



The Concept of Affordances in Applied Linguistics and Multilingualism

Atoboyeva Aziza Muhiddin qizi

National of Uzbekistan
Foreign Philology Faculty
3rd year student
atoboyeva_a@nuu.uz

ABSTRACT

In this article the line of inquire about on the concept of affordances in connected etymology and humanism of dialect will be analyzed, which David Singleton has examined in later a long time (*Singleton and Aronin 2007; Aronin and Singleton 2010, 2012a, 2012b; Singleton et al. 2013*). The concept of affordances in reference to connected phonetics and multilingualism stimulates intrigued, but thinks about are still rare on the ground. The reason of this chapter is to outline the past hypothetical understanding of affordances, and to extend the point of view encourage. Along side laying out the importance of this concept for dialect educating, learning and utilize, the chapter will recommend extra down to earth ways of capitalizing on our understanding of affordances, and see into one specific kind of affordance which fabric culture offers to dialect learners, instructors and speakers.

Keywords:

Introduction. Connected etymology and multilingualism are bustling areas of inquire about, and the works of David Singleton are unmistakable in both. Among the novel points talked about by **David Singleton** is the subject of affordances (*Singleton and Aronin 2007; Aronin and Singleton 2010, 2012a, 2012b*). Affordances have caught the consideration of a few of analysts, and the intrigued of others, but more extensive inclusion within the theme by more analysts writing about it, is still a matter of the long run. As of now, the state of affordances investigate within the areas of connected phonetics and multilingualism, can be portrayed within the clowning words of Ogden (1937) summing up the public's demeanor towards language structure in 1937 as "a subject for other *rhinosceroi*".

I.In spite of the fact that affordances in connected etymology could seem to be confined from dayto-day viable concerns, and of intrigued as it were to

pros, in reality, affordances guarantee both hypothetical and commonsense breakthroughs, appropriate to each and anyperspective of connected etymology and multilingual think about. Fabric affordances are great cases of common affordances which can be conveyed for the down- to-earthdown to earth educating and learning dialects.

II.Current See on Affordances in Connected Phonetics and Multilingualism Affordances are not coming into the spotlight by chance, but since of globalization which has brought almost the modern etymological agreement (*Aronin 2007; Aronin and Singleton 2008, 2012a; Aronin et al. 2013*). Extension of affordances is one of the foremost unmistakable particular qualities of this modern etymological allotment (*Aronin and Singleton 2012a: 55*), and it

encourages the utilize and securing of thousands of dialects all over the world. In reality, the expansion of affordances was taken note within the early 20th century, when Huizinga (1936) in his *Within the shadow of tomorrow*, famous that our desire skyline has extended due to the focal point of different sciences.

What Are Affordances?

In a or maybe oversimplified way, affordances are commonly alluded to as 'possibilities for action', but this clarification is distant from thorough or correct. For a more comprehensive understanding, it is fundamental to resort to Gibson's classic definition which he defined in connection to the physical world: "The affordances of the environment is what it offers the creature, what it gives or outfit, either for great or ill" (Gibson 1979/1986: 127). An outline of affordances within the human physical world would be a stool, seat, or chair and other knee-high surfaces of bolster which bear sitting on (Gibson 1979/1986: 128). A table manages composing, serving nourishment, talking (in the event that individuals sit around a table), lying on it, standing on it (to whitewash the ceiling, or to alter the electric bulb), developing Lego, and on and on. Entryways bear entering and taking off, checking the borders, closing the region, blocking the way. The concept demonstrated rousing for a run of human exercises, and distinctive aspects of affordances have been sought after in several fields of information, in understanding with desires and distractions of a specific space of information, and the analysts.

Literal Review. It is obviously and productively utilized in plan, brain research, and flying. For Norman (1988, 1999, 2002), the angle of recognition of affordances is pivotal: "The term affordance alludes to the seen and real properties of the thing, primarily those principal properties that decide fair how the thing might be conceivably used" (Norman 2002: 9). Other recognition analysts taken after suit in applying the concept of affordances to the ponder of versatile situations, and versatile

helps, self-motion, introduction, intelligently situations, and perspectives of flying and innovation (Warren and Owen 1982; Hutchby 2003; Net et al. 2005). Owen, an flying master, made full utilize of the mental approach, and called consideration to the discernment, realization, assignment and 'effectuation' of affordances. His vocabulary of terms (Owen 2009) alluding to affordances, and intended for his understudies, permits for simpler projection of the build of affordances to other circles of human enquiry. Within the areas of social knowing, and social interaction, Valenty and Great (1991) connected the concept of affordances to the procurement of information and behavioral competence, and emphasized the significance of uncovering and making affordances for activity and interaction.

