It should be emphasized that all the approaches to lingua-poetic analysis mentioned above are based on a single principle – namely, the study of the form and content of a literary text. Thus, lingua-poetic analysis of a prose work is aimed at examining the complex relationship and aesthetic effect between the lingua-stylistic system of a literary work and its compositional and artistic structure.

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THE SOCIOPRAGMATIC FEATURES OF CODE SWITCHING IN ENGLISH-UZBEK BILINGUAL DISCOURSE

Annotation. *This paper examines code-switching in bilingual discourse between Uzbek and English from a sociolinguistic and pragmatic perspective. It examines how multilingual individuals use language switching to convey their identities, uphold social ties, and achieve communication goals. Based on qualitative analysis of spontaneous speech, the study demonstrates that code-switching is a systematic and important linguistic practice impacted by speaker purpose and circumstance.*

Keywords: *code-switching, bilingualism, sociolinguistics, identity, Uzbek-English discourse.*

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O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI IKKI TILLI DISKURSDA KOD ALMASHTIRISHNING SOTSIOPRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqola o‘zbek va ingliz tillari o‘rtasidagi ikki tilli diskursda kod almashtirish hodisasini sotsiolingvistik va pragmatik yondashuvlar asosida tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda ko‘p tilli shaxslarning til almashtirish orqali o‘z shaxsiy identitetini namoyon etishi, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni saqlab qolishi hamda kommunikativ maqsadlarga erishish strategiyalari o‘rganiladi. Spontan nutq namunalarining sifatli tahliliga tayangan holda, kod almashtirish ma’ruzachining niyati va kommunikativ vaziyat bilan belgilanadigan tizimli va muhim lingvistik amaliyot ekanligi asoslab beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kod almashtirish, ikki tillilik, sotsiolingvistika, identitet, o‘zbek-ingliz muloqoti.*

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СОЦИОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЯ КОДОВ В УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКОМ БИЛИНГВАЛЬНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается явление переключения кодов в узбекско-английской билингвальной речи с социолингвистической и прагматической точек зрения. Анализируется, как билингвальные говорящие используют смену языков для выражения идентичности, социальных отношений и коммуникативных намерений. Исследование подтверждает, что переключение кодов является осознанной и функциональной языковой стратегией, зависящей от контекста общения.*

Ключевые слова: *переключение кодов, билингвизм, социолингвистика, идентичность, узбекско-английская речь.*

Introduction. Code-switching has become increasingly significant in contact linguistics and sociolinguistics, particularly in bilingual and multilingual populations. Code-switching is defined as the alternation between two or more languages within a single interaction. In the Uzbek sociolinguistic context, increasing exposure to English through education, media, and globalization has intensified bilingual practices, particularly among young adults. In addition to fundamental linguistic processes, language alternation in Uzbek-English bilingual conversation displays sociopragmatic motivations driven by context, identity, and interactional aims. According to scholars like Gumperz and Myers-Scotton, code-switching functions as a meaningful communicative strategy rather than random language mixing. From a sociopragmatic perspective, speakers employ code-switching to manage social interactions, convey pragmatic meanings like emphasis or stance, and signify group membership. As their exposure to English

in social and scholastic situations grows, Uzbek bilingual speakers display dynamic patterns of code-switching that require rigorous examination. This study explores the sociopragmatic elements of code-switching in Uzbek-English bilingual discourse through qualitative analysis of spontaneous speech.

Literature Review. Code-switching has been extensively studied in the fields of sociolinguistics, contact linguistics, and bilingualism studies. Weinreich and Haugen laid the foundations for understanding language contact and bilingual behavior with their early research on the structural and social components of language interaction. Building on these concepts, Gumperz proposed an interactional sociolinguistic perspective, viewing code-switching as a contextualization cue that communicates changes in social relationships, conversational intent, and pragmatic meaning [1]. Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame (MLF) Model, which distinguishes between matrix and embedded languages, sheds light on code-switching and the structure of multilingual utterances. Her Markedness Model highlights the sociopragmatic factors influencing language choosing [2]. These models have been widely used to analyze multilingual discourse in a range of linguistic circumstances. Poplack's typology of code-switching, which provides a structural framework that is still helpful in empirical study, includes intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag-switching [3]. Muysken presents a refined classification that includes insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization to provide a more advanced knowledge of multilingual speech behaviors. Together, these theoretical positions demonstrate that code-switching is a systematic, controlled, and socially meaningful phenomena. Recent study is increasingly focusing on the sociopragmatic functions of code-switching, particularly its role in identity creation, group unity, and pragmatic meaning-making. In order to capture the dynamic interaction between speaker purpose, social environment, and language choice in Uzbek–English bilingual speech, these studies emphasize the need for context-sensitive analysis.

