

Identifying the phenomena of code-switching in Linguistics

Mukhayo BURIEVA¹

Termez University of Economics and Service

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received July 2024
Received in revised form
10 August 2024
Accepted 25 August 2024
Available online
25 September 2024

Keywords:

oral speech skills,
game educational
technology,
English classes,
methodological support.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to examine the effectiveness of game-based educational technology in developing oral speech skills in English classes. The study includes a literature review on the use of game-based educational technology and its impact on oral speech development in language learning. The findings indicate that game-based educational technology can be an effective tool for enhancing students' oral speech skills, as it creates an engaging, interactive, and collaborative learning environment.

2181-3701/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol2-iss3/S-pp240-245>

This is an open-access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Lingvistikadagi kodlarni almashtirish (code switching) fenomenini o'rganish

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

kodni almashtirish,
til bilan aloqa,
ikki tillilik,
sotsiolingvistika,
tilni o'zlashtirish,
ko'p tillilik.

Ushbu maqola butun dunyo bo'ylab ko'p tilli jamiyatlarda keng tarqalgan kod almashinuvining chuqur tahlili taqdim etiladi, bunda odamlar bir suhbat yoki muloqot davomida ikki yoki undan ortiq lahjalar yoki tillar o'rtasida osongina almashadilar. Maqolada kodlarni almashtirishning murakkab jihatlari, uning ijtimoiy-madaniy, kognitiv va lingvistik jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bundan tashqari, biz kod o'zgarishining o'ziga xoslik, kuch nisbati va ijtimoiy integratsiyaga ta'sirini o'rganamiz. Kodlarni almashtirishning murakkab jihatlari aks ettiruvchi ushbu maqolaning maqsadi til almashinuvi fenomeni va uning shaxslar va umuman jamiyat uchun kengroq oqibatlari haqidagi tushunchamizni chuqurlashtirishdir.

¹ Lecturer, Department of Interfaculty Foreign Languages, Termez University of Economics and Service.
E-mail: muhayyonurik@gmail.com

Исследование феномена переключения кодов в лингвистике

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

переключение кодов,
языковой контакт,
билингвизм,
социолингвистика,
овладение языком,
многоязычие.

В этой статье представлен углубленный анализ переключения кодов — распространенного явления в многоязычных обществах по всему миру, где люди легко переходят с одного диалекта или языка на другой в рамках одного разговора или повествования. В обзоре рассматриваются социокультурные, когнитивные и лингвистические аспекты этого явления. Цель статьи заключается в углублении понимания феномена языкового переключения и его широких последствий для личности и общества в целом.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the phrase “code-switching” (also spelled “codeswitching or code switching”) is often used and studied. Using two or more language various types in conversation is the most widely accepted definition of code-switching. Research on code-switching has been ongoing for around a half-century. It has transformed into a separate field of study for languages throughout this period. The growing interest in the challenges of linguistic interaction explains this finding.

Analysis of the thematic literature. A subject examination of this literature indicates a multifaceted approach to understanding bilingualism, multilingual discourse, and code-switching. The research focuses on the social, psychological, and linguistic aspects that impact language usage in bilingual and multilingual settings. From familial settings (Angermeyer) to global sociolinguistic trends (Kamwangamalu) and African-specific contexts (Myers-Scotton), the study demonstrates how code-switching is a personal and communal linguistic strategy. The move from code-switching to fused lects (Auer) and the study of bilingualism in Russian contexts (Sychyova, Chirshova) demonstrate the breadth of bilingual experiences across cultures and circumstances.

Research methodology. The technique used in this work is a theoretical synthesis of current code-switching literature, with an emphasis on comparison, classification, and multidimensional insights.

Analysis and results. Meyers-Scotton’s difference between “marked” and “unmarked” code-switching is vital for understanding multilingual language behavior. “Unmarked” code-switching happens when a speaker adheres to a linguistic community’s recognized standards, therefore fulfilling listener expectations. In contrast, “marked” code-switching is purposeful and stands out to listeners as a departure from standard language usage. This aligns with Peter Auer’s concept of language alternation as a tool for communicating larger social meaning rather than situational context.

