

**ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS OF FINDINGS REGARDING CODE SWITCHING IN UZBEKISTAN****Otakhonova Mahliyokhan Kamoliddinovna**

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**Abstract:** Code-switching—alternating between two or more linguistic codes within a single interaction—remains a highly visible yet often under-recognized practice in multilingual communities. In Uzbekistan, everyday communication frequently involves Uzbek and Russian alongside other minority languages and, increasingly, English. This article synthesizes key conceptual approaches to code-switching and interprets major contextual factors shaping the phenomenon in Uzbekistan, including historical legacies, identity marking, educational policy, urban–rural differences, and the growing role of digital communication and technology. The discussion highlights that much local research has tended to focus on pedagogical settings, while broader sociocultural and technological contexts present strong potential for further inquiry.

**Keywords:** code-switching, bilingualism, linguistic repertoire, Uzbekistan, identity, language policy, digital communication

Numerous sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, and structural perspectives on code-switching tend to overlap in different studies, according to a detailed examination of concepts and methodologies. It can be difficult for researchers to sort through different concepts and methods and determine their limits. This review listed a variety of concepts and research areas to help readers understand segmental approaches to code-mixing.[1]

The practice of using two or more languages during a single discussion session is known as code flipping. Even though this phenomenon occurs frequently in society, most people are unaware of it. It goes without saying that everyone is multilingual. Naturally, the mother tongue, which is taught from a young age, comes first, followed by the national speech that unites all nations.[2] Even though they are multilingual, some people have at least two language repertoires.

Linguistic repertoire is the range of languages that a person can speak fluently. The languages high and low levels are as follows. Which code is used depends on the circumstances and the people involved. Using the standard pattern of the code, the social environment of the discourse in typical settings, locations, interactions, and subjects will be described. A typical family conversation, for instance, might take place at a family member's house, with family activities as the usual topic and family members participating as usual.[3]

Although the definition of code switching varies widely, all sociolinguistics experts agree that it occurs when two or more individuals who are proficient in multiple languages or at least the variety of the language in question switch between two or more codes during a single conversation.

People who live in a community where two or more languages are regularly spoken have a tendency to switch between them. The phenomenon of code swapping has attracted a lot of attention from academics.

Situational and metaphorical switching are two more concepts in code switching. Metaphorical switching refers to the use of symbolic talent to portray complex meaning. Just like metaphor, good code-switching enhances communication. Two codes' symbolic or social significance serves as a major driving force behind the modifications.[4] People who are bilingual or multilingual can use their extensive supplemental language resources to express sentimental meaning and specifics about the speaker's feelings.

As the name suggests, circumstances switching is the process of adjusting one's language to suit a changing situation. External factors, like participant changes during speech, can lead to linguistic changes. For example, a person who speaks many languages may switch between them when interacting with family members or neighbours.[5]

Those who frequently switch languages in response to different situations might not fully acknowledge their language-switching habits. They justify this behaviour through the act of "code flipping". People may use one language in one situation and another in another, switching languages based on what seems most suitable. It appears that this type of motivation is not driven by a conscious intention; instead, the topic remains constant as observed by Wardhaugh in 1998.[6]

When we compare with previous research, there were loads of scope and it has been explained in detail. For scholars and linguists alike, the study of code flipping creates a new field of inquiry. In addition to creating room for interesting research topics, the country's socio-political developments are gradually embracing the new trend of English being blended with the native tongue. Significant changes occurred when the nation began to welcome tourists and Tashkent began to adapt its culture to be more cosmopolitan.

Many people consequently begin speaking English as their first language and incorporating it with their own dialect. The majority of Uzbekistan's code-switching studies focused on either English language instruction or the teaching-learning process. People from various backgrounds and their unnamed language opinions were examined in detail in the study. The study demonstrates how important English is to Uzbek culture. The general public is unaware of the language's formation process, which presents several challenges for academics researching the topic. There, my research paved the way for a new one, and perhaps it will shed light for the hundreds of young academicians to review and correct.