Affordances and Language Acquisition

Within the field of dialect securing the concept of affordances was utilized by Segalowitz (2001: 15), who kept up that a dialect, like all other physical environment, has affordances, and by Van Lier (2007) with respect to action instructing and learning. These are a few of the or maybe rare thinks about including intrigued in affordances in multilingualism. To date, the concept of affordances has been connected to a few particular issues within the field of numerous dialect securing. Singleton and Aronin (2007) recommended that multilingual learners have an advantage over monolinguals, since they tend to misuse the total cluster of their multilingual affordances in dialect learning. Proceeding the line of inquire about in dialect instructing and learning through the focal point of affordances, Otwinowska Kastelanic (2009, 2011) inspected dialect mindfulness with regard to the utilize of cognate lexicon in instructing English to progressed Clean understudies. She emphasized the association between person dialect assets, dialect learning and dialect utilizing situations, dialect mindfulness, and positive lexical exchange from the mother tongue. A year afterward, Dewaele (2010) contributed to the affordances approach in dialect securing by examining the affect of the information of other dialects on self-perceived communication competence, and

communications uneasiness in French. The advantage of this think about is in utilizing the concept of affordances as a aggregate score of typologically related dialects. This permitted Dewaele to consider the combined impact of amount and quality of particular affordances on communicative competence and communicative uneasiness in FLA in French L1, L2, L3 and L4 (Dewaele 2010). In specific, Dewaele clarified the part of affordances, depending on the level of capability of the multilinguals. In tall or moo capability learners, the information of other dialects does not play a major part, but in learners with middle levels of capability, "multilingualism and affordances can serve as a bolster in challenging communication situations" (Dewaele 2010: 105). The affordances concept is particularly consistent with the environmental approach (Haugen 1972; Hornberger 2002), which renders Gibson's vision closer to the field of society, instruction and dialect. Visser (2012, 2013) capitalized on the affordances viewpoint when analyzing multilingual scholastic aptitudes and the challenges of multilingual tertiary instruction at Stellenbosch College, South Africa. Checking etymological assets in a family as affordances, a gather of analysts from the college of Javäskylä looked into casual learning settings to find "a complex transaction between chronicled, social, and social imperatives and situational affordances" (Mäntylä *et al.* 2009: 71). To progress more considers on affordances, definitions of a hypothetical vision of affordances appear to be instrumental. With the point of bringing the concept of affordances to affiliation and arrangement with multilingualism and connected phonetic considers, Aronin and Singleton (2010, 2012b) sketched out the taking after hypothetical focuses:

Affordances have been Categorized Agreeing to a Number of Criteria

Two sets of sorts of affordances [things (a) and (b)] were recognized by Scarantino (2003).

(a) Objective affordances versus happening affordances. The previous are those activated by the determination of a objective, which can be checked as 'doing' instead of 'happening' (Scarantino 2003: 960). The last mentioned, as

clear from the term itself, fair happen, are not activated by particular objectives, and hence are less time- and energy-consuming than objective affordances, and are more effortlessly accessible. An example of this resistance might be on the one hand, objective affordances given for the learners of Spanish at a Berlitz learning center in Prague, counting educating, instructors, and learning materials, and, on the other hand, happening affordances for securing Romanian in Bucharest by an newborn child in a family where both guardians are native speakers of this dialect and use it day by day, and it is additionally utilized in kindergartens, and within the road.

(b) Sure-fire affordances versus likelihood affordances. Agreeing to Scarantino, sure-fire affordances are "affordances such that sign takes after the activating circumstances with certainty" (2003: 959). Those may be outlined by arrangement of Russian as a teach, and as a implies of instruction in Moscow, Russia. Likelihood affordances, on the other hand, are "such that the appearance takes after the activating circumstances with a few positive likelihood p less than 1" (Scarantino 2003: 959–960).

Research and Methodology. The affordance of learning Irish within the USA can be effectuated, taking after endeavors to discover an opportunity, put, instructor, transportation to the class, courseware, but all this is often not given naturally in each put within the nation, and in this way the affordance of learning Irish within the USA may be a likelihood affordance. As we pointed out somewhere else (Aronin and Singleton 2012b: 317–318), the more visit victory of one individual one dialect parents' technique in early bilingual procurement, can be ascribed to the reality that, in this case, sure-fire affordances of each dialect are given for a child, whereas with other parental techniques, in which the utilize of a specific language is dictated by circumstance, subject, time, questioners and put, give less sure-fire affordances, and more likelihood affordances, hence making these approaches less useful. We are able accept at that point that sure-fire dialect affordances appear to be more

promising than likelihood affordances for dialect instructing, as well as for the definition of dialect arrangement.

