

танымдық мақсатын талдаудың басқа түрлері – оның концепциясын айқындау немесе шығарманың көркемдік ерекшелігін анықтау, зерттеушінің ешкімге ұқсамайтын ерекше ойын, көзқарасын білдіруге ұмтылуы. «Интерпретация дегеніміз – өзінің түсінуі» деген қарапайым қағидаға ден қойсақ, мұндағы «өзінің түсінуі» - авторға қарама-қарсы, одан өзгеше түсіну деген сөз емес, керісінше шығарманың сырын ұғу мақсатында оны «өз жүрегіңнен өткізу» болмақ.

**Қорытынды.** Қорытындыласақ, алғашқыда, түсіну мәтіннің сюжеті мен фабуласы айналасында өрбиді. Оқырманды кейіпкерлердің іс-әрекеті мен оқиғаның өрбуі ғана қызықтырады. Келесі кезеңде, мазмұннан мағына іздеу, кейіпкерлер іс-әрекетінің уәжі, олардың ішкі жан-дүниесі, неліктен бұндай шешімге барғаны т.б. түсіну жүзеге асады. Мәтінді түсірудің соңы кезеңінде автордың ой-өрісі, дүниеге көзқарасы, құндылықтары маңызға ие болады. Оқырман автор ұсынған көркемдік әлемді автор көзімен тануға, түсінуге ұмтылады.

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## LANGUAGE VARIABILITY FACTORS IN LINGUISTICS

### Abstract

A language system is characterized by a certain set of properties that determine its functioning. Its variability is one of these properties. The language system is initially arranged in such a way that each of its units functions as one of its variants, the specificity of which is determined by the level to which this unit belongs.

In domestic and foreign linguistics, the problem of variability of linguistic units has been studied for more than a decade. There are many works aimed at investigating certain aspects of variability. Monographs by O.S. Akhmanova, V.V. Vinogradov, V.G. Gak, R.P. Ogozhnikova, A.I. Smiritskiy, V.M. Solntsev, N.M. Firsova, D.A. Shakhbagova, V.I. Chernysheva, V.N. Yartseva, etc. should be referred to the classical works of Russian linguistics in this area. In this article we will consider the variability factors in the language. Verb is a major part of every language. Usage of verbs in different meanings shows that the language has large lexical aspects. In academic writing, finite verb phrases have decreased notably in use over the past two centuries. The main practical aim of verb semantic classifications is to contribute to the structure of lexicon and to allow for a better organized, more homogeneous, description of their semantics.

**Keywords:** variability, variant, variability factors, linguistic variability

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## ЛИНГВИСТИКАДАҒЫ ВАРИАТИВТІЛІК ФАКТОРЛАРЫ

### *Аңдатпа*

Тілдік жүйе оның қызметін анықтайтын белгілі бір қасиеттер жиынтығымен сипатталады. Оның вариативтілігі – осы қасиеттердің бірі. Тілдік жүйе бастапқыда оның әр бірлігі оның варианттарының бірі ретінде жұмыс істейтіндей етіп орналастырылған, оның ерекшелігі осы бірліктің тиесілі деңгейімен анықталады.

Отандық және шетелдік лингвистикада тілдік бірліктердің өзгергіштік мәселесі он жылдан астам уақыт бойы зерттеліп келеді. Вариативтіліктің кейбір аспектілерін зерттеуге бағытталған көптеген жұмыстар бар. О.С. Ахманова, В.В. Виноградов, В.Г. Гак, Р.П. Огожникова, А.И. Смирницкий, В.М. Солнцев, Н.М. Фирсова, Д.А. Шахбагова, В.И. Чернышева, В.Н. Ярцева және т.б. монографиялары осы бағыттағы тіл білімінің зерттеуге арналған жұмыстары бар. Бұл мақалада тілдегі вариативтілік факторларын қарастырамыз. Етістік әрбір тілдің негізгі бөлігі болып есептелінеді. Етістіктердің әртүрлі мағынада қолданылуы, тілдің әлі де болса зерттелетін лексикалық аспектілерінің бар екендігін көрсетеді. Көптеген академиялық жазбаларда етістік фразалары соңғы екі ғасырдың ішінде қолдану аясынан шығып қалғандығы байқалады. Семантикалық жіктеудің негізгі практикалық мақсаты – лексика құрылымына үлес қосу және жақсы ұйымдастырылған, біртекті, олардың семантикасын сипаттау.

