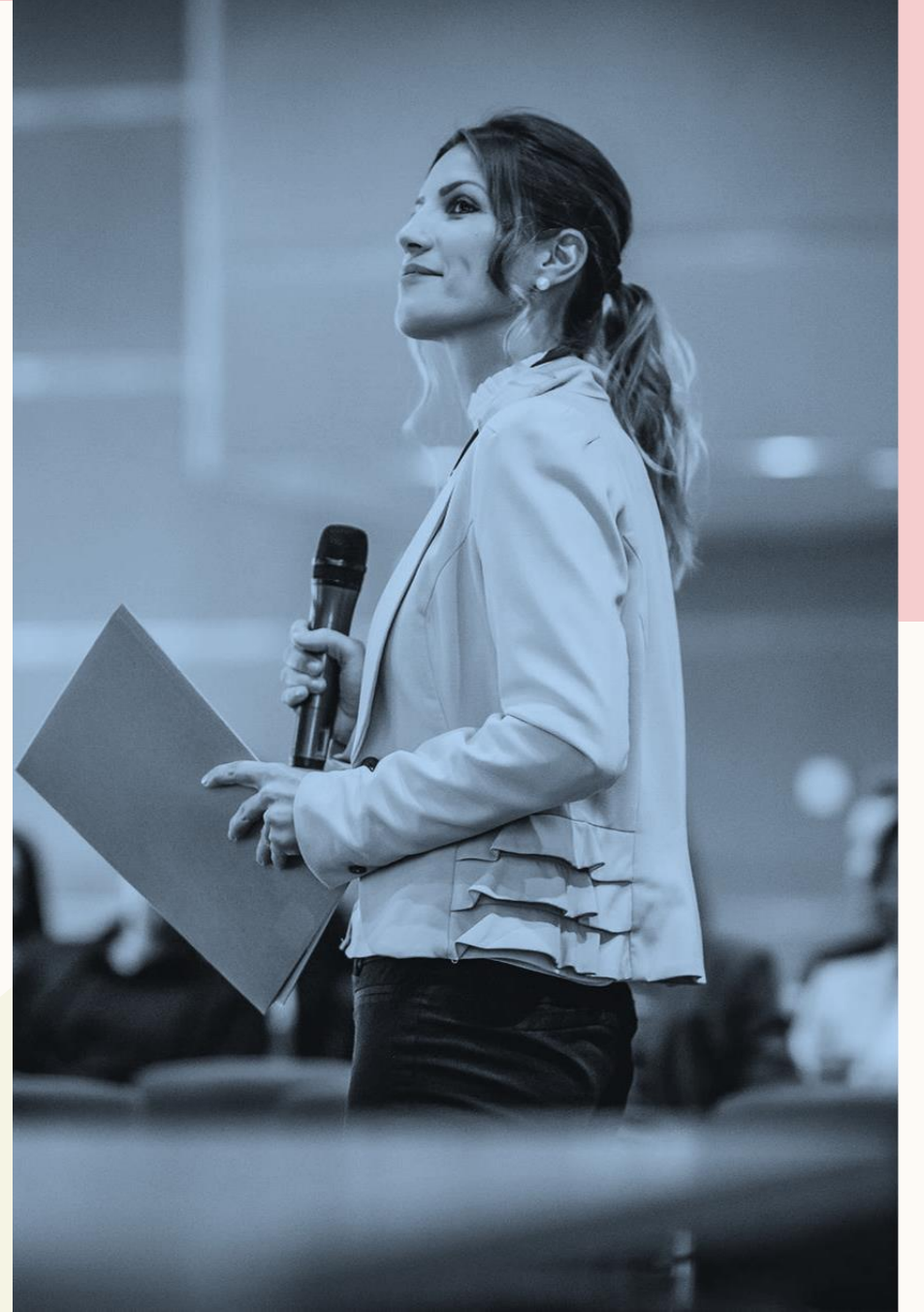
- **Bilingualism:** The ability of an individual to fluently speak and understand two languages, enabling seamless interaction and comprehension in diverse linguistic environments.
- **Key Points:**
  - Involves proficiency in two languages, encompassing both verbal and written communication skills.
  - Represents a dynamic and adaptable linguistic capability, shaped by exposure, cultural background, and language acquisition experiences.