Researchers such as Milroy and Muysken emphasize code-switching as a critical issue in bilingualism, noting that bilinguals frequently combine languages when conversing. This inclination can stem from a lack of skill or a desire to convey thoughts more clearly, reflecting both language need and sociolinguistic identity.

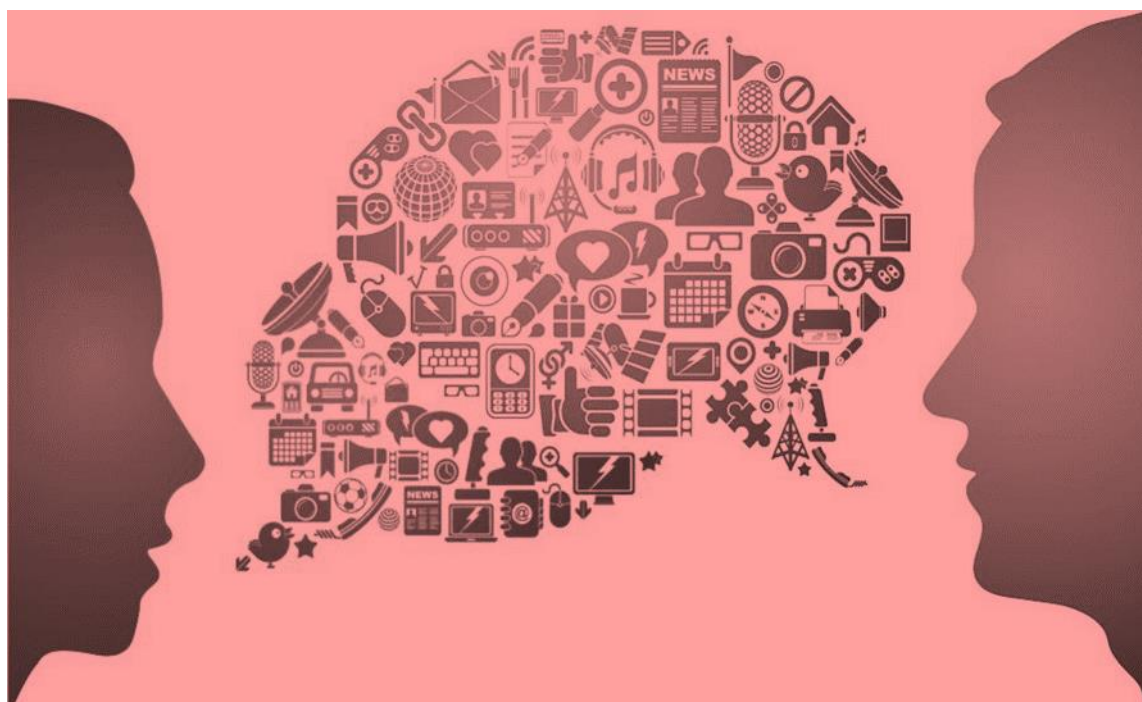
Bilingual communication include interactions such as code-switching and interference, in which languages overlap or affect one another. Code-switching might

indicate social group membership, regulate discussion subjects, or provide a “special effect” for the listener. It is both a linguistic phenomena and a sociolinguistic technique.

Contemporary study on code-switching focuses on its grammatical aspects, the motivations for switching, and its significance in communication structure. This involves how speakers employ language changes to segue between topics, communicate attitudes, and improve intelligibility in multilingual circumstances. Despite the overlap with interference (which alters grammatical or phonetic forms), code-switching facilitates speech rather than causing misunderstanding.

K. Myers-Scotton's distinction between "marked" and "unmarked choice" in code-switching is essential to comprehending the nature of different forms of code-switching. "Unmarked code-switching" refers to when a speaker adheres to the accepted norms of speech behavior in the language community and switches in response to the listener's expectations. However, it is referred to as "marked code-switching" if the speaker purposefully causes switching in a way that an audience member notices as a divergence².

