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## Bilingualism in Arabic

Bilingualism is the ability of an individual to move alternately between two languages, and this movement is according to his needs. Bilingualism is defined as the joint presence of two official languages in the same country. Bilingualism is the simplest form of multilingualism and is the opposite in meaning to monolingualism.

Opinions differed in explaining the term duality mixed with the term dualism. The difference between dualism and dualism

-Dilingualism: It is an old term that appeared as a result of the existence of two languages of one origin, one of which is fluent and the other is colloquial. It is a competition between a written language and a common colloquial language.

Bilingualism: It is a linguistic situation in which speakers of a linguistic group alternate in a different linguistic system. If it goes beyond that, it becomes multilingual. Bilinguals are people who use two or more languages or dialects in their daily lives.

Language has several characteristics, namely: the language system, as every language in the world has a specific system in arranging its letters and words, and has its independence and advantages from other languages. Language is communication, meaning that it conveys the content of the message. The sound property: This property is one of the basics of language, so that it is the first means of recognition. On the meanings of language and their understanding

There is a lot of dualism that abounds in the Arabic language, which attracted the attention of the ancient linguists, grammarians, and some modern researchers, and they tried to find its origin. The ancient scholars of the Arabic language and grammar believed that the reason behind this was the desire for lightness, and they stated it in different expressions, although this approach and others like it are noted. It is one

of the conditions of languages, and is accepted by its phonetic, structural, and syntactic systems. Because it is a result of natural factors related to language itself And the tendency of its sounds within the structure to harmonize with each other by eliminating letters that are heavy on pronunciation and replacing them with other letters that are lighter on pronunciation, which achieves a higher limit of pronunciation effect and does not require much muscular effort. Some modern researchers have attributed many of the morphological changes that have affected the letters of the Arabic language - to In general - what we are talking about is due to the factors of historical development, as some researchers have attributed to what the Arabic language may have inherited from the effects of its ancient Semitic sisters, in terms of phonetic changes that affected its phonetic system, and in comparison with the opinions raised by some modern scholars and researchers about this phenomenon in the letters of the language. Arabic Which they called replacing the correct consonants (consonants), vowels and soft letters (consonants), and the results they reached with the ancient scholars of the Arabic language and grammar about the same phenomenon. Both interpretations show that this is the reality of the changes that occurred in these words, and some of these interpretations The explanations conflict with the laws of language, and some of them are necessary to be elaborate unless the evidence is proven, or the possibility of their validity is strong. That is why we intended to put forward another explanation and justification for this linguistic phenomenon in Arabic, which is not free from arbitrariness in estimation and affectation in generalization and saying what is implied by reason or violates linguistic laws in general, and is characterized by ease in the method of identifying the truth - what we believe - that it actually happened in this nose and is consistent with it. With what is known about the condition of the Arabic language in its ancient and contemporary dialects and the conditions of the spoken international languages in its behavior, this linguistic behavior is the deletion of marbling in the sense that we explained previously - in its tendency to dilute it and it is consistent with that linguistic procedure. The reason for the emergence of social dialects is the class disparity and their

categories of differences in culture, education, aspects of thinking, conscience, standard of living, traditions and customs. Thus, the colloquial dialect branches into social dialects, each of which differs from its sisters in vocabulary, methods of expression, composition of sentences and words, etc., and these dialects do not arise on their own. Rather, it creates a creation and improvises its words and terminology. It is the main reason for the deviation of social dialects from their brothers, as the differences increase between the speaking class and the rest of the classes. Among the most important types of social dialects are the so-called literal dialects that people of different crafts, such as carpenters, engravers, and fishermen, speak among themselves. In the Arabic language, the word “khabur” means a type of plant or tree, while in the language of the engravers it means a piece of wood planted in the wall into which nails are driven, and in the language of doctors it means a piece of sterile gauze with which to stuff the site of the hemorrhoid operation. The meaning at each level is significantly different.

Al-Jahiz pointed out the mutual relationship between the linguistic and social structures and clearly understood the nature of the class and social structure. He began to study linguistic diversity within its social framework, analyzing and interpreting it, observing its linguistic and social causes and causes in his book *Al-Ziyya wa Al-Bayan wa Al-Tabyin*.

#### Sources

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