

VIEWS ON THE PHENOMENON OF VARIANCE IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the concept of variability in linguistics, types of variants, and its controversial aspects. Types of pronunciation, stress and sound exchange, word change and word formation, as well as morphological and syntactic variants are given.

KEYWORDS: *Variant, Dialectical Variant, Lexical-Syntactic Variant, Semantic Variant, Phonetic Variant, Accentological Variant, Orthoepic Variant, Functional Equivalent.*

INTRODUCTION

The variability of language units, which comprises the representation of the same language unit in different forms in different places, is a phenomenon that stems from the need for language to be varied in different places, while on the one hand showing that language has a wide range of expressions. O.S.Akhmanova's Glossary of Linguistic Terms, variability is described as "the diversity and diversity of speech that is determined by different conditions of use, as well as differences in the social and regional affiliation of the speakers" [1]. Another Russian linguist, V.M.Solntsev states that "variability is a term that clearly describes how language units and the complete language system exist, function, and evolves (historical development)" [2]. The phenomenon of variation, which occurs at all levels, from the phonetics and morphology of a language to the semantic and stylistic layers, is indeed an important factor in the enrichment and development of a language. The degree to which a particular language unit is represented in its various locations by its most appropriate variants can undoubtedly also serve as an indicator of the language's rich expressive potential.

Main part

As with a number of linguistic issues, there are different and sometimes contradictory views on word variants in a language. While some say that variants are different linguistic units with similar meanings, others see variants as a form of the same word that has undergone partial phonetic changes in different grammatical forms [3]. Specifically, D.E. Rozental and M.A.Telenkova in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" compiled by, word variants should be understood as "a form change of a word that differs from each other in any relationship, while maintaining the same morpheme structure" [4]. However, N.G. Mikhailovskaya according to, "the issue of word variability is studied, on the one hand, as a phonetic and morphological variation of the word, on the other hand, as the relationship of the word with synonyms" [5].

Word variants include not only its various pronunciation (phonetic), grammatical variants but also semantic (formal) and formal variants that should be understood.

There are also different views on the types and number of variants at different levels of language. O.S Akhmanova in her above dictionary has four general variants of language variants: general, auxiliary, graphic, and basic variants, and five-word variants: dialectical, lexical-syntactic, morphological, and phonetic variants of words, and seven different (combinatorial, invariant, basic, additional, free, stylistic, and optional-combinatory) phoneme variants. D.E.Rosenthal and M.A.Telenkovas in their above dictionaries list six types of variants of words, such as accentological (accent), morphological (grammatical), Ethiopic (pronunciation), semantic, word-formation, and phonetic variants bitten. These dictionaries, which were compiled decades ago and are outdated to this day, fully reflect the phenomenon of variation in other language levels and layers with a strong emphasis on variation at the phonetic level of language we can't say. In this regard, the Encyclopedia of the Russian Language, published in 1997, to some extent corrects this shortcoming: it divides language variants into three groups of variants: phonetic, grammatical, and lexical variants. According to this source, the phonetic variants are orthoepic (related to pronunciation), accent (related to accent), and phonemic (related to sound exchange), respectively, while grammatical variants are also variable, are divided into word-forming and syntactic variants [6].

Another linguist, N.S.Valgina divided grammatical variants into morphological and syntactic variants [7]. Elsewhere, phonetic and morphological variants are called functional variants because they are related to the function of the language system and that functional variants be divided into structural and positional variants, respectively]. This linguist will also provide information on another type of variant available in the language system - lexical-semantic variants of the word. He points out that each individual meaning of a polysemous word used in a particular place is called a lexical-semantic variant of that word.

Russian linguist E.V.Kuznetsova calls a type of formal variant that is different in form but performs the same semantic function in language. Based on the Russian linguist S.O. Kwartsevsky's view that polysemy and synonymy are the main types of variant relations in language [8] Sh.Bally suggests that different words associated with functional equivalence relations be called lexical variants as opposed to semantic variants [9]. But L.V.Kropotova calls lexical variants functional equivalents or formal variants because we use them in linguistics in relation to other types of variants.

