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LINGUISTIC VARIETIES

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Abstract. Language varieties encompass diverse forms of linguistic expression shaped by geographical, social, cultural, and individual factors. This abstract explores the delving into dialects, sociolects, ethnolects, registers, idiolects, and standard varieties. By examining the nuanced interplay between these variations, we gain insight into the dynamic nature of human communication and the complex ways in which language reflects and shapes identity, community, and culture. Through a multidimensional lens, this abstract illuminates the rich diversity of language varieties and their significance in understanding the multifaceted mosaic of human language.

Keywords. Standard language, non-standard language, lingua franca, register, dialect, jargon, regional dialect, sociolect, ethnolect.

Introduction. Understanding the significance of language varieties involves recognizing the differences between lects and standard English. The definition of standard English is a contentious issue within the linguistic community, as it can refer to language used by educated individuals, a synonym for correct English, or a

specific dialect favored by influential social groups. Language varieties arise due to various factors, such as geographical differences leading to distinct dialects, professional or academic groups adopting specialized jargon, and individuals developing their own unique ways of speaking, known as idiolects. In sociolinguistics, language variety—also called lect—is a general term for any distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression. Linguists commonly use language variety (or simply variety) as a cover term for any of the overlapping subcategories of a language, including dialect, register, jargon, and idiolect.

TYPES OF LINGUISTIC VARIETIES

Standard language is a refined form of a language, typically seen as the primary or prestigious version within that language. It's the model of a language upheld by grammar authorities and language purists as the correct form.

Non-standard language refers to the informal version of a language, which is deemed inappropriate for formal writing or official use. While a non-standard dialect may have its own consistent grammar system, it lacks the formal recognition or support that a standard dialect receives.

Lingua Franca is a shared language enabling speakers of different languages to communicate, often for purposes such as trade. It's commonly used within a specific area and can be an official language or a native language.

The term vernacular refers to how language is utilized within a particular country or region. For example, although English is widely spoken in countries like the US, the UK, New Zealand, and Australia, the manner in which it's employed differs based on the vernacular—varying from one country to another.

Dialect

The word dialect—which contains "lect" within the term—derives from the Greek words *dia-* meaning "across, between" and *legein* "speak." A dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, and/or vocabulary. The term dialect is often used to characterize a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language.

Register

Register is defined as the way a speaker uses language differently in different circumstances. Think about the words you choose, your tone of voice, even your body language. You probably behave very differently chatting with a friend than you would at a formal dinner party or during a job interview. These variations in formality, also called stylistic variation, are known as registers in linguistics. Registers are used in all forms of communication, including written, spoken, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and tone, the register may be extremely rigid or very intimate. You don't even need to use an actual word to communicate effectively. A huff of exasperation during a debate or a grin while signing "hello" speaks volumes.

Jargon

Jargon refers to the specialized language of a professional or occupational group. Such language is often meaningless to outsiders. American poet David Lehman has described jargon as "the verbal sleight of hand that makes the old hat seem newly fashionable; it gives an air of novelty and specious profundity to ideas that, if stated directly, would seem superficial, stale, frivolous, or false."

In addition to the distinctions discussed previously, different types of lects also echo the types of language varieties:

Regional dialect: A variety spoken in a particular region.

Sociolect: Also known as a social dialect, a variety of language (or register) used by a socioeconomic class, a profession, an age group, or any other social group.

Ethnolect: A lect spoken by a specific ethnic group.

Conclusion. Language variation refers to the diverse ways in which language is used by different groups of people. This variation can be based on factors such as geographical location, social class, ethnicity, age, gender, and context of communication. It includes differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and even the use of slang or dialects. Language variation is a natural and dynamic aspect of human communication, reflecting the rich diversity of cultures and communities worldwide.

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LINGUA FRANCA

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Abstract. *Lingua franca is a language that serves to communicate among people from diverse linguistic backgrounds. As it has been widespread and caused debates, this article will begin with explanations. Then this study examines its historical origin as I will give an example French language in lingua franca, then move on to its modern usage and give some examples related to this article.*

Keywords. *English, nationalities, Spanish, French, lingua Franca, global.*

Lingua franca is a language that is adopted as a common means of communication between people from different linguistic backgrounds. It serves as a bridge language, enabling individuals who do not share a native language to interact and exchange ideas effectively. In my opinion, with the help of lingua franca, we are gaining lots of advantages that might be seen in making friends from different nationalities or enabling us to talk to them in one language that both can understand.

Moreover, when the conversation is going on its history, we can take a look at its early modern period. At that time, the Spanish language was considered a lingua franca and widely used among inhabitants. Exactly, the Spanish Empire expanded in the Americas and Europe, and Spanish gained prominence as a lingua franca in the Western Hemisphere and parts of Europe.