**Түйін сөздер :** вариативтілік, вариант, вариативтілік факторлары, лингвистикалық вариативтілік

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## ФАКТОРЫ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ВАРИАТИВНОСТИ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

### *Аннотация*

Языковая система характеризуется определенным набором свойств, определяющих ее функцию. Её вариативность – одно из качеств. Языковая система изначально построена таким образом, что каждая ее единица работает как один из ее вариантов, специфика которых определяется соответствующим уровнем этой единицы.

Проблема вариативности языковых единиц в отечественной и зарубежной лингвистике изучается более десяти лет. Есть много работ, направленных на изучение некоторых аспектов вариативности, таких лингвистов как О.С. Ахманова, В.В. Виноградов, В.Г. Гак, Р.П. Огожникова, А.И. Смирницкий, В.М. Солнцев, Н.М. Фирсова, Д.А. Шахбагова, В.И. Чернышева, В.Н. Ярцева и другие монографии по изучению языкознания в этой области. В статье рассматриваются факторы языковой вариативности. Глагол является основной частью языка. Использование глаголов в различных значениях показывает, что язык имеет лексические аспекты для изучения. В последние два века заметно снизилось использование глагольных фраз в академических письмах. Основная практическая цель глагольных семантических классификаций состоит в том, чтобы внести вклад в структуру лексики и организованно, однородно описать их семантику.

**Ключевые слова:** вариативность, вариант, факторы вариативности, языковая вариативность

**Introduction.** The human language as a natural sign system has such a property as the ability to change constantly, or variance. So the opportunities to speak and write, inherent in each language, are realized in different ways in speech.

Any modern language is a living, dynamic entity that manifests itself in the form of speech realizations, the nature of which is determined by many internal and external factors. The form of the language is constant, its speech manifestation is diverse, variable.

The general and particular problems of linguistic variance have been studied for a long time, which made it possible to accumulate and generalize a huge practical material of many languages. Despite this, there is no generally accepted understanding of the term "variability" in modern linguistics. The basic concepts of the theory of variability are reflected in terms of "variability", "variance", "variation", "variant", "invariant", "constancy", "norm" (see the works of L.V. Scherba, G.P. Torsuev, O.S. Akhmanova, V. M. Solntsev, V. G. Gak, Yu. M. Skrebnev, V. N. Yartseva, M. Ya. Blokh, O. I. Brodovich, D. A. Shakhbagova, E. Sapir, U. Labov, L.R. Haber, U. Wolfram and others).

V.M. Solntsev defines variability as the idea of different ways of expressing a linguistic essence, as its modification, variety, or as a deviation from a certain norm. In addition, "variability" characterizes the way of existence and functioning of language units and the language system as a whole [1,33].

V.D. Devkin notes that variability is a fundamental property of the language system and the functioning of all units of the language, which is characterized using other concepts such as “variant”, “invariant”, “variation”.

At the first understanding of variability, only the concepts of “option” and “variation” are used, that is, what is being modified is understood as a certain sample, standard or norm, and a variant is understood as a modification of this norm or a deviation from it. In the second understanding, the term “invariant” and the opposition variant / invariant are introduced. Variants are understood as different manifestations of the same entity, for example, the modification of the same unit, which remains by itself with all changes. An invariant is an abstract designation of the same entity (for example, the same unit) in abstraction from its specific modifications - variants [2,68].

