



## **SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF FACTORS FOR IMPROVING FAMILY EDUCATION IN A MULTILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT**

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<b>Received:</b> May 28 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> June 17 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> July 21 <sup>st</sup> 2021	Multilingualism is the ability of an individual speaker or a community of speakers to communicate effectively in three or more languages. Contrast with <i>monolingualism</i> , the ability to use only one language. A person who can speak multiple languages is known as a <i>polyglot</i> or a <i>multilingual</i> . The original language a person grows up speaking is known as their first language or mother tongue. Someone who is raised speaking two first languages or mother tongues is called a simultaneous bilingual. If they learn a second language later, they are called a sequential bilingual.
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"Current research...begins by emphasizing the quantitative distinction between **multilingualism** and bilingualism and the greater complexity and diversity of the factors involved in acquisition and use where more than two languages are involved (Cenoz 2000; Hoffmann 2001a; Herdina and Jessner 2002). Thus, it is pointed out that not only do multilinguals have larger overall linguistic repertoires, but the range of the language situations in which multilinguals can participate, making appropriate language choices, is more extensive. Herdina & Jessner (2000b:93) refer to this capacity as 'the multilingual art of balancing communicative requirements with language resources.' This wider ability associated with the acquisition of more than two languages has also been argued to distinguish multilinguals in qualitative terms. One . . . qualitative distinction seems to lie in the area of strategies. Kemp (2007), for example, reports that multilingual learners' learning strategies differ from those of monolingual students learning their first foreign language." Business as a factor in personal education. In Uzbekistan, the relevance of research on socio-economic management acquires conceptual social significance as a new course in entrepreneurship, conditional action strategy development. The main priority of this course is rejection of the monopoly of cotton growing in agriculture and the rule of liberalism in economic life with a variety of forms of ownership. New dynamic course development involves the production of goods, primarily for export, in which private entrepreneurship is critical. This is why the President of the Republic Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, noted that "... Small business and private entrepreneurship must become a solid pillar of our society, its well-being, today's and future development

of our country "[2] Action strategy for the economic development of the Republic Uzbekistan assumes deepening democratic reforms in all spheres of public life. In the context of the globalization of the modern economy, problems of a socio-economic nature arise for taking a worthy place in world trade. The Government of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of regulations to prevent economic threat to the stable production of material goods for the people [2]. One of the decisions made by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev was Resolution on the implementation of the program "Every family is an entrepreneur", aimed to ensure a radical improvement in material conditions, significant positive changes in the country. [3] The program provides for the provision of comprehensive support entrepreneurial initiatives of the population wishing to engage in entrepreneurship, education of the younger generation in the spirit of a market economy, preparation for family life. Without going into detailing the implementation of this program, we outlined the main parameters of family education, which is under the word "family entrepreneurship" means small and private business in the family, the participation of all members in the material production, joint work for the common good, professionalization of the population national production. In fact, the family in the Central Asian region has been centuries was considered a subject of entrepreneurship, engaged in a kind of domestic an economy in which the father is the head of all production life. The celebrated **multilingualism** of not just Europe but also the rest of the world may be exaggerated. The hand-wringing about America's supposed linguistic weakness is often accompanied by the claim that monolinguals make up a small worldwide minority. The



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Oxford linguist Suzanne Romaine has claimed that bilingualism and multilingualism 'are a normal and unremarkable necessity of everyday life for the majority of the world's population.'"

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