(c) The division of affordances into social and person (*Great 2007; Heave 2001*) could seem self-evident, but this does not make it less noteworthy. Affordances of multilingualism incorporate social dialect affordances and person dialect affordances. The taking after definitions related to these are valuable: "Language affordances are affordances through the realization of which communication by means of a dialect or dialects, or the procurement of dialect, or dialects is possible" (*Aronin and Singleton 2012b: 318*). Social dialect affordances are those "offered by a particular community (e.g. nation, family) at a particular time, which relate to authorizing the utilize and procurement of dialect or languages" (*Aronin and Singleton 2012b: 318*). At last, "affordances through the realization of which a person can associated with, and make utilize of a language or dialects are person dialect affordances" (see more on this in *Aronin and Singleton 2012b: 318*). We recommended that phonetic social affordances permit for 'opening the way' to person phonetic affordances. Cases of wild children, and particularly the case of Oxana, a Ukrainian non domesticated child, who went through almost six a long time with the mutts in a shed behind her house (*Mcdermott 2010*), appear to support this speculation. Living with mutts, and being deprived of human communication Oxana was denied the social dialect affordances. She yapped like a puppy, but did not talk. After her disclosure by social specialists and taking after socialization, recordings and reports affirm to her capacity to specific her contemplations utilizing human dialect, additionally to very tall capacity of thinking, affectability and feelings. In other words, when social etymological affordances got to be accessible to Oxana, her individual affordances were picked up or 'effectuated' in *Owen's (2009)* terms, to her incredible advantage. In spite of the fact that the objects pertinent to multilingual examination may have distinctive degrees of dialects really in, or on them, their vital property, making them instrumental for the

ponder of multilingualism, is the relationship of verbal and fabric components. Etymologically characterized objects are not fair coincidences where the engraving happened to be on a strong surface or question. The language defined objects exist as such as it were within the solidarity of their fabric and dialect constituents; else they would not be what they are. The most characteristic of language-defined fabric objects is that they are the solidarity of verbal and physical components, where the physical component underpins, serves as a condition, or significant defense for the engraving, and the verbal portion improves, indicates and marks the physical component of the 'thing' or 'artifact'. Language-defined artifacts frequently change in their correct esteem and meaning in time and space. Some of the time the fabric viewpoint can win in significance, whereas still holding the verbal significance in idle frame; at other times, the composing, or engraving itself is seen as the prevailing component. *Le Goff (2005)* gives us an curiously piece of prove in this respect. At the Carolingian court, amid the rule of *Louis I the Devout, the Debonaire*, "the original copies got to be the objects of extravagance, misplaced any utilitarian esteem, counting the instructive one. They were not so much studied, as they were inspected. The script change which initiated the Carolingian minuscule, took under consideration contemplations of calligraphy (...) In this way the taste of the Carolingian culture was for extravagance, which was communicated within the same way as for textures of expensive textures, or spices" (2005: 157, *interpretation -L.A*). In a multilingual society, fabric culture may be a particular mix of materialities, starting from numerous societies which constitute a multilingual society. This mix of materialities is, at the same time a wealthy pool of affordances, particular and appropriate for the multilingual environment.

Materiality's of Multilingualism as Affordances

Due to the properties of fabric objects and artifacts, fabric culture could be a momentous source of seeing, emphasizing and planning

affordances for a dialect or dialects. A few of these properties are briefly examined underneath. The qualities of fabric culture objects make assortments of affordances for dialect clients and learners. For occurrence, artifacts might either invigorate or dishearten learning and utilizing dialects; recollecting one's beginnings, serve as mental stays for memory and sentimentality, raise interest, and make an environment of a remote culture. On the other hand, they can support neighborhood culture, supporting the thought that a specific dialect is here to remain.

Analysis and Results. Artifacts as enthusiastic affordances may too diminish remote dialect uneasiness, as in a case of experiencing a modern dialect in encompassing environment. In this way one continuously gets commonplace with the script, and its nearness in a individual environment. Additionally, through picking up fitting fabric culture affordances, speakers and learners are more socially competent, being outwardly arranged, by experiencing bona fide pictures of the culture. Materialities make an environment of a given time or period, to a incredible degree. Materialities effectively lead us into the world of culture they have a place to, from there to conventions, suppositions, and mindsets (Aronin 2012). In brief, fabric affordances are substantial updates, stimulators, reality re-creators, and personality definers. Materialities carry out endless societal capacities, and hence give a large number of openings to adjust social and instructive experiences. Phonetic, social and person affordances given by fabric culture can be advance subdivided into:

a. Reports of multilingual in Hebrew, Russian and Komi dialects [*affability of Lednichenko (2011)*].

b. A cap Cambridge College. c Russian, Hebrew and English talking youthful man in a shirt with an English engraving.

