learns a second language from her/his parents who are native speakers in that language

An individual

A speaker commands more than 1 language, not necessarily both are spoken. Fluent only in written form of another language

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Society regularly speaks more than 1 language to carry out its affairs

Restriction of each language usage to certain areas

Commands more than 1 language varieties in a community, used in different domains; High in formal, Low in informal

In Arabic, High variety which is the classical standard is used in law, religion and education; whereas Low variety (dialect) used in informal or daily activities.

When Latin speaking Roman married the Celt, their children command both Latin and Celtic languages by learning from their parents.

English was L1 for Anglo-Saxon scholars but they utilize their Latin language knowledge to reinterpret pagan poetry in Christian terms (abbot, apostle, choir).

English people learned French for social advancement because French was marker of high social status during the Normans ruling.

During Roman Empire, Celtic remained throughout northern and western Britain, plus England now; but in the south and east, Latin had displaced Celtic.