Whereas, contexts of study in our research is the investigation of the issue of code-switching in Uzbekistan explores how speakers of Uzbek, Russian, and other minority languages dynamically employ a variety of languages during their daily communication. These phenomena can be interpreted from many different perspectives, such as cultural identity, social dynamics, and the impact of globalization.

Key contexts for studying code-switching in Uzbekistan include:

- Bilingualism and Multilingualism: Many Uzbeks speak both Russian and Uzbek well, and code-switching frequently happens in media, education, and daily conversations.
- Cultural Identity: Code-switching can be used to indicate social connection and group membership. It shows how people move through their cultural environments.
- Social Settings: Code-switching is common in a variety of social settings, including peer groups, companies, and families, where it can be used to establish authority or familiarity.
- Technology's Impact: As social media and digital communication have grown in popularity, language usage has changed, resulting in new code-switching patterns among younger generations.
- Language Policy and Education: Code-switching behaviours and attitudes toward other languages are impacted by Uzbekistan's language regulations and the focus placed on Uzbek in the educational system.[7]

When it is diving to the most important part of our research, it has been explicated with clear cut findings. Research on code switching has not attracted many scholars in Uzbekistan, as was previously mentioned; however, some are present on desks with a limited number of themes,

and the majority are solely concerned with code switching in the process of teaching and learning.

There are a number of societal, historical, and linguistic factors that affect code-switching in Uzbekistan. An overview of some significant cultural factors that affect code-switching in the region is given below.

- The concepts of multilingualism and bilingualism:-In addition to Russian, Uzbek (the official language), and occasionally English, Tajik, or other regional languages, many Uzbeks are multilingual. In both official and casual settings, code-switching is made easier by this multilingual setting. The use of Russian is particularly common in technical, scientific, and business domains, which frequently leads to code-switching while conversing with Russian speakers or discussing particular subjects.

- The Soviet Union's Historical Impact:-Russian was firmly ingrained in Uzbek society during decades of Soviet domination, particularly in the fields of government, media, and education.

- Cultural Expression and Identity:-Code-switching can be used as a symbol of camaraderie or ethnic identity. For instance, Uzbeks who speak Tajik may alternate between Uzbek and Tajik according to the audience and cultural setting. Code-switching to English or Russian can also be interpreted by younger Uzbeks, particularly those who are exposed to globalized media, as a symbol of a modern or cosmopolitan identity.[8]

- Education System and Language Policies:-Students are encouraged to become proficient in code-switching because of the school system's emphasis on studying various languages, including English, Russian, and Uzbek. State language policies influence the situations and degree of code-switching in various contexts by favouring Uzbek while promoting competency in Russian and English.

- The Urban-Rural Divide:-Code-switching is more common in urban areas since Russian and English are more widely used in daily life there. Although Russian may still be spoken sporadically, Uzbek tends to predominate in rural areas where switching is less common.

In the case of technical effects, contemporary equipment has had a big influence on Uzbek speakers' use of code-switching in English. Here are a few important ways that machinery has impacted this language trend:

- Social media and the internet
- Digital communication
- Improved admission to English-Language Content
- E-Learning Solutions

- English as the Lingua Franca in Technology:-Digital services, programming, and technology all heavily rely on English. For example, Uzbeks working in STEM or technology fields are mainly exposed to technical terms in English. Because Uzbek equivalents for these terms may not exist or may sound less natural, this exposure frequently results in code-switching in professional conversations, particularly when talking about technology-related topics.[9]

- Artificial Intelligence and Apps for Language Learning:-Apps that assist Uzbek speakers in learning English, such as Babel and Duolingo, frequently encourage bilingualism and English exposure. As people become more comfortable using English alongside their native tongue, code-switching will be reinforced by AI-driven apps that can tailor English language instruction to users' individual linguistic needs.[10]

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