

**O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY  
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/25.2021.Fil.01.16 RAQAMLI ILMIY  
KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

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**O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

**SAJID VALIYA VALAPPIL**

**BILINGVAL JAMIYATDA O‘ZBEK DISKURSIDAGI KOD  
ALMASHINUVINING LINGVO-KOGNITIV ASPEKTI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Toshkent – 2025**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
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on philological sciences**

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Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida № B2024.4.PhD/Fil5439 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

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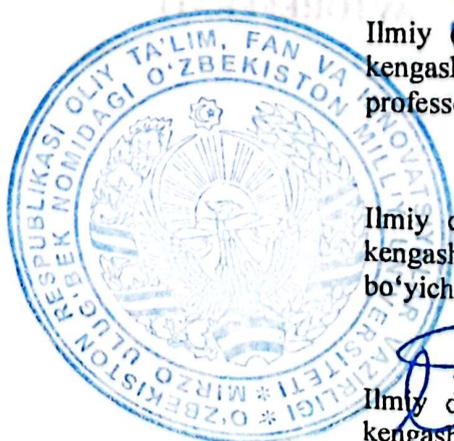
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**Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti**

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## **KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida globallashuv davrida turli tizimli tillarni turli diskurs doirasida sotsiolingvistik tatqiq qilish jahon tilshunosligida muhim vazifalardan biriga aylandi. Unga ko'ra, turli omillar (ijtimoiy, siyosiy, madaniy, iqtisodiy va h.k.) ta'sirida xalqaro kommunikatsiyalarda amaliy tilshunoslikning muhim masalalardan biri siyosiy tilshunoslik, leksikografiya, tarjimashunoslik sohalarda til va madaniyat, til va jamiyat masalalari alohida planda o'rganilyotganligi ushbu sohalarda qator vazifalar bilan muammolarni hal qilish lozimligini ko'rsatadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligining eng muhim vazifalaridan biri turli tizimli tillarning sotsiolingvistik mazmunini turli diskurs doirasida tushunishdir. Tilshunoslarning xalqaro muloqot uslubiga turli omillar (ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy va lingvistik) chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Xalqaro muloqotda amaliy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan eng muhim masalalar sifatida til va madaniyat, til va jamiyat masalalari siyosiy tilshunoslik, leksikografiya va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida alohida o'rganilmoqda. Bu yo'nalishlarda bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan bir qator vazifalar mavjud.

O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi mavqeyini yana-da mustahkamlash borasida mamlakatda olib borilayotgan til islohotlari diqqatga molik. Ma'lumki, jamiyatda turli til vakillarining bir jamiyatda istiqomat qilishi hamda fan-texnika rivoji ta'sirida tillararo ta'sirlashuvining ijtimoiy vaziyat va shaxsiy o'ziga xoslik talablariga moslashtirish jarayoni sodir bo'lmoqda. Endilikda jahon tendensiyalari ta'sirida xalqaro biznes va ta'lim sohasidagi imkoniyatlarning taboro kengayib borayotganligi aksariyat yoshlar orasida ingliz tilining tobora ommalashib borishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bu esa, lisoniy hamjamiyatda til almashtirish hodisasini madaniy moslashuvchanlik va ikki yoki ko'p tillilik ko'rsatkichining o'zgarishiga ham ta'sir qilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora- tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "2020-2030-yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish Konsepsiyasi"da belgilangan davlat tilining axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalari bilan integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlashga doir vazifalar, 2021-yil 17-fevraldagi "Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini jadal joriy etish uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risi"dagi PQ-4996-son hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabrdagi "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida"gi 984-son qarorlari, 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmonlari; 2019-yil 4-oktyabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda tilimizning amaldagi faoliyatiga tegishli boshqa normativ-huquqiy

hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda mazkur tadqiqot ma'lum darajada o'z hissasini qo'shadi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishning I "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy jihatdan rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarildi.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Globallashuv davrida zamonaviy sotsiologiyistik muhitning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tushunish maqsadida ikki yoki undan ortiq tillarning qo'llanilishi xususiyatlari hamda bilingval jamiyatda kod almashtirish masalasi o'rganilib kelinmoqda. Bu jarayon globallashuv davridagi til o'zgarishlarining asosiy yo'nalishlari va tendensiyalarini tahlil qilish orqali ushbu sohadagi muhim yo'nalishlar haqida tasavvur beradi. Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, kod almashtirish mexanizmlarini tadqiq qilish dolzarb masala ekanligi ta'kidlanmoqda. Zotan, turli tizimli tillar o'rtasida kod almashtirish imkoniyati, kognitiv ongning qabul qilish qobiliyati, shuningdek, shaxslararo kod almashinuvida olam manzarasini qayta ishlash mexanizmlari muhim sanaladi. Tilshunoslar tomonidan kod almashtirish hodisasini tadqiq etish turli yondashuvlarga asoslanilgan. Unga ko'ra, muayyan gapda bir nechta tillarning grammatik jihatdan qanday almashtirilishi kun tartibiga qo'yilgan. Nutqiy akt doimiy o'zgarib boruvchi hodisa sifatida ko'p madaniyatli jamiyatda kod almashtirish qobiliyati har bir inson egallashi zarur bo'lgan muhim ko'nikma hisoblanadi. Zero, ushbu ko'nikma bir ijtimoiy guruhdan boshqasiga o'ta olish qobiliyati sifatida noqulay vaziyatlardan chiqish, til orqali umumiy jihatlarni topish va kasbiy hamda shaxsiy hayotimizda muvaffaqiyatga erishish imkonini beradi.

So'nggi o'n yillikda ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirish (SLA) sohasida kod almashtirish (CS) bo'yicha tadqiqotlar sezilarli darajada rivojlandi. Bu borada kognitiv tilshunoslik, antropologiya, til o'qitish, psixolingvistika va sotsiologiyistik kabi sohalarda ham ushbu mavzu tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilmoqda<sup>1</sup>. 2005-yilda "Tilshunoslik va til xulq-atvori referatlari" (LLBA) elektron ma'lumotlar bazalarida kod almashtirish bo'yicha 1800 ta tadqiqotlar aniqlangan. C.Nilep 2008<sup>2</sup>, 1992-yildagi "Ko'p tilli va ko'p madaniyatli rivojlanish

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<sup>1</sup> Sakurama M. on her dissertation Beyond Bilingualism: a Discourse Analysis of Uzbek-Russian Code-switching in Contemporary Uzbekistan, Turkophone, 2024. – № 11 (2). – P. 118-137, 112; Margarita A.B. Code-switching (Russian-English) in the Discourse of IT-Specialists from Moscow, research program, linguistics WP BRP 103/LNG/2020. – P. 5-16; B. Janurik dissertation on Erzya-Russian bilingual discourse: A structural analysis of intrasentential code-switching patterns. – Szeged, 2017. On summary. – P. 2-9; Zuercher K. on his thesis Azerbaijani-Russian Code-switching and Code-mixing: form, Function, and Identity, the University of Texas at. – Arlington, 2009. December. – P. 176; Odagiri N. On his research Patterns and Features of Kyrgyz-Russian Code-switching in Bishkek, 2020. – P. 22-37; Sichyova O. N. her works summary on A note on Russian-English code switching at Amur State University, 2005. – P. 3-14; Wong Sydney Jing Tian. Linguistic patterns of code switching in mainland China. HKBU Institutional Repository, 2014. – P. 114; Abushahin, Shaker A. Code-switching in the Qatifi dialect of Saudi Arabia. Virtual Press, 1992. – P. 58; Amuda A.A. Yoruba/English code-switching in Nigeria: Aspects of its functions and form. Thesis, University of Reading, 1986. – P. 87; Takagi Miyako. Variability and regularity in code-switching patterns of Japanese/English bilingual children. Thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 2000. – P. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Nilep C. at Nagoya University Article published on Code Switching in Sociocultural Linguistics, 2006. January. – P. 211.

jurnali” hamda 1989-yildagi “Jahon ingliz tillari”<sup>3</sup> jurnallarida kod almashtirish masalasi tahlilga tortilgan. Nutqda turli tillarning almashib qo‘llanilishini anglatuvchi kod almashtirish (code switching) atamasi dastlab E.Xaugen tomonidan ishlatilgan<sup>4</sup>. Keyinchalik E.Benson<sup>5</sup> bunga e’tiroz bildirgan. U.Xaugen asosan til “aralashuvi”ni kompyuter fanlari doirasida ko‘rib chiqqanini va “past darajali aql” bilan bog‘liq o‘zgarishlarni tilga olganini ta’kidlaydi. Shuningdek, J.Faraj<sup>6</sup> “Kod almashtirish va kod aralashtirish” mavzusida tadqiqot o‘tkazib, ikki tilli va ko‘p tilli kishilar orasida kod almashtirishning keng tarqalganligini aniqlagan. Bundan tashqari, P.Auer<sup>7</sup> til almashtirish orqali kod almashtirishdan qo‘shilgan lahzalar: ikki tilli nutqning dinamik tipologiyasi haqida batafsil ma’ruza qildi. U kod almashtirishning muayyan jamiyat madaniyatiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi, qolaversa, tilshunoslik va lug‘atshunoslik manzarasini qanday o‘zgartirishini aniq tushuntirib bergan. Shuningdek, Z.Ciriaco<sup>8</sup> o‘z dissertatsiyasida Kaliforniya vodiysidagi kod almashtirishning ikki tilli kishilar nutqidagi ifodasi va kod almashtirish jarayonini qay tarzda amalga oshirish usullari hamda uning ma’lum bir avlod ongiga singib borayotganligini qayd etadi. Rus tadqiqotchilaridan biri N.Sichyova<sup>9</sup> ingliz so‘zlaridan foydalanish orqali rusiyabon kishilar orasida kod almashtirishning keng tarqalganligini aniqlagan va ikki tilli kishilar orasidagi ijtimoiy kontekstlar hamda o‘ziga xos funksiyalarni tadqiq etgan. Shuningdek, M.Nakamura<sup>10</sup> o‘zbek va rus tillari o‘rtasidagi kod almashtirish borasida kuzatishlar olib borgan hamda uni bilingvizm misolida zamonaviy O‘zbekistonning lisoniy manzarasini ko‘rsatishga harakat qilgan. A.Kasimovning<sup>11</sup> ikkinchi tilni o‘zlashtirish bo‘yicha tadqiqotlari kod almashtirish mavzusiga bag‘ishlangan va ko‘p tilli muloqotni o‘rganish uchun yo‘l ochgan. Bundan tashqari, M.Nazira<sup>12</sup> O‘zbekistonda kod almashtirish va kod aralashtirishning lingvistik, ijtimoiy va ta’limiy jihatlarini tadqiq etdi. S.Djumaniyazova<sup>13</sup> bilingvizm mavzusini zamonaviy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rgandi, shuningdek, ikki tillilikka sotsiolingvistik yondashuv sifatida lingvomadaniy hodisaning assotsiativ ko‘rsatkichlarini ko‘rib chiqish imkonini

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<sup>3</sup>Taylor & Francis Peer-reviewed journals from about Code switching // <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals>  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/>

<sup>4</sup>Haugen E.'s book, *Bilingualism in the Americas*, introduced the term code-switching.

<sup>5</sup>Benson E.J. The neglected early history of codes witching research in the United States // *January Language & Communication*, 2011. – № 21, (1). – P. 132.

<sup>6</sup>Faraj S.J. Code Switching and Code Mixing // *Journal of University of Human Development*, 2018. Dec. – № 4. – P. 86.

<sup>7</sup>Auer P. Universität Konstanz, Sekretariat LS Angl. Sprachwissenschaft // InLiSt PB D 180, D-78457 Konstanz Code switching. – P. 79.

<sup>8</sup>Ciriaco Z. Faculty de Lingus, A complete dissertation // <https://repositorioinstitucional.buap.mx/bitstreams/> – P. 233.

<sup>9</sup>Olga N.S. A note on Russian-English code switching // <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0883-2919.2005.00432.x>, November. 2005.

<sup>10</sup>Nakamura M. (2024). *Beyond Bilingualism: A Discourse Analysis of Uzbek-Russian Code-Switching in Contemporary Uzbekistan*. – P. 166.

<sup>11</sup>Kosimov A. See discussions about Code switching among Bilinguals, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: Kosimov Fergana State University.

<sup>12</sup>Ilkhomovna M.Z. Linguistic, Social, and Educational Implications of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Uzbekistan, 2024. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*. – P. 233.

<sup>13</sup>Djumaniyazova S. Web of Humanities // *Journal of Social Science and Humanitarian research about code switching and mixing*, 2024. October. Volume 2. Issue 10. ISSN (E): 2938-3803. – P. 376.

bergan. G.Rafailovna<sup>14</sup> esa chet tilini o'qitishda kod almashinuvining ahamiyati, uning ta'lim va kasbiy sohalarga ta'siri haqidagi xulosalarni taqdim etgan. S.Malohat<sup>15</sup> bilan N.Aminova muallifligidagi tadqiqotda mamlakatdagi kod almashtirish jarayoni tahlil qilingan va ingliz tilidagi kod almashtirish hamda ikki tillilik bo'yicha nazariy mulohazalar bildirilgan. A.Burdygina<sup>16</sup> Rossiyadagi IT-mutaxassislari orasidagi nutqda kod-almashtirish (ruscha-inglizcha) va bu tendensiyaning salbiy tomonlari, shuningdek, uning kasbiy rivojlanishga qay tarzda yordam berishi hamda xalqaro mijozlar bilan virtual uchrashuv paytidagi muloqotni qanday osonlashtirishi haqida mulohazalarini tadqiqotlarda dalillashga harakat qilgan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan aloqadorligi.** Mazkur dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Amaliy va kompyuter tilshunosligi" yo'nalishi doirasida amalga oshirildi.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Tadqiqot maqsadi kod almashtirish jarayonida tilni qayta ishlashning lingvokognitiv jihatlarini o'rganish va bu jarayonlarning bilingval diskursda o'zlik tushunchasining shakllanishiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini tadqiq etish sanaladi.

**Tadqiqot vazifalari.** Ushbu tadqiqot O'zbekistonda kod almashtirish dinamikasini empirik jihatdan o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lib, quyidagi vazifalardan iborat:

– lisoniy hamjamiyatda bilingval shaxslarda lingvistik layoqat (o'zbek va ingliz tillari) hamda kod almashtirish ketma-ketligi o'rtasidagi aloqadorlikni tahlil qilish;

– O'zbekistonda turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda ikki tilli so'zlovchilarning turli guruh mansubligiga oid kod almashtirishning ta'sirini asoslash;

– bilingval diskursda kishilarining kod almashtirish amaliyotiga motivatsion jihatlarining (ijtimoiy harakatchanlik, akademik yutuqlar va kasbiy rivojlanish maqsadlari kabi) ta'sirini aniqlash;

– og'zaki va yozma muloqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi kod almashtirish jarayoniga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar hamda ularning o'zga til vakillari bilan muloqot qilish uchun o'zbek tilini boshqa xorijiy tillar bilan raqamli jargon sifatida qo'llash holatini tavsiflash.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti.** Bilingval jamiyatda o'zbek diskursi tadqiqot obyekti sanaladi.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** muloqot jarayonida boshqa tillarning o'zbek tili bilan uyg'unlashuvi va buning vaqt o'tishi bilan tobora keng tarqalishini o'rganish tashkil qiladi.

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<sup>14</sup> Rafailovna G. Language transmission in the classrooms // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/code-switching-in-teaching-a-foreign-language>. - P. 196.

<sup>15</sup> Malohat G. Theoretical analysis of English language code-switching and bilingualism.docx-89 <https://www.coursehero.com/file/235109757/Theoretical-analysis-of-English-language-code-switching-and-bilingualismdocx/>.

<sup>16</sup> A. Burdygina Series about Code switching: linguistics wp brp 103/Ing/2020, <https://wp.hse.ru/data/2020/12/18/1358668370/103LNG2020...> - P. 233.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** O‘zbekistondagi lingvistik o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganish uchun turli xil ma’lumot to‘plash vositalari qo‘llanilgan, jumladan so‘rovnomalar, anketalar, intervyular, alohida holatlar tahlili, kuzatuv usullari, ishtirokchilarni kuzatish va uzoq muddatli tadqiqot kabilar.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:**

– lisoniy hamjamiyatda Sharq va G‘arb o‘rtasidagi o‘ziga xoslikni ifodalovchi o‘zbek va ingliz tillari misolida “O‘zben g tili” deb nomlangan yangi atama taklif etilgan;

– O‘zbekistonda raqamli platformalarning gibrid tillar rivojlanishiga qo‘shayotgan hissasini o‘rganish orqali mahalliy miqyosda onlayn kommunikatsion vaziyatning oflayn muloqotiga va uning til evolyutsiyasiga ta’siriga doir ilmiy mulohazalar dalillangan;

– tadqiqot natijasida maktab va ish joylarida kodlarni almashtirish lisoniy hamjamiyatda uning mahalliy hamda global miqyosda muloqotni yaxshilash uchun foydalanish mumkinligi, shuningdek, o‘zbek tili va madaniyatini shakllantirishda o‘zining an’anaviy qadriyatlarini zamonaviy ta’sirlar bilan muvozanatlashtirish holatlari yuzasidan nazariy qarashlar faktik manbalar bilan asoslangan;

– tadqiqot doirasida o‘zbek yoshlari tomonidan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng qo‘llaniladigan raqamli slenglar o‘rganilib, u yoki bu so‘zlarning virtual muloqotda qo‘llanilishi natijasida o‘zbek tili lug‘at boyligiga, og‘zaki va yozma nutqqa ko‘rsatayotgan ta’siri masalalari yoritib berilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat.** Tadqiqot yakunlari dissertatsiya xulosasida batafsil yoritilgan va O‘zbekistondagi kod almashtirish bilan bog‘liq bir qator mavzular nufuzli jurnallarda e’lon qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** qo‘llangan yondashuv, usul va nazariy ma’lumotlarning ishonchli ilmiy manbalardan olingani, keltirilgan tahlillar ilmiy va metodologik tamoyillariga mosligi, ishning maqsadi va vazifalariga binoan ratsional-tipologik, sotsiolingvistik, substansial, diskursiv tahlil metodlari vositasida asoslangani, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, kod almashtirish hodisasini lingvo-kognitiv aspektda tahlil qilish va ularning nazariy asoslarini o‘rganish orqali til nazariyasi hamda sotsiolingvistika uchun muhim resurs vazifasini bajaradi. Shunga asosan, tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati muhim sanaladi. O‘zbekistonda kod almashtirish bo‘yicha olib borilgan izlanishlar nazariy yutuqlar va ijtimoiy tilshunoslik dinamikasi bilan ajralib turadi, ayniqsa, ko‘p tilli muhitlarga e’tibor qaratilganda buni sezish mumkin. Bir qator tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ijtimoiy vaziyatga qarab, o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashuvchilar o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillari o‘rtasida almashib gaplashishlari mumkin. Bizningcha, bu holat insonning til tanlashiga uning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy mavqeyi ta’sir ko‘rsatishini yaqqol namoyon etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ilmiy ishdagi nazariy umumlashma va tahlillardan “Nazariy tilshunoslik”, “Sotsiolingvistika”, “Kognitiv tilshunoslik”, “Amaliy lingvistika” kabi fanlardan mashg‘ulotlar olib borish, maxsus kurs, seminarlar o‘tkazishda hamda o‘quv qo‘llanma, darslik, majmualar yaratishda,

lugʻatlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi. Shuningdek, kelgusida mazkur sohada amalga oshirilishi mumkin boʻlgan fundamental tadqiqotlarga metodik jihatdan resurs boʻla olishi dissertatsiyaning amaliy ahamiyatini bildiradi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Bilingval jamiyatda oʻzbek diskursidagi kod almashinuvining lingvo-kognitiv aspektda tadqiqidan 2024-2025-yillarga moʻljallangan “Yangi soʻz va atamalarning oʻzbekcha muqobilini sunʼiy intellekt asosida avtomatik taqdim qiluvchi atamacom.uz dasturiy taʼminoti platformasi va mobil ilovalarini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada Oʻzbekistonning Sharq va Gʻarb oʻrtasidagi oʻziga xos mavqeyini aks ettiruvchi oʻzbek hamda ingliz tillarining mos uygʻunligini yaratish zaruriyati aniqlanib, kod almashtirish, (code switching) sifatida “Uzbenglish” atamasi taklif qilinganligi dasturiy taʼminot bazasi uchun kiritiladigan ayrim oʻzlashma soʻzlarni nazariy jihatdan asoslashda foydalanilgan. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda kod almashinuviga doir nazariy fikrlar oʻrganilib, Oʻzbekistondagi raqamli platformalarning mahalliy kontekstida onlayn va oflayn muloqotdagi tilning dinamik xususiyatiga taʼsir etishi hamda qorishiq tillar paydo boʻlishida ijtimoiy omillar taʼsiri nazariy jihatdan dalillanganligi loyiha uchun metodologik manba vazifasini oʻtagan.

Oʻzbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan “REP-25112021/113 – UzUDT: Oʻzbek tilida tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash uchun universal bogʻliqlik daraxti korpusi va uning semantik tahlili” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy loyihada oʻzbek yosh avlodi tomonidan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng qoʻllaniladigan raqamli jargonlar va bu soʻzlarning virtual muloqotda oʻzbek tili leksikasining ham ogʻzaki diskurs, ham yozma matnga qanday taʼsir koʻrsatishi haqidagi ilmiy farazlari olib borilgan amaliy tajribalarda oʻz isbotini topgan. Unga koʻra, bir nechta tilda gapiruvchilarning muayyan mavzuda yoki sohasiga qarab ularning ikki tilga oid kodlardan qorishiq holda foydalanish, baʼzan har ikki tildan yagona leksema yaratish va uni tez tushunishga xizmat qiluvchi umumiy muloqot tilini hosil qilishga omil boʻlganligi loyihaning atamalarga oid ilmiy mazmunini boyitishda foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari boʻyicha 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida maʼruzalar qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiyaning mavzusi doirasida jami 12 ta ilmiy maqola va tezis (ularning 2 tasi OAK tavsiya etgan ilmiy jurnallarda, 2 ta Impakt faktor bazasida indekslangan xorijiy jurnalda) chop etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar roʻyxatidan iborat boʻlib, umumiy hajmi 129 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqot ishining maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor

yoʻnalishlariga mosligi koʻrsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi boʻyicha maʼlumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Kod almashtirish boʻyicha nazariyalar va yondashuvlarga umumiy nazar”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobining *“Lisoniy hamjamiyatda kod almashtirishning lingvistik xususiyatlari va ahamiyati”* ga bagʻishlanib, unda oʻzbek, rus va ingliz tillarini bilish darajasi oʻzbeklarning kod almashtirish xulq-atvoriga bevosita taʼsir koʻrsatuvchi muhim omil ekanligi, til bilish darajasi aholining turli qatlamlari orasida yosh, taʼlim darajasi va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat kabi omillar taʼsirida sezilarli farq qilishi, madaniyat milliy til bilan chambarchas bogʻliq fenomen sifatida nafaqat muloqot vositasi, balki madaniy meros, qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy mavqening ifodasi sifatida ham xizmat qilishi, kundalik hayotda oʻzbek, rus va ingliz tillarining oʻzaro aloqasi keng qamrovli ijtimoiy hamda madaniy jarayonlarni, jumladan tarixiy meros, milliy gʻurur va globallashtirish taʼsiri ekanligi haqidagi maʼlumotlar keltirilgan.

Maʼlumki, Oʻzbekiston hududida, ayniqsa, shahar muhitida kod almashtirish turli xil vaziyatlarda sodir boʻladi, oilaviy yigʻilishlar va ijtimoiy munosabatlardan tortib taʼlim muassasalari, ish joylari va raqamli ommaviy axborot vositalari bu jarayonlarni kuzatish mumkin. Bugungi kunda oʻzbek lisoniy hamjamiyatida ingliz tilini oʻrganish va undan foydalanishga boʻlgan intilish yuqori boʻlib, bunga asosiy omillar sifatida akademik yutuqlarga erishish, karyerani rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy harakatchanlikka boʻlgan ishtiyoq kabilarni keltirish mumkin. Zotan, individ oʻzini global hamjamiyatning bir qismi sifatida koʻrsatish yoki zamonaviy, bilimdon shaxs sifatida namoyon boʻlishda turli vaziyatlarda ingliz tilidan koʻproq foydalanishga harakat qiladi.

Taʼlim jarayonida koʻpincha oʻrganishni osonlashtirish, tushunchalarni aniqlash va murakkab gʻoyalarni anglash uchun oʻzbek, ingliz va rus tillari oʻrtasida kod almashtirish hodisasi adresat hamda adresant muloqotini taʼminlashga xizmat qiluvchi omil boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Muayyan muhit sharoitida kod almashtirish pedagogik vosita sifatida xizmat qilib, oʻquvchilarga til boʻshliqlarini toʻldirish va tushunishni yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Taʼlim jarayonida kod almashtirish qanday ishlashini tushunish, talabalarning lingvistik voqeligini hisobga oladigan, kognitiv moslashuvchanlikni ragʻbatlantiradigan va shaxsiy rivojlanishni qoʻllab-quvvatlaydigan yanada samarali oʻqitish usullarini yaratishga olib kelishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot oʻzbek tili va madaniyatini saqlash bilan birga, ingliz tili orqali global aloqalarni rivojlantirish zaruriyatini muvozanatlashtiruvchi til siyosatini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda kognitiv jarayonlar, kod almashtirish va ikki tillilikni oʻrganish sohasida yangi tushunchalarni tahlil qilishga yordam beradi. Kod almashtirish koʻpincha kontekstga bogʻliq boʻlib, unga bir qator lingvistik, ijtimoiy va psixologik omillar taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Kommunikativ vaziyatda odamlarning bir nechta tilda qanday muloqot qilishini oʻrganish orqali sotsiolingvistik aspektda til haqida uning dinamik jarayonini kuzatish, tahlil qilish, qolaversa, baholash mumkin boʻladi. Bunda kishilar orasida kognitiv ong va

kognitiv bilim muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ma'lumki, kod almashtirish paytida ijtimoiy kontekstlar, madaniy o'ziga xoslik va til qobiliyatining kognitiv jarayonlar bilan qanday o'zaro aloqada bo'lishini baholashda turli sotsiolingvistik instrumentariydan foydalaniladi.

Bilingval jamiyatda kommunikativ diskursda kod almashtirish tilning globallashtirish sharoitiga nechog'lik moslashganligi ham muhim sanaladi. Masalan, ingliz tili lingua franca sifatida og'zaki va yozma ilmiy diskurs tiliga aylanib ulgurdi. Tabiiyki, uning ta'siri nafaqat ingliz tili bilan bog'liq sohalarda, balki integrallashgan sohalarda buni yaqqol ifodasini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Ba'zi manbalarda kod almashtirishning ijobiy yoki afzalliklari bilan birga uning kamchiliklari yoki noqulayliklari haqida fikr bildiriladi. A.Dyurking ta'kidlashicha, eksperimental va korrelyatsion tadqiqotlar asosida, kod almashtirish ish joyida, ayniqsa, qora tanlilar uchun foydalidir. Ish joyida qora tanlilar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan kod almashtirish ham oq tanli, ham qora tanli hamkasblar tomonidan kasbiy mahoratning yuqori darajasi sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Kod almashtirish, interferensiyadan farqli ravishda kommunikativ vaziyatni butunlay til nuqtayi nazaridan o'zgarishini bildiradi. Masalan, biror tilda qo'shma gapdagi bosh gap va ergash gapning ketma-ketligi ikkinchi tilde, umuman, o'zgarishi mumkin. Turli tizimli tillar mavjud bo'lgan etnik-lingvistik hududlarda kod almashtirish tabiiy hodisa hisoblanadi. Tillar o'rtasidagi aloqalar, odatda, tarixiy, siyosiy yoki geografik omillar tufayli yuzaga keladi, bunda tillar o'zaro ta'sir natijasida yoki ulardan birining ustunligi sababli o'zgarishga uchraydi.

So'nggi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar ikki tillilikni yanada murakkab, tajribaga asoslangan aspektda o'rganishni vazifa qilib qo'ydi.

Dissertatsiyaning "*O'zbek diskursida bilingval kommunikativ vaziyat va uning tarixiy ildizlari*" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida O'zbekiston sharoitida kod almashinuvining lingvokognitiv jihatlari va uning nutqi akt jarayoniga ta'siri masalalari tahlilga tortilgan. Tilni bilish, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy kontekstlar, psixologik omillar, ta'lim siyosati va iqtisodiy va siyosiy ta'sirlar kabi asosiy o'zgaruvchilarni o'z ichiga olgan jarayonlarni metodologik baholash muhim sanaladi. O'zbek diskursi boy tarixga ega bo'lib, yillar davomida qardosh xalqlar bilan doimiy yaqin aloqada bo'lgan. Bunga iqtisodiy, madaniy, hududiy va siyosiy vaziyatlar omil bo'lib xizmat qilgan. O'zbekiston lisoniy hamjamiyada kod almashinuvini evolyutsion jihatdan baholash tilning dinamik holatini yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

O'zbek jamiyatida zullisonaynlik (ikki tillilik)ning azaldan mavjud bo'lishi uning O'rta Osiyoda arab va o'zbek tillarining lingvistik hamda ekstralingvistik ta'siri natijasida, deb baholash mumkin. Unga ko'ra, VII-VIII asrlarda arab tili ta'sirida zullisonaynlik hodisasi shakllandi. XIV-XV asrlarda butun O'rta Osiyoda fors-tojik tilining qo'llanilishi va imkoniyatlari kengaydi. XX asrga kelib, O'rta Osiyo Rossiya Ittifoqi ostida birlashgan paytda o'zbek tiliga rus tili ta'siri kuchayib bordi. O'rta Osiyoda o'zbek-rus, o'zbek-arab va o'zbek-tojik zullisonaynligi bir vaqtda rivojlandi.

Ko'p tilli va ko'p madaniyatli jamiyatlarda yashovchi va turli tillarda yoki shevalarda so'zlashuvchi turli guruhlar bilan muloqotda bo'lgan kishilar kod almashtirish yaqqol seziladi.

Tadqiqot doirasida belgilangan vzaifalarni amalga oshirishda quyidagilar inobatga olinishi zarur:

– O'zbekistondagi ikki tilli shaxslarda til bilish darajasi (o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida) va kod almashtirish chastotasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik qay tarzda kechishini aniqlash;

– kod almashtirish chastotasi bilingval jamiyatda o'zbek zabon vakillarning turli ijtimoiy muhitlarda (masalan, oilaviy, ta'lim, kasbiy) qadriyatlarini ifodalashda qay tarzda ta'sir etish imkoniyatini baholash;

– motivatsion omillar (ijtimoiy harakatchanlik, akademik yutuq yoki kasbiy rivojlanish istagi kabi)ning kommunikativ vaziyatda kod almashtirishga qay darajada ta'sir qilishini baholash.

### **Tadqiqot vazifalaridan kelib chiqib quyidagi farazlar ilgari surildi:**

– H1: O'zbekiston lisoniy hamjamiyatida ikki tilli shaxslarda til bilish darajasi (o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida) va kod almashtirish chastotasi o'rtasida muayyan bog'liqlik mavjud.

– H2: Kod almashtirish chastotasi O'zbekistondagi turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda ikki tilli so'zlovchilarning o'zlikni anglashiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

– H3: Motivatsion omillar (ijtimoiy harakatchanlik, akademik yutuq yoki kasbiy rivojlanishga intilish kabi) o'zbek ikki tillilarining kod almashtirish amaliyotlari chastotasi va kontekstiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kod almashtirish – bu turli vaziyatlarda, munozaralarda, muloqotlarda va boshqa holatlarda boshqa til yoki til variantidan foydalanish amaliyotidir. Ikki tilli yoki ko'p tilli so'zlovchilar suhbat davomida tillarni aralashtirishi yoki kod almashtirishdan foydalanishi mumkin. Bu jarayon ko'p tilli yoki ikki tilli shaxs bir tildagi so'z yoki iborani boshqasiga almashtirganda yuz beradi. Shuningdek, bu biror kishi bir tilning ikki tili yoki shevasida so'zlashganda ham sodir bo'ladi. Misol uchun, ingliz tili turli tajribalarni qamrab olish uchun qutblashgan. Xususan, rasmiy ta'lim va savodxonlik ingliz tilida olib borilsa, tijorat muloqotlarida boshqa tilda, dam olish va ko'ngilochar tadbirlar esa uchinchi tilda amalga oshiriladi N.Mercer hamda J.Swann<sup>17</sup>. Kod almashtirish motivlari sifatida obro'-e'tibor, suhbat mavzusi, boshqalarning gapini yetkazish yoki iqtibos keltirish, ma'lum ma'lumotlarni ta'kidlash, suhbatdoshning til qobiliyati kabilar kiradi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Sotsiolingvistik aspektida kod almashtirishga doir nazariy tadqiqotlar tahlili” deb nomlanib, kod almashtirishning o'ziga xos sotsiolingvistik muhitiga e'tibor qaratgan holda, lisoniy hamjamiyat, ikki tillilik, shaxsiy o'ziga xoslik va kognitiv jarayonlarning o'zaro bog'liqligi masalasiga bag'ishlangan ishlarga murojaat qilingan hamda unga munosabat bildirilgan. Ma'lumki, globallashuv davrida til muloqot vositasidan individual o'ziga xoslikni shakllantirish, ijtimoiy uyg'unlikka erishish va kognitiv moslashuvchanlikni

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<sup>17</sup> Sanabar N.D. Analysis of source studies and historiography of Tashkent shrines. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Retrieved from // <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/3104>, Journal. – № 10 (12). – P. 627-635.

oshirish vositasiga aylandi. O‘zbek diskursining rus, fors va arab tillarining ta’sirida bir nechta leksik qatlam shakllandi: *poyezd, stol, doska, kastyum, mashina (rus), badjahl, daraxt, go’sht (forscha), maktab, vazir, maorif, jamoat, hokim (arab)*. Mustaqillikdan keyin o‘zbek tilining lotin yozuviga o‘tishi natijasida ingliz tilining ta’siri sezilarli darajda oshdi. Bu esa o‘zbek tili leksikonida yangi so‘zlarni faol qo‘llash natijasida dinamik til muhit shakllandi. Ayniqsa, yangi o‘zlashmalar paydo bo‘ldi: *menejment, bank, magistr, klaster va h.k.* Global va mintaqaviy izlanishlarni umumlashtirish, an’ana hamda zamonaviylik o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni aks ettiruvchi bilingval jamiyatni kod almashtirish misolida tahlil qilish ijtimoiy diskursning kognitiv funksiyalarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy metodologiyasini aniqlashda uning quyidagi tushunchalarini farqlash lozim: kod almashtirish va kod aralashtirish, kod almashtirish va so‘z o‘zlashtirish, bilingvizm va uning darajasi, lingvo-kognitiv jarayonlar, operatsion ta’riflar, kod almashtirish bo‘yicha empirik tadqiqotlar, sotsiolingvistik jihatlar, kognitiv jihatlar, nutqning shakllanishi.

Ilmiy manbalarda qayd etilishicha, kod almashinuvi turli kommunikativ sharoitda voqelanadi. Masalan, ta’lim muhitida kod almashtirish ikki tilli malakani qo‘llab-quvvatlash va kognitiv faollikni oshirishda samarali ekanligi isbotlangan<sup>18</sup>. Ko‘p tilli sinflarda o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki<sup>19</sup>, kod almashtirish til va tushuncha bo‘shliqlarini to‘ldirishga yordam beradi, bu esa o‘qituvchilarga tushunishni osonlashtirish va faol ishtirokni rag‘batlantirishga yordam beradi.

Ijtimoiy hamda kasbiy muhitlarda kod almashtirish muloqotni yaxshilash, ijtimoiy birdamlikni shakllantirish va turli xil til muhitlariga moslashish vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Afrika va Osiyoning ko‘p tilli hududlarida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki<sup>20</sup>, kod almashtirish mutaxassislariga til xilma-xilligini boshqarish hamda shaxslararo munosabatlarni o‘rnatish imkonini beradi.

Kognitiv tilshunoslikda<sup>21</sup>tildan g‘oyalar, his-tuyg‘ular, e’tiqod va boshqa narsalarni ta’sir qildirishda foydalaniladi. Nutqdan foydalanish, qayta ishlash, dekodlash va saqlash bilan bog‘liq jarayonlarni o‘rganish orqali til hamda boshqa kognitiv qobiliyatlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni yaxshiroq tushunish mumkin. Kodlarni almashtirishning psixolingvistik modellari hamda sotsiolingvistik nazariyalari yaratilgan<sup>22</sup>. Shuningdek, kompyuter lingvistikasida ikki tilli sinflar va sotsiolingvistik kontekstlarda kod almashtirishga oid oldingi tadqiqotlarda o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa-da, yanada chuqurroq metodikalar va fanlararo yondashuvlarni talab qiladi.

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<sup>18</sup> Albarillo F. Information Code-Switching: A Study of Language Preferences in Academic Libraries, 2018. Vol. 79. – P. 5-48.

<sup>19</sup> Cuddy S. Code-switching: the pressure on people to change how they speak, lecturer in sociolinguistics at Queen Mary University of London, has written for the Conversation on the linguistic practice of code-switching, 2022. December.

<sup>20</sup> Ezeh G. Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching and Learning of English as a Second Language: Building on Knowledge Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education, 2022. August.

<sup>21</sup> Tran1 T., Nhan T. Code-switching in Communication by Male and Female English-major Students: A Case Study at Two Selected Universities in Binh Duong Province, World Journal of English languagesciedupress, 2023. July.