Research Methodology. The sociopragmatic characteristics of code-switching in bilingual speech between Uzbek and English are investigated in this study using a qualitative research design. Twenty multilingual university students in Tashkent gave data via audio recordings of casual talks and naturalistic observation, with their informed consent. Semi-structured interviews were also undertaken to have a better understanding of the linguistic decisions made by speakers. The recorded data were transcribed and classified using recognized code-switching categories such as intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag-switching. A grounded theory method was used to identify recurring patterns and sociopragmatic reasons for code-switching. Brief attitude surveys were distributed to participants to assess their attitudes on language switching in daily conversation.

Analysis and Results. The data analysis indicates that code-switching is a consistent and organized feature of Uzbek–English bilingual discourse. Intra-sentential code-switching was the most prevalent form among those discovered, indicating that people were very skilled in both languages. Statements such as "Men assignmentni kech topshirdim" demonstrate the integration of English lexical words into Uzbek grammatical structures. Similar to "Bugun juda charchadim", inter-sentential code-switching was commonly used to draw attention to important points or signal shifts in subject. I think I should take a vacation. "Bu juda qiyin, you know?" is an example of tag-switching, which mainly happens in informal interactions and usually has pragmatic uses like solidarity or confirmation.

From a sociopragmatic standpoint, code-switching served a variety of communicative purposes, such as identity expression, emphasis, quotation, and clarification. The results support the idea that code-switching functions as a meaningful communicative strategy rather than a random linguistic event by confirming that speaker intention, interactional environment, and listener all have an impact on language alternation.

Conclusion/Recommendations. This study demonstrates that in Uzbek-English bilingual speech, code-switching is a methodical and sociopragmatically oriented language behavior. The findings confirm that bilingual speakers employ language switching to express their identities, manage social connections, and communicate effectively. Instead of demonstrating a lack of language proficiency, code-switching demonstrates a high level of bilingual ability and contextual awareness. Understanding these patterns improves our knowledge of the dynamics of bilingual communication from a sociolinguistic perspective. Future research should include comparative analyses between different age groups and communication situations, as well as a larger sample size. Additionally, incorporating code-switching awareness into language training may enhance students' pragmatic competence and bilingual communication skills.

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THE PORTRAYAL OF HUMANISM IN ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICH'S NOVEL "THE GADFLY"

Annotation. *This article examines the concept of humanism in Ethel Lilian Voynich's novel The Gadfly through a comparative image analysis. The focus of the study is on two main characters, Arthur Burton (Gadfly) and Jack Raymond. The aim of the study is to identify two types of humanism in the novel: revolutionary, moral, and empathetic. The study used comparative analysis and structural methods.The results show that Voynich did not present humanism as a single concept, but rather through contrasting images.*

Key words: *humanism, Ethel Lilian Voynich, Gadfly, Arthur Burton, Jack Raymond, image analysis.*

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ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICHNING "SO'NA" ROMANIDA INSONPARVARLIK TASVIRI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola Ethel Lilian Voynichning The Gadfly romani doirasida insonparvarlik (gumanizm) tushunchasini qiyosiy obrazlar tahlili orqali yoritadi. Tadqiqotning markazida ikki asosiy obraz – Arthur Burton (Gadfly) va Jack Raymond turadi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi romandagi insonparvarlikning ikki turini – inqilobiy, axloqiy va empatik shakllarini aniqlashdir. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy tahlil, struktural metodlardan foydalanildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Voynich insonparvarlikni yagona tushuncha sifatida emas, balki qarama-qarshi obrazlar orqali ifodalagan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *gumanizm, Ethel Lilian Voynich, The Gadfly, Arthur Burton, Jack Raymond, obrazlar tahlili.*

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ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ ГУМАНИЗМА В РОМАНЕ ЭТЕЛЬ ЛИЛИАН ВОЙНИЧ "ОВОД"

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается концепция гуманизма в романе Этель Лилиан Войнич «Овод» посредством сравнительного анализа образов. В центре исследования – два главных героя: Артур Бертон («Овод») и Джек Рэймонд. Цель исследования – выявить два типа гуманизма в романе: революционный, моральный и эмпатический. В исследовании использованы методы сравнительного анализа и структурного анализа. Результаты показывают, что Войнич представила гуманизм не как единое понятие, а скорее через контрастные образы.*

Ключевые слова: *гуманизм, Этель Лилиан Войнич, «Овод», Артур Бертон, Джек Рэймонд, анализ изображений.*

Introduction. The concept of humanism is of great importance in literature and philosophy, as it emphasizes the value and freedom of existence and its moral responsibility. Humanism has been present in the works of many writers and thinkers, such as Potebnya, who wrote about it in 1905, and Lotman and Uspensky in 2000. During this period, humanism manifested itself in various and complex forms. Ethel Lilian Voynich wrote her novel in such a context. The novel, set against a historical revolutionary background, looks at people's moral struggles. The character of Arthur Burton, also known as "The Gadfly," demonstrates humanism in a revolutionary way. Jack Raymond is a character who shows empathetic humanism.