



## REFLECTION OF UZBEK-RUSSIAN BILINGUISM IN THE SPEECH OF RESIDENTS OF UZBEKISTAN

***Abduraxmanova Xilola Raxmatullaevna***

*Lecturer at the Department of Russian Language and Literature at Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

***Abdurayimova Aziza Ikromovna***

*Student at Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*

### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Bilingualism, speech, language, vocabulary, grammar, Russian, communication, active, passive, development.

**Received:** 21.05.2024

**Accepted:** 26.05.2024

**Published:** 31.05.2024

**Abstract:** This article presents a study on the implementation of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism in the speech of residents of Uzbekistan. The study is based on the analysis of language data collected during a survey of residents of various regions of the country. The article examines the influence of bilingualism on the lexical composition, grammar and structure of utterances of the Uzbek-speaking population who use Russian in everyday communication. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of language switching and the influence of context on the choice of language in specific communication situations. The results obtained allow us to better understand the dynamics of the use of two languages in the multilingual society of Uzbekistan and deepen knowledge about the language practice of the country's residents.

### INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is a multinational country; the indigenous population mainly speaks the Uzbek language. After the state language, the population of the country considers Russian to be their native language. Along with the state language, the Russian language has many functions.

The Russian language in Uzbekistan is not only a connecting link between peoples, but also the language of education, training, scientific work, culture, theater and the media.

In the actual sociolinguistic aspect, bilingualism is considered by T. A. Bertagaev and A. A. Loseva: bilingualism is active and passive proficiency in a second language, the degree of proficiency in languages can be different [1, p. 83];

Bilingualism is free and fluent communication in the norms of a literary language with the indigenous inhabitants of the area in which they live.

Uzbekistan, as a long-term cradle of cultures and trade routes, turned out to be a motley mosaic field where different languages and cultures mix and intertwine. One of the striking features of this diversity is Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, which, being the result of historical, political and sociocultural factors, is reflected in the speech of the residents of Uzbekistan.

It is important to note that bilingualism in the multilingual society of Uzbekistan has deep roots. Even in ancient times, the territory of modern Uzbekistan was an interweaving of cultures and languages of many peoples, and in later times it came under the influence of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. As a result, Uzbek-Russian bilingualism has become an integral part of the lives of many residents of the republic.

“Literary language, like other languages, is constantly developing, improving, enriching itself, however, despite all the changes that are taking place, it remains a very stable concept, as evidenced by its vocabulary fund, which does not undergo any changes. And this phenomenon allows the language to preserve and transmit cultural characteristics, to be an effective means of communication between generations” [2, p. 324].

When Uzbekistan was part of the Soviet Union, the Russian language had special significance as a language of interethnic communication. It was used in official documents, education, work and everyday life. Therefore, many Uzbeks were forced to master the Russian language in order to successfully adapt and interact in Soviet society.

Knowledge and interest in languages, judging by world practice, are determined to a large extent by objective reasons, and primarily by the extent to which one’s own language satisfies the socio-cultural needs of the people. The latter is due to the linguistic fund of culture, or more precisely, the intensity of the use of cultural funds in a particular language and the activity of linguistic communication” [3].

Based on this, we can distinguish two types of bilingualism:

active – the speaker’s daily and regular use of both his native and second languages;

passive - a person has a good lexical and grammatical base of both, but he often resorts to the one in which he thinks.

The reflection of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism in the speech of residents of Uzbekistan can be observed at different levels. Firstly, this is the use of Russian borrowings and phraseological units in the Uzbek language. Many words and expressions from the Russian language have become an integral part of Uzbek speech and are used daily even among native Uzbek speakers.

Secondly, there is a mixture of Uzbek and Russian languages in everyday conversations. Residents of Uzbekistan often switch from Uzbek to Russian and back, depending on the situation and the interlocutor, which is a manifestation of their bilingual competence.

These words and phrases show how Russian loanwords have been integrated into the Uzbek language and become part of its vocabulary. They demonstrate the richness and diversity of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism and its influence on the linguistic environment of Uzbekistan.

Also, Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is reflected in the lexical and grammatical diversity of the speech of residents of Uzbekistan. They can use both Uzbek and Russian constructions to convey their thoughts and ideas, which makes their speech more flexible and expressive.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Uzbek-Russian bilingualism plays a significant role in the formation and development of the cultural and linguistic diversity of Uzbekistan. It reflects the historical, political and sociocultural processes that have shaped the modern picture of the linguistic landscape of the republic. Bilingualism not only enriches the linguistic environment of Uzbekistan, but also promotes mutual understanding and harmony between different cultural groups, which makes it an important factor in a multinational society.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Бертагаев Т. А. Билингвизм и его разновидности в системе употребления. Проблемы двуязычия и многоязычия. М.: Наука, 1972. С. 82-88.
2. Левчаева Н. В. Литературный язык - основа культуры речи. Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. 2018. №2-2(80). С. 322-326.
3. Комитет Государственной Думы по делам Содружества Независимых Государств, евразийской интеграции и связям с соотечественниками. <https://komitet.info/cis-parliaments/uzbekistan/news/14855/>