<sup>22</sup> Faltis J. and MacSwan J. codeswitching in the classroom, center for applied linguistics, Books in the series include: Tension and Contention in Language Education for Latinxs in the United States, Taylor& Francis. – P. 344.

O‘zbekistonning tarixiy konteksti va zamonaviy global ta’sirlarni hisobga olgan holda, ushbu tadqiqot tilning tez o‘zgarayotgan ijtimoiy-lingvistik muhitda qanday ishlashini o‘rganish uchun imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Kod almashtirish jarayonida sotsial muhit va uni baholash instrumentlari**” deb nomlanib, unda tavsifiy-sifat usuli yordamida hududdagi vaziyatni uslubiy, faktik va aniq tavsiflashda qo‘llash mumkinligi, sifat yondashuvining ma’lumotlar tahlili natijasida so‘zlar, gaplar va iboralar kabi tasviriy hodisalar yuzaga kelishi kabi ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Kodni almashtirish tendensiyasini ishlab chiqish strategiyasi va asoslari*” deb nomlanib, unda tadqiqot uchun zarur bo‘lgan sifat va miqdoriy tadqiqot usullarini birlashtirgan aralash usullar yondashuvidan foydalanish borasidagi afzalliklar sanab o‘tilgan. Bu yondashuv keng qamrovli masalalarni ochib berishga yordam beradi. Zero, miqdoriy ma’lumotlar statistik asosni ta’minlasa, sifat asoslangan usul ma’lumotlarning qay darajada to‘liq va uning mazmunini ifodalaydi. Alohida ta’kidlash o‘rinliki, *aralash usul=(statistik+sifat)* miqdoriy jihatdan tadqiqotchiga O‘zbekistondagi ikki tilli so‘zlovchilar orasida kod almashtirish chastotasi va qonuniyatlarini o‘lchash imkonini bersa, sifatga asoslangan usul ushbu qonuniyatlar ortidagi shaxsiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy sabablarni tushuntirishga yordam beradi. Bunda, avvalo, tanlov mezonlarini saralab olish muhim jihatlardan sanaladi. Ularga quyidagilar kiradi: til kompetensiyalari (masalan, o‘zbek va rus tillarini mukammal bilish), ijtimoiy omillar (shaharlik va qishloqlik, ta’lim darajasi kabi) hamda demografik xususiyatlar (yosh, jins). Shuningdek, *tanlov strategiyasi* uchun tavsiflash (masalan, sifatli komponentlar uchun maqsadli tanlov va miqdoriy qismlar uchun tasodifiy tanlov) ham asosiy indikator sanaladi. Ushbu strategiya o‘rganilayotgan aholi qatlamining xilma-xil va vakillik namunasini qanday ta’minlashini muhokama qilish vazifasini bajaradi.

Ilmiy ishning ikkinchi fasli “*Tadqiqot va baholash uchun ma’lumotlarni to‘plash va qayd etish vositalari*” deb nomlanib, miqdoriy vositalar uchun muhim usullar aniqlangan. Jumladan, so‘rovnomalar, so‘rovlar va maxsus tayyorlangan intervyular. Shuni ta’kidlash o‘rinliki, S.Talmy<sup>23</sup> intervyular o‘n yillar davomida empirik tadqiqotlarda, ayniqsa, ijtimoiy fanlarda, qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, amaliy tilshunoslikka ham tegishlidir. M.Kora<sup>24</sup>, davlat hokimiyati fikr erkinligiga ta’sir qilganligi uchun bu kabi tadqiqotlar intervyular, keys tadqiqotlari, etnografik tadqiqotlar narrativ tadqiqot usullari yordamida amalga oshirilgan. Intervyularining ushbu ikki va boshqa konseptualizatsiyasini o‘rganishda tadqiqotchilar quyidagi nazariy yondashuvlarni hisobga olishlari kerak: (a) tadqiqot loyihalarini tashkil etish, (b) ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish va taqdim etish hamda (c) sifatni ko‘rsatish.

Tadqiqotimiz jarayonida ingliz tili darslarida kod almashtirish jarayonini kuzatdik. Unda quyidagi komponentlar muhim faktorlar sifatida inobatga olindi: a)

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<sup>23</sup> Talmy S. wrote that research interviews as social practice view the interview process // <https://www.ajqr.org/download/a-review-and-critical-analysis-of-qualitative-methodologies-and-data-collection-techniques-used-for-12988.pdf>, 2010.

<sup>24</sup> Kora M. Scholar in applied linguistics have advocated for offering a choice of language and enabling code-switching (CS) Pavlenko within interviews // <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01434632.2023.2199000>

hodisa tahlili; b) kuzatish usullari; c) kuzatuv tadqiqotlarini o'tkazish; d) ishtirokchi kuzatuv; e) uzoq muddatli tadqiqot; f) vositalarni ishlab chiqish

***Tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda quyidagi tartibga amal qilindi.***

*Ma'lumotlarni to'plash bosqichlari*<sup>25</sup>. Ma'lumotlarni to'plash bosqichlari jarayonning batafsil tavsifini beradi. Ishtirokchilarni qanday jalb qilinishidan boshlab, ma'lumotlar qaysi sharoitlarda to'planganini (masalan, onlayn, shaxsan, qanday muhitda) bayon etildi. Shuningdek, vaqt jadvalini tuzishda quyidagilar amalga oshirildi: ma'lumotlarni to'plash vaqt jadvali tuzildi, sifatli yoki miqdoriy yo'nalishlarga xos bo'lgan har qanday bosqichlarni alohida qayd etildi.

*Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilishda* miqdoriy va sifatga asoslangan usuldan foydalanildi. Shuningdek, statistik usul yordamida so'rovnoma ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilishda qo'llanilgan statistik usullar: tavsifiy statistika, korrelyatsion tahlil yoki regressiya modellaridan foydalanildi. Sifatga asoslangan usulda esa mavzuiy tahlil qilinib, intervyu yozuvlari va kuzatuv ma'lumotlari bo'yicha mavzular tasniflandi. Bunda kod almashtirish bilan bog'liq shaxsiy va kognitiv jihatlarining qonuniyatlari hamda mavzularini aniqlashga e'tibor qaratildi.

*Ma'lumotlarni birlashtirish.* Tadqiqot savollariga javob berish uchun sifatli va miqdoriy natijalarni qanday birlashtirilishi yoki sintez qilinishi ko'rsatiladi. Bu bir vaqtning o'zida aralash usullar dizaynini o'z ichiga olishi mumkin, bunda ikkala ma'lumotlar to'plami alohida tahlil qilinadi, lekin birgalikda muhokama qilinadi, yoki ketma-ket dizayn bo'lishi mumkin, bunda bir ma'lumotlar to'plami ikkinchisining tahlilini to'ldiradi.

*Dasturiy ta'minot va vositalar:* Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish uchun ishlatiladigan maxsus dasturiy ta'minotni, masalan, miqdoriy ma'lumotlar uchun SPSS va sifatli ma'lumotlarni kodlash uchun NVivo kabi dasturiy vositalaridan foydalanildi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi fasli "*Ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish va tashkil qilishni uslubiy baholash*" deb nomlanib, unda ma'lumotlarni yig'ishda tadqiqot savollari yoki sinovdan o'tkazilayotgan gipotezaga muvofiq mantiqiy tartibda joylashtirish bilan boshlangan. Turli mavzudagi yoki ma'lumot turlari (miqdoriy va sifat) asosida kichik sarlavhalarga ajratilgan so'rovnomalarni tuzildi. Ketma-ket aralash usullar dizaynidan foydalanib, tadqiqotchilar bir usul natijalarini boshqa usul yordamida yanada chuqurroq tushuntirish uchun imkonini yaratdi. W.Kresvellning<sup>26</sup> ta'kidlashicha, aralash usullar yondashuvi sifat va miqdoriy yondashuvlar natijalarini yagona xulosalar to'plamiga birlashtirish orqali moslashuvchanlik va o'zgaruvchanlikni oshiradi.

Miqdoriy ma'lumotlarni olish hamda tavsifiy statistikani umumlashtirish uchun jadvallardan, munosabatlardan, shuningdek, tendensiyalarni vizual tarzda ko'rsatish uchun diagrammalardan (masalan, ustunli grafiklar, tarqoq diagrammalar va boshqalardan) foydalanildi. Masalan, jadval turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda kod almashtirish holatlari chastotasini ko'rsatishi, tarqoq diagramma

<sup>25</sup> Gardner R.C., Lambert W.E. Attitudes and motivation in second language learning. Newbury House Publishers.

<sup>26</sup> Creswell and Creswell, Data analysis uses a mixing method (coding) from the theory of and interactive data analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994) // [http://repo.undiksha.ac.id/21103/\(2017\)](http://repo.undiksha.ac.id/21103/(2017)). – P. 298.

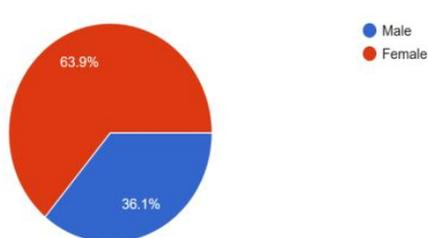
esa kod almashtirish chastotasi va ishtirokchilarning yoshi yoki til bilish darajasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni tasvirlashi mumkin.

Statistik natijalarni olishda ANOVA, t-testlar yoki regressiya tahlillari kabi statistik natijalarga asoslanildi.

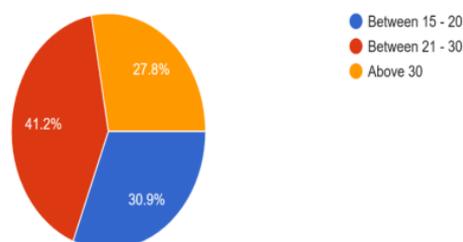
Sifat ma'lumotlarini olishda matnli taqdimot usulidan foydalanildi. Muhim mavzularni aks ettiruvchi intervyu yoki izohlar transkriptlaridan parchalar olindi. Ishtirokchilarga ovoz berish va mavzuli xulosalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun iqtiboslardan foydalanildi. Respondentlardagi so'z boyligining cheklanganligi, o'z fikrini tengdoshlariga ifoda ayta olmaslik, ayrim so'zlarni unutib qo'yish, grammatikada xato qilishdan xavotirlanish va ingliz tilida erkin gapira olmaslik kabilar holatlar alohida qayd etib borildi. Shunigdek, mavzuli tahlilda ma'lumotlardan olingan mavzularning tadqiqot savollari bilan qanday bog'liqligini ko'rsatish masalasi o'rganildi. Turli mavzularning o'zaro aloqasini tushuntirish uchun mavzuli xaritalar yoki chizmalar kabi ko'rgazmali vositalardan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotning sifat ma'lumotlarini baholash usullari, umuman olganda, M.Lodiko<sup>27</sup> bo'yicha (2010: 180) quyidagilar ko'rsatib o'tilgan:

- ma'lumotlarni to'plash va muvofiqlashtirish;
- ma'lumotlarni yozma shaklga o'tkazish;
- ma'lumotlarni ko'rib chiqish va o'rganish;
- kodlar yordamida ma'lumotlarni tasniflash;
- shaxslar, joylar va faoliyatning batafsil tavsifini yozish;
- mavzularni ishlab chiqish va nazariyalarni baholash;
- ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish va tahlil qilish.

Shunigdek, so'rovnoma usulidan ham foydalanilib (Google form), O'zbekistonning turli hududlaridan ma'lumotlar to'plab, tadqiqotchi tomonidan olib borilayotgan eng uzoq muddatli baholashlardan biri amalga oshirildi. So'rovnomada turli yosh guruhlariga mansub 300 dan ortiq ishtirokchi qatnashdi va biz turli hududlardan kelgan ishtirokchilarning keng qamrovli ekanligiga ishonch hosil qildik. Ma'lumotlar aniq va ishonchli bo'lib, O'zbekiston aholisi orasida kod almashtirish tendensiyalarini tushunish uchun bir qator savollar ishlab chiqilgan. Quyida so'nggi bir necha yil ichida kod almashtirish tendensiyasi bilan bog'liq faktlar va raqamlar keltirilgan.

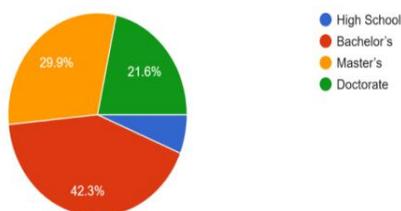


Gender- Rasm 1

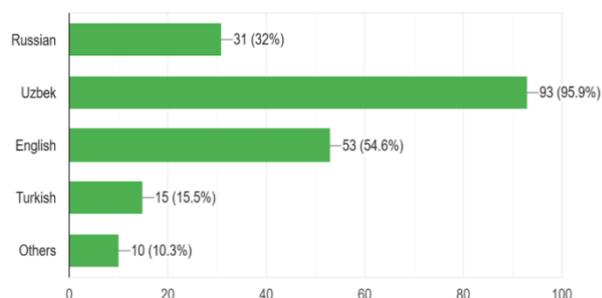


Yosh- Rasm 2

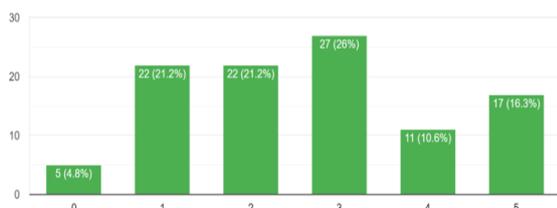
<sup>27</sup> A Study about the Prevalence of Code Switching in the Junior Secondary Physical Science in the Oshana Education Region // <https://www.scirp.org/reference/referencespapers?referenceid=3369729>



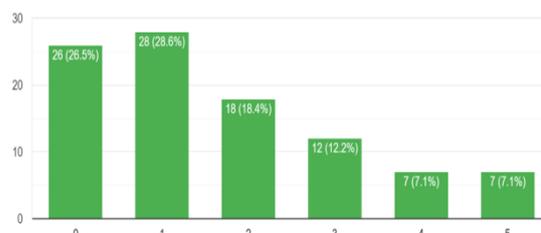
Ta'lim darajasi- 3-rasm



Og'zaki tillar - 4-rasm



Rus tilini bilish- 5-rasm



Turk tilini bilish darajasi- 6-rasm

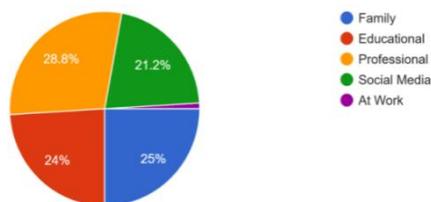
### So'rovnoma quyidagi savollar berildi:

- O'zbek tilida gapirganimda o'zligimni ko'proq his qilaman;
- biridan ikkinchisiga o'tish menga ma'lum ijtimoiy guruhlar bilan yaxshiroq munosabatda bo'lishga yordam beradi;
- ingliz tilida gapirish meni global hamjamiyatning bir qismi sifatida his qildiradi;
- kodni almashtirish menga vaziyatga qarab shaxsiyatimning turli jihatlarini ifodalash imkonini beradi.

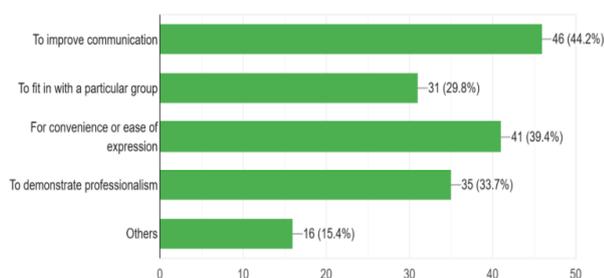
### Kod almashtirishning motivatsion omillari bo'yicha so'rovnoma quyidagi savollar asosida tayyorlanadi:

- ijtimoiy harakatchanlik (masalan, yaxshiroq ijtimoiy maqom yoki aloqalar);
- akademik muvaffaqiyat (masalan, kodni almashtirish bizga o'qishda yaxshiroq natija ko'rsatishga yordam beradi);
- kasbiy rivojlanish (masalan, karyera istiqbollari yaxshilash uchun kasbiy kontekstlarda ingliz tilida gaplashish);
- til moslashuvchanligi orqali kengroq ijtimoiy tarmoq bilan bog'lanish.

**Til va ijtimoiy sozlamalar:** Qaysi sozlama yoki parametrlarda kodni eng ko'p almashtirasiz? 7-rasm va nima uchun bu sozlamada kodni o'zgartirasiz deb o'ylaysiz? (Barcha mos keladiganlarini tanlang) 8-rasm oxirgi ikkita savol bor. 7-rasm ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, kasbiy, ta'lim va oila kabi ishlardan tashqari, har chorakda turli kontekstlarda deyarli teng taqsimlangan. U ta'lim kontekstida kodlarni almashtirish bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinda turadi. 8-rasm shuni ko'rsatadiki, tadqiqotchining kutilmalariga muvofiq, nomzodlarning aksariyati o'zlarining muloqot ko'nikmalarini 47 foizga oshirishni tanladilar.



7-rasm



8-rasm

Turli hududlarda bevosita kuzatish asosida o‘rganilganda quyidagi atamalar faol qo‘llanilayotganligi aniqlandi: *Wi-Fi, Apple, router, Smart, city* kabilar. Shuningdek, quyidagi undov so‘zlar: *bye, hello, Wow, ok* kabilar.

Ushbu jadvalda o‘zbek kollej talabalarining lingvistik va ijtimoiy stereotiplarga munosabatini o‘rganish orqali ularning ijtimoiy hamda til bo‘yicha qarashlarini tahlil qilinadi. 1-savolda o‘zbek va ingliz tillari haqidagi til stereotiplari o‘nta xususiyat bo‘yicha turli savollar yordamida tekshirildi. Faqat to‘rtta toifa – “kuchli”, “o‘rganish oson”, “ijtimoiy foyda uchun foydali” va “karyera istiqbollari uchun yaxshi” kabilar o‘zbek tili uchun ikki balldan yuqori baholandi. Bu o‘zbek tilining nima uchun ingliz tiliga nisbatan kamroq “kuchli” deb hisoblanishini tushuntirishi mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi<sup>28</sup>.

1-jadval.

### Ikki tili o‘zbek talabalarining lingvistik munosabatlari.

	O‘rganishga oson	soflilik	kuchlilik	adabiy tilga xoslik	lug‘atga boy ekanlik	foydalilik	savodxonlik	mantqiylik	Mavqening yuqoriligi	Ijtimoiy muvaffaqiyatlar uchun foydalilik
<b>O‘zbek</b>	2	1.2	2	1	1	1.2	1	1.1	1.5	2
<b>Ingliz</b>	4	3	2	3	1.8	3	3	2	1.9	1.5

(Bunda ballar 5 ballik Likert shkalasidagi o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichlarni ifodalaydi. Bunda 1 dan 2 gacha bo‘lgan ballar eng ijobiy, 4 dan 5 gacha bo‘lgan ballar eng salbiy, 3 esa betaraf fikrni bildiradi).