# IMPORTANCE

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- Cognitive benefits: Bilingualism enhances problem-solving skills, multitasking abilities, and may delay cognitive decline, contributing to lifelong cognitive health.
- Economic advantages: Bilingual individuals enjoy expanded job opportunities, higher earning potential, and greater employability across diverse fields, driving personal and economic prosperity.
- Cultural understanding: Bilingualism fosters empathy across cultures, enriches communication, and promotes global citizenship, facilitating interconnectedness in an increasingly diverse world.

# **TYPES OF BILINGUALISM**



# TYPES OF BILINGUALISM

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- Simultaneous bilingualism: Learning two languages from birth due to exposure to different languages in the home environment.
- Receptive bilingualism: Understanding and comprehending two languages but being more proficient in one for speaking.
- Sequential bilingualism: Learning a second language after already establishing proficiency in the first, often due to relocation or formal education.



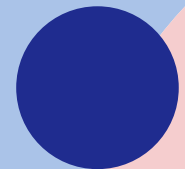
# **SIMULTANEOUS BILINGUALISM**



# WHAT IS SIMULTANEOUS BILINGUALISM?

Occurs when a child learns two languages from birth, navigating exposure to multiple languages in their immediate environment, such as at home or in a bilingual community.

This early exposure fosters a natural proficiency in both languages, shaping the individual's linguistic identity and communication skills from infancy.



## EXAMPLE 1:

Child raised in a household where one parent speaks English and the other speaks Bengali. The child naturally acquires both languages simultaneously, often with equal proficiency.

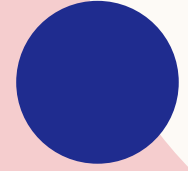
## EXAMPLE 2

Some early childhood education programs intentionally incorporate bilingual instruction, exposing children to two languages simultaneously.

Children in such programs may develop simultaneous bilingualism as they learn and interact in both languages during their formative years..



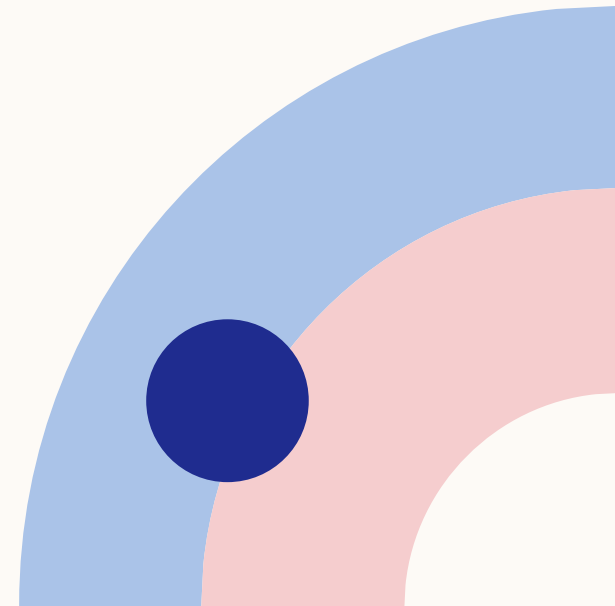
# **RECEPTIVE BILINGUALISM**



# WHAT IS RECEPTIVE BILINGUALISM?

The Individual is able to understand two languages but express oneself in only one. Children who had high exposure by a second language throughout their lives, but have had little opportunity to use the language would fall in this category

This selective language use can be influenced by factors such as social norms, personal comfort, or the language dominance of their environment.



# EXAMPLE:

Many Children in Chinese or Mexican immigrant households hear English on TV, in stores and so on, but use their home language (Chinese or Spanish) in everyday communication. When they enter preschool or kindergarten, these children are likely to make rapid progress in English because their receptive language skills in English have been developed.

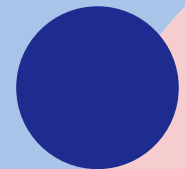


# SEQUENTIAL BILINGUALISM

# WHAT IS SEQUENTIAL BILINGUALISM?

Learning a second language after already establishing proficiency in the first, often occurring due to migration, relocation, or formal language education.

This process allows individuals to build upon their existing linguistic foundation, gradually acquiring proficiency in the second language through exposure and practice..



# EXAMPLE:

- An individual moves to a new country and learns the language spoken there (e.g., moving from Spain to Germany and learning German).
- Already proficient in Spanish, they acquire proficiency in German as a second language, adapting to a new linguistic environment.





**THANK  
YOU**