

The Impact of Multilingualism on Personality Development

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Abstract

Due to rapid technology improvements, more individuals are travelling in this multicultural world, where they encounter other cultures and linguistic divergences. Up to the past ten years, English was a widely used language. From that moment forward, languages started to offer the hotel industry unparalleled value by improving managers' and front-line staff members' comprehension of other cultures. Because they describe people with varying degrees of intercultural competency, the terms monolingualism, bilingualism, and multilingualism have grown in prominence. attempt has been made to show how the multilingualism affect personality profile why being bilingual has advantages for persons working in the hospitality industry, sometimes known as the "people business.

Keywords: Multilingualism; Monolingualism; Personality development; Employment, Opportunities.

1. Introduction

India is known as a large sociolinguistic nation. Multilingualism is this giant's nervous system. With around 1600 mother tongues that can be reduced to about 200 languages for a population of 1.27 billion, India has a massive amount of multilingualism, with the populations of several linguistic minorities being larger than many European nations (Annamalai, 2001).

Language is a human capacity that "coevolves with us," according to Li Wei (Wei, 2000), Most of the population in India is bilingual. Speaking a second language is widespread in this nation, Even so, it is possible that there may not be a significant personality change, which may be related to cultural factors. The majority of India's cultures, if not all of them, do, in fact, differ very slightly from one state to another and from one region to another. But, even then, frequently using a second, third, or in some unusual cases, four or more languages may alter how you view or understand various situations.

1. Literature Review

Research has shown that bilinguals and multilinguals have a small but significant effect on personality traits. Additionally, individuals who know more languages usually have easier communication in different languages. Additionally, higher knowledge of multiple languages is linked to higher levels of Openness, which is beneficial for multilinguals in the hospitality workforce. Additionally, people knowing more languages are prone to scoring higher in levels of cultural empathy, which can be used to improve the understanding of customer needs and wants in tourism.

Research has been carried out on the effect of multilingualism on personality in the year 2003 by Tokuhama-Espinsona, by Kemp 2007, and by Jessner 2006, which focused on the sociolinguistic issues. The majority of the study in this nascent topic has concentrated on the issue of whether knowing more than one language is advantageous while acquiring other languages. It is considered that the knowing more language is generally advantageous.

2. Data Collection and Methodology

This research paper will explore how multilingualism shapes individuals' personality profile. Qualitative data will be collected through research articles, and books to gain insights into individuals' multilingual experiences.

2.1. Quantitative Analysis

Statistical analysis will be conducted to compare personality traits between multilingual and monolingual individuals.

3.2 Qualitative Analysis

Thematic analysis will be employed to identify patterns and themes in gathered data, providing a deeper understanding of the impact of multilingualism on personality development.

3. Discussion

3.1. The Effect of Multilingualism on Personality

“Language is a personality as well. People are different when they speak different languages.” -David Bezmozgis.

Multilingualism is a common and increasing phenomenon that has experienced an increased interest in the last decade. It increases opportunities for employment, creates a network of business people and enables a much easier access to successful business cooperation and economic welfare.

Kids who have been introduced to various languages from an early age are better at understanding other people’s viewpoints and were significantly better at communication, according to a study by Cornell University’s department of psychology and human development.

3.2. The Multilingualism in the Modern Time

Monolingualism and *bilingualism* are two terms used to describe intercultural competence and intercultural communication. Monolinguals have the hardest time of all three language groups when it comes to learning a new language, while bilinguals are fluent in their second language and can manage the acquisition of the third foreign language better than monolinguals. Multilinguals are experienced language learners who excel at motivation,

attitudes, and self-confidence. According to Kemp (2007), multilinguals are better at learning new languages if they previously mastered foreign languages, and use various strategies as tools for effectively learning foreign languages. According to Pace (2015), learning several foreign languages is deemed to be the new social requirement in education and personal development. Multilingualism is a necessity for businesses in the hospitality industry, as it allows them to communicate and trade in multiple languages. Knowing how to use a language in certain situations and for certain goals gives people a strong bargaining power. Additionally, people in the tourism industry who are service providers or intermediaries in the channel of distribution have to effectively communicate a message to the tourist. Foreign language skills play a fundamental part in the supply of high-end services in the hospitality industry. As Lily (2015) states, all tourism stakeholders such as tourists, service providers, and intermediaries have to understand guests' needs and anticipate their wants to ensure that the quality can be consistently delivered. Lily (2015) states that all tourism stakeholders must have their content translated in different languages to overcome language barriers of their guests. Intercultural competence is the ability to see and understand the differences between cultures, accept them, converse, behave and treat people with respect. It is important for employees in the hospitality industry to communicate with colleagues and guests from different cultures successfully in order to acquire theoretical and practical cultural knowledge. According to Byram (2000), intercultural competence encompasses attitudes, interpretation, knowledge, interaction skills, awareness of a foreign culture and political education. When developing intercultural competence, hospitality managers should include training and intercultural exchange of ideas for the benefit of their employees.