2-jadval.

### O‘zbek-ingliz tili o‘quvchilarining kod almashtirish (CS) ga bo‘lgan munosabati.

	% agreement
<b>a. Odamlar o‘zini ko‘rsatishga harakat qilmoqda</b>	30
<b>b. Juda zamonaviy</b>	30
<b>c. Bu odatiy hol va biz buni tez-tez qilamiz.</b>	80
<b>d. Eshitish jonga tegadi</b>	9
<b>e. Bu meni bezovta qilmoqda</b>	4
<b>f. Chiroyli eshitiladi</b>	33

<sup>28</sup> Norton B. Language, identity, and the ownership of English. TESOL Quarterly, 1997. – № 31 (3). – P. 409-429.

**3-jadval.****Kodni almashtirish konteksti (CS).**

	%
a. Ish joyi/Ta'lim muassasalari	64.12
b. Sinf/yig'ilishlardagi o'zaro aloqalar	38.78
c. Til bilish darajasini ko'rsatish	29.12
d. ta'kidlamoq	51.53
e. aniq va ravshan bo'lmoq	49.12
f. Do'stlar bilan suhbatlashayotganda	79.12
g. Norasmiy xatlar yoki matnli xabarlarni yozish	29.53
h. Muhokamalar	63.78
i. Jang paytida	33.17
j. Bir tilda ifodalay olmaslik	85.34
k. Norasmiy vaziyatlar	93.33

**4-jadval.****O'zbek-ingliz talabalari tomonidan kodlarni almashtirish (CS) sodir bo'lish chastotasi.**

	Tez-tez %	Ba'zida%	Hech qachon %
O'zbek tili muloqot jarayonida qay darajada ingliz tilidan foydalanasiz?	45	64	0.00
Ingliz tili muloqot jarayonida qay darajada o'zbek tilidan foydalanasiz?	4.7	31	0.00

**5-jadval.****O'zbek-ingliz talabalari tomonidan qabul qilingan kodlarni almashtirish/arashtirish (CS) ta'siri.**

	O'zgarish yo'q %	O'rta cha %	Juda yaxshi %
Muloqotingizda kommutatsiya ta'sirini qanday baholaysiz?	0.000	16.08	83.92

Ushbu tadqiqotda o'zbek talabalarining kod almashtirish haqidagi fikrlari til bilimidagi kamchiliklarning belgisi va til bilish kompetentsiyasining ko'rsatkichi sifatida to'rt balli Likert shkalasiga asoslangan 10 ta savoldan iborat so'rovnoma orqali o'rganildi<sup>29</sup>. Aniq va ilmiy ma'lumotlar to'plash maqsadida tadqiqotchi hududdagi bir nechta universitetlarga tashrif buyurganidan so'ng, qariyb 88 nafar mahalliy talaba quyida keltirilgan so'rovnomanini to'ldirdi. Talabalarining aksariyati ayollar, xalqaro va turli yo'nalishlarda tahsil olmoqda. Ular Toshkent viloyatidagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida bakalavriat va magistratura bosqichlarida o'qishadi.

<sup>29</sup> Tajfel H., Turner J.C. The social identity theory of intergroup behavior. In S.Worchel & W.G.Austin (Eds.), Psychology of intergroup relations, Nelson-Hall, 1986. – P. 7-24.

Tadqiqotimizda ma'lumotlarning miqdoriy tahlili o'tkazildi va so'rovnoma natijalaridan jadvallar tuzishda foydalanildi. Ma'lumotlarni yig'ish uchun Google shakli yaratildi: *O'zbekistonda o'quvchilarning kod almashtirish haqidagi tasavvurlari*

Javob variantlari	Qat'iy qo'shilman O'rtacha %	Rozi bo'lmoq O'rtacha %	Qo'shilmaslik O'rtacha %	Qat'iy qo'shilmayman O'rtacha %	Ishtirakchilar soni
1) bilingvistlar bir vaqtning o'zida o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasida kod almashtirishi meni chalkashtiradi.	3	9	46	42	88
2) ingliz va o'zbek tillarini bemalol aralashtirib gapirish orqali ingliz tilida bilimim oshdi.	4	33	42	21	88
3) odatda kodni o'zbek tiliga o'tkazaman, garchi til bilish darajam yuqori bo'lsa ham.	18	59	13	10	88
4) kodni o'zbek tiliga o'tkazish ingliz tilimning kuchsizlanishiga olib keladi.	7	24	58	11	88
5) so'zlarimga to'g'ridan to'g'ri muqobil topa olmagan paytlarimda tez-tez o'zbekchaga o'tib turaman.	30	39	20	11	88
6) tillar o'rtasida kod almashtirish mening ikki tilni mukammal bilishimni ko'rsatadi.	4	30	33	33	88
7) ikki tilli sifatida kodlarni almashtirmasligim kerak, chunki men yetarli til kompetensiyasiga egaman.	12	33	36	19	88
8) kodli kommutatsiya samarali bo'lishi uchun ikki bilingval kishilar ikki tilni yuqori darajada tushunishlari kerak.	13	35	44	8	88
9) kodni almashtirish to'liq bo'lmagan lingvistik kompetensiyaning belgisidir.	17	45	29	9	88
10) odamlar bir tildan boshqasiga o'tsa, g'ashim keladi.	6	20	64	10	88

Bundan tashqari, bir guruhga mansub kishilar sinfda o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar nima uchun tez-tez kod almashinuvini amalga oshirishlarini so'rashdan o'zlarini tiyishadi. Bu ingliz tili fan sifatida yoki ikkinchi til sifatida o'qitilishidan qat'i nazar, odatiy sinf amaliyoti hisoblanadi. Buning sababi ko'plab global atamalarning qo'llanilishidir. Ushbu usulning boshqa mamlakatlarda ham keng tarqalganligi va ikkinchi tilni o'rgatishning mashhur usullaridan biri sifatida tan olinishi uning maqbulligini tasdiqlaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi jadvallarda aks ettirilgan.

	Kelishuv	kelishmovc hilik	Aniq emas
Ekspressiv funksiyalar	43.5 %	38.2 %	18.3%
Tushunmovchilikka yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun	90%	5%	5%
O'quvchilar odatiy iboralar uchun kodni o'zgartiradi	58%	30%	12%
Shaxsiy his-tuyg'ularini ifodalamoq	39%	42%	19%

O'z madaniyatiga sodiqlik bildirmoq	36.3%	49.3%	11.4%
Yengil-yelpi gapirmoq	30.3%	59.2%	10.5%
Boshqalarga nimani nazarda tutayotganini anglatmoq	55%	30%	15%
O'quvchilar kodni almashtirishadi, chunki ular bir nechta tildan foydalanishda o'zlarini qulay his qilishadi gapirganda	45%	40%	11%
O'quvchilar kodni almashtirishadi, chunki bu ularning gapirishdagi xavotirini kamaytiradi.	20%	60%	20%
Daxldorlik hissini tug'dirmoq	33%	47%	20%

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi fasli *“Statistik tahlil natijalarining chuqur tahlili”* deb nomlanib, miqdoriy va sifat tahlillarining eng muhim natijalarini ajratib ko'rsatilgan. Ma'lumki, kompyuter texnologiyalari insoniyat taraqqiyoti uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratdi hamda inson aql-idroki va tashqi olam o'rtasidagi aloqaning samaradorligi hamda ta'sirchanligini oshirdi. U ba'zi tillarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularga an'anaviy tillarning yangi hamda innovatsion shakllarini yaratishda hamkorlik qilish imkonini berish orqali yangi til va madaniyatni shakllantiradi.

Statistik natijalarning ahamiyati, masalan, turli yoshga tegishli guruhlarda yoki jinslar o'rtasida kod almashtirish darajasi va bu qonuniyatlar ikki tilli o'zbek jamiyatidagi kognitiv jarayonlar yoki shaxsiy xususiyatlar haqida nimani anglatishi muhokama qilingan. Suhbatlar yoki kuzatuvlardan olingan shaxsiy tajribalar va kod almashtirish haqidagi tasavvurlar bo'yicha mulohazalar bildirildi. Misol uchun, odamlar kod almashtirishning o'z shaxsiyati yoki ijtimoiy munosabatlariga ta'sirini qanday qabul qilishadi kabi savollarga munosabat bildirildi. Sifat va miqdoriy natijalar bir-birini qanday to'ldirishini batafsil ko'rib chiqildi. Har bir topilma tadqiqot maqsadlariga qanday hissa qo'shishi nuqtayi nazaridan ko'rib chiqildi.

Suhbatlar yoki kuzatuvlardan olingan shaxsiy tajribalar va kodni o'zgartirish haqidagi mulohazalarga aniqlik kiritildi, ya'ni kishilar kod almashtirishning o'z shaxsiyati yoki ijtimoiy munosabatlariga ta'sirini qanday qabul qilishadi qabilidagi savollarga javo berildi.

Muhim jihati shundaki, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, texnologiyalar va globallashtirish o'zbek lisoniy hamjamiyatida kod almashinuvini tezlashtiradi.

O'zbekistonda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, yosh avlod kod almashtirishni zamonaviylik va global o'zlikni ifodalash vositasi sifatida qo'llasa, katta yoshdagilar buni zarurat tufayli amalga oshiradi. Ushbu tahlil aralash usullardan foydalanishni talab etadi. Sifatli va miqdoriy metodologiyalarning uyg'unlashuvi natijalarning chuqurligi hamda boyligini oshirish orqali ularning ishonchliligini va aniqligini yaxshilaydi. O'zbekiston, tarixiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy omillar o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar tufayli til qo'llanishini shakllantiruvchi omillar bilan, til o'rganishning ayniqsa samarali strategiyasiga ega davlat namunasi hisoblanadi. Ushbu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekistondagi kod almashinuvi tasodifiy yoki tartibsiz emas, balki tizimli bo'lib, ijtimoiy-lingvistik me'yorlar, ikki tillilik siyosati hamda an'ana va zamonaviylashtirish o'rtasidagi dinamik o'zaro ta'sir natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi *“O'zbekistonda kod almashtirish bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalarining tahlili va talqini”* deb nomlanib, uning birinchi fasli *“Tadqiqot natijalarining tavsifi”*ga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu qismda xulosalar adabiyotlar sharhida o'rnatilgan nazariy asosga bog'lab tushuntirilgan. Natijalarning kod almashtirish va ikki tillilik haqidagi mavjud nazariyalar yoki modellarni qanday

qo'llab-quvvatlashi, kengaytirishi yoki muammoga solishi muhokama qilingan. Masalan, agar natijalar yosh jihatdan ikki tilli kishilar orasida kod almashtirish tez-tez qo'llanilish holati kuzatilsa, buni yuqorida muhokama qilingan sotsiolingvistik modellar bilan taqqoslash mumkin bo'ladi.

Natijalarimning oldingi olib borilgan tadqiqotlar bilan nechog'lik o'xshash yoki turli kontekstlardagi oldingi tadqiqotlar bilan qay darajada mos kelishi yoki farq qilishi tahlil qilindi. O'zbek kontekstidagi muayyan natijalar tahlilga tortilib, ular orasidagi tafovutlarni sabablari aniqlandi. Agar boshqa ikki tilli jamiyatlardagi oldingi tadqiqotlardagi kod almashtirishda sezilarli kognitiv farqlar aniqlanmagan bo'lsa, bizning tadqiqotimizda tafovutlar ochib berildi.

O'zbekistonda kod almashinuvi muammosini o'rganish o'zbek, rus va boshqa ozchilik tillarida so'zlashuvchilar kundalik muloqot paytida turli tillardan dinamik ravishda foydalanishlarini o'rganadi. Ushbu hodisalarni madaniy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy dinamika va globallashuvning ta'siri kabi turli xil nuqtayi nazardan talqin qilish mumkin. O'zbekistonda kod almashtirishni o'rganishning asosiy kontekstiga quyidagilar kiradi:

- *ikki tillilik va ko'p tillilik;*
- *madaniy o'ziga xoslik;*
- *ijtimoiy moslashuvchanlik;*
- *texnologiyaning ta'siri;*
- *til siyosati va ta'lim.*

O'zbekistonda kod almashtirishga ta'sir qiluvchi bir qator ijtimoiy, tarixiy va lingvistik omillar mavjud. Quyida mintaqada kod almashtirishga ta'sir qiluvchi ba'zi muhim madaniy omillar haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan:

- *ko'p tillilik va ikki tillilik tushunchalari;*
- *sovet ittifoqining tarixiy ta'siri;*
- *ijtimoiy mavqe va obro';*
- *madaniy ifoda va o'ziga xoslik;*
- *ta'lim tizimi va til siyosati;*
- *shahar-qishloq tafovuti;*
- *globallashuv va ommaviy axborot vositalarining ta'siri.*

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar o'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilarning ingliz tilida kod almashtirish holatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Texnologiya ushbu til tendensiyasiga quyidagi muhim yo'nalishlarda ta'sir etgan:

- *ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va internet;*
- *raqamli aloqa va tezkor xabar almashish;*
- *ingliz tilidagi mazmundan keng foydalanish imkoniyati;*
- *elektron ta'lim platformalari;*
- *texnologiya sohasida muloqot vositasi sifatida ingliz tili;*
- *sun'iy intellekt va til o'rganish uchun ilovalar;*
- *podkasting, vlogging va blogging ta'siri;*
- *ish o'rinlari va globallashuv.*

Xalqaro migratsiya bilan bir qatorda, odamlarni o'z nutq kodlarini o'zgartirishga undagan asosiy omillardan biri globallashuv hisoblanadi. Internet, radio va televideniye millat so'zlashadigan tilga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. O'zbekistonda,

ayniqsa, Z avlodi vakillari, hatto suhbat mavzusi ingliz tiliga mutlaqo aloqador bo'lmagan holatlarda ham inglizcha so'zlarni tez-tez ishlatishadi. Boshqacha aytganda, ular o'zbek va ingliz tillarini bemalol aralashtirib gapiradilar va buni zamonaviy muloqot uslubi deb hisoblaydilar.

Kod almashtirishning kognitiv jihatlari odamlar tez-tez bir nechta tillar o'rtasida almashadigan O'zbekistonda tildan foydalanish o'ziga xoslik, muloqot va fikrlash jarayonlariga qanday ta'sir qilishini tushunish uchun muhimdir. O'zbekistonning lingvomadaniy xilma-xilligi mamlakatning kod almashinuvida aks etadi, bu asosan o'zbek, rus va tobora ko'proq ingliz tillari o'rtasida sodir bo'ladi.

Quyida ushbu vaziyatda kod almashtirishning ba'zi muhim kognitiv tarmoqlari keltirilgan:

- *kognitiv moslashuvchanlikni oshirish*
- *tilni qayta ishlash va xotira*
- *madaniy ifoda va o'ziga xoslik*
- *til iyerarxiyasi va ijtimoiy ta'sir*
- *pragmatik kompetentlik va moslashuvchanlik*

Ikki tilli jamiyatlarda o'ziga xoslikni kod almashtirishga oid xulosalar ko'p tilli o'zbek kontekstida o'ziga xoslik jarayonlarini tushunish uchun muhim ahamiyatga egaligi bilan sharhlash mumkin, jumladan:

- *gibrid identifikatsiyasini shakllantirish*
- *kod almashtirish ijtimoiy guruh yoki jamoaga mansublik belgisi sifatida ishlatiladi*
- *O'zbekistonda tildan foydalanish ijtimoiy iyerarxiyalarni aks ettirishi mumkin*
- *ijtimoiy va madaniy o'zgarishlarga moslashish*
- *madaniyatni asrash va globallashtirish*

Keng qamrovli ijtimoiy ta'sirlar sifatida olingan natijalardan shu narsa aniq bo'ldiki, quyida tadqiqot natijalarining ko'p tilli madaniyatlarda til siyosati, ta'lim va ijtimoiy integratsiyaga oid omillari sanab o'tilgan. Bu ikki tillilarning ijtimoiy va kognitiv rivojlanishini yaxshiroq qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun tadqiqotchilar tomonidan olingan ma'lumotlardan o'qituvchilar hamda siyosatchilar qanday foydalanishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi:

- *shaxsiyat va ijtimoiy mavqe*
- *tillarni saqlash va globallashtirish o'rtasidagi munosabat*
- *avlodlararo muloqot*
- *ta'lim olish va ish bilan ta'minlanish imkoniyatlari*
- *o'zbek ommaviy axborot vositalari va madaniy vakillik*
- *siyosiy ta'sirlar*

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi fasli "*Kod almashinuvinin nazariy va amaliy jihatdan cheklovlari va oqibatlarini*" deb nomlanib, unda ushbu hodisaga aloqador jarayonlar sifatida lisoniy variativlik, uslubiy xoslanish, geografik va demografik cheklovlar tufayli qiyinlashadi. Quyida ushbu cheklovlar sanab o'tilgan:

- *geografik cheklovlar*
- *demografik cheklovlar*
- *lisoniy variativlik*

- *uslubiy cheklovlar*
- *siyosiy va madaniy ta'sirchanlik*
- *uzoq muddatli ma'lumotlarning yetishmasligi*

***Uslubiy cheklovlar:***

- *mahalliy tillarga yetarli darajada ega emaslik*
- *davlat va jamoat hujjatlariga kirish cheklovlari*
- *ijtimoiy ta'sirchanlik va madaniy me'yorlar*
- *tartibga solish va ma'muriy qiyinchiliklar*
- *namuna olish va vakillik bilan bog'liq muammolar*
- *huquqiy va siyosiy xatarlar*
- *qishloq hududlarda infratuzilmaning yetarli emasligi*
- *uzoqroq vaqt talab etilishi*

Ushbu til hodisasiga bir qator omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi, jumladan, shaxsiy o'ziga xoslik, murakkab ijtimoiy munosabatlar va ko'p tillilik bilan bog'liq bilish jarayonlari. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, kod almashtirish tadqiqotlari muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lsa-da, u metodologik, nazariy va kontekstual jihatdan cheklangan.

Kod almashtirishning eng katta kamchiliklaridan biri uning madaniy va muhit bilan bog'liq murakkabligidir. Tadqiqotlar ko'pincha ispan-ingliz yoki xitoy-ingliz kabi keng o'rganilgan til juftliklariga e'tibor qaratadi. Boshqa ko'p tilli aholi guruhlari esa, odatda, tadqiqotlarda yetarlicha o'rganilmaydi, chunki bunday izlanishlar ko'pincha madaniy va geografik jihatdan bir tomonlama bo'lib, tez-tez o'rganiladigan til juftliklariga e'tibor qaratadi.

Kod almashtirish bo'yicha tadqiqotlarni yo'naltirish uchun qo'llanilgan bir qator nazariy asoslar ham cheklovlarga ega. Olimlar kod almashtirish ko'p tilli resurslarni boshqarishning bilish strategiyasimi, o'zligini ifodalashning ijtimoiy-pragmatik vositasimi yoki ikkalasining uyg'unlashuvimi, degan masala yuzasidan bahs yuritmoqdalar. Boshqacha aytganda, kod almashtirish ham bilish strategiyasi, ham ijtimoiy-pragmatik vosita yoki ikkalasining uyg'unlashuvi sifatida ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin.