V.V. Vinogradov adds that variability permeates the entire language, its system and its implementation in speech and is an ontological and universal property [3, 141].

**Methodology.** Variability, like constancy, is an essential property of the structure of a language, determined by its very nature and purpose: without it, language could not exist and develop.

Variability manifests itself at all levels of the language and in their units depending on the specifics of the problem under consideration. Analysis of the structure of language from this position in synchronicity and diachrony is an important task of both general and private linguistics, and also applied linguistics, including detailed study individual languages and their comparison.

In modern linguistics, consideration of the issues of linguistic variation is complicated terminological ambiguity. This is due to the fact that the term “variability” and others related terms (“variation”, “variance”, “variation”) are not originally linguistic and belong to general scientific vocabulary. Variability is determined by scientists in different ways: “partial variability”, “the ability to modify”, “process modification”, etc. The interpretation of the phenomenon of variability by linguists differs not only in their initial theoretical attitudes, but also in the breadth of understanding of the phenomenon itself. The terms “variability” and “variance” are usually used synonymously. Considering variance in the narrow sense, they speak of spelling, phonetic, morphological, word-formation, syntactic variants. Bearing in mind variability in a broader sense, they consider national-state language variants, territorial dialects within a particular language, various kinds of sociolects (by social belonging, by profession, by interests), as well as speech characteristics associated with differences in age and gender.

Variability is also considered from the point of view of the culture of speech (normativity / abnormality), the history of language (evolutionary development of language units), functional stylistics and stylistics (the implementation of parallel means of expression in various communicative spheres and differentiation in terms of expressive possibilities), from the side of sociolinguistics: stratification and territorial implementation of options, in another terminology - their diastate and diatopic implementation. In recent years, variability has been described in the aspect of intercultural communication. Since variability is inherent in any level of language, in order to identify its specificity in various links of the language system, it is studied from the perspective of varying language means at the level of phonetics, vocabulary and grammar, which helps to resolve the pressing problems of phonology, syntax, semantics, develops a new methodology in the study of the interaction of social and proper linguistic processes in the language.

From the point of view of the contact of languages, variability is considered primarily in connection with the processes of borrowing. It is noted that borrowing contributes to the variability of lexical units and partly determines it, in particular, in terms of semantic and pragmatic variability of the borrowed vocabulary itself [4, 104]. In addition, in both domestic and foreign linguistics, borrowings from other languages are compared as variants of the name with synonymous or similar lexical units of the receiving language [5, 9].

*Methods of investigation.* The problem of variability in linguistics rises to its full height in the following cases:

- when studying the “mechanism”, “device” of the language, which can be called variant-invariant;
- when studying the functioning of the language and the transition from language to speech;
- in the study of intralingual factors of language change and development (variation and transformation of variants into new entities);
- if necessary, explain the different appearance of “the same units” or their forms, explain different kinds of alternation under the influence of different factors;
- 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 [1, 33].

Variability is characteristic of any language and manifests itself at all levels of its functioning. At the morphological and syntactic levels, the same grammatical form can be used to express different content, and the same content can be expressed in different grammatical forms. At the phonetic or phonological level, the use of sound complexes is influenced by many linguistic and extralinguistic factors, for example, the register of speech.

The position of D.A. Shakhbagova, according to which the terms “variability” and “variance”, it is advisable to use it differentially, distinguishing between the variation of language units within one system and the variation of the system as a whole seems to be more reasonable and consistent. Despite the semantic similarity of variantological terms, the term “variability” is used to denote the property of mobility of language units, while the term “variance” has a wider use and serves to denote variants of linguistic systems [6, 9].

**The result.** Thus, when comparing different realizations of phonemes, morphemes or lexemes the research is within the scope of the problem of variability. When comparing territorial and national variants of the literary language, the analysis is directed to the problem of variance. Variability, leading to increased diversity in the system, is, as it were, balanced by the idea constancy, that is, the stability of the main categorical differences in the system. Variation also increases the variety, but this

applies to the options for the system itself. The variability of the language system is the result of territorial, historical and social living conditions and activities of native speakers. In special domestic and foreign literature types of variance are considered, such as territorial, diachronic, social and functional [6, 97].