4. European Projects on Multilingualism

According to (Schröder 1999), the European Union wants its citizens to be able to speak their home tongue together with two other languages. Several projects supported by the European Commission or other European institutions have a multilingual learning component

as a response to this social need. The EuroCom (European Comprehension) initiative, which may be found online at www.eurocom-frankfurt.de aims to give European individuals a strong linguistic foundation for communicating with one another, at least within their own language family. In order to aid in the development of at least receptive abilities in the new language, optimal inferencing strategies have been devised in typologically similar languages. The pioneering work was finished as EuroComRom in the Romance languages (e.g. Klein and Stegmann 2000; Stoye 2000). Other programmes which are under development are EuroComSlav (e.g. Zybatow 2003) and EuroComGerm, which is the directed by Hufeisen which focus on comprehending Germanic languages.

Several initiatives to promote multilingual learning, funded by European institutions like the European Centre of Modern Languages in Graz, have been undertaken in addition to the EuroCom projects (Austria). For instance, Hufeisen and Neuner (e.g., 2003) in their study on fostering linguistic synergy advocated a cognitive approach to language instruction.

The European Union (EU) has prioritised language learning as part of its efforts to foster intercultural understanding and mobility, and it funds numerous initiatives in this field, such as the Erasmus+ Programme, the Creative Europe Programme, the European Day of Languages, the European Language Label, and Juvenes Translatores.

The comprehensive policy on multilingualism has been acknowledged by the European Parliament. The European Parliament reiterated its support for EU policies in the area of multilingualism in its resolution from 24 March 2009, "Multilingualism: an asset for Europe and a shared commitment" (OJ C 117E, 6.5.2010), and urged the Commission to develop initiatives aimed at fostering linguistic diversity. In this framework, the Commission introduced the Civil Society Platform in 2009 to Promote Multilingualism and support the spread of multilingualism in society and the improvement of citizens' multilingual and intercultural skills.

2013 witnessed the enactment by the European Parliament of a resolution titled "Endangered European Languages and Linguistic Diversity in the European Union" (OJ C 93, 9.3.2016, p. 52), which urged the Member States to pay closer attention to endangered European languages and pledge to safeguard and promote the variety of the Union's linguistic and cultural heritage.

2016 (23 November): A resolution on sign languages and qualified sign language interpreters was adopted by the European Parliament (OJ C 224, 27.6.2018, p. 68). Its emphasis is on the necessity of providing sign language interpretation, subtitles, speech-to-text, and/or alternate kinds of communication, such as oral interpreters, allowing deaf, deaf-blind, and hard-of-hearing persons to have access to the same information and communication as their peers.

The movement for linguistic awareness has undoubtedly sparked other initiatives in several European nations, particularly those pertaining to primary and secondary education. For instance, in Austria, the cutting-edge idea of language education known as Sprach- und Kulturerziehung obviously goes beyond conventional language study in the classroom. Foreign languages and mother tongues, both majority and minority, are suggested to be vital aspects of this sort of education, and as a result of the metalinguistic knowledge synergistic effects will arise (Huber-Kriegler 2000).

5. Conclusion

Languages are an important asset and means for development and economic growth. The area of employment is where multilingualism as an adult has the most obvious benefits. The ability to speak many languages will open up additional job opportunities for us. French, Spanish and German are historically popular languages to study. These provide doors to all parts of the world, while Arabic and Chinese, two increasingly important languages, are

essential for reaching new markets. Speaking a language, however, gives the speaker insight into entire civilizations and serves as a tool for communication. Multilingual employees increase a company's chances of success in a globalised economy, which is why recruiters desire them. Because you are not limited to looking for employment solely in your nation of residence, being multilingual makes seeking a career much more fascinating.

A report released by Geneva organisation about the contribution of multilingualism in the economy of Switzerland which states that Switzerland's multilingual heritage gives it a competitive advantages worth 46 billion Swiss franc which is estimated 9% of gross domestic product and it further states that 11% of European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were losing export business through lack of language skills and intercultural skills.

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