



techniques. Positron Emission Tomography (PET-scans), as well as other non-invasive imaging techniques such as MEP and EEP scans, allow direct observations to areas of the brain that are activated by different language stimuli and tasks.

#### V. MULTILINGUALISM

It is important to know the relevance of factors and stages of multilingualism. There are two main types of multilingualism; simultaneous multilingualism, and sequential multilingualism. In the former, a learner will develop the use of two or more languages simultaneously. The reason for this is likely to be growing up in a multilingual household or society and actually acquiring both languages at the same time. This factor is of paramount importance as acquiring a language goes through totally different stages to that of an individual learning a language. On the other hand, sequential multilingualism is developing a first language through acquisition as a child and then, after that is complete, developing the use of a new language. The second language may also be acquired depending on the situation of the subject, such as if they were immersed in the new language and picked it up naturally and subconsciously, however, in sequential learning, it is regularly the case that the new language is learned. This learning is a conscious decision which puts the language through a different set of stages than that of an acquired language.

#### VI. CONCLUSION

Throughout this paper, one can see just how big of a role language has, and the brain's capacity to deal with it really is astounding. The fact that brain allows individuals to learn a language right into adulthood is truly amazing. The way a brain can repair itself with treatment after damage, and aphasic patients can get back their lost information is fascinating.

Chomsky believes that humans have an innate capability for learning language. He describes his theory of Universal Grammar as *“the sum total of all the immutable principles that heredity builds into the language organ. These principles cover grammar, speech sounds, and meaning. Put differently, universal grammar is the inherited genetic endowment that makes it possible for us to speak and learn human languages”*. If this is to be true, then the brain's capacity to learn and acquire language is one of the greatest feats of human evolution.

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