The category of territorial types of variance includes territorial dialects, regional linguistic types, as well as territorial-state varieties of the literary language.

V.G. Gack names three types of factors underlying linguistic variability: *internal* (systemic-structural, system pressure), *external in relation to the language system*, *internal in relation to the language as a whole* (the development of civilization, termination or establishment of contacts between groups of native speakers and others), *external in relation to the language system, but internal in relation to the language and to its functioning*: logical and psychological factors associated with the general laws of human communication and thinking [7, 5-6]. If we talk about various manifestations of variability, then they all have their reasons. So, the social variability of the language reflects the stratification of society, pragmatic – a wide range of communication intentions, spelling – undeveloped spelling rules, etc.

Among the factors of linguistic variation, the following are most often cited:

1) sociolinguistic variability (the impact of social changes and social mobility on the development of language, including the level of social relations and the level of formality, etc.);

2) textual variability (the interaction of the genre and the theme of the text, its linguistic expression, including the way of transmitting information);

3) regional variability (differences and similarities of regional varieties of language, including the phenomena of language contact);

4) individual variability.

But some scholars add to this classification one more type. It is temporal (manifested in the diachronic development of the language).

Variability is a characteristic feature of any natural language and is observed at all levels of its functioning. It exists as a phonetic phenomenon in the form of various pronunciation-articulatory variants and prosodic variants of statements; it exists at the lexical level in the form of polysemy, homonymy and synonymy due to the property of the asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign; it also exists at the grammar level, manifesting itself in the fact that the same grammatical form can be used to express different content, and in the fact that the same content can be expressed in different grammatical forms. Despite the fact that grammatical variation is an integral feature of the functioning of a language at any moment of its development, it received proper coverage and theoretical assessment from the side of linguists only in the 20th century.

Variability may arise in every level of a language grammar, in every variety of a language, in every style, dialect, and register of a language, in every speaker, and even in the same sentence in the same discourse. The examples below demonstrate variation occurring in different levels of the grammar in several languages:

a) lexical level: *film* (UK) ~ *movie* (US) / *sweet* (UK) ~ *candy* (US) *elevator* (US) ~ *lift* (UK),

b) phonological level: *body*: ['ba:di] ~ ['ba:ri], *hold on*: hol[d] on ~ hol[Ø], *on Saturday*: ['sætədeɪ] ~ ['sætədeɪ] ~ [sæɪəreɪ]

c) semantic level: in English, the word *bitch* means *a female of dog* ~ *an offensive way of referring to a woman*. *mouse* → (*animal*) ~ (*computer device*) *babe* → (*a baby*) ~ (*a word used to express affection*) ~ (*a word considered offensive if used by a man to a woman who he doesn't know*)

d) morphosyntactic level: *They Ø walking too fast. They are walking to fast.*

Thus, taking into consideration the premises that language is a social phenomenon, which is built by its speakers with the purpose of achieving an efficient communication, it is reasonable to assume that variation is everywhere, all the time. As Crystal states: "A language is what all its users make it; it is a social, not just an academic phenomenon".

The process of lexical-semantic variation presupposes a change in the meaning of a structural unit of a language without losing its identity. The word has a complex structure that is formed in the process of language development. Both the external and internal structure of a word can change under the influence of phonetic, morphological, semantic and other factors.

V.V. Vinogradov noted the dependence of changes in the systems of word forms on "general changes in the semantic structure of the language generated by the interaction of grammatical and lexical factors" [3, 42]. All varieties of the word are interdependent and interrelated, over time, the mobility of the structure of the word is revealed. Thanks to these properties, the word quickly adapts to new communication needs, which contributes to the development of vocabulary as a whole.

