
About Russian Lexical Variants (On Lexicographic Material)

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Abstract: This article refers to the further development of vocabulary issues, as well as the historical period and variants of words. Language variability will be defined as the language's ability to convey the same values in different forms. Language variants are formal varieties of one language unit, which, with identity, differ in a partial mismatch of their sound composition. Variant language symbols tend to be two language forms, although there may be more than two.

Keywords: theory of language, better understand, language variability, different forms, language variants, phonematic variant.

The theory of language development is constantly being improved and replenished with new facts. In lexicology, the patterns, directions, nature of the development of vocabulary are not yet fully covered. The analysis of language data of the modern era gives interesting results and contributes to the enrichment and further development of vocabulary development issues. The peculiarities of the historical period in which we live also play a great role here. They allow you to better understand and objectively evaluate everything new that is observed in the development of vocabulary today.

Language variability will be defined as the ability of a language to convey the same values in different forms. Language variants are formal varieties of the same language unit, which, when identical, differ in the partial mismatch of their sound composition. Variant language characters, as a rule, are two language forms, although there may be more than two.

Variant as a language phenomenon demonstrates language redundancy, which, however, is necessary for the language. Being a consequence of linguistic evolution, variability becomes the basis for the further development of the language. The redundancy of the form is the natural state of the language, an indicator of its viability and dynamism. Moreover, not all variant means of the language expression "redundant." It becomes "redundant" only when the variants have no special load. Here you can add: - neither informational, nor functional.

Phonematic variant in modern Russian is presented to a lesser extent than phonetic and even more accent, although in the past it was widespread. Apparently, the fact that phonematic variant has a direct output to spelling affects, and the latter, in connection with the expansion of the positions of written speech, seeks unification. Therefore, variants are more often preserved in facts of non-literary use, and the literary language allows phonematic variants in extremely stingy doses, such as, for example, in words матрац - матрас, ноль - нуль, тоннель - туннель, зверушка - зверюшка, кегль - кегель, блёкнуть - блекнуть, блёклый - блеклый, жёлчь - желчь, мафиози - мафиозо and so on. As for type options бобр - бобер, поднимать - подымать, обернуть - обвернуть и тем более типа оспа - воспа, журавль - журавель, then they are opposed as normative (1st position in the pair) and abnormal (2nd position in the pair)

The phonematic variant reflected in spelling is often supported by dictionaries that record double spelling, for example, in the dictionary of S.I. Ozhegov and N.Y. Shvedova (1995) are

given the following spellings: псалтырь и псалтирь, изюбр и изюбрь, кенар и кенарь, кизил и кизиль, строгать и стругать, фиорд и фьорд, бивак и бивуак, тоннель и туннель, шпаклевка и шпатлевка, в других случаях часто орфографические варианты были сняты, например, в парах офис - оффис, колготки - колготки, фломастер – фломастер the spellings in the second positions disappeared.

Many people do not think about certain orthoepic norms and, as a result, begin to pronounce words incorrectly. However, since the language always seeks simplification, new pronunciation variants, which are born as a result of a constant pronunciation wrong from the point of view of past periods of life, nevertheless extend to the wide masses of our time and as a result are often fixed in the dictionary as a "permissible option." However, there was no unity of opinion, which was due to the absence of a general provision on the limits of variation of language units.

A certain ordering in the spelling of words is partly fixed by the rules of 1956. (эксплуатация вместо эксплуатация и эксплуатация; междугородный вместо междугородный и междугородний и др.). До 1956 г. вариантов было еще больше: бутерброд и буттерброд, баласт и балласт; мачеха и мачиха, бичева и бечева, метель и мятель, пескарь и пискарь and so on.

Thus, often phonematic variants are combined with spelling.

Morphological variants are formal modifications of the word while preserving the morphological structure, lexical and grammatical meaning. Fluctuations are usually observed in forms of grammatical gender, number and case of noun names and partly in verb forms, for example, fluctuations in the form of grammatical gender: закута - закут, вольера - вольер, шпрота - шпрот, лангуста - лангуст, мангуста - мангуст, спазма – спазм, рельса - рельс, скирда - скирд, ставня - ставень и др. [1, с. 37]

Morphological variants are also found in case forms. So, L.K. Graudina notes that more than one thousand masculine nouns on a solid consonant fluctuate in one or another case form. This is the form of the nominative plural case (тракторы - трактора, редакторы - редактора, секторы - сектора); микронов - микрон, грузинов - грузин, граммов - грамм, апельсинов - апельсин); singular genitive form (снега - снегу, народа - народу, чая - чаю, сахара - сахару); singular proposed case form (в цехе - в цеху, в отпуске - в отпуску, в саде (в детском саде) - в саду (гулять в саду), на мысе - на мысу). Fluctuations in case forms and, therefore, in their variability are observed in other, less typical and common cases, for example, in the forms of «простынь – простыней», «комментарий – комментариев», «угодий – угодьев», «полотенец – полотенцев» etc. [6, 36].

Leaving aside the debate about the specific content of the term "variant," we will stop, following K.S. Gorbachevich, on the recognition as a variant of the formal variety of the word (identical to this word), which has the same lexical meaning and has the same morphological structure, i.e. the presence of different meanings or different word-forming suffixes will be considered as signs of individual words, and not their variants. With this approach to variability, for example, топорище (большой топор) и топорище (рукоятка топора) - these are different words, but «закут и закута» are variant forms of a single word.

The main difference between the options is the formal mismatch of the dependent component (presence or absence of a preposition; case form, etc.). combinations of the type: заявление Петрова - заявление от Петрова, отзыв о книге - отзыв на книгу, способный к математике ученик - способный по математике ученик; принадлежать элитной группе - принадлежать к элитной группе; ехать поездом - ехать на поезде; способность к жертвенности -- способность на жертвенность; акт проверки - акт о проверке; контроль

над производством - контроль за производством и т.п. Variability is also manifested in combinations of the subject and the saying, where it is possible to choose the form of the saying, for example: Большинство студентов приехали - приехало; Секретарь пришел – пришла (variant is fixed only at the value «секретарь» - женщина).

In all these dictionaries there is a clear understanding that language is a living organism, that it is constantly developing, that pronunciation norms and stress norms are changing. These dictionaries certainly reflect the actual pronunciation variant. Any norm of pronunciation is the result of the action of the system. In some languages, for example, in Czech or Polish, stresses are fixed once and for all. And in Russian, the system allows you to put stresses on different syllables of the word. In Russian, the stresses are diverse, mobile. Therefore, the stress rate is constantly changing.

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