



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00990.3**

## ON THE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS "VARIOLGY", "VARIATION", "VARIABILITY"

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the terms "variology", "variation" and "variance", which have attracted close attention of linguists for a long time. In order to understand the principles of the development of diachrony and synchrony of the functioning of the language, it is necessary to understand the deep and comprehensive study of variance. In the last decade, the subject of interest of most linguists has been the problem of variance and variability, and in theoretical terms it has not yet been studied.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Variology, The Term Variability, Variance Problems, Invariant, Variant-Invariant Language Devices, Variation Of Language Units.*

### INTRODUCTION

The term variability competes in linguistics with the concept of variance. Which one should be preferred. Which one should be preferred and for what purpose. Preference should be given to the concept of variability, and here's why. The term variance emphasizes the presence in the language of variants that imply the location of the invariant. However, a large number of linguists seem to be predisposed to negatively answer the question of whether an invariant of speech variants can always be distinguished in a language. Invariants, as a rule, are relatively easy to distinguish when it comes to the pre-sign levels of the language system. A classic example is the establishment of the inventory of phonemes of a language as invariants, to which variants-allophones, which, in turn, are invariants for variants-backgrounds (or instances-backgrounds), are derived. The relative simplicity of identifying the repertoire of invariants at the phonological level is easily explained - here we are dealing with the so-called figures, that is, one-sided units that do not have a sign nature. However, as soon as we reach the sign levels of

the language, the selection of an invariant becomes a much more difficult task, and attempts at any cost to find an invariant for really existing variants are, as a rule, solutions that are artificial, speculative and ultimately violent over the language. The term variability, it seems, does not impose on us the obligation to search for an invariant, it is caused by the presence of variability in the language as a phenomenon and is completely neutral in terms of the methodology of its research [3, p. 166-167].

Finally, the qualities of variability and change are inherent in the Russian language, which is known to everyone who is at least a little familiar with the history of the language. Every modern language can be traced in its development, and the form of manifestation of its development is nothing more than a gradual change in all its subsystems. The reasons for the variability of the language are also obvious - they lie already in the fact that the native speakers of the language are people who are a part of living nature, a biological species.

### DISSCUSION

Variation (variance) is one of the most general concepts in linguistics, which makes it possible to study the language system and use certain variant units. In this regard, N.M. Solntsev states: "In linguistics, the concept of variability (variance) is used in two ways. First, as a characteristic of any linguistic variability, modification that can be the result of evolution, the use of different means of language to denote similar or the same phenomena, or the result of other causes. With this understanding, there is no need for the division of variance-invariance. Secondly, the concept of variability is used as a characteristic of the way of existence and functioning of language units in synchrony, acting against the background of the concept of invariance "[4, p. 32]. This difference has led to the fact that in modern linguistics there is an opinion about the need to distinguish between the terms "variability" and "variance". So, G.M. Vishnevskaya, these terms are used differentially. In this case, two types of variation are considered: 1) variation of the language system, denoted by the term "variability"; 2) variation of language units, denoted by the term "variance". This allows us to consider variability, as opposed to variance, as dynamics, as a process of development and change of language, and variance as a result of these dynamic changes, which is reflected in the language system itself and manifests itself in the existence of variants. This aspect is absolutely justified, since the very presence of two concepts of variability allows its two-fold terminological labeling.

The main purpose of variology is to determine the value properties of variant formations and their description as facts related to linguistic contacts, linguistic norms, and speech culture. However, the linguistic problematics of variology proper are much broader. As far as can be judged from the literature, the problem of variability is actualized in linguistics in the following cases: 1) when classifying the phenomena of linguistic variance and determining the limits of variation of linguistic units; 2) if necessary, explain the different appearance of identical units or their forms (eg: fox-fox, skird-skird, tractor-tractors) as well as when clarifying the nature of various kinds of alternations - eg: | g - f | - run - run, | k - h | - bake - bake; 3) in the sociolinguistic study of the variation of the norm and the use of different manifestations of the same units for stylistic, expressive and norm-forming purposes; 4) in the study of such intralingual factors of change and development of language as the transformation of options into new entities; 5) when studying the variant-invariant structure of the language; 6) when studying the processes of transition from language to speech.

Linguistic variance is a consequence of linguistic evolution, an indicator of linguistic redundancy, but redundancy, which gives impetus to movement and development. Decrease of variants is a constant process, as well as the emergence of new variants. The disappearance of variants occurs by replacing them with a stronger, more expedient variant, for various reasons, recognized as literary. Variants can diverge semantically and give an impetus for the formation of independent words, in addition, variants can serve as a stylistic enrichment of the language if they contribute to the redistribution of stylistic assessments (book - colloquial, common - professional, etc.).

During the functioning of the language and the transition from language to speech, the problem of variance arises, and also, if necessary, to explain the different meanings of the same variant units in linguistics.

Variation (variance) is one of the most general concepts in linguistics, thereby providing an opportunity to study it both in terms of studying the language system, and in terms of using specific variant units [7, p. 19-21].

According to the above, variability does not function in all its aspects, only when there is a need for attention to the term variability, but it is considered the most relevant and frequently used.

When studying literary texts, we concluded that variance in colloquial speech is considered in all aspects. Using the example of a phrase in a definitive meaning, they can carry a multifaceted variance, if they are adjacent to various forms of variance. One verb is capable of carrying out different means distributed among different verbs. From our point of view, we can consider formal variation in three forms. At the first stage of formal variation, words can take the form of words without a preposition and with a pretext (to work for a year - for a year, sleep in the evenings - in the evenings, perform a second time - a second time, arrange auspiciousness - as a consequence of favorable forms with pretexts (walking near the river - by the river, chatting on a couple - during a couple, running near the house - near the house) and at the third stage a reliable form and infinitive (come to dinner - for dinner - for dinner, run to save - to save, get tired of cooking - from cooking).

In terms of the culture of speech, variability can be considered as normative and non-normative, when studying the history of a language it is necessary to pay attention to the evolutionary development of language units, and functional stylistics is characterized by the implementation of synchronous means of expression in differential social spheres. For example: variability manifests itself in the information field of the younger generation in the need to shorten words due to rapidly changing means of communication, for example: (thank you, ok, please, pzh, message-sms). The leading place in the social networks of young people is occupied by the use of neolexics. Stable phrases and special words were the result of the functioning and their use when communicating in the virtual world [1, p. 114].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, variability and variance are continuously evolving phenomena and require constant attention from linguists to maintain and develop the freshness of the language. Thus, variance is a continuous process of dynamic changes in a language, reflected in the language system and manifested in the presence of certain variants of the language, and the concept of variability usually shows the presence of the ability to change the type of units, and linguistic

expression is most fully manifested in linguistic activity. We should add the opinion of Vishnevskaya, who gives the definition "Variation is already fixed in the language, but variability has a potential driving force that constantly lives and causes certain linguistic changes."

Thus, an indication of the preservation of identity by linguistic units is important in defining linguistic variability, i.e. a certain constancy, immutability: "The development of language proceeds as a struggle between two opposite tendencies - for the preservation and stabilization of the existing language system, on the one hand, and for its adaptation, transformation, improvement, on the other. The objective existence of these two opposite tendencies is clearly reflected in such a phenomenon as variation. "Nevertheless, the problem of the identity of linguistic units is rarely an independent subject of research and is considered, as a rule, in the context of the study of the phenomenon of variability. Along with the term "identity" in science, the term "constancy" is widely used [2, p. 76].

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