In our view, it is impossible not to agree with linguists who argue that the existence of functional equivalents of words, in other words, that a word that is not only a form but also a unit of meaning can be formally or functionally varied. It should be noted that the functional equivalents of words, which play an important role in the phenomenon of language variation, play a key role in expanding the expressive capacity of the language.

Another linguist, T.V.Jerebilo also mentions that there are stylistic variants of the word that differ in terms of belonging to different styles [10]. While not objecting to the interpretation of stylistic variation as a separate phenomenon, it is worth noting that other types of word variants also have certain stylistic aspects. In particular, different functional equivalents of the above-mentioned words (literary, formal, scientific, oral, etc.) have different styles.

Besides the variants of words mentioned in the language, there are also variants related to the way we expressed them in writing: *orthographic* variants. Russian linguists O.S.Axmanova [11], B.Z.Bukchina [12], V.N. Nemchenko [13], and others provide information on the properties of orthographic variants of words. We should note that in the Persian language, which has its own peculiarities of the writing system, orthographic variants play an important role. We should note that the word variants in the language are, on the one hand, separate variants, and there is a certain connection between these variants. Each option type can have a different option or other option properties. For example, besides different stylistic variants in different functional equivalents of a word, there are also features of different phonetic, lexical or semantic variants.

So far, there is no consensus on some of these options. In particular, there are two different views on the lexical variant, with one group of linguists perceiving it as different appearances of the same word with some phonetic changes, while another group of linguists viewing it as different expressions of the same meaning in different contexts. They are called lexical variants of words or phrases. For example, in the aforementioned Russian Encyclopedia, lexical variants are defined as different from the same word that has the same lexical-semantic function and undergoes certain phonetic changes, L.P. Zhukovskaya argues lexical variants should be understood as two words or two groups of words that can be interchanged because their meanings are the same or close [14,15]. N.G. Mikhailovskaya calls different words that have the same meaning in their semantic structure lexical variants [5]. Also, as mentioned above, Balli also proposes to call different words related to functional equivalence relations as lexical variants as opposed to semantic variants. However, following the lead of most linguists, we decided in this study to refer to different lexical variants of the same word that have the same lexical-semantic function and undergo some sound changes.

In addition, in some places, there is a mixture of semantic variants and lexical-semantic variants. Therefore, it should be noted that linguists refer to semantic variation as contextual-interpretive meaning variation [16], and lexical-semantic variation as polysemy [17].

Summarizing the above different views and conclusions of different linguists on the variants of language units, as well as our own considerations we can divide the variants of words into the following types: 1) phonetic variants (pronunciation, accent, and options related to sound exchange); 2) grammatical variants (related to word change and word formation, as well as morphological and syntactic variants); 3) lexical variants; 4) functional equivalents; 5) semantic variants; 6) lexical-semantic variants; 7) stylistic variants; 8) orthographic variants. [18-24]

COCLUSION

In this article, we look at the phenomenon of variability, the different views and interpretations of different word variants, and come to the following conclusions:

1. Word variants should be understood not only as different pronunciation, grammatical and semantic variants but also as semantic, formal, and usage variants.
2. There are also functional equivalents of words, which play a key role in expanding the expressive capacity of a language.
3. In our opinion, the variants of words can be divided into the following types: 1) phonetic variants (variants related to pronunciation, stress, and sound exchange); 2) grammatical variants

(related to word change and word formation, as well as morphological and syntactic variants); 3) lexical variants; 4) functional equivalents; 5) semantic variants; 6) lexical-semantic variants; 7) stylistic variants; 8) orthographic variants.

4. While word variants are, on the one hand, separate variants, on the other hand, there is a certain connection between these variants. That is, each option type can have a different option or other option properties.

5. In linguistics, there are two different views on the lexical variant, with one group of linguists recognizing it as different manifestations of the same word undergoing some phonetic changes, and another group of linguists using the same word in different contexts. Given that different words or phrases that express bread are called lexical variants, we believe that the issue of lexical variants should be clarified and given a unique definition.

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