Semantic processes in a word are multifaceted. They reflect the phenomena occurring in the vocabulary of the language. This applies, in particular, to the functional heterogeneity of the word in its different lexical and semantic variants.

The rethinking of words in one version of the language leads to the appearance of new meanings in them or the narrowing (expansion) of old meanings, to the replacement of old words with new ones, or to a preference for one of the formed or already existing synonyms. Let's look to the following examples:

General English *to cover* – 1) "to put on", «жабу, қамту» 2) "to keep at gunpoint", «нысанада ұстау», in AmE and CanE, it acquires the additional meaning "to give a report to the press, to cover in the press".

*You may cover it with leather to make it look decent-like, but ...* – Сен оны әйтеуір әдемі көріну үшін терімен жаба аласың, бірақ ...

*He covered the news in the police court.* Ол полиция учаскесінің ішкі ауласында баспасөз өкілдеріне есеп берді.

The verb *to rate* (general English "count, calculate, tax, determine the class, category"), in AshE, SapE is also used in the meaning of "to be on top of the situation, to have any meaning, to be quoted".

*We rated the house as worth \$ 10,000* – Біз бұл үйді 10 000 долларға бағаладық.

*He was rated as one of the richest men in town* – Ол қаладағы ең бай адамдардың бірі болып саналатын.

In addition to this, one more thing is observed in AmE - “*to give a school grade*”

The verb *to trade* (general English. “*To bargain*”), in AmE and CanE also means “*to be a regular customer*”

*We've been trading at that grocery store for years* . – Біз бірнеше жылдан бері осы көкөніс дүкенінің тұрақты клиентіміз.

The General English verb ‘*to fire*’ – “light, shoot”, in AmE and CanE acquires the connotative meaning of “*dismiss from work*”.

*Black Ab told them he'd been fired, and why, although he didn't look as sad as he would have if it had happened another way.* Қара Аб оларға жұмыстан шығарылғанын айтты, және ол басқаша болған жағдайда, мұңайып көрінбеді.

*The soldiers fired from the fort.* Жауынгерлер форттан оқ жаудырды.

The lexico-semantic variation is also observed in the following case: the verb *to tick off* - in BrE “*to mark the correctness of something with a tick*”:

*The names ticked off by clerks for publication in the official report* Ресми есепте жариялау үшін кеңсе қызметкерлері есімдерін түртіп отырып белгіледі.

In colloquial BrE, *to tick off* has the meaning of “*to scold someone, to scold someone*”.

In AmE and rarely in CanE *to tick off*, it is used in the meaning of “*to get mad*”, *to get it*, *to make one angry*. For instance,

*If only that girl had behaved herself so Jack hadn't got so ticked off.* Егерде ол қыз өзін солай ұстамағанда, Джек ашуланбас еді.

As we can see from the examples the words can have different variants or variations.

The set of all possible lexical and semantic variants of a word forms the intra-word semantic paradigm of the word, also called the semantic structure of a poly-semantic word. Each individual meaning of a word is associated with other meanings by one or another general semes and at the same time differs from any of them in the uniqueness of its semic structure, in the composition of those components that make up its content. This determines the fact that individual meanings, being special semantic units, are variants of one word. Within the framework of the semantic paradigm, the lexical-semantic variants, on the one hand, are related to each other, on the other hand, they are opposed to each other.

Let us concretize this scheme using the example of the verb *lead*, choosing for consideration several of its meanings (lexical and semantic variants) and paying special attention to the typical context of their implementations in the following phrases:

1. *The mother leads the child by the hand.*

2. *The student leads the pointer over the map.*

3. *A staircase leads to the attic.* 4. *Inexperience leads to trouble.*

Four phrases represent the same lexeme in the same word form. The basis for different understanding of the content manifested by this lexeme gives us context. Let's consider its features.

