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## **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MULTILINGUALISM**

**Introduction.** The present-day global society has been changing and developing at an uncontrollable speed. According to records, there are 7000 languages spoken in the world. Thus, multilingualism is becoming a significant phenomenon in the modern language world.

**The objective of the paper** is to discuss the general issues of multilingualism, its advantages and disadvantages.

Multilingualism is understood as the ability of societies, institutions, groups and individuals to engage, on a regular basis, with more than one language in their day-to-day lives. In this context, a language is defined neutrally as a variant which a

group ascribes to itself for use as its habitual code of communication. This includes regional languages, dialects, and sign languages. In addition, the term multilingualism is used for referring to the co-existence of different language communities in one geographical or geo-political area or political entity [1: 6].

Multilingualism is the natural potential available to every normal human being rather than an unusual exception. At the same time, it does not require perfect fluency in all the languages at one's command. Most multilingual people master their various languages to different degrees. Moreover, what can be considered their stronger or weaker language may change from one context to another and in the course of their lives. Some multilingual people may be better in one language for writing formal texts but better in another, even one they cannot write, for talking casually to relatives, expressing emotions or telling jokes.

The advantages that multilinguals exhibit over monolinguals are not restricted to linguistic knowledge only, but extend outside the area of language. Children and older persons learning foreign languages have been demonstrated to:

- have a keener awareness and sharper perception of language;
- be more capable of separating meaning from form;
- learn more rapidly in their native language;
- be more efficient communicators in the mother tongue;
- be consistently better able to deal with distractions;
- develop a markedly better language proficiency in, sensitivity to, and understanding of their mother tongue;
- develop a greater vocabulary size over age;
- have a better ear for listening and sharper memories;
- have increased ability to apply more reading strategies effectively due to their greater experience in language learning and reading in two—or more—different languages;
- parcel up and categorize meanings in different ways;
- display generally greater cognitive flexibility, better problem solving and higher-order thinking skills;
- be better problem-solvers gaining multiple perspectives on issues at hand;
- have improved critical thinking abilities;
- better understand and appreciate people of other countries,
- learn further languages more quickly and efficiently than their hitherto monolingual peers [3].

As any phenomenon multilingualism has its disadvantages as well:

- the time and effort it takes to learn a new language, particularly when developed later in life;
- multilinguals may have a smaller active vocabulary in each of their languages than monolinguals;
- the influence of their other languages may seep through when multilinguals speak or write in one of their languages, and cause them to have an accent or make occasional grammatical errors. (This phenomenon is known as interference) [2].

**Conclusion.** Languages connect culture, history and knowledge. Being multilingual provides deep understanding of the relationship between the various languages and emotions of people. Taking everything into consideration, it is important to conduct further researches of multilingualism and its significance in the modern global world.

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### TYPES OF LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

**Introduction.** The years of Ukrainian Independence are characterized by reinforced fighting with crime. Oral or written texts are strong evidences, without which the investigation and detection of crimes will be impossible. The need of such information has led to the emergence of a new discipline that mediates between linguistics and jurisprudence, which is called legal linguistics. Today legalistic texts may cause legal conflicts by different reasons. To solve these conflicts, the sides turn to the help of linguists.

**Review of the latest achievements and publications.** The works of such scholars as G. Olsson, A. M. Baranov, M. D. Holey, K. I. Brunov, A. S. Aleksandrov, N. A. Lyubumov, V. I. Karaban are very important for the study of typology and linguistic expertise. Yu. Pradid made a significant contribution to the development of Ukrainian legal linguistics and in his numerous works raised the issue of sense and validity of linguistic expertise for forensics and humanities.

**The objective of the paper** is to give the general characteristic of linguistic expertise and features of its classification.

Expertise (from Latin *Exspertus* is *expert* or *connoisseur*) is a judgment or a research carried out by an expert with special knowledge in a particular field [5:51].