The study presents a small research project on Russian monolingual children in Moscow, and Turkish bilingual children living in Berlin, Germany. The children were examined using the Test of Early Language Development (3rd ed.), and despite the limitations of the study, the findings point up interesting tendencies. In the comprehension section of the test, the Russian monolinguals did much better than the Turkish bilinguals; however, in the section testing production, both groups of children had the same results. All children had difficulties in acquisition of abstract terms, certain prepositions, complex sentences and retelling or creating a story narrative from pictures. Bilingualism is not an obstacle for development of a native language, but, on the contrary, they demonstrate interesting tendencies. In the comprehension section of the test, the Russian monolinguals (3rd ed.) had a statistically significant higher score than the Turkish bilingual children. In the production section, both groups of children had the same results. Therefore, it seems that the process of language acquisition is not influenced by bilingualism, but the process of language production is influenced by bilingualism. The results indicate that bilingualism does not hinder the development of the native language. However, it is important to note that the study has certain limitations, such as the small sample size and the lack of data on the socio-economic status of the families of the children. Despite these limitations, the findings provide valuable insights into the role of bilingualism in the development of language and cognitive skills in children.
Comprehension Test

The independent factor mother tongue has a statistically significant impact on the total scores in the Comprehension Test as a dependent variable ($F = 10,125; p<0,01$). Russian children have greater mean total scores 9.9 on this test than the mean total scores 9.0 of the Turkish children (see Fig. 1). Size effect is large (Partial eta-squared=0.39).

![Fig. 1 – Total scores on Comprehension Test as a function of mother tongue](image)

Production Test

The impact of the factor mother tongue on the total scores in the Production Test as a dependent variable is not statistically significant ($F = 2.28; p>0,05$). There is no statistically significant impact of the factor Gender on the total scores in the Production Test as a dependent variable ($F = 0.143; p>0,05$). The interaction between the factors mother tongue and gender again has no statistical significance impact on this dependent variable Production ($F = 0.143; p>0,05$). The results are illustrated in the next fig. 2.

![Fig. 2 – Total scores on Production Test as a function of Mother tongue](image)
The results show that both groups have difficulties producing the complex sentences, retelling a short story or creating a story based on a series of pictures.

**Discussion**

Although the study is very limited, conducted with only 10 monolingual children from Russia and 10 bilingual children from Germany, the results show certain interesting tendencies. The monolingual Russian children from Moscow understand the test in their *mother tongue* (Russian) much better than the bilingual Turkish children living in Berlin. It seems the bilingual children do not have problems in comprehension of vocabulary in their *mother tongue* (Turkish), but have some problems in comprehension of several prepositions, verbs, and complex sentences.

The Production Test shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the two groups. Both groups have difficulties in acquiring the abstract terms. For example, one part of the children in both groups know the names of different toys (ball, puppet, car) but they do not know the general term (toys). Some of the bilingual children knew these terms in German, but not in Turkish. Another problem for both groups were the construction of complex sentences and retelling a short story which they hear from the researcher. By the age of 4-5, the children have to be able to use complex sentences and to retell a short story. However, it seems the bilingualism of the children is not a reason for poor performance in the Test. It seems this is a universal phenomenon, and the educators in kindergartens and the families have to pay more attention to this particular part of grammar of the mother tongue in order to have a well-developed grammar by the age of 6. The ability to construct complex sentences and to create narratives is very important for the literacy acquisition and development process in the primary grades.

The Turkish children in Berlin have lessons in their mother tongue once a week, and lesson once a week in English. In the kindergarten, the children and the staff are free to use both Turkish and German in everyday communication. The present study findings suggest that learning three languages causes some delay in the development of the mother tongue but this is a natural process in the development of bilingual children. According to educators, the problem comes from the families, because most of the parents are young, working full-time and very often do not have time to play with the children, to read books in Turkish, to tell fairytales or to learn songs in their mother tongue in the home environment. Most families use TV programs, tablets or iPhones in order to keep their children quiet and occupied.

Yet one lesson per week in the mother tongue of the children is not enough for developing strong grammatical skills. The teachers of Turkish as a mother tongue complain that what the children learn during the lesson they have already forgotten a week later. The kindergartens do not have sufficient supportive resource materials - not enough children’s books in Turkish, there are no textbooks for kindergarten level in Turkish as a mother tongue, and no animated children’s films that can help them to develop the mother tongue.

**Conclusion**

The research findings here suggest that despite the small number of children tested in the research, the bilingual and monolingual children have universal difficulties learning some grammatical categories such as syntactical structures, and narrative development abilities such as the retelling of a story. There is evidence to suggest that some of the grammatical and pragmatic competences are acquired later in life and are not yet established by the age of 4-5. Some of the Russian researchers, such as O.S. Ushakova, [8] and V. I. Yashina [10], following the ideas of L. Vygotsky, have developed methodological guidelines for training syntax acquisition and particularly the narrative competence of the children by the age of 5.

However, the research evidence suggests that language acquisition should be treated as an important barometer of success in complex integrative tasks. Johnston [3] states: “Fortunately, the research evidence also indicates that it is possible to accelerate language learning. Even though the child must be the one to create the abstract patterns from the language data, we can facilitate this learning (a) by presenting language examples that are in accord with the child’s perceptual, social and cognitive resources; and (b) by choosing learning goals that are in harmony with the common course of development”.

Список литературы / References

Список литературы на английском / References in English