

# CODE SWITCHING AS A MEANS OF CREATING ARTISTIC STYLE

Toshkentova Sharofatbonu Qo'qon qizi  
English Teacher of Karshi State Technical University  
email:btoshkentova@gmail.com

## Abstract

This article analyzes the use of code-switching as a stylistic element in literary texts. The purpose of this research is to investigate how writers employ two or more languages in one text to expose the identities of their characters, generate national and cultural color, increase emotional and expressive effects, and fulfill pragmatic purposes. Linguistic analysis is also used to some examples of English and Uzbek literary works. According to the study, code-switching is not only a communicative phenomenon, but also an important instrument for the development of artistic style.

**Keywords:** Code-switching, bilingualism, artistic style, linguopoetics, pragmatics, stylistics, language alternation, literary text, expressiveness, communicative function.

## Introduction

In the era of globalization, linguistic interaction has increased substantially, and code-switching has become frequent not only in everyday communication, but also in literary discourse. Contemporary writers frequently incorporate aspects from two or more languages into a single piece in order to expand stylistic and pragmatic possibilities. Code-switching is an essential artistic and expressive method, particularly in multilingual society.

In linguistics, code-switching is commonly characterized as the use of two or more languages during conversation. However, in literary works, this phenomena extends beyond regular communication. It enables writers to reveal characters' social histories, create cultural atmosphere, increase emotional effect, and communicate artistic aims. Therefore, code-switching should be studied not only as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a stylistic and linguopoetic tool.

The main purpose of this article is to investigate the role of code-switching in creating artistic style and to analyze its linguopoetic and pragmatic features in literary texts.

## The Concept of Code-Switching and Its Linguistic Nature

The term "code-switching" derives from sociolinguistics and refers to the employment of two or more languages in the same communication circumstance. Various researchers define this phenomenon in different ways. According to John Gumperz, code-switching is "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems." Myers-Scotton defines it as a communicative method utilized by bilinguals. Researchers commonly differentiate three main types of code-switching:



**Inter-sentential switching** – switching between sentences;

**Intra-sentential switching** – switching within a sentence;

**Tag switching** – inserting short expressions or tags from another language. Among these types, intra-sentential switching is especially common in literary texts because it creates naturalness and expressiveness. For example: “I love you, lekin you never understand me.” In this sentence, the alternation between English and Uzbek intensifies the emotional state of the character and makes the dialogue more realistic.

In literary works, characters' speech typically reflects their social rank, education, profession, and cultural background. Code-switching occurs when an author demonstrates that a character is in a bilingual or multilingual milieu. English lexemes are frequently used in contemporary urban writing to discuss globalization and youth culture. For example: “Today’s meeting was really productive, to’g’rimi ? The English-Uzbek combination demonstrates the speaker’s relationship to a modern professional environment and bilingual communication.

Code-switching also serves to create authenticity and cultural atmosphere in literary texts. Authors intentionally preserve certain words from another language in order to reflect traditions, customs, and ethnic identity. For example: “Come here, bolam, I need to talk to you.” In this example, the Uzbek word bolam (“my child”) conveys warmth, intimacy, and national identity more effectively than its English equivalent. Such linguistic choices help readers feel the cultural environment of the text and increase the realism of literary narration.

Code-switching is used pragmatically to assist speakers in reaching specific communicative goals. Authors and characters may use language to express solidarity, emphasise ideas, create irony, or build social distances. In literary discourse, code-switching is frequently employed to indicate one’s identity. Bilingual characters swap languages based on the social environment, emotional state, or interaction with other characters. Thus, language alternation is a useful stylistic device rather than a random linguistic event.

Code-switching improves the aesthetic worth of literary writings, according to linguopoetic theory. The interaction of different languages results in rhythmical, semantic, and stylistic diversity. It also piques the reader’s interest and makes the content more dynamic and lifelike. In contemporary Uzbek literature, code-switching has become increasingly common, especially among young writers influenced by globalization, social media, and digital communication. English lexical items are often integrated into Uzbek dialogues to reflect modern lifestyle and youth identity. Consequently, new hybrid literary styles are emerging in modern prose and fiction.

### **Comparative Analysis of Code-Switching in English and Uzbek Literary Texts**

Code-switching is a common rhetorical strategy in English-language writing for portraying immigrant communities, African American culture, and Latino identity. Writers employ a range of languages to explore issues of identity, migration, cultural conflict, and belonging. For example, many bilingual American novels alternate between Spanish and English to depict the realities of Latino populations. Language is used in these works to represent cultural heritage and social identity.



However, in Uzbek literary texts, code-switching is primarily expressed through the usage of English or Russian vocabulary components. This is especially evident in contemporary urban prose, youth literature, and Internet writing. Uzbek writers frequently employ foreign terminology in areas like as technology, commerce, education, and modern culture.

### Conclusion

Finally, code-switching is an important stylistic and linguistic element in literary works. It not only reflects bilingual or multilingual conversation, but it also helps to shape the artistic style. Writers use code-switching to disclose character identification, create cultural context, heighten emotional expressiveness, and improve the artistic quality of literary discourse. The study found that code-switching serves a variety of pragmatic and stylistic objectives in both English and Uzbek literary traditions. The importance of code-switching in literature is growing increasingly important as the world becomes more interconnected. As a result, further comparative and interdisciplinary research on this phenomena is critical for comprehending modern literary language and stylistic innovation.

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