The latter viewpoint is fairly similar to that of Peter Auer, who suggested differentiating between instances of language combination and code-switching where speakers' use of the combination has a global meaning rather than a local one, meaning it is not influenced by the particulars of the situation and is recognized in this community.



According to Milroy and Muysken (1995), code-switching “may be the central issue in bilingualism research.” In reality, research on bilingual speech has demonstrated that bilinguals frequently combine two or more languages when communicating. Because bilinguals are not proficient in speaking one or both languages, this kind of interacting has led to misunderstandings.

Chirsheva claims that bilingualism, language interaction, and bilingual forms of communication are increasingly commonplace in the multilingual world . It's thought that a bilingual individual may engage in bilingual communication as well as two monolingual

² Myers-Scotton C. *Social Motivations for Codeswitching: evidence from Africa*. Oxford, 1993a.

discussions. The interaction of languages, which includes code-switching and interference, is a defining feature of multilingual communication. When a bilingual person produces an utterance, their partial deactivation of one language and the gradation of activity of two languages in their speech are characteristics of multilingual communication. While speaking, a bilingual individual may partially deactivate their first language, interfering with their ability to speak in their second language. This is particularly common in monolingual conversation. Bilingual speech refers to the gradation of activity between two languages that is seen when a bilingual speaks with other bilinguals.

Code-switching is the study of employing aspects of two or more languages to address challenges and linguistic obstacles that arise during sentence design. This tendency is most evident in children's speech when they make mistakes and struggle to learn phrases or words. From a psycholinguistic perspective, language production flexibility is a critical aspect of code-switching. Psycholinguists refer to the issue of argument as the "co-ordination problem," which is the ability to speak fluently. Code-switching, also known as language alternation, is the process by which a speaker switches between languages during verbal communication. Societies where two (or more) languages are spoken instead of just one show a similar trend. It's suggested that bilinguals turn to code-switching as a way to communicate their ideas when they are unable to do so in one language. To some extent, this is true, and their failure to express themselves well in English forces them to change to a different language in order to make up for their omissions.

The researchers claim that native speakers have the possibility to contrast two different language systems based on their intuitive ability to distinguish them in bilingual (multilingual) language teams. Speaking two (or more) languages is common among bilinguals, who typically "distribute" their language use according to the context of communication. For example, in official meetings with authorities, speaking only one language is the dominant language; however, in daily life (such as interactions with family and neighbors), speaking multiple languages at once is acceptable.

The subject of the discussion also affects the code selection. Researchers that studied communication issues discovered that people in a certain field hold conversations in a language that contains the proper specialized vocabulary for describing technical procedures, tools, gadgets, etc. However, as soon as the focus shifts from production to household, the interlocutors' native tongue or accent takes over. With such a shift in codes, there is simply a shift in a monolingual culture from formal to colloquial language.

Bilinguals can employ code-switching as a "sociolinguistic tool" or "technique." Code-switching can be used to convey a speaker's support for a certain social group. A particular link is made between the speaker and the listener when the listener reacts to a code-switching with the same switch. Simultaneously, it is possible to exclude undesirable listeners (those who do not speak the language that interlocutors switch to). Occasionally, code-switching is employed to convey the speaker's attitude to the audience. Bilingual speakers frequently employ code-switching to convey their relationship, whereas monolingual speakers do so by changing the substance of their speech.

A listener can also be impressed by code-switching. When multilingual interlocutors are accustomed to speaking in a certain language, they are surprised when they switch to a different language, which creates a "special effect." Put differently, code-switching is a phenomena that is both linguistic and sociolinguistic.

Full bilingualism in the language team often produces two radically different outcomes. As previously noted, native speakers possess the ability to differentiate between two systems and, thus, comprehend structural variations. However, when two languages are used continuously and their codes are switched, native speakers lose the ability to recognize the codes they are using and interference may occur. It should be highlighted, therefore, that code-switching and interference are completely different from one another. Interference refers to the alteration of a language's grammatical, syntactic, or phonetic forms due to the influence of another language, whereas code-switching does not. In addition, code-switching facilitates the process of communication, but interference denotes the inconsistent application of several linguistic conventions or guidelines, which may result in misinterpretation. The link between language systems when they interact is mostly shown by interference, but bilingualism itself is the subject of code-switching. Therefore, it may be said that interference and code-switching can both appear in multilingual speech. But making a distinction between described phenomena is crucial.