Kod almashtirish tadqiqotlarining eng katta kamchiliklaridan biri uslubiy cheklovlardir. Shubhasiz, kod almashtirish kontekstga juda bog'liq bo'lib, uning qo'llanilishi vaziyat, tinglovchilar va maqsadlarga qarab sezilarli darajada o'zgarishi mumkin. Odatda, laboratoriya tadqiqotlari til hodisalarini turli omillarni o'zgartirish orqali ajratib o'rganish uchun o'tkaziladi, biroq bu jarayonda ko'pincha tilning kontekstual boyligi beixtiyor yo'qotiladi.

Ilmiy tadqiqotning uchinchi fasli "*Kod almashinuvi bo'yicha eng muhim xulosalarni baholash*" deb nomlanib, unda O'zbekistonning madaniy va lingvistik xilma-xilligi haqida mavjudligi, bu uni kod almashtirish uchun ajoyib makon ekanligi, o'zbek tili mamlakatning rasmiy tili bo'lsa-da, butun mamlakat bo'ylab tojik, rus, qozoq va boshqa ko'plab tillar ham keng tarqalganligi, qolaversa, o'rta ta'lim maktablari shu tillarda ta'lim jarayoni olib borilishi haqida mulohazalar o'rta tashlangan.

Shaharlar lisoniy hamjamiyatida, ayniqsa, poytaxt hisoblanmish Toshkentda, odamlar kundalik suhbatlarda bu tillar orasida tez-tez almashib turishadi.

Taxminlarga ko‘ra, har uch o‘zbekdan ikkitasi quyidagi sabablarga ko‘ra ushbu hodisaga duch keladi:

- *globallashuv;*
- *ta’lim va ingliz tilining ta’limga ta’sir (xalqaro baholash IELTS, TOEFL va h.k.);*
- *lingvistik o‘zlashtirishlar;*
- *madaniy ta’sir;*
- *tilning ifoda imkoniyatlari;*
- *kontekstual moslik;*
- *shaxsiyat;*
- *obro‘ va mavqe;*
- *tengdoshlar ta’siri;*
- *ta’lim muassasalari (qabul imtihonlari).*

Har qanday tadqiqot ishida cheklovlar va kamchiliklar bo‘lishi tabiiy, ammo tadqiqotimizda amalga oshirilgan ishlar kelgusida tadqiqotchilar tomonidan chuqurroq o‘rganilishi uchun manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot oldingi boblarda ko‘rsatilgan omillarga asoslanishi ko‘zda tutilgan. Bu omillarning har biri avvalgi boblarda batafsil yoritilgan.

#### I. *Kod almashinuvining ijtimoiy-lingvistik sabablari.*

O‘zbek tilida so‘zlashuvchilar orasida kod almashinuvining ijtimoiy, madaniy yoki vaziyatga bog‘liq sabablari aniq ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

O‘zbekistonda turli yosh guruhlari, ijtimoiy sinflar yoki kasblar bo‘yicha kod almashinuvi farqlari haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

#### II. *Kod almashinuvining lingvistik ta’siri.*

Tadqiqot O‘zbekistonda, ayniqsa, yosh va katta avlod o‘rtasida, kod almashinuvining madaniy va shaxsiy o‘zlikka ta’sirini chuqur o‘rgandi.

Shuningdek, so‘zlashuvchilar o‘zbek va rus tillarini, ayniqsa ona tilini qo‘llaganda, o‘z shaxsiyatlarini qanday idrok etishlari haqida ham so‘z yuritildi.

#### III. *Kod almashinuvining ta’limdagi o‘rni.*

Ta’lim sohasida O‘zbekistondagi ta’lim muassasalarida, xususan rus va o‘zbek tillari yonma-yon ishlatiladigan maktablarda kod almashinuvi keng qo‘llanilishi o‘rganildi.

Ikki tilli va ko‘p tilli sinflarda o‘qitish natijalarini yaxshilash uchun kod almashinuvidan foydalanish imkoniyatlari tadqiq qilindi hamda amalda qo‘llanildi.

#### IV. *Kod almashinuvining lingvistik xususiyatlari.*

Lingvistik jihatdan, o‘zbek tilining boshqa tillar bilan kod almashinuvida qanday tuzilmalarga ega ekanligi va qanday qonuniyatlar kuzatilishi aniqlandi.

Suhbatdoshlarning kodlar orasida almashinishning turli usullarini batafsil o‘rganib chiqdik. So‘zlovchining o‘zbek nutqida turli xil kod almashtirish usullari qanday sintaktik yoki grammatik qoidalarga bo‘ysunishini aniq tadqiq etdik.

#### V. *Kod almashtirish va til siyosati.*

O‘zbekiston til siyosatining jamoat sohasidagi kod almashtirish ko‘rinishlariga ta’sirini va bu o‘zaro ta’sirning qanday amalga oshirishini sinchiklab o‘rgandik.

Davlat til siyosati o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillari o‘rtasidagi kod almashtirishni qay darajada rag‘batlantirishi yoki to‘sqinlik qilishi misollar bilan batafsil tahlil qilindi.

## VI. *Globalashuv va texnologiyaning jamiyatga ta'siri.*

Globalashuv, texnologiyalar, global ommaviy axborot vositalari va internetning kod almashtirishga ta'siri, ayniqsa, ingliz tiliga nisbatan, aniqlab chiqildi.

O'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilarning onlayn muloqotida kod almashtirishning qanchalik muhim rol o'ynashi haqida batafsil ma'lumot berildi.

## VII. *Tillarning kod almashtirishga munosabati.*

O'zbek tilida so'zlashuvchilarning, ayniqsa, o'zbek va rus yoki o'zbek hamda ingliz tillari o'rtasidagi kod almashtirishga bo'lgan munosabati, boshqa tillardagi kod almashtirishga nisbatan qanday ekanligi o'rganildi. Shuningdek, til tanlovini ijtimoiy mavqe yoki zamonaviylik nuqtai nazaridan idrok etish masalasi ham ko'rib chiqildi.

## VIII. *Biznes olamidagi muloqot va kod almashtirish.*

Tadqiqotimizda yana bir muhim jihat sifatida bugungi kunda O'zbekiston ishbiarmonlik muhitida kod almashtirishning ahamiyati batafsil tahlil qilindi. Shu bilan birga, ingliz yoki rus tilining ish joyida, ayniqsa, xalqaro kompaniyalarda hamkasblar o'rtasidagi muloqotda qanday rol o'ynashi masalasi ham muhimdir.

O'zbekistonda kod almashtirish hodisasini chuqur tahlil qilish mamlakat lisoniy hamjamiyatiga lingvistik jihatdan baho berishda hamda kodlarning maqomini belgilashda asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Bu hodisa natijasida o'zbek tili lug'at boyligining kengayishi, tuzilishidagi o'zgarishlar va ijtimoiy-lingvistik o'ziga xoslikning kuchayishi kabi natijalar yuzaga chiqadi. Globalashuv va boshqa tillar ta'siri tufayli yuz berayotgan ushbu umumjahon migratsiyasida bir qator madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar aks etmoqda. Kelgusi yillarda ham kod almashtirish O'zbekistonning til siyosatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi va til me'yorlarini o'zgartirishi kutilmoqda. Ushbu tendensiya natijasida mamlakatning Sharq va G'arb tutashgan nuqtadagi o'ziga xos o'rni aks ettiruvchi, ingliz, rus va boshqa tillar elementlarini o'zida mujassam etgan noyob, aralash o'zbek tili shakllanishi mumkin.

Tadqiqotimizning ko'p madaniyatli ta'lim, ijtimoiy integratsiya va til siyosati kabi masalalarga bo'lgan aloqadorligini ta'kidlash lozim. Masalan, tadqiqotimizdan olingan xulosalar ikki tillilikni muammo emas, balki resurs sifatida foydalanishga qaratilgan ta'lim strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda qanday yordam berishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi hamda quyidagi tavsiyalarni berishimiz mumkin:

*Amaliy qo'llanilishi.* Tadqiqotimizdan olingan bilimlarni real hayotda qanday qo'llash mumkinligi bo'yicha takliflar beriladi. Masalan, o'qituvchilar va til siyosatini tadqiq qiluvchi mutaxassislar ikki tilli shaxslarning o'z til resurslarini samarali boshqarishini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun natijalarimizdan qanday foydalanishlari mumkinligini ko'rsatishga yordam beradi.

*Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar.* Keyingi tadqiqotlar zarur bo'lgan sohalarni aniqlaydi. O'zbekistonning boshqa hududlarini, turli yosh guruhlarini o'rganish yoki kod almashtirish xatti-harakatlarining vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishini va uning ta'sirini kuzatish uchun uzoq muddatli tadqiqotlardan foydalanishni taklif qilish mumkin. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotchilar ishimiz asosida o'rganishi mumkin bo'lgan aniq uslublar yoki nazariyalarni taklif etadi.

*Tadqiqot usullarini takomillashtirish.* Tadqiqotimizning cheklovlarini hisobga olgan holda, kelajakdagi izlanishlarda xilma-xil namunalardan foydalanish yoki yanada aniq miqdoriy usullarni qo'llash kabi yaxshilash yo'llarini tavsiya etadi.

## XULOSA

1. Lisoniy hamjamiyatda ijtimoiy, madaniy, ta'limiy va psixologik xususiyatlari kod almashtirish jarayonining rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi. O'zbek diskursida kod almashtirish nafaqat lingvistik hodisa, balki o'zbek, rus va boshqa tillar ta'siridagi xilma-xil jamiyatda murakkab shaxsiy o'zlikni anglash jarayonining ifodasi ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Kod almashtirish lisoniy vaziyatda madaniy to'siqlarni bartaraf etishga, o'zga kishilar bilan yanada yaqin munosabatlar o'rnatishga xizmat qiladi.

2. Kod almashtirish orqali inson o'zining ichki kognitiv dunyosini, ya'ni bilish, tushunish, xotira, tajriba va til birliklari orqali aks ettiradi. Sotsiumda bu tanlov, ko'pincha, qaysi til orqali ma'lumot tezroq va qulayroq yetkazilishi bilan aloqador. U ham muloqot, ham shaxsiy o'zlikni ifodalash vazifalarini bajaradi va ko'pincha yosh, ijtimoiy mavqe, vaziyat va til bilimi darajasi bilan bog'liqdir.

3. Bilingval insonlar muloqotda bo'lgan kishilarning tili, mavzu yoki ijtimoiy holatiga qarab kognitiv moslashuvni amalga oshiradi va shunga mos til kodini tanlaydi. Kod almashtirish orqali muayyan konseptlar (g'oyalar, obrazlar) bir tilga xos mental modelda saqlanadi va boshqa til bilan o'zaro aloqada ifodalanadi.

4. Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, kognitiv moslashuvchanlik (flexibility) va leksik bo'shliqlar (lexical gaps) odamlarni til almashishga undovchi muhim omillar hisoblanadi. Ba'zi kasbiy sohalarda muayyan tildagi so'zlar ayrim holatlarda "tabiiyroq" yoki his-tuyg'ularni ifodalashga qulayroq bo'lishi aniqlanib, bu esa shaxsiy yoki affektiv muloqotda kod-almashinuvi yuzaga kelishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, kognitiv omillar ikki tillilik (bilingvalizm) holatida tillarni bemalol almashtirib ishlatishni osonlashtiradi. Ushbu omillar asosida, ayniqsa, leksik bo'shliqlar mavjud bo'lgan hollarda kod-almashinuvi tabiiy til hodisasi sifatida qaraladi.

5. Kod-almashinuvi bilan bog'liq geografik omillar, ayniqsa, kosmopolit madaniyatning rivojlanishi va zamonaviy hayot tarzining shakllanishi bilan birga voqelanadi. Tadqiqotimizda shahar va qishloq hududlari qamrab olingan bo'lib, kod-almashinuvining Toshkent va boshqa shaharlarda ko'proq uchrashining sabablari ochib berildi. Shuningdek, tadqiqotimiz natijalariga ko'ra, zamonaviy ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, ayniqsa, vizual ommaviy axborot vositalari yoshlar orasida kod-almashinuvidan foydalanishni kuchaytirmoqda.

6. Har qanday tadqiqot uchun ma'lumotlarni to'plash juda muhim va ular tadqiqot doirasida saralandi. Ham sifat, ham miqdoriy usullar vositasida kodni almashtirish hodisasi uchun ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan turli lingvistik va ekstralingvistik hodisalar tahlilga tortildi. Unga ko'ra yosh avlod kod almashtirishni zamonaviylik va global o'ziga xoslik ramzi sifatida qo'llaydi, keksa avlod esa buni zarurat sifatida qabul qiladi. Kodni almashtirish jarayoni tildan foydalanishning tarixiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy jihatlarini yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

7. Kod almashtirish jarayoni nisbatan o'zbek tilining lisoniy modeliga, shuningdek, til siyosatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu jarayonning faol qo'llanishi natijasida Sharq va G'arb integrallashuvining o'ziga xos tamoyillarini aks ettiruvchi ingliz, rus va boshqa tillarning elementlarini birlashtirgan lisoniy vaziyatni yuzaga keltirishga sabab bo'ladi.

**SCIENTIFIC DEGREE AWARDING ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL  
BASED ON SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/25.08. 2021.Fil.01.16 AT  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN**

**SAJID VALIYA VALLAPIL**

**LINGUA-COGNITIVE ASPECTS IN CODE-SWITCHING AND  
IDENTITY AMONG BILINGUAL SOCIETIES IN UZBEK DISCOURSE**

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and computational linguistics

**ABSTRACT**  
**of the dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philology**

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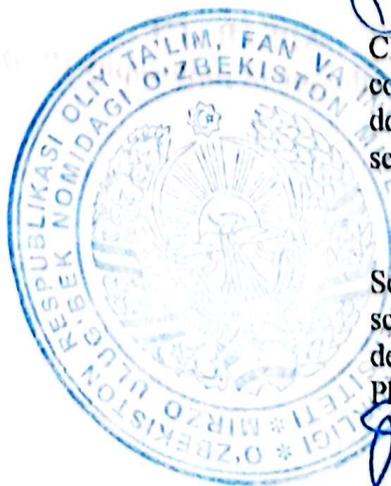
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## **INTRODUCTION**

**(Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)**

**The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In the age of globalization, one of the most important challenges in the field of world linguistics is the understanding of the sociolinguistic contents of different system languages within the context of different discourses. Various factors (socioeconomic, political, cultural, and linguistic) have a profound influence on the way linguists communicate internationally. In terms of applied linguistics in international communication, one of the most important issues is the fact that the issues of language and culture, language and society are studied separately in the fields of political linguistics, lexicography, and translation studies. In these fields, there are a number of tasks to be done.

It is one of the most important functions of world linguistics to understand the sociolinguistic content of different languages within the context of various discourses. It is widely recognized that the style of international communication of linguists is profoundly influenced by a variety of factors (socio-economic, political, cultural, and linguistic). In terms of applied linguistics in international communication, one of the most important issues is that the field of political linguistics, lexicography, and translation studies is separate from the field of language and culture, language and society, and language and society. There are a number of tasks that need to be performed in these areas.

The language reforms being carried out in our country to further strengthen the position of the Uzbek language as the state language are noteworthy. It is known that in society, under the influence of the coexistence of representatives of different languages in one society and the development of science and technology, there is a process of adapting interlingual interaction to the requirements of the social situation and personal identity. Now, under the influence of global trends, opportunities in the field of international business and education are expanding, which is the reason for the growing popularity of the English language among most young people. This also affects the phenomenon of language change in the linguistic community, as well as the change in the indicator of cultural flexibility and bilingualism.

The President of Uzbekistan's Decree No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language,” the President of Uzbekistan’s Decree No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country,” the President of Uzbekistan’s Decree No. PQ-4996 dated February 17, 2021 “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated introduction of artificial intelligence technologies,” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan No. PF-4996 dated February 17, 2019 all approved the tasks of ensuring the integration of the state language with information technologies and communications outlined in the “Concept for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in 2020-2030.” Resolution No. 984 of December 12th, “On Approval of the

Regulations on the Department for the Development of the State Language,” Decree No. PF-6097 of October 29, 2020, “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030,” Resolution No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 “On the Wide Celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law of Uzbekistan “On the State Language,” and other regulatory legal acts pertaining to our language’s current activity will be partially fulfilled by this study.

**Compatibility of the research with the republic’s priority areas for development of science and technology:** The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development “Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy”.

**Level of study of the problem.** During this period of globalization, code-switching is being studied in depth to understand the specific characteristics of the modern sociolinguistic environment by identifying the specific characteristics of two or more languages being used within a single utterance. It provides insight into the major trends and directions in linguistic change in the era of globalization by examining major trends and directions in linguistic change. In this analysis, it was found that code-switching mechanisms are prevalent hot topics in the field of code-switching research. These include the ability to switch between English and other languages, the role of inhibition ability, and the processing mechanisms of highly proficient bilinguals. Researchers continue to be intrigued by code-switching from a linguistic point of view, as they strive to figure out the grammatical structure of the exchangeability of multiple languages in a single sentence from a grammatical viewpoint. As we live in an evolving multicultural world where language is constantly changing, code-switching is an essential skill that every individual needs to develop. The ability to shift from one social group to another while changing the aspects of our speech enables us to advance in our professional and personal lives while avoiding potentially awkward situations and finding common ground through language as we progress in our professional and personal lives.

