

# “O‘ZBEKISTONDA UCHINCHI RENESSANS VA INNOVATSION JARAYONLAR JURNALI”

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## A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE CHANGE AND USAGE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the sociolinguistic aspects of language change and usage in Uzbek and English contexts. The study focuses on how social factors such as globalization, bilingualism, and cultural interaction influence linguistic development. Special attention is given to code-switching, borrowing, and the role of English as a global language. The findings suggest that both Uzbek and English languages are dynamically shaped by social environments, with increasing interaction leading to noticeable structural and lexical changes.*

**Keywords:** *Sociolinguistics, language change, bilingualism, code-switching, Uzbek language, English language, globalization, language use.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In the modern globalized world, language is not only a tool of communication but also a reflection of social, cultural, and technological changes. Sociolinguistics studies how language functions in different social contexts and how it evolves over time. Code-switching is a natural outcome of bilingual competence and reflects both linguistic and social dynamics [1]. English, as a global lingua franca, has significantly influenced many national languages, including Uzbek. In Uzbekistan, increased exposure to international communication, media, and education has contributed to noticeable linguistic changes, particularly among younger generations. This study aims to analyze the sociolinguistic processes influencing language change and usage in Uzbek and English, focusing on bilingual practices, code-switching, and lexical borrowing.

### METHODOLOGY

This research is based on a qualitative and comparative approach, which helps to analyze how cognitive factors influence language change over time. The study is grounded in Cognitive Linguistics, focusing on the relationship between human thinking and language. Bilingual speakers do not simply switch between languages; they construct identities through language use [2].

Several research methods were used in this study.

First, the qualitative method was applied to understand how language is shaped by cognitive processes such as memory, perception, and categorization. This approach allows analyzing language in real-life contexts. Second, a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English languages was conducted to identify similarities and differences in language change. This helps to reveal both universal and language-specific patterns. Third, sociolinguistic observation of bilingual speakers was used to examine how language is influenced by both cognitive and social factors. This approach is related to Sociolinguistics. In addition, discourse analysis was applied to real-life communication examples in order to understand how meaning is constructed in context. Language teaching and learning are influenced by social, cultural, and contextual factors [3]. Academic literature was conducted to support the research with theoretical background and these methods provide a clear understanding of how cognitive factors contribute to changes in language over time. ICT has transformed communication practices and accelerated linguistic change worldwide [4].

### **RESULTS**

The findings of the study reveal several important sociolinguistic trends:

First, language change in both Uzbek and English is strongly influenced by globalization. English introduces new vocabulary into Uzbek, especially in technology, business, and education. Second, code-switching is widely used among bilingual speakers. For example, Uzbek speakers often mix English words in daily conversations, such as “meeting”, “project”, or “online”. Third, spoken language plays a crucial role in linguistic innovation. Informal communication, especially among youth, accelerates the adoption of new expressions and structures. Finally, digital technologies and social media contribute to rapid language change by spreading new linguistic forms across different communities. English as a global language reshapes linguistic identities in multilingual societies [5].

### **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

The results indicate that language change is closely connected to social context. In both Uzbek and English-speaking environments, language reflects identity, social status, and group belonging. One key phenomenon is code-switching, which serves not only communicative but also social functions. Speakers may switch languages to express modernity, professionalism, or group identity. Research shows that code-switching is a natural outcome of bilingualism and is influenced by context and audience. Another important factor is lexical borrowing. Uzbek has adopted many English words due to globalization. These borrowings often relate to new concepts that did not previously exist in the local context. In addition, generational differences play a significant role.

Younger speakers are more open to linguistic innovation, while older generations tend to preserve traditional language norms. The influence of technology cannot be ignored. Social media platforms, online communication, and digital content accelerate language change and create new forms of expression. Overall, the interaction between Uzbek and English demonstrates how languages evolve through contact and social interaction.

### **CONCLUSION**

The study shows that language change and usage in Uzbek and English are deeply influenced by sociolinguistic factors such as globalization, bilingualism, and technological development. Both languages are continuously evolving, and their interaction leads to the emergence of new linguistic forms. Understanding these processes is essential for linguistics, education, and communication in a globalized world. Future research should focus on empirical data and quantitative analysis to further explore these sociolinguistic dynamics.

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