



- интерактивные викторины;
- работа с иллюстраторами ИИ для визуального сопровождения текста.

Ниже приведем конкретные методические примеры:

Пример 1. Метод «Шесть шляп мышления» после чтения рассказа

- Белая: факты текста
- Красная: чувства героя
- Чёрная: трудности героя
- Жёлтая: положительные моменты
- Зелёная: собственный творческий вариант сюжета
- Синяя: выводы

Пример 2. Творческая мастерская «Книга в новом свете»

Учащиеся получают короткий текст и должны:

1. изменить время действия;
2. изменить характер героя;
3. переработать финал;
4. представить результат в рисунке или мини-истории.

Пример 3. Метод «Диалог с автором»

Ученики создают вопросы автору и отвечают на них от его лица.

Применение современных технологий и методов даёт ощутимые результаты. У учеников развивается более образное и гибкое мышление, усиливается способность к анализу, появляется самостоятельность в интерпретации текста и формируется инициативность в чтении. Ученики становятся активными создателями знаний, а не пассивными потребителями текста. Они начинают воспринимать чтение как пространство для творчества, игры и самовыражения. Всё это делает процесс формирования читательской грамотности глубоким, интересным и эффективным.

Современные педагогические методы и инновационные технологии позволяют эффективно развивать творческое мышление младших школьников в процессе формирования читательской грамотности. Интерактивная работа с текстом, игровые приёмы, сторителлинг, проектная деятельность и цифровые инструменты создают условия, в которых ребёнок не просто читает, а становится исследователем, соавтором и творцом. Комплексное использование этих подходов формирует у учащихся глубокое понимание текста, умение высказывать своё мнение и способность к самостоятельному творческому мышлению.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO CODE-SWITCHING

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Abstract: This article analyzes the historical development of research on code-switching from early sociolinguistic studies to modern syntactic theory. It traces the evolution from descriptive constraints to formal theoretical explanations and shows how minimalist linguistics integrates bilingual data into Universal Grammar.

Keywords: code-switching, bilingualism, equivalence constraint, functional head constraint, matrix language frame, Minimalist Program.

ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ ПОДХОДОВ ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЯ КОДА

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается историческое развитие исследований по теме код-свитчинга — от ранних социолингвистических наблюдений до современных синтаксических теорий. Прослеживается переход от описательных моделей и ограничительных принципов к формальным теоретическим объяснениям. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как минималистская программа интегрирует данные билингвизма в рамки универсальной грамматики.

Ключевые слова: код-свитчинг, билингвизм, ограничение эквивалентности, ограничение функциональной вершины, матричная языковая модель, минималистская программа.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kod-almashuvi bo'yicha tadqiqotlarning tarixiy rivojlanishi tahlil qilinadi. Unda dastlabki sotsiolingvistik tadqiqotlardan tortib, zamonaviy sintaktik nazariyagacha bo'lgan evolyutsiya jarayoni yoritiladi. Maqolada tavsifiy cheklovlardan formal nazariy izohlashga o'tish jarayoni ko'rsatiladi hamda minimalistik lingvistika ikki tilli ma'lumotlarni Umumiy grammatika doirasiga qanday kiritishini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: kod-almashuv, bilingvizm, ekvivalentlik cheklovi, funksional bosh cheklovi, matritsa til ramkasi, Minimalistik dastur.

Code-switching — the alternate use of two or more languages within a single discourse, conversation, or even within the same sentence — has long been recognized as one of the most dynamic and insightful areas of modern linguistic inquiry. This phenomenon vividly illustrates how bilinguals skillfully navigate between linguistic systems, adjusting their speech according to both grammatical and sociocultural constraints. The study of code-switching provides a unique window into the mechanisms of bilingual cognition, revealing how linguistic boundaries are negotiated and how multiple grammars can co-exist and interact within a single speaker's mind [1].