In the past 25 years, code-switching (CS) research has grown significantly in the field of second language acquisition (SLA). Numerous disciplines, including formal linguistics, anthropology, language instruction, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics<sup>30</sup>, have taken an interest in it. Since 2005, the electronic databases

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<sup>30</sup> Sakurama M. N. on her dissertation *Beyond Bilingualism: a Discourse Analysis of Uzbek-Russian Code-switching in Contemporary Uzbekistan*, Turkophone, 2024, - P. 118-137, Margarita A. B. *Code-switching (Russian - English) in the Discourse of IT-Specialists from Moscow*, research program, linguistics WP BRP 103/LNG, 2020, - P. 5-16; B. Janurik dissertation on *Erzya–Russian bilingual discourse: A structural analysis of intrasentential code-switching patterns*, Szeged, 2017 on summary, - P. 2-9.; Zuercher K. on his thesis *Azerbaijani-Russian Code-switching and Code-mixing: form, Function, and Identity*, the University of Texas at Arlington December 2009, – P. 176.; Odagiri N. on his research *Patterns and Features of Kyrgyz–Russian Code-Switching in Bishkek*, 2020, – P. 22-37.; Olga N. S her works summary on *A note on Russian–English code switching at Amur State University*, 2005, - P. 3-14.; Wong, Sydney Jing Tian. “Linguistic patterns of code switching in mainland China.” HKBU Institutional Repository, 2014, - P. 114. Abushahin, Shaker A. “Code-switching in the Qatifi dialect of Saudi Arabia.” Virtual Press, 1992, - P. 58. Amuda A. A. “Yoruba/English code-switching in Nigeria : Aspects of its functions and form.” Thesis, University of Reading, 1986.- P. 87.; Takagi, Miyako. “Variability and regularity in code-switching patterns of Japanese/English bilingual children.” Thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 2000, – P. 57.

of the Linguistics and Language Behavioural Abstracts (LLBA) have found almost 1800 matches to code-switching C. Nilep, 2008<sup>31</sup>. There are articles about code-switching in numerous journals, e.g. A. 1992's *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* and 1989's *World Englishness*<sup>32</sup>. The term CS, which refers to the use of alternate languages in a discourse, was first used by E. Haugen<sup>33</sup>. It was later denied by E. Benson<sup>34</sup>, who noted that E. Haugen primarily referred to the framework of computer science as language "interference" and linked switching to "low grade intelligence," which is a distinct phenomenon from computer science. At the same time, J. Faraj<sup>35</sup> on the topic "Code switching and code mixing", spotted-on reference, and explained the prevalence of code switching among the bilinguals and also multi-linguals. In addition, P. Auer<sup>36</sup> gave detailed lecture about code switching via language mixing to Fused Lects: Toward a Dynamic Typology of Bilingual Speech in honour of Prof. Dr. A.di Luzio on the occasion of his retirement and on an invited lecture given at the First International Symposium on Bilingualism. It categorically explicated how code switching influences the culture of particular society and change the landscape of linguistics and lexicon. Consequently, Z. Ciriaco<sup>37</sup>, mentioned in his thesis submitted to the about Code Switching at the California Valley: A case study of bilingual people and how the process of code switching trend penetrating in to the psyche of certain generation. One of the Russian researchers, N. Sichyova<sup>38</sup> found about the wide spread of code switching among Russians by using English words and researched deeply about the social contexts and specific functions among the bilinguals. Furthermore, M. Nakamura<sup>39</sup> did detailed research about code switching between Uzbek and Russian and it really explained the clear picture of contemporary Uzbekistan among the bilinguals of Uzbek. A. Khasimov<sup>40</sup> researches on second language aquisition slowly leads to code switching and paved the way for exploring multilingual communication. Additionally, M. Nazira<sup>41</sup> conducted investigations on linguistic, social, and educational implications of code switching and code mixing in Uzbekistan.

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<sup>31</sup>Nilep C. at Nagoya University Article published on Code Switching in Sociocultural Linguistics. January 2006.

<sup>32</sup> Taylor & Francis Peer-reviewed journals from about Code switching, <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals> <https://www.tandfonline.com>.

<sup>33</sup> Haugen E.'s book, *Bilingualism in the Americas*, introduced the term code-switching.

<sup>34</sup> Benson E. J. The neglected early history of codes witching research in the United States, *Language and Communication* 21,1, January 2001, - P. 132.

<sup>35</sup> Faraj S. J. Code Switching and Code Mixing. *Journal of University of Human Development* 4, December 2018, - P. 4-86.

<sup>36</sup> Auer P. Universität Konstanz, Sekretariat LS Angl. Sprachwissenschaft, InLiSt PB D 180, D-78457 Konstanz Code switching,- P. 79.

<sup>37</sup> Ciriaco Z. Faculty de Lingus, A complete dissertation <https://repositorioinstitucional.buap.mx/bitstreams/233>

<sup>38</sup> Olga N. S. A note on Russian-English code switching, 22 November 2005 <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0883-2919.2005.00432.x>

<sup>39</sup> Nakamura M. Beyond Bilingualism: A Discourse Analysis of Uzbek-Russian Code-Switching in Contemporary Uzbekistan, 2024, - P. 166.

<sup>40</sup> Kosimov A. See discussions about Code switching among Bilinguals, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: Kosimov Fergana State University.

<sup>41</sup> Ilkhomovna M. Z. linguistic, social, and educational implications of code switching and code mixing in uzbekistan. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence-2024*, - P. 233.

S. Djumaniyazova<sup>42</sup> researched on the topic bilingualism from the point of view of modern linguistic science and also sociolinguistic interpretation of bilingualism allows us to look at the associative indicators of this linguacultural phenomenon. Meanwhile, G. Rafailovna<sup>43</sup> about the importance of code-switching in teaching a foreign language and also the findings of its influence on educational and professional settings. S. Malohat<sup>44</sup> analysed the code switching process in the country under the supervision of N. Aminova and investigated about the theoretical analysis of English language code-switching and bilingualism. A. Burdygina<sup>45</sup> a recognised article about code-switching (Russian - English) in the discourse of among the IT specialists in Russia and the cons of this trend and also how it helps them to grow professionally and also how it helps them to handle to discourse on virtual meetings with international clients.

**Relation of the topic of the dissertation to the plans of research work of higher education institution where the dissertation was completed:** The dissertation research was carried out within the scientific research plan of National University of Uzbekistan on the topic “Applied and Computational Linguistics”.

**The purpose of the study:** The thesis on “Lingua-cognitive Aspects in Code-switching and Identity among Bilingual Societies in Uzbek Discourse,” the main focus can be articulated as follows: this thesis aims to explore the lingua-cognitive aspects of language processing in the context of code-switching and investigate how these processes influence identity formation among bilingual Uzbeks. By examining the cognitive mechanisms involved when individuals switch between languages and how these mechanisms relate to their social identities, the study seeks to uncover the deeper cognitive and linguistic dynamics at play in bilingual environments.

**The tasks of the research include:** This study aims to empirically investigate the dynamics of code-switching in Uzbekistan and thus focuses on four objectives in the following order:

- **analysis** of the relationship between linguistic competence (Uzbek and English) and code switching sequence in bilingual individuals in a linguistic community;

- **analysis** of the impact of code switching on the belonging of bilingual speakers to different groups in various social situations in Uzbekistan;

- **determining** the influence of motivational aspects (such as social mobility, academic achievements, and professional development goals) on the practice of code exchange by people in bilingual discourse;

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<sup>42</sup> Djumaniyazova S. Volume 2, Issue 10, ISSN (E): 2938-3803 Web of Humanities: Journal of Social Science and Humanitarian research about code switching and mixing, October- 2024, - P. 376.

<sup>43</sup> Rafailovna G. Language transmission in the classrooms, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/code-switching-in-teaching-a-foreign-language..> - P. 196

<sup>44</sup> Malohat S. Theoretical analysis of English language code-switching and bilingualism.docx-89 <https://www.coursehero.com/file/235109757/Theoretical-analysis-of-English-language-code-switching-and-bilingualismdocx/>

<sup>45</sup> Burdygina A. Series about Code switching: linguistics WP brp 103/Ing/2020, <https://wp.hse.ru/data/1358668370/103LNG2020.pdf-2020>, - P. 233.

- factors influencing the process of code exchange on social networks in oral and written communication and their use of the Uzbek language as a digital jargon with other foreign languages for communication with representatives of other languages.

**The object of the research:** A large number of bilinguals in Uzbekistan switch codes in everyday contexts without being aware of what the terminology means.

**The subject of research:** It examines the synchronizations of other languages with Uzbek in order to communicate and how it is increasingly becoming more prevalent over time.

**Research methods:** There have been a variety of data collection tools used to study Uzbekistan's linguistic transition, including surveys, questionnaires, interviews, case studies, observational techniques, participant observation, and longitudinal research.

**The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:**

- In the context of the CS research, a new term was coined, "Uzbenglish", which refers to the merger of both Uzbek and English to create a unique blend, illustrating the unique position of Uzbekistan between East and West.

- While many studies recognize social media's role in promoting code-switching, specifically, this study explored how digital platforms in Uzbekistan promote the development of hybrid languages. In a local context, it provides insights into how online habits influence offline communication and influence language evolution.

- A number of issues relating to code switching in different areas of society, such as the local and global contexts, as well as enhancing social communication in various areas of society have been analyzed. Therefore, it is justified to argue that language and culture create code exchanges in speech which can be regarded as a constantly influencing phenomenon resulting from these two factors.

- As part of the study, we conducted practical experiments on digital slang widely used by the Uzbek youth in social networks in addition to scientific hypotheses regarding how these words affect the lexicon of the Uzbek language in virtual communication, both in oral discourse and in text. It describes the considerations that relate to the hybrid use of the codes of two languages by speakers of several languages depending on the topic or area, sometimes combining two codes into a single lexeme, creating a common communication language that is easy to understand because it combines the codes of two languages.

**The practical results of the research include:** The findings were covered in detail at the conclusion of the dissertation, and a number of topics related to code switching in Uzbekistan have been published in respectable journals.

**Reliability of the research results:** In order to illustrate the unwavering quality of the investigation, it is necessary to mention that the connected techniques, strategies, and hypothetical data were derived from reliable logical sources. In analyzing the objectives and goals of the study, we employed rational-typological, sociolinguistic, substantive, and digressive examination strategies in

order to ensure that the findings were reliable in accordance with logical and methodological standards. A set of hypothetical thoughts and conclusions were set into writing, and the outcomes obtained were verified by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results:** By examining code switching from a linguo-cognitive perspective and studying their theoretical foundations, the research results serve as an important resource for language theory and sociolinguistics. It is therefore important to note that the research results have scientific significance when they are evaluated in the following manner:

The research on code switching in Uzbekistan is distinguished by theoretical achievements and sociolinguistic dynamics, particularly when focusing on multilingual environments. Several studies demonstrate that Uzbek speakers are capable of switching between Uzbek, Russian, and English depending on their socioeconomic status. It is evident from our analysis that economic and social factors have a significant effect on a person's choice of language.

**Application of the findings of the study:** The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that theoretical generalizations and analyses in scientific work can be used in training in such disciplines as “Theoretical Linguistics”, “Sociolinguistics”, “Cognitive Linguistics”, “Applied Linguistics”, as well as in the development of educational materials, textbooks, collections, and dictionaries as well as in conducting special courses and seminars. Furthermore, the dissertation's practical significance can be attributed to the fact that it can serve as a methodological resource for future fundamental research in this area.

**Implementation of research findings:** The study of “Lingua-cognitive Aspects in Code-switching and Identity Among Bilingual Societies in Uzbek Discourse” was used to theoretically justify some of the loanwords included in the software database in the practical project “Creating the atamacom.uz software platform and mobile applications that automatically provide Uzbek equivalents of new words and terms based on artificial intelligence” for 2024–2025. The term “Uzbenglish” was proposed as a code switch to reflect the unique position of Uzbekistan between East and West. We also studied theories regarding code switching on social networks, as well as how digital platforms impact language dynamics in both online and offline communication in Uzbekistan’s local context. As a methodological source for the project, social factors were also examined, as well as theoretical evidence demonstrating how social factors influence the emergence of mixed languages.

In the international scientific project “REP-25112021/113 – UzUDT: Universal Linkage Tree Corpus for Natural Language Processing in Uzbek and its Semantic Analysis” conducted at the National University of Uzbekistan, practical experiments were carried out at the National University of Uzbekistan to demonstrate the scientific hypotheses concerning the digital jargons widely used by Uzbek youth on social networks and their impact on both oral discourse and written text in virtual communication of the Uzbek language lexicon. As stated in the report, speakers of several languages, depending on the topic or field, utilize a combination of two-language codes, creating a common language of

communication that serves to facilitate quick comprehension and sometimes creating a single lexeme from both languages to create a single lexeme. The project on terminology has been enhanced in terms of scientific content through this use.

**Approbation of the research results:** The results of this research have been reported at two international and two republican scientific and practical conferences concerning the results of this research.

**Publication of the research results.** Within the scope of the dissertation topic, 12 scientific articles and theses were published (2 of them in journals recommended by the OAK, and 2 in foreign journals indexed by the Impact Factor).

**The structure and scope of the dissertation:** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature, the total volume of which is 129 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the dissertation's **introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the research are established, along with its goals, objectives, object, and subject; its compliance with the republic's priority areas of science and technology development is indicated; the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described; the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained is revealed; and information on the application of research results in practice, published works, and the dissertation's structure is provided.

The dissertation's first chapter, "Overview of the theories and approaches to code switching," is devoted to "*An analysis of the linguistic characteristics and significance of code switching in a linguistic community*" It provides information on how Uzbeks' code-switching behavior is directly influenced by their level of knowledge of Uzbek, Russian, and English; how language proficiency varies greatly among various population segments due to factors like age, education level, and socioeconomic status; how culture, a phenomenon closely related to the national language, serves not only as a means of communication but also as an expression of cultural heritage, values, and social status; and how the interaction of the Uzbek, Russian, and English languages in daily life reflects a wide range of social and cultural processes, including historical heritage, national pride, and the effects of globalization.

The phenomenon of code-switching has been documented in a wide range of situations in Uzbekistan, particularly in urban environments, including social gatherings, educational institutions, and workplaces. There is a strong motivation among the Uzbek-speaking community today to learn and use English, which is driven by the desire to achieve academic success, career advancement, and social mobility. Generally, individuals tend to use English more in various situations to identify themselves as members of a global community or to present themselves as members of a modern, educated society.

Code-switching between Uzbek, English, and Russian is often employed in the educational process as a means to facilitate communication between the

addressee and the addressee to facilitate learning, clarify concepts, and understand complex ideas. In certain environments, code-switching serves as a pedagogical tool by helping students fill language gaps and improve comprehension. In order to create more effective teaching methods, it is necessary to understand how code-switching works in the educational process, so that we can take into account the linguistic realities of students, encourage cognitive flexibility, and facilitate personal development of students. Moreover, the study contributes to the formulation of language policies that balance the need to develop global communications through English with the preservation of the Uzbek language and culture.

Modern linguistics uses it to analyze new concepts related to cognitive processes, code-switching, and bilingualism. There are several factors that influence code-switching, including linguistic, social, and psychological factors. A sociolinguistic perspective can be applied to observing, analyzing, and even evaluating the dynamic process of language by studying how people communicate in multiple languages in communicative situations. The importance of cognitive awareness and cognitive knowledge among people cannot be overstated. The impact of social contexts, cultural identity, and language ability on cognitive processes during code-switching has been examined using a variety of sociolinguistic instruments.

It is also important to consider the implications of code-switching in communicative discourse when discussing how well the language has adapted to the conditions of globalization in a bilingual society. It is, for example, the language of oral and written scientific discourse that English has become a *lingua franca*. Clearly, its influence can be observed not only in areas related to the English language, but also in integrated areas.

Sometimes the advantage of acceptance is the reason for code-switching. Durkee asserted that code-switching has advantages in the workplace, especially for Black people, based on both experimental and correlational research. In the workplace, code-switching by Black individuals is seen as more professional by both Black and White co-workers.

Code switching, in contrast to interference, involves a total change of the language. For instance, the principal clause can be formulated in one language and the subordinate clause in another. Code switching is natural in ethnic-linguistic regions with various languages. Language contacts are usually due to historical, political, or geographical factors, in which the languages get modified either through their mutual influence on each other or the dominant position of one of them over the other.

Recent research has started to look at bilingual cognition from a more sophisticated, experience-based standpoint. The current study contributes to this body of work by examining how code-switching may affect bilinguals' capacity for inhibitory control. It is important to note that our bilingual participants came from an environment that was primarily dual-language.

The second part of the dissertation, entitled *an analysis of the bilingual communication situation in Uzbek discourse and its historical roots* aims to fill this

gap by providing a detailed investigation into the lingua-cognitive aspects of code-switching and its impact on identity formation in Uzbekistan. By incorporating key variables such as language proficiency, cultural identity, social contexts, psychological factors, educational policies, and economic and political influences, this research seeks to offer an integrated perspective that has been missing in existing scholarship. In doing so, it will contribute not only to the understanding of code-switching within Uzbekistan but also to the broader field of bilingualism and sociolinguistics by highlighting the complex dynamics present in multilingual societies undergoing cultural and economic transitions.

In Uzbekistan, the ability to speak more than one language has long been a feature of the bilingualism phenomenon, which includes Uzbeks. As a result of the linguistic and extra linguistic influences between Arabic and Uzbek in Central Asia, the phenomenon of bilingualism in the nation was formed in the seventh and eighth centuries. The Persian-Tajik language's usage and potential grew throughout Central Asia in the XIV–XV centuries. By the 20th century, when Central Asia was unified under the Russian Union, the Uzbek language was increasingly influenced by Russian. Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-Arabic and Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism developed simultaneously in Central Asia.

Among people living in multilingual and multicultural societies and interacting with different groups speaking different languages or dialects, code-switching occurs frequently.

Research Questions should be addressed in line with the objectives, this study addresses the following research questions:

- What is the correlation between language proficiency (in Uzbek, Russian, and English) and the frequency of code-switching among bilingual individuals in Uzbekistan?
- How does code-switching frequency impact self-identity across different social settings (e.g., family, educational, professional) among bilingual Uzbeks?
- How do motivational factors (such as the desire for social mobility, academic success, or professional advancement) influence code-switching practices among Uzbek bilinguals?

**The following hypotheses are proposed based on the research questions:**

- **H1:** There is a significant correlation between language proficiency (in Uzbek, Russian, and English) and the frequency of code-switching among bilingual individuals in Uzbekistan.
- **H2:** Code-switching frequency significantly impacts self-identity among bilingual speakers in different social contexts in Uzbekistan.
- **H3:** Motivational factors (such as the desire for social mobility, academic success, or professional advancement) significantly influence the frequency and context of code-switching practices among Uzbek bilinguals.

Code-switching is the practice of using a different or variant language in various situations, discussions, exchanges, etc. Speakers who are bilingual or multilingual can mix languages or use code-switching in conversation. This process happens when a multilingual or bilingual person substitutes a word or phrase from one language for another. It also occurs when someone speaks two

languages or dialects of the same language. English has become polarized to encompass a variety of experiences, for example. For instance, formal education and literacy are conducted in English, while business transactions are conducted in another language, and entertainment is conducted in a third. N. Mercer and J. Swann<sup>46</sup>.

The third section of the first chapter is *review of the literature in the area of code switching: an overview* explores the intersection of code-switching, bilingualism, identity, and cognitive processes, focusing on Uzbekistan's unique sociolinguistic landscape. In an era of globalization, language has evolved from a mere communication tool to a means of negotiating identity, achieving social cohesion, and enhancing cognitive flexibility. Uzbekistan's multilingual heritage, influenced by Russian, Persian, and Arabic, has created a dynamic linguistic environment, further shaped by the adoption of English. This study synthesizes global and regional research to build a framework for understanding how code-switching, bilingualism, identity, and cognitive functions intersect in Uzbek society, where language use reflects a balance between tradition and modernity.

To determine the theoretical methodology of the study, it is necessary to distinguish between the following concepts: code switching and code mixing, code switching and word acquisition, bilingualism and its level, linguo-cognitive processes, operational definitions, empirical studies of code switching, sociolinguistic aspects, cognitive aspects, speech formation.

