

Research of Abbreviations in English and Uzbek Linguistics

GAVHAR ABDINAZAROVNA SALOMOVA
*Surkhandarya Region National Center
for Teaching New Methods, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of abbreviations in English linguistics, comparison of abbreviations of modern English with word composition, the study of their structure and semantics. The consideration of these two specific linguistic phenomena is inevitably associated with one or another illuminated problems in a number of works, and therefore, in the process of distinguishing between the main problems, the problems associated with them are considered.

Keywords: Abbreviations, abbreviations, acronyms, acronyms, linguistics, apocope and syncope

INTRODUCTION

The more important the changes in the socio-political structure of society, the more noticeable they are in the changes in the lexical system of the language. Changes in the lexical system are the dynamics of active and passive reserves of the language, interpreted as the emergence of new lexical units in the language. These semantic changes of new lexical units occur in addition to language, i.e. under the influence of extralinguistic factors. The fate of new lexical units (words) develops in the language in different ways: some are perceived very quickly, others pass the test of time and are strengthened, and some take their place from the content of passive vocabulary. For this reason, in linguistics, the study of lexical units always maintains relevance among

researchers. In particular, abbreviations to this can also be mentioned in the study of words [1, c-225].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Abbreviations in Uzbek also have their advantages, since there will be less difficulties in the perception of medical information, that is, there will be more chances for the conveyancer of information. In his dissertation, Z.A. Alikulov examined in detail the problems of the abbreviation in modern Uzbek literary language and noted: "peoples are active speakers of bilingual languages, facing Russian abbreviations every day, first applying them in the form of a foreign language in speech practice, and then abbreviations at the expense of their native language"[3, c-37].

A. M. Sukhotin highlights abbreviations in his research abbreviations with the following definition: "abbreviations are not language bases, but full or partial abbreviations-which do not affect the word"[7, c-151-160]. Therefore, A.M.Sukhotin actually releases abbreviations as non-linguistic abbreviations. Approximately the same opinion has been expressed by other researchers.

In modern languages, there are a huge number of studies on reduction problems, but many aspects of abbreviated lexical units remain a mystery from a linguistic point of view. Consequently, in relation to them, one should look from a certain point of view at such problems as the main problems of linguistics, such as word structure, its meanings, morpheme, problems of connection between sound and meaning, production in the process of Word formation and derivative unity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The complexity of the object of study is explained, to some extent, by the variety of opinions and sometimes a completely opposite approach to abbreviated lexical units. It is known that the use of lexical units in the study of different systematic Language units helps to penetrate deeper to determine the

universal (generality) and unique (specificity) characteristics of languages, and to understand the internal mechanism of each of the languages being compared and their national characteristics. Therefore, in order to find solutions to the problems mentioned above and to make extensive use of research opportunities, we found it necessary to study the history of the study of abbreviations in two parts:

1. study in English linguistics;
2. study in Uzbek linguistics.

In English texts, various abbreviations occupy an important place. Since they are applied independently, they are strengthened in lexical primary sources, in contrast to their sources (radar–радар, laser–лазер), they can be considered lexical units of the scientific and technical language. In English, abbreviations are divided into abbreviations and abbreviations according to their sound and graphic form. Abbreviations are similar in that both are short forms of longer words, but they are two different parts of English speech. Abbreviation ('Brevis' in Latin, meaning "brevity") is the contraction of a word or phrase to make a word. Abbreviations (abbreviations) phrases are formed from the initials of important words of the phrase: BA (Bachelor of Arts) bakalavr darajasi, BS (Bachelor of Science) fan bakalavri, MA (Master of Arts) magistr darajasi. When they are pronounced with the names of the letters, the emphasis falls on the last letter. Abbreviated letters can be written with dots, but they are not usually used in modern English [6, 495 c].

Acronyms are abbreviations unlike abbreviations, (letter read, pronounced and perceived by their names) are read and perceived as simple lexical units. Acronyms are formed from different combinations of letters (from the first letters and from the last ones)[2, c-34-46]. These include the above abbreviations: radar, laser. It should be noted that the English translation correspondence of these units is not specific terms, but precisely these acronyms: radar (Radio Detection and Ranging – radio aniqlash va masofani aniqlash), laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation – optik kvant generatori).

These abbreviations (acronyms) have been transliterated into English as new terms. Such units are easily introduced into terminology and quickly assimilated into the language: ASAP – as soon as possible – iloji boricha tezroq; ADSS-Association of Directors of Social Services-ijtimoiy xizmatlar direktorlari uyushmasi; AE-Age Equivalent-yoshga teng; AEN-Additional Education Needs-qo'shimcha ta'limga ehtiyojlar; laser – light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation – induktsiyalangan nurlanish orqali yorug'likni kuchaytirish; radar – radio detection and ranging – radio aniqlash va masofani aniqlash; scuba – self-contained underwater breathing apparatus – mustaqil suv osti nafas olish apparati; TESOL – Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages – boshqa tillarda so'zlashuvchi ingliz tili o'qituvchilari .