The meaning of '*walking, forcing a creature capable of independent movement to move with itself*' (1) is realized when there is in the context of the position of the subject of action, replaced by an animated noun mother, the position of the object, also replaced by the animated noun of the child, the position of the method of connecting the subject with the object, represented by prepositional-case group with the corresponding meaning for the hand.

The meaning '*to move something on some surface*' (2) is realized when there is a student in the context of the same subject position, but in the absence of a direct addition. Here, the necessary are the position of the tool, replaced by a noun in the instrumental case by a pointer, and the position of the surface, represented by the prepositional-case group on the map.

The verb *lead* acts in the meaning of '*to have this or that direction, to serve as a path somewhere*' (3), the implementation of which is carried out in the following contextual conditions. In the position of the subject – an inanimate noun with a specific meaning (staircase, road, path), the position of the direct object is absent, the position of the place-direction is mandatory, which can be replaced by prepositional-case groups 'to what, what, in the above phrase – to the attic ...

Finally, in the meaning of '*to have as its own effect, to be the cause*' (4) the position of the subject in the context of the verb message is replaced by an inanimate noun with the abstract meaning of inexperience, the position of the direct object is absent, but the position of the consequence, represented by the prepositional-case group to trouble, is mandatory.

A distinctive feature of semantic research in recent times is a deep penetration into the semantic structure of various linguistic units, as a result of which their content plan appears as more and more complex structure. Unrelenting interest in learning verbal lexemes is explained by the “semantic capacity, the tightness of the structure of the verb” 1, reflecting the object and subject correlation, the nature and methods of action, the environment in which action takes place, tempo, etc. An essential role in the semantics of verbs is played by semes, reflecting modes of action.

U. Labov, an American linguist, is rightfully considered one of the founders of the sociolinguistic trend in linguistics. In his well-known monograph on morphological variability, a new perspective is outlined for studying the variants of the verb, namely, its full and truncated form. Social and functional conditions are put at the forefront, which, in the author's opinion, determine the distribution of these forms. When analyzing various forms of variants in the language, U. Labov introduces new terminology, with the help of which he describes the factual material of variability in the language. It is noted that in the study of variations English speakers around the world need to clearly distinguish “several categories: variables and options, and three types of linguistic variables – indicators, markers, stereotypes. A variable is an inconsistency or discrepancy

demonstrated by a specific form of a language in comparison with an abstract standard, a variant is a specific value of a variable”.

**Conclusion.** As can be seen from the above material, both in domestic and foreign linguistics, the concept of variability of linguistic units is interpreted from different angles of view, therefore it is necessary to determine what variability is, as this concept is defined in various dictionaries of linguistic terms and in the works of linguists belonging to different schools of linguistics.

Each unit of language belonging to any level of the language system can change depending on the specific environment. This ability of a linguistic unit became the basis for understanding the concept of variability or variance. The variability of linguistic units is their ability to modify depending on the context.

Summing up, it should be said that we find the most acceptable reasoning of O.S. Akhmanova and D.A. Shakhbagova, who distinguish the terms “variability”, “variation” and “variance” and accept the definitions of this terminology, which is proposed in L.A. Verbitskaya’s monograph “Variability is a property of a language or its levels in general, the ability to vary normative funds. Variation – the interchangeability of options within a synchronous approach and within the framework of literature, normativity; functioning of normative options in speech activity. Variation is a juxtaposition of options (both in synchronicity and in diachrony), the use of which is noted in speech (literary – non – literary; old – new, correct – incorrect) [8, 19].

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## ҚАЗАҚ ӘЛІПБИІН ЛАТЫН ГРАФИКАСЫНА КӨШІРУ ТУРАЛЫ

### Аңдатпа

Мақалада қазақ тілінің әліпбиінлатын графикасына көшіру мақсатында атқарылып жатқан жұмыстар туралы баяндалған. Түркі халықтары қолданған жазулардың тарихы және қазіргі қазақ жазуының даму кезеңдері туралы