

Educational Advantages: Multilingual education offers numerous advantages for learners. It promotes linguistic and cultural diversity within educational institutions, fostering a more inclusive learning environment. It also enhances cross-cultural competence and prepares students for success in a globalized society.

In conclusion, multilingualism represents the power of language diversity in a globalized world, offering numerous benefits at individual, societal, and global levels. By embracing linguistic diversity and promoting multilingualism, we can create a more inclusive, understanding, and interconnected world.

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## LANGUAGE VARIATION

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**Abstract.** *Language variation is a complex phenomenon influenced by social, cultural, geographical, and historical factors. This research delves into the intricate dynamics of language variation across various levels such as pronunciation, word formation, sentence structure, and vocabulary. By utilizing sociolinguistic theories and empirical evidence, the study examines how differences in speech patterns, word choice, and grammar showcase the diversity within a linguistic group. Additionally, it explores how language contact, migration, and globalization contribute to shaping linguistic variation,*

*emphasizing the continuous development of languages in diverse multicultural and multilingual environments.*

**Keywords.** *Dialect, language variety, Jargon, Argot, a register, Slang, an Idiom*

The diversity of language variation is a captivating aspect of human communication, reflecting differences in culture, geography, and social dynamics. In my view, embracing language diversity enhances our comprehension of society and promotes inclusivity by recognizing the unique ways individuals express themselves. It's not about correctness; it's about appreciating the beauty of linguistic diversity and the depth it brings to our interactions.

In sociolinguistics, a language variety, also referred to as a lect, represents a specific manifestation of a language or linguistic grouping. It encompasses any identifiable form of linguistic expression, including languages, dialects, registers, styles, or other linguistic manifestations, along with a standard form. Using "variety" instead of "language" helps avoid the exclusive association of the latter with the standard form, and "dialect," which often carries connotations of non-standard varieties deemed less prestigious or "correct" than the standard. Linguists analyze both standard and non-standard varieties, with "lect" being useful in cases where it's unclear whether two varieties are distinct languages or dialects of a single language. The term "language variety" is often used by linguists to encompass various subcategories within a language. Lexical variations such as slang, argot, jargon, register, and idiom are typically examined in connection with different styles or levels of formality, also known as registers, but they are occasionally referred to as varieties as well.

Jargon is the specialized language used by specific groups or professions, making it challenging for outsiders to understand. For instance, in the tech industry, terms like "API," "UI," and "UX" are common jargon. Expanding on jargon could involve discussing its significance within particular fields, how it changes over time, and methods for effectively communicating with diverse audiences while reducing its use.

Argot refers to a specialized language or set of terms used by a particular group or subculture. It serves as a distinct form of communication from standard language, used to exclude or obscure meaning from those outside the group. It can encompass jargon, slang, or even coded language. For example, thieves might use argot to discuss their activities without being understood by outsiders. It's akin to having a secret linguistic code that only those "in the know" understand.

In computing, a register denotes a small amount of storage within the CPU (central processing unit) used for holding data actively processed by the CPU. Registers are the quickest form of computer storage and are utilized to temporarily store data during calculations and operations. They are crucial for the CPU to efficiently perform operations.

Slang refers to informal words, phrases, and expressions commonly used in casual conversations, often within specific groups or communities. It's a way for people to communicate in a more relaxed and familiar manner, including unique vocabulary, altered word meanings, or entirely new words. Slang evolves over time, varies by region, culture, and age group, and can be playful, inventive, and sometimes cryptic, adding color and nuance to language.

An idiom is a phrase or expression that doesn't translate literally but conveys a figurative meaning understood within a particular culture or language. Idioms add color and depth to language but can be confusing for those learning a new language. For instance, "break a leg" means good luck, but if taken literally, it sounds like the opposite.

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## SOCIOLINGVISTIC VARIATIONS

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***Abstract.** This article focuses on the branch of sociolinguistics which has come to be recognized as “language variation and change” or “variationist sociolinguistics”. It provides an overview by explaining its genesis and a number of crucial roles played by variation in language the notion of orderly heterogeneity; variation being functionally and socially meaningful; variation as an implicit necessity in the process of language change.*

***Keywords.** Language variation, linguistic variability, language change, linguistic structure, age, gender, social class, constraints, style, register, stereotypes, awareness, sociolinguistic interviews, quantitative.*

**Main Part.** When you start to study any language, it immediately becomes clear that it contains a lot of inconsistencies and irregularities. Sometimes different people in a group speakers use one pronunciation for a word, and sometimes they use another without changing its meaning. Sometimes speakers use different word orders without that difference contributing anything substantive to what the sentence means. Often where there is this kind of variation between speakers (interspeaker variation), we also find the same variation within speakers (intraspeaker variation), in other words, the same person may alternate between different pronunciations of a word, or different ways of ordering elements in a sentence. Variation like this is central to linguistics. Indeed, there would be very little for linguists to study if, for instance, a computer had designed language and