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Acronyms are used in the place of a single word by combining or shortening a word of two different meanings and combining them with a single word. Following the model of compound words blends or portmanteau words (a hybrid word formed from the conjugation of two stems), new lexical units are formed by combining the initial part of a word from two words with the last part of a second word: dramedy – drama comedy (drama + komediya), detectifiction – detective fiction (detektiv + fantastika, informecial – information commercial (tijorat ma'lumotlari), medicare – medical care (tibbiy xizmat), magalog – magazine catalogue (jurnal + katalog) slimnastics – slimming gymnastics (vazn yo'qotish uchun gimnastika), slanguist – slang linguist (jargon + lingvist) tranceiver – qabul qiluvchi (transmitter + receiver), informatics – informatika (information + electronics) and others. One of the first compounds in English was the word "smog", formed from two synonyms: smoke and fog, which means smoke mixed with fog. The beginning part is taken from the first horse, and from the second horse from the last, the letter "o" is common for each of the two parts [5, c-47—48].

In scientific and technical texts, two types of abbreviations are used: text abbreviations, which are used only within the framework of this text, work and provide an immediate explanation in the text, or for this they are compiled in the form of a separate list of abbreviations; text, listed in official references and accepted as part of the lexical system of the language. According to its structure, scientific and technical abbreviations are divided into: in alphabetical order: V (bandwidth – tarmoq kengligi), YE (electric field strength – elektr maydon kuchi), RR (periferal processor – periferik protsessor), DOS/VS (disk operating system/virtual storage – disk operatsion tizimi, virtual xotirani amalga oshirish), Dwg (drawing rasm, chizma), tmtr (tr) (transmitter – uzatuvchi); slogovye: magamp (magnetic amplifier – magnitli kuchaytirgich), magtape (magnetic tape – magnitli tola), preamp (preamplifier – oldindan kuchaytirgich); qisqartirilgan so'zlar: rect (rectifier – kuchaytirgich), app (apparatus – asbob-uskuna), aut (automatic – avtomatik), man (manual, manually – qo'lda, qo'lbola); harf (bo'g'in) + so'z: compole (commutating pole – yordamchi yoki qo'shimcha qutb); haflar va bo'g'inlar (bo'g'inlar va harflar): Abs YE (absolute error – mutlaqo xato), Bur(of)Stds (Bureau of standards – standartlar byurosi), cir bkr (circuit breaker – almashtirish); alfanumerik: A1 (A one) yuqori sifatli.

Abbreviations are characterized by high homonymy, and the smaller the number of characters, the higher it is. In the list of abbreviations, even in industrial dictionaries, letters (a, b, c) denote various concepts and subjects that are not related to each other. In scientific and technical texts, new terms can be formed by the names of the authors of new theories, discoveries. Such pronouns - proper nouns are initially "strongly" associated with a given noun and written with an initial, but later many of them form a common grammatical structure and are written in lowercase letters. It is the appearance of a word formed by the process of making, in which the form of a word in which a new word is formed from the name of a real person is called an eponym: English uses more abbreviations than Uzbek. What is called an adjective in Uzbek becomes an abbreviation in English: ELL English language learner-Ingliz til o'rganuvchi

ELT English language training or teaching-Ingliz tili mashg'uloti yoki o'qitish

There are several typologies of abbreviations. The division of abbreviations into types is to some extent conditional, since abbreviations are a multifaceted and ambiguous process. In general, abbreviations are divided into three large groups: graphic, lexical and syntactic. Graphic abbreviations are divided into standard and broadband, but functionally limited within certain formal scientific documents. For example: M.A. "master of arts" – magistrlik darajasi; . B.A. "bachelor of arts" – bakalavr darajasi; B.COMM. "bachelor of commerce" – savdo bakalavri." Abbreviations in Latin pose a special challenge for the translator. This is especially true for European languages, in particular English, whose alphabet, unlike Uzbek, corresponds to Latin, which leads to incorrect decoding of the abbreviated term. Latin abbreviations official written and informal business vocabulary of medical workers it is common in speech. The necessary conditions for the education and training of talented students in society contribute to the development of the national elite in the country, science, art achievements and Milly ensured the unity of the economy. Therefore, it can be morphologically formulated in accordance with all the rules of English grammar, performing various syntactic tasks in the sentence. Many abbreviations have a bright stylistic character in a newspaper or daily colloquial dictionary and are given at a professional level. For the purpose of compactification of argotic, in particular, words, we can take as an example many abbreviations with the addition of diminutive suffixes. For example: Aussies avstraliyaliklar; tellie televizor.

According to its application, abbreviations are divided into two broad groups: text abbreviations and terminological abbreviations. The abbreviation of the text is used by one or more authors, and in each individual case (i.e., in each book or article) they must be explained by the authors in the text or in the notes. Such text abbreviations are usually incomprehensible. In this sense, they are called the same "author" and directly depend on what meaning the author himself put on them. They are usually used in cases where one goes through a standardization

process with respect to one or another universal language. Terminological abbreviations are synonymous abbreviation variants of the commonly used (sometimes Standard) Standard Terms. Terminological abbreviations are usually understandable to specialists without explanation. As mentioned above, text abbreviations, often found by different authors, are traditional and therefore become terminological abbreviations.

There is a structural classification of English abbreviations proposed by the school of ancient linguists and recognized by Western linguists, and their division according to the orthoepic nature. Officially, English word abbreviations can be divided into 3 types:

1. Aferezis - apheresis (shortening the word): history -story; telephone - phone; esquire -sguire; example - sample; defense- fense; complot - plot.
2. Sinkopa - syncope (shortening the middle