The first systematic studies were conducted by Blom and Gumperz, who examined dialect-switching in Norway, describing how speakers alternated between dialects according to social setting. Their work inspired further research by Gumperz and Hernandez-Chavez, who emphasized the pragmatic and social functions of switching. By the mid-1970s, linguists such as Timm and Pfaff began exploring structural limitations of switching. They found that switching is rule-governed, not random, which established the foundation for grammatical theories of bilingualism.

Gumperz and Hernandez-Chavez later extended these insights, analyzing bilingual communities in the United States and Latin America. They demonstrated that switching serves important communicative, pragmatic, and identity-related functions—for example, signaling group membership, solidarity, or emotional emphasis. Through such studies, code-switching came to be viewed as a form of linguistic competence rather than deficiency, marking a paradigm shift in attitudes toward bilingual speech.

Poplack (1980, 1981) [3] proposed two key restrictions: the Equivalence Constraint and the Free Morpheme Constraint. The first stated that switching is allowed only where the word orders of both



languages coincide; the second prohibited switching between bound morphemes and lexical stems. Although these rules captured regularities in bilingual speech, later scholars identified numerous counter-examples, suggesting that more universal theoretical explanations were needed.

In the 1980s and 1990s, theoretical linguists developed formal models to account for bilingual syntax. Di Sciullo, Muysken, and Singh formulated the Government Constraint, while Belazi, Rubin, and Toribio proposed the Functional Head Constraint, asserting that a code-switch cannot occur between a functional head and its complement. Meanwhile, Myers-Scotton introduced the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) Model, according to which one language (the matrix) provides grammatical structure, and the other (the embedded language) contributes lexical material. Although these theories advanced understanding, critics argued they introduced unnecessary, code-switching-specific mechanisms [4].

With Chomsky’s Minimalist Program, linguistics shifted toward simplicity and universality. The minimalist framework rejects redundant mechanisms, explaining code-switching as a natural result of two grammars interacting within a single computational system. No additional “bilingual grammar” is required; lexical items from both languages are selected and merged according to universal syntactic rules [4]. From a minimalist perspective, each lexical item—regardless of language—enters the syntactic derivation if it satisfies the same universal selectional and structural requirements. The “switching” phenomenon is therefore a reflection of lexical choice, not of a distinct bilingual grammar. This approach elegantly unites the study of bilingualism with the general theory of syntax, reinforcing the idea that linguistic competence is inherently universal. Recent studies in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics further support this view. Experimental evidence shows that bilingual speakers activate both languages simultaneously, with their brains dynamically selecting between competing lexical and syntactic representations. Code-switching, then, can be seen as the surface manifestation of a cognitive process that continuously manages multiple linguistic systems with remarkable efficiency.

The study of code-switching evolved from descriptive sociolinguistics into a powerful test of theoretical linguistics. Modern approaches demonstrate that bilingual speech follows the same principles as monolingual syntax, confirming the universality of grammatical operations and the elegance of minimalist reasoning. The evolution of code-switching research mirrors the broader development of linguistic theory — from descriptive sociolinguistics to formal universal grammar. Early scholars revealed its social and pragmatic functions; structuralists identified its grammatical regularities; and minimalist theorists now interpret it as a window into the core architecture of human language.

Furthermore, code-switching contributes to understanding how language interfaces with cognition, culture, and identity. It provides a unique lens through which to observe how linguistic, cognitive, and social systems interact harmoniously within bilingual speakers. Rather than violating grammatical norms, bilingual speech showcases the adaptive power of the linguistic faculty—a demonstration of the human capacity to integrate multiple linguistic codes fluidly and meaningfully. Modern evidence confirms that bilingual speech obeys the same principles as monolingual syntax. Code-switching, far from violating grammar, reveals the universality and flexibility of the human linguistic faculty — a natural outcome of two grammars operating harmoniously within one mind.

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INGLIZ TILINI CHET TILIDA O’RGANUVCHILARGA INGLIZ TILINI O’RGATISHDAGI QIYINCHILIKLAR VA YECHIMLAR

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