According to scientific sources, code-switching occurs in a wide range of communication settings. In educational settings, code-switching has been shown to be effective in supporting bilingual competence and increasing cognitive engagement<sup>47</sup>. Multilingual classroom studies have shown that code-switching<sup>48</sup> can facilitate understanding and encourage active participation by bridging language and comprehension gaps.

In social and professional settings, code-switching is used to improve communication, build social cohesion, and adapt to diverse linguistic environments. Multilingual regions in Africa and Asia have shown that code-switching<sup>49</sup> is an effective method for managing linguistic diversity and building interpersonal relationships.

An important aspect of cognitive linguistics<sup>50</sup> is the study of how language influences ideas, emotions, beliefs, and more. In order to better understand the relationship between language and other cognitive abilities, it is important to study the processes involved in using, processing, decoding, and storing speech. In the

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<sup>46</sup> Sanabar N. D. Analysis of source studies and historiography of Tashkent shrines. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/3104>, 2012, - P. 627–635.

<sup>47</sup> Albarillo F. Information Code-Switching: A Study of Language Preferences in Academic Libraries, Vol 79, No 5, 2018, - P. 48.

<sup>48</sup> Cuddy S. Code-switching: the pressure on people to change how they speak, lecturer in sociolinguistics at Queen Mary University of London, has written for the *Conversation on the linguistic practice of code-switching*, 2022.

<sup>49</sup> Ezeh G. *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching and Learning of English as a Second Language: Building on Knowledge* Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education, 2022.

<sup>50</sup> Tranl D., Nhan T. Code-switching in Communication by Male and Female English-majored Students: A Case Study at Two Selected Universities in Binh Duong Province, *World Journal of English languagesciedupress*, 2023.

study of code-switching, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic models have been developed. Computational linguistics has also explored code-switching<sup>51</sup> in bilingual classrooms and sociolinguistic contexts, but it requires more in-depth methodologies and interdisciplinary approaches.

Given Uzbekistan's historical context and contemporary global influences, this study provides an opportunity to examine how language functions in a rapidly changing sociolinguistic environment.

The second chapter of the dissertation is "*Methodological explanation of social environment through assessment instruments*" Describes the possibility of using the descriptive-qualitative method to provide a methodological, factual, and accurate description of the situation in the area, as well as the emergence of descriptive phenomena in the qualitative approach, including words, sentences, and phrases. This chapter's second section is entitled "*The strategy and framework for designing out the trend of code switching*", which highlights the advantages of using a mixed methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research methods. It is through this approach that a wide range of issues can be revealed. Qualitative methods reveal a data's completeness and content because quantitative data provide a statistical basis. While the mixed method = (statistics + qualitative) enables the researcher to quantify the frequency and patterns of code switching among bilingual speakers in Uzbekistan quantitatively, the qualitative method aids in understanding these patterns from a personal and socio-cultural perspective. The selection of selection criteria is one of the most important aspects in this regard. Among these are language competencies (e.g., excellent knowledge of Uzbek and Russian), social factors (such as urban versus rural, education level), and demographic characteristics (age, gender). Moreover, the selection strategy (e.g., purposive selection for qualitative components and random selection for quantitative components) is considered a key indicator. As part of this strategy, it is discussed how to ensure that a representative sample of the population is drawn from various backgrounds.

The second chapter of the scientific work is titled "*Instruments for gathering and recording data for research and evaluation*" explicates questionnaires, surveys, and elicited production tasks in code-switching research. One of the researchers in this field like S. Talmy<sup>52</sup> noted that interviews have been used for decades in empirical research, particularly in the social sciences, with reference to applied linguistics. As power can influence discourse and voices may be muffled, interviews can be used as a research technique in conjunction with case studies, ethnographic research, and narrative research explained by K. Pavlenko<sup>53</sup>. The following theoretical stances should be considered by researchers when examining

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<sup>51</sup> Faltis J., MacSwan J. Codeswitching in the Classroom, Center for Applied Linguistics, Books in the series include: Tension and Contention in Language Education for Latinxs in the United States, Taylor& Francis, - P. 344.

<sup>52</sup> Talmy S. wrote that research interviews as social practice view the interview process, <https://www.ajqr.org/download/a-review-and-critical-analysis-of-qualitative-methodologies-and-data-collection-techniques-used-for->, 2010.

<sup>53</sup> Kora M. Scholar in applied linguistics have advocated for offering a choice of language and enabling code-switching within, Interviews, Pavlenko K. , <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01434632.2023.2199000>

these two and other conceptualizations of qualitative interviews: (a) organizing research projects, (b) analysing and presenting data, and (c) demonstrating quality.

In our study, we looked at how code-switching occurs in English classes. The following elements were thought to be crucial: a) Case Study. b). Observational Techniques. c). Conducting observational studies. d) Participant observation. e). Longitudinal Study f). Tool Development

**The following procedures served as a guide for my investigation.**

The data collection steps<sup>54</sup> provide a step-by-step description of the data collection process. Begin with how participants were recruited and consented, followed by the settings and conditions under which data was collected (e.g., online, in-person, environments).

Timeline: Include the timeline of data collection, noting any phase's specific to either qualitative or quantitative strands.

***Data Analysis***

Quantitative analysis scrutinised the statistical methods: Describe the statistical techniques used to analyze survey data, such as descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, or regression models.

Qualitative analysis explains how you conducted thematic analysis on interview transcripts and observational data to identify patterns and themes related to identity and cognitive aspects of code-switching.

*Integration of Data:* Detail how qualitative and quantitative results will be integrated or synthesized to address the research questions. This might involve a concurrent mixed-methods design where both datasets are analyzed separately but discussed together, or a sequential design where one dataset informs the analysis of the other.

*Software and Tools:* Mention any specific software used for data analysis, such as SPSS for quantitative data and NVivo for coding qualitative data.

The third chapter of the dissertation "*Methodological evaluation of data presentation and organization*" organizing the data logically according to the research questions or the hypothesis you are testing. Consider dividing this section into subheadings based on different themes or types of data (quantitative and qualitative). Using a sequential mixed methods design, the researchers attempted to use one method to further explain the results of another. According to C. Creswell<sup>55</sup>, a mixed methods approach promotes adaptability and flexibility by combining the outcomes of qualitative and quantitative approaches into a convergent set of findings.

In Quantitative Data, tables and figures use to summarize descriptive statistics and figures (like bar graphs, scatter plots, etc.) to visually present relationships and trends. For instance, a table might display the frequency of code-switching occurrences across different social settings, while a scatter plot could illustrate the

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<sup>54</sup> Gardner R. C., Lambert W. E. Attitudes and motivation in second language learning. Newbury House Publishers, 1972.

<sup>55</sup> Data analysis uses a mixing method (coding) from the theory of Creswell and Creswell and interactive data analysis by Miles and Huberman, <http://repo.undiksha.ac.id/21103/>, 1994, 2017.

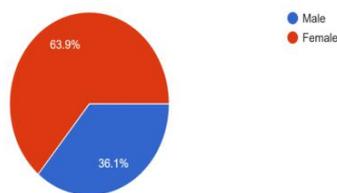
correlation between code-switching frequency and participants' age or linguistic proficiency.

Statistical Results clearly present the outcomes of any statistical tests, such as ANOVA, t-tests, or regression analyses, highlighting significant results that answer your quantitative research questions.

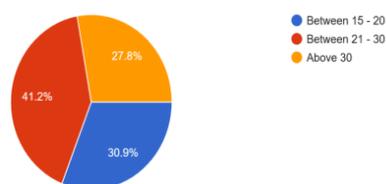
Qualitative data provides textual presentation from interview transcripts or observation notes that illustrate key themes. Use quotes to give a voice to the participants and support thematic findings. From a variety of sources, the researcher learned about the reasons behind code flipping. They include a limited vocabulary, trouble expressing her thoughts to her peers, forgetting English words, worrying about grammar, and not being able to speak English fluently. Thematic analysis display how themes derived from the data relate to the research questions. You can use visual aids like thematic maps or charts to help explain how different themes are interlinked. The methods for evaluating qualitative study data are as follows, per Lodico at all (2010: 180):

- *gather and arrange the information;*
- *transcription of the data;*
- *examine and investigate the data;*
- *classify data using codes;*
- *write detailed descriptions of the persons, location, and activities;*
- *develop themes and evaluate theories;*
- *present and analyse information.*

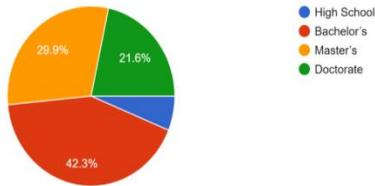
Questionnaire: By using a google form and collecting data from the various regions of Uzbekistan, this is one of the most long-term assessments being conducted by the researcher. There were more than 300 participants between different age groups who answered the survey and we were able to make sure that there was a wide mix of participants from different regions. The data is explicit and accurate and a number of questions have been designed to understand the trends in code switching among the people in Uzbekistan based on the data. Listed below are the facts and figures associated with the trend of code switching over the past few years.



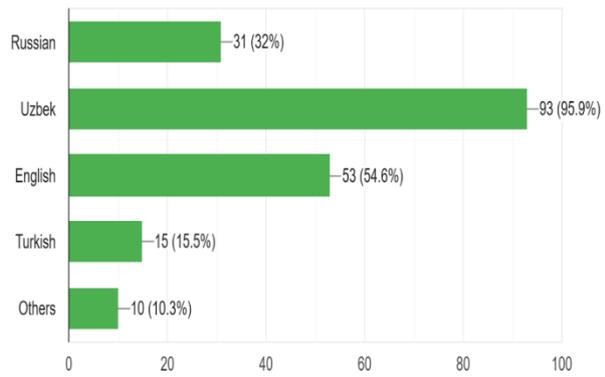
Gender- Figure 1



Age- Figure 2



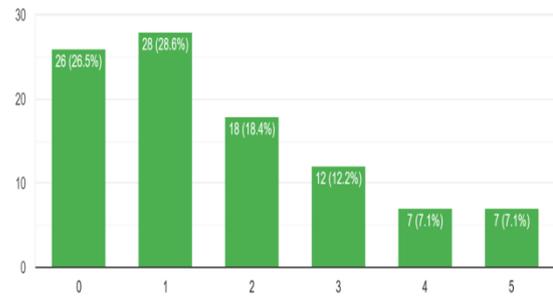
Education level- Figure 3



Spoken Languages - Figure 4



Russian Proficiency- Figure 5



Turkish Proficiency- Figure 6

**Questionnaire Prepared based on the following questions too.**

- I feel more connected to my heritage when I speak Uzbek
- Switching to between helps me relate better to certain social groups
- Speaking English makes me feel part of a global community
- Code-switching allows me to express different aspects of my identity depending on the situation

**Questionnaire Prepared based on the following questions as motivational factors for code-switching.**

- Social mobility (e.g., better social status or connections)
- Academic success (e.g., Code Switching helps us to perform better in studies)
- Professional advancement (e.g., speaking English languages in professional contexts to improve career prospects)
- Connecting with a wider social network through language flexibility

Language and Social Settings: What setting or settings do you code-switch the most in? Figure -7 and why do you think you code-switch in this setting? (Select all that apply) Figure -8 were the final two questions. Figure 7 is nearly equally divided every quarter across various contexts, with the exception of work, such as social media, professional, educational, and family. It is at the forefront of code switching in the context of education. Figure 8 shows that, in line with the researcher's expectations, the majority of candidates chose to improve their communication skills by 47 per cent.

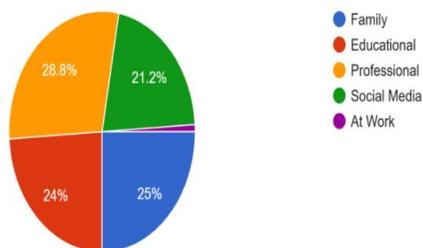


Figure -7

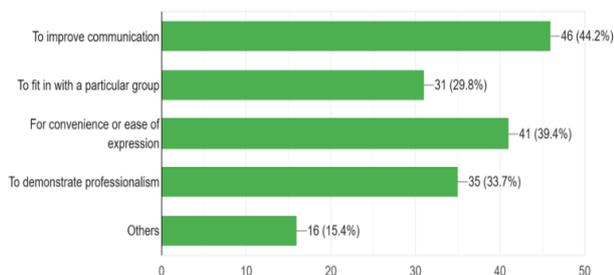


Figure -8

Lexicon: Terminology used by the Uzbek People based on direct evaluation by the researcher over four years in different region.

Wi-Fi apple banana school English car metro

Bye hello See you all the best call type great

Tables and Figures: This section analyses Uzbek college students' social and linguistic attitudes by examining how they respond to linguistic and social stereotypes. Examining whether the students' attitudes fit the pattern of the attitude-behaviour connection was the aim. Language stereotypes about Uzbek and English were examined in Question 1 using ten attributes: with different questions. Only four categories - 'powerful', 'easy to learn', 'useful for social gains', and 'good for career prospects' - had Uzbek ratings greater than two. This could explain why Uzbek was thought to be less 'powerful' than English<sup>56</sup>.

Table 1.

### Linguistic Attitudes of Bilingual Uzbek Students.

	Easy to learn	Pure	Powerful	Literary	Opulent	Useful for personal gains	Literary	Logical	High-status	Useful for social gains
Uzbek	2	1.2	2	1	1	1.2	1	1.1	1.5	2
English	4	3	2	3	1.8	3	3	2	1.9	1.5

Note. Scores are the mean scores from the 5-point Likert scale where 1 to 2 represented highly favourable, 4 to 5 represented least favourable, and 3 was a neutral opinion.

Table 2.

### Uzbek-English Students' Attitudes toward Code-Switching (CS).

	% agreement
a. People are trying to show off	30
b. Very stylish	30
c. It is normal and we do it very often	80
d. Irritating to listen to	9
e. It bothers me	4
f. It sounds pretty	33

Table 3.

### Context of Code-Switching (CS).

	%
a. Workstation/Educational organizations	64.12
b. Exchanges during class/conferences	38.78
c. Screening aptitude in language	29.12

<sup>56</sup> Norton B. Language, identity, and the ownership of English. TESOL Quarterly, 31-3, 1997, - P. 409-429.

d. To give emphasis to	51.53
e. To be specific and precise	49.12
f. Chitchat with friends	79.12
g. Lettering informal mails or text messages	29.53
h. Discussions	63.78
i. While fighting	33.17
j. Inability to express in one language	85.34
k. Casual circumstances	93.33

**Table 4.**

**Frequency of Occurrence of Code-Switching (CS) by Uzbek-English Students.**

	Very often %	Sometimes%	Never %
How often do you switch from Uzbek to English?	45	64	0.00
How often do you switch from English to Uzbek?	4.7	31	0.00

**Table 5.**

**Effect of Code-Switching/Mixing (CS) as Perceived by Uzbek-English Students.**

	No change %	Average %	Very good %
How do you evaluate switching in your talk?	0.000	16.08	83.92

Statistical results examined Uzbek students' perceptions of code-switching as a sign of language proficiency deficiencies and as a sign of language competency using a 10-item questionnaire with a four-point Likert-type scale<sup>57</sup>. Around 88 indigenous students in the area completed a survey using the questionnaire below after the researcher visited multiple universities in the area to collect accurate and scientific data. The great majority of the students are female, international, and majoring in a variety of subjects. They attend universities in the Tashkent area and are enrolled in both bachelor's and master's programs. A quantitative analysis of the data was conducted, and the results of the questionnaire were used to create tables. Google form has been created in order to collect the data.

### Students' perceptions of code-switching in Uzbekistan

Answer Choices	Strongly agree Average %	Agree Average %	Disagree Average %	Strongly disagree Average %	No of Participants
1) I find it perplexing when individuals engage in simultaneous code-switching in both Uzbek and English.	3	9	46	42	88
2) I have observed improvement in my English due to the ability to freely mix English and Uzbek while in speech.	4	33	42	21	88

<sup>57</sup> Tajfel H., Turner J. C. The social identity theory of intergroup behavior. In S. Worchel & W. G. Austin (Eds.), *Psychology of intergroup relations*, Nelson-Hall. 1986, - P. 7-24.

3) I typically code-switch back to Uzbek even though my proficiency in English is high.	18	59	13	10	88
4) I am well aware that code-switching to Uzbek creates a weakness in my English.	7	24	58	11	88
5) I often revert to Uzbek when I cannot remember a word in English and cannot find an equivalent.	30	39	20	11	88
6) Code-switching between two languages shows I have much higher competencies in both languages.	4	30	33	33	88
7) As a bilingual, I should not code-switch if I am qualified in my level of competency in both languages.	12	33	36	19	88
8) In order for bilinguals to effectively code-switch between two languages, they need to be competent with both languages.	13	35	44	8	88
9) Code-switching may result from incomplete competence in the language.	17	45	29	9	88
10) I find it irritating when someone just code-switches back and forth between languages.	6	20	64	10	88

Additionally, people in the same group will inevitably avoid asking why students and teachers exchange codes so frequently in the classroom. This is a typical classroom practice whether English is being taught as a subject or as a second language. This is a result of the use of a number of global mother language terms. This method's popularity in other nations, like Uzbekistan, and its standing as one of the most well-known methods for teaching second language acquisition provide evidence for its acceptability. The study's findings are compiled and presented in the tables that follow.

	Agreement	Disagreement	Not sure
<b>Expressive Functions</b>	<b>43.5 %</b>	<b>38.2 %</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
To avoid misunderstandings	90%	5%	5%
Students code switch for habitual expressions	58%	30%	12%
To express personal emotions	39%	42%	19%
To express loyalty to their culture	36.3%	49.3%	11.4%
To express themselves easily	30.3%	59.2%	10.5%
To make others understand what they mean	55%	30%	15%
Students code switch because they feel more comfortable in using more than one language when speaking	45%	40%	11%
Students code switch because it decreases their anxiety when speaking	20%	60%	20%
To create a sense of belonging	33%	47%	20%

The fourth chapter of the “*dissertation an in-depth analysis of the findings and results of the statistical analysis*”. Highlight the most significant findings from both quantitative and qualitative analyses, linking them back to your research questions and objectives. Computational technology has opened up new avenues for human progress and improved the efficiency and efficacy of the connection between the human intellect and the outside world. By holding hands with certain languages and

enabling them to collaborate to create novel and inventive forms of conventional languages, it therefore opens up a new language and culture.

The implications of statistical results, such as the prevalence of code-switching in different age groups or between genders, and what these patterns suggest about cognitive processes or identity aspects in bilingual Uzbek society. Elaborate on the insights gained from interviews or observations regarding personal experiences and perceptions of code-switching. For instance, how do individuals perceive the impact of code-switching on their identity or social interactions? Integration of Mixed-Methods Findings discussed in detail how the qualitative and quantitative results complement each other.

Interviews and observations of individuals' personal experiences and thoughts on code-switching were clarified; in other words, concerns about how people understand the effect of code-switching on their identity or social connections were addressed.