1) Affordances allowing phonetic and social input;

2) Affordances giving 'anchoring' recognition;

3) propelling affordances;

4) stabilizing affordances;

5) familiarizing affordances;

6) emotional affordances.

Two major regions of the utilize of fabric affordances are societal, counting affordances for dialects utilized in greater and littler communities, families and instructive affordances, and educational affordances of fabric objects which are anticipated to improve dialect educating and learning.

At last, the discourse of affordances and fabric culture essentially conjures the concept of the space of dialect conduct put forward by Fishman (1965; 1972). He examined the basis behind the choice of dialect in steady bilingual settings. Fishman found out that in certain circumstances, the utilize of one dialect instead of another, isn't coincidental, but is generally related with particular settings, points, and bunches of conversationalists. He called such a particular setting a space and characterized it as "a cluster of social circumstances regularly obliged by a common set of conduct rules", and as a "social nexus which brings individuals together for a cluster of purposes" (1965: 75). The primary five spaces recognized by Fishman are family, instruction, business, fellowship, and government and organization. In less difficult words, spaces are settings where, in understanding with a particular field of encounter and parts of members, able to anticipate the utilize of a specific dialect with more certainty. This certain likelihood can be clarified with the offer assistance of the affordances approach. From such a viewpoint, a space is "an environment which gives a significant number of affordances favoring a particular dialect or particular dialects (as contradicted to another or other dialects), in a multilingual society. A dialect space is, in reality, the space-time where the most reasonable affordances in regard of a given language, or set of dialects are assembled together, and so, a space is the foremost conducive time and space for a specific kind of dialect speaker to utilize a specific language/languages" (Aronin and Singleton 2010: 121–122). This leads us to appreciate the fabric culture as one of the necessarily parts of a space, and the source of the affordances which constitute a space. A space was at first articulated by Joshua Fishman as a

sociolinguistic idea, which implies that the social viewpoint collaboration with the phonetic perspective, is the center of consideration. And social reality, as we all know, comprises of non-material, and fabric component highlights. None of the spaces, family, instruction, business, fellowship, and government and organization is possible without fabric. Undoubtedly, spaces are stacked with affordances. It may be a space that outlines the victory of the suggestion of analysts on how to manage with the instability and lack of quality of the complex and unpredictable world, where each result is subordinate on introductory conditions. The necessity of repetition (*Boszomaier and Green 1998: 184*) is affirmed to work well by the sheer presence of spaces. The presence of such a space-time—domain, where a set of affordances leads to the utilize of the specific language(s), appears that excess makes a difference. Repetition of etymological affordances is frequently showed in fabric objects, affirming, supporting, making a difference the dialect to thrive in this specific setting. Extra affordances existing in a space guarantee this space as the time-place with higher conceivable outcomes, advertising adequate and different affordances for a specific dialect or languages. To demonstrate it, let us consider the space of domestic. Like other domains, its physical and spatial domain is immersed by feelings, eagerly, and recollections. At home the fabric culture physical affordances secure 'sound' and 'voice'. A plate is an antique that's utilized in most societies of the world to eat from, to show nourishment before a family part or a expensive visitor. Other than sheer utility, this artifact with a dialect engraving is utilized as a bit of craftsmanship, an thing of culture and history, both of a family and of a community. Plates made of glass or clay are prevalent these days within the visitor culture of numerous dialects; pictures and engravings vary, but are moreover comparable in what they contain. Space is one more theoretical develop of sociolinguistics, which as well as the concept of affordances, permits arriving at viable choices. The concept of affordances in applied

linguistics and multilingualism has vast potential waiting for its researchers. In this chapter, the theoretical underpinnings of '*affordances theory*' were outlined as applicable to applied linguistics and multilingualism.

Conclusion. These include categorization of affordances and fine-tuning of the requirements for linguistic affordances to be created and picked up. Material culture is an inherent part of any multilingual environment, and materialities represent an extraordinary wealth of social and individual linguistic affordances. As types of affordances, artifacts are unique due to their concrete physical nature, and their characteristics, such as portability, three-dimensional qualities, size, form, smell, and visual specifics. The material culture affordances can be used in at least two major fields:

(1) language learning and teaching, and
 (2) the social dimension, which includes ethnic memory, emotions, community and individual identity, language revitalization and preservation, and so on. The affordances provided by materialities are solid, portable and manipulatable. They are changeable in time, and highly specific for each particular situation.

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