It is important to highlight that contemporary research on the issue of code-switching falls into three primary areas. Scholars studying “extra-sentential” or “inter-sentential” code-switching fall within the first category. This is how some researchers in the fields of psycholinguistics and theoretical linguistics carry out their work. Theoretical linguists, according to N. Kamwangamalu, mostly study the grammatical features of code-switching. Psycholinguists are interested in the amount of grammatical systems that are incorporated in a sentence with code-switching, how sentences are created by code-switching, and if sentence building differs between monolingual and bilingual speakers.

Researchers in sociolinguistics are included in the second category of scientists. Their primary interest lies in determining the cause of the phenomena of code-switching among bilinguals, rather than distinguishing between “intra-sentential” and “inter-sentential” code-switchings.

The third category comprises linguists who study code-switching within the context of pragmatic and communicative approaches. According to P. Angermeyer, members of this group want to examine the communication process's organizational structure as it relates to the phenomena of code-switching. Additionally, he makes an effort to determine how code switching affects the order in which interlocutors' replicas are placed, the thematic design of the communication process, the beginning and continuation of a discussion on a certain topic, the switching of topics, etc.

Which phrases contain the sections when switching occurs? It is dependent upon the type of influence of the previously mentioned components. The transition happens naturally, that is, at the conclusion of the sentence with the quietest style of communication—at the end of the discussion of any topic—if the speaker can anticipate and even arrange for the effect of a certain component. Nonetheless, the speaker may occasionally change codes in the middle of a sentence even without uttering a word if the intervention of the component causing the code-switching is unanticipated. If a speaker uses highly automated codes or subcodes, even with high expertise, they might not be aware that they are changing codes. Particularly when portions of another code are utilized instead of the whole code. For example, a speaker can incorporate idioms, modal phrases, interjections, and particles from another language into his speech.

REFERENCES:

1. Angermeyer P.S. Multilingual discourse in the family; an analysis of conversations in a German-French-English-speaking family in Canada: Arbeitspapier Nr. 33 (Neue Folge). – Koln: Institut fur Sprachwissenschaft, Universitat zu Koln, 1999.
2. Auer J.C.P. Bilingual conversation. – Amsterdam; Philadelphia; Benjamins, 1984. – 54 p.
3. Auer P. From Code-switching via Language Mixing to Fused Lects: Toward a Dynamic Typology of Bilingual Speech. [Interaction and Linguistic Structures 6]. fachgruppe Sprachwissenschaft. Universitat Konstanz, 1998.
4. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. – 480 p.
5. Kamwangamalu N.M. The state of codeswitching research at the dawn of the new millennium: focus on the global context // Southern African Journal of Linguistics, – 1999. – 17, 4. – P. 256 – 277.
6. Milroy, L., Muysken P. (1995). (eds.) One speaker, two languages. Cross-disciplinary perspectives on code-switching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p.7
7. Myers-Scotton C. Social Motivations for Codeswitching: evidence from Africa. Oxford, 1993a.
8. Turaeva, U. (2021). Comparative study of Uzbek and English legal terms legal linguistics: historical foundations, basic concepts and aspects. Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities, 1(1.6 Philological sciences).
9. Сычева О.Н. Кодовое смешение и переключение на английский язык в среде русского социума: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04. – Владивосток, 2005. – 196 с.
10. Хошимхуджаева, М. М. (2017). Мотивологический анализ английских, русских и узбекских фитонимов с компонентом-антропонимом. Проблемы истории, филологии, культуры, (1 (55)), 369-378
11. Чиршева, Г.Н. (2003). Билингвальная речь. Вестник ОГУ.р.23