According to research conducted in Uzbekistan, younger generations employ code-switching as a symbol of modernity and global identity, whereas older generations do it out of necessity. This analysis necessitates the use of a mixed method approach. By increasing the findings' depth and richness, the integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies improves their dependability and clarity. Because of the intricate interactions between historical, social, and political elements that shape its language usage, Uzbekistan is an example of a nation with a particularly successful language learning strategy. These results suggest that code-switching in Uzbekistan is systematic and impacted by sociolinguistic norms, bilingual policy, and the dynamic interaction between tradition and modernization rather than being random or random-like.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "*Analyses and interpretations of findings regarding code switching in Uzbekistan*" called its first chapter "*The analysis and interpretation of the outcomes of the study*" explained the findings back to the theoretical framework established in the literature review. Discussed how the results support, extend, or challenge existing theories or models about code-switching and bilingualism. For example, if findings suggest that code-switching is frequently used to assert identity among young bilinguals, compare this with the sociolinguistic models discussed earlier.

Comparison with Previous Research analyzed how my results align with or differ from previous studies in similar or different contexts. Highlight any unique findings in the Uzbek context and speculate on reasons for these differences. For example, if previous studies in other bilingual societies did not find significant cognitive load differences in code-switching, but my study does, discuss possible reasons for this discrepancy.

Contexts of study investigated 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
- Cultural Identity
- Social Settings
- Technology's Impact
- Language Policy and Education

Under the findings cultural factors 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
- The Soviet Union's Historical Impact
- Social Status and Prestige
- Cultural Expression and Identity
- Education System and Language Policies
- The Urban-Rural Divide
- Globalization and Media Influence

Technological Influences modern technology has had a big impact on Uzbek speakers' use of code-switching in English. Here are a few significant ways that technology has impacted this language trend:

- Social media and the internet
- Digital communication and instant messaging
- Enhanced Access to English-Language Content
- E-Learning Solutions
- English as the Lingua Franca in Technology
- Artificial Intelligence and Apps for Language Learning
- Influence of Podcasting, Vlogging, and Blogging
- Jobs and Globalization

Future Directions along with international migration, one of the factors that drove people to change their codes was globalization. Internet, radio, and television all influence the language spoken in a nation. In Uzbekistan, people, especially members of Generation Z, frequently use English words in conversations even when the subject matter has nothing to do with the English language. In other words, they simply blend Uzbek and English, and they see this as a modern speaking trend.

As far as implications cognitive aspects of code-switching cognitive aspects of code-switching are important for understanding how language usage impacts identity, communication, and thought processes in Uzbekistan, where people frequently switch between multiple languages. Uzbekistan's linguistic and cultural diversity is reflected in the country's code-switching, which mostly takes place between Uzbek, Russian, and increasingly English.

The following are some significant cognitive ramifications of code-switching in this situation.

- Increased Cognitive Flexibility
- Language Processing and Memory
- Cultural Expression and Identity
- Language Hierarchies and Social Influence
- Pragmatic Competence and Adaptation

Identity in Bilingual Societies on code-switching has significant ramifications for comprehending identity processes in multilingual Uzbek contexts, including the following.

- Formation of Hybrid Identity
- Code-switching is used as a sign of belonging to a social group or community
- Language Use in Uzbekistan Can Reflect Social Hierarchies
- Adjustment to Social and Cultural Changes
- Preservation of Culture and Globalization

Broader Societal Implications The findings' wider ramifications for language policy, education, and social integration in multilingual cultures are examined in the following. It makes apparent how researchers may be used by educators and policymakers to better assist the social and cognitive development of bilingual people.

- Identity and Social Status
- Preservation of Languages versus Globalization
- Communication between Generations
- Opportunities for Education and Employment
- Uzbek media and cultural representation
- Political Implications

The second chapter of the dissertation is "*Limitations and implications from a practical and theoretical perspective of CS*" constraints the study of code-switching in Uzbekistan is constrained in a number of ways by sample size, methodological issues, and geographic and demographic constraints. Below is an outline of these restrictions.

- Geographic Restrictions
- Limitations on Demographics
- Sample Size
- Methodological Restrictions
- Political and Cultural Sensitivities
- Insufficient Longitudinal Data

#### **Methodological Limitations**

- Inadequate proficiency in regional languages
- Restrictions on Government and Public Records
- Social Sensitivity and Cultural Norms
- Regulatory and Administrative Difficulties
- Issues with Sampling and Representation
- Legal and Political Risks
- Inadequate Infrastructure in Rural Areas
- Longer Time Requirements

Implications of Limitations are a number of factors that contribute to this language phenomenon, including individual identity, complex social dynamics, and multilingual cognitive processes. It should be noted, however, that despite the importance of code-switching research, it is constrained by methodological, theoretical, and contextual concerns.

Cultural and Contextual Limitations are one of the biggest drawbacks of code-switching is the cultural and environmental complexity that it introduces. Research focuses a great deal on language pairings that are commonly examined, such as Spanish-English or Chinese-English, but other multilingual populations are generally underrepresented in research because it is often culturally and geographically biased and focuses on language pairings that are frequently examined.

Theoretical Limitations are number of theoretical frameworks that have been used to guide research on code-switching also have limitations. Academics are debating whether code-switching is a cognitive strategy for managing multilingual resources, a socio-pragmatic tool for expressing one's identity, or a combination of both. In other words, code-switching could be viewed as both a cognitive strategy and a socio-pragmatic tool, or a combination of both.

Methodological Limitations are methodological limitations are one of the major disadvantages of code-switching research, and this is one of the primary disadvantages. There is no doubt that code-switching is highly context-dependent, and that this change in use can be significantly influenced by settings, audiences, and objectives. Usually, laboratory studies are conducted to isolate language phenomena using changes to a variety of factors, but these typically inadvertently remove the contextual richness of language.

The third sub topics of the research is "*An assessment of the most important insights about CS*" is something quite fascinating about the cultural and linguistic diversity of Uzbekistan that makes it an interesting place to code-switch. It is worth noting that even though Uzbek is the country's official language; there are a wide variety of other languages spoken throughout the country, including Tajik, Russian, and others. Urban areas, notably those in Tashkent, have a habit of switching between these languages frequently during casual conversations between people.

It is estimated that two out of every three Uzbeks are affected by this issue for the reasons listed below:

- Globalization
- Education and exposure to English
- Linguistic Borrowing
- Cultural Influence
- The language's expressivity
- Contextual Relevance
- Identity
- Prestige and Status
- Peer Influence
- Educational Institutions

Research Questions Addressed is always possible to find limitations and incompleteness in research studies, but I am assured that 90 per cent of the objectives have been addressed and that the remaining ones have been delegated to future researchers in order to be explored further. It is intended that the research will focus on the factors outlined in earlier chapters. Each of these factors has been thoroughly outlined in earlier chapters.

i. *Sociolinguistic Motivations for Code-Switching:*

It is clearly addressed about the social, cultural, or situational reasons for code-switching among Uzbek speakers. Mentioned about the code-switching vary across different age groups, social classes, or professions in Uzbekistan.

*ii. Code-Switching's Effect on Linguistic Identity*

The research deeply fathomed about the impact of code-switching on cultural identity and personal identity, notably between young and older generations, in Uzbekistan. In terms of language use, it also mentioned about how the speakers perceive their identity when it comes to Uzbek and Russian, particularly in terms of their mother tongue.

*iii. The role of code-switching in education*

In term of education it is researched that code-switching used in educational settings in Uzbekistan widely, in particular in schools where both Russian and Uzbek languages are used alongside each other. Investigate that code-switching can be used to improve learning outcomes in bilingual and multilingual classrooms and also it was implemented.

*iv. Linguistic Features of Code-Switching*

As far as linguistic features concern we found that how does Uzbek code-switch with other languages in structure and what are the patterns that appear during code-switching. We clearly investigated that the different ways of the speaker switches between codes in Uzbek speech follow any syntactic or grammatical rules?

*v. Code-Switching and Language Policy*

We scrutinized that the implications of Uzbekistan's language policies for patterns of code-switching in the public sphere and how do they affect the same. Elaborated with examples to what extent do government language policies encourage or discourage code-switching between Uzbek, Russian, and English.

*vi. The impact of globalization and technology on society*

We found that the impact of globalization, technology, global media and the internet on code-switching, especially when it comes to the English language.

There explained in detail about how the code-switching plays such a crucial role in online communication among speakers of Uzbek.

*vii. The attitude of languages toward code-switching*

It is mentioned that how do Uzbek speakers perceive code-switching, especially between Uzbek and Russian or Uzbek and English, in comparison with their attitudes towards code-switching in other languages. And also the perception of language choices from the perspective of social status or modernity.

*viii. Communications in the business world and code-switching.*

Another important point has been examined in detail in our research that the importance of code-switching in the business environment of Uzbekistan today. At the same time, how the language of English or Russian play a role in the communication between colleagues in the workplace, particularly in international companies.

In Uzbekistan, code-switching is a major factor in terms of defining the linguistic characteristics of the country. As a result of this phenomenon, the Uzbek language is being developed through vocabulary expansion, structural modifications, and the reinforcement of sociolinguistic identity. There are a number of cultural and

social changes that are being reflected in this worldwide migration that have the effect of globalization and the influence of other languages. It is expected that in the years to come, code-switching will continue to have a significant impact on Uzbekistan's language policy and change the linguistic standards. There is a possibility that as a result of this trend, a unique, hybrid Uzbek may be born that combines elements of English, Russian, and other languages, reflecting the country's unique position at the intersection of East and West.

Broader Implications highlight the broader relevance of my study to issues such as multicultural education, social integration, and language policy. For example, discuss how insights from your research could inform educational strategies that leverage bilingual abilities as a resource rather than viewing them as a challenge.

### **Recommendations**

Practical Applications is suggest how the insights gained from my research can be applied in real-world settings. For instance, propose how educators and language policy makers can use your findings to support bilingual individuals in managing their linguistic resources effectively.

Future Research identifies areas where further research is needed. I might suggest studying other regions within Uzbekistan, different age groups, or employing longitudinal designs to track changes over time in code-switching behaviour and its impacts. Propose specific methodologies or theories that future studies could explore to build on your work.

Improvement of research methods recommend ways in which future research can improve upon the limitations of my study, such as using more diverse samples or employing more rigorous quantitative methods.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. There are a number of factors that create the basis for the development of a code switching process in a linguistic community, including social, cultural, educational, and psychological factors. In the Uzbek discourse, code switching is not just a linguistic phenomenon, but is also a way of expressing the complicated process of developing a sense of individual self-awareness within a society that is diverse and influenced by Uzbek, Russian, and other languages as well. As a result of code switching, there are no longer any cultural barriers in the linguistic situation, and it is possible to establish closer relationships with other people because of it.

2. As a result of code switching, a person reflects on their inner cognitive world. That is, by using units of knowledge, understanding, memory, experience, and language, one can represent their inner cognitive world. We live in a society where language plays an integral role in how information is conveyed and how it is conveyed in a faster and more convenient manner in society. As a means of communicating and expressing oneself, it has functions that are both communicative and personal, and it is often associated with age, social status, and a person's level of proficiency in a language.

3. People who are bilingual adapt their cognitive function to the language, subject matter, or social status of the people with whom they communicate, and choose the appropriate code switching depending on that. Code switching is the process by which concepts (ideas, images) are stored in a model that is specific to one language and are then expressed in an interaction with another language based on that model.

4. As a result of the conducted research, it has been shown that cognitive flexibility and lexical gaps are important factors that motivate people to exchange languages. Among some professionals, there seems to be some evidence that words in a particular language are, in some cases, more naturalistic or more convenient when it comes to the expression of emotions, which can lead to code switching as a result of the sharing of personal or affective information. When it comes to bilingualism, cognitive factors also play an important role in making the process of switching languages easier and faster. Due to these factors, particularly in cases where lexical gaps exist, code switching can be regarded a natural language phenomenon, especially in cases where there are lexical gaps.

5. Geographical factors are associated with code switching, particularly with the development of cosmopolitan cultures and the formation of modern lifestyles. We investigated urban and rural areas, as well as the reasons for the prevalence of code switching in Tashkent and other cities. As a result of our research, we also discovered that young people are increasingly using code switching among themselves through the use of modern social networks, especially visual media.

6. The collection of data is an essential part of any research project, and we have collected data from a number of sources. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, a variety of linguistic and extra-linguistic phenomena that are relevant to code switching have been analysed. According to this study, young people view code switching as a symbol of modernity and global identity, while older people see it as a necessity. It is interesting to note that the process of code switching illuminates a number of historical, social, and political aspects of language use.

7. It is clear that the code switching process can have a significant impact on both the linguistic model and the language policy of the Uzbek language as a whole. The result of applying code switching process actively is the creation of a linguistic situation that is a combination of English, Russian, and other languages in a fashion that reflects both the East and the West's specific principles of integration, allowing for the creation of a linguistic situation that reflects both.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/25.08.2021.Fil.01.16  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

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**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА  
ИМЕНИ МИРЗО УЛУГБЕКА**

**САДЖИД ВАЛИЯ ВАЛАППИЛ**

**ЛИНГВО-КОГНИТИВНЫЙ АСПЕКТ ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЯ КОДА В  
УЗБЕКСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ БИЛИНГВАЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ**

**10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

**Ташкент – 2025**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за B2024.4.PhD/Fil5439.

Диссертация выполнена в Национальном университете Узбекистана.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Национального университета Узбекистана по адресу ([www.nuu.uz](http://www.nuu.uz)) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета за номером DSc.03/25.08.2021.Fil.01.16 при Национальном университете Узбекистана имени Мирза Улугбека «20 May 2025 года. (Адрес: г. Ташкент, ул. Университет, 1-этаж, Национальный университет Узбекистана (99871) 2271224; факс: (99871) 246-53-21; e-mail: [nauka@nuu.uz](mailto:nauka@nuu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирза Улугбека. (зарегистрированный под номером 78). Адрес: г. Ташкент, Алмазарский район, улица Университетская, дом 4. Административное здание УзМУ 2-этаж каб. 4. Тел: (99871) 2364655; факс: (99871) 2460224.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии PhD)**

**Цель исследования.** Целью исследования является изучение лингвокогнитивных аспектов обработки языка при переключении кодов и исследование того, как эти процессы влияют на формирование идентичности в двуязычном дискурсе. Изучая когнитивные механизмы, участвующие в переходе индивидов между языками, и то, как эти механизмы связаны с их социальной идентичностью, исследование стремится выявить более глубокую когнитивную и лингвистическую динамику, играющую роль в двуязычных средах.

**Объект исследования.** Узбекский дискурс в двуязычном обществе рассматривается как объект исследования.

**Предмет исследования.** Изучение гармонизации других языков с узбекским в процессе общения и широкого распространения этого процесса с течением времени.

### **Научная новизна исследования.**

- В контексте исследования СС (code switching) был введен новый термин “Uzbenglish”, который относится к слиянию узбекского и английского языков. Сочетание иллюстрирует уникальное положение Узбекистана между Востоком и Западом.

- Многие исследования признают роль социальных сетей в продвижении коммутации кода, в частности, в данном исследовании, было изучено, как цифровые платформы в Узбекистане способствуют развитию гибридных языков. В местном контексте он предоставляет информацию о том, как онлайн-привычки влияют на офлайн-коммуникацию и влияют на эволюцию языка.

- Проанализирован ряд вопросов, связанных с коммутацией кода в различных областях общества, таких как локальный и глобальный контексты, а также повышением социальной коммуникации в различных областях общества. Поэтому обоснованно утверждать, что язык и культура создают кодовые обмены в речи, которые можно рассматривать как постоянно влияющее явление, возникающее в результате этих двух факторов.

- В рамках исследования мы провели практические эксперименты по цифровому сленгу, широко используемому узбекской молодежью в социальных сетях, помимо научных гипотез о том, как эти слова влияют на лексику узбекского языка в виртуальном общении, как в устном дискурсе, так и в тексте. Он описывает соображения, связанные с гибридным использованием кодов двух языков носителями нескольких языков в зависимости от темы или области, иногда объединяя два кода в одну лексему, создавая общий язык общения, который легко понять, потому что он объединяет коды двух языков.

**Внедрение результатов исследований.** Исследование «Лингво-когнитивный аспект переключения кода в узбекском дискурсе билингвальной среды» было использовано для теоретического обоснования некоторых заимствований, включенных в программную базу данных в рамках практического проекта «Создание программной платформы atamasom.uz и мобильных приложений, автоматически предоставляющих узбекские эквиваленты новых слов и терминов на основе искусственного интеллекта» на 2024-2025 годы. Термин «Uzbenglish» был предложен в качестве кодового переключателя для отражения уникального положения Узбекистана между Востоком и Западом. Мы также изучили теории о переключении кода в социальных сетях, а также то, как цифровые платформы влияют на языковую динамику как в онлайн, так и в офлайн-коммуникациях в местном контексте Узбекистана. В качестве методологического источника для проекта также были рассмотрены социальные факторы, а также теоретические доказательства, демонстрирующие, как социальные факторы влияют на возникновение смешанных языков.

В международном научном проекте «REP-25112021/113 - UzUDT: Universal Linkage Tree Corpus for Natural Language Processing in Uzbek and its Semantic Analysis," проведенном в Национальном университете Узбекистана, были проведены практические эксперименты по демонстрации научных гипотез относительно цифровых жаргонизмов, широко используемых узбекской молодежью в социальных сетях, и их влияния как на устный дискурс, так и на письменный текст в виртуальной коммуникации лексики узбекского языка. Как отмечается в работе, носители нескольких языков, в зависимости от темы или области, используют комбинацию двуязычных кодов, создавая общий язык общения, который служит для быстрого понимания, а иногда создавая одну лексему из обоих языков для создания одной лексемы. С точки зрения научного содержания благодаря такому использованию проект по терминологии был усовершенствован.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Основной текст диссертации составляет 129 страницы.

## E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

### I bo'lim (I part)

1. Valappil S. An Analysis of Language Dynamics in the Everyday Lives of Gen Z in Uzbekistan: Code-switching and Slang // International Journal for Word Art, 2024. ISSN 2181-9297 | Doi Journal 10.26739/2 [www.tadqiqot.uz](http://www.tadqiqot.uz). – № 10. – P. 176-182.

2. Valappil S. The Utilization of ICT as a Pedagogical Tool in English Language Teaching. News of the NUUZ | ISSN 21817324 <https://doi.org/10.69617/nuuz.v1i1.7.3462> | 2024/9/20. – P. 268 -271.

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9. Valappil S., Abduraxmonova N. Transforming the future of English Language Teaching and Learning with Artificial Intelligence (Scopus) Onamazein, 07185758 | ISSN 0718-5758 | 2024/9 | – P. 82-87.

## **II bo‘lim (II part)**

10. Valappil S. The Challenges Uzbek Learners Face When Learning English as a Foreign Language and How to Overcome Them, Science, Education, Innovation: Modern Tasks and Prospects / Tashkent Institute of Economics and Pedagogy Information Letter. – T., 2024. – № 5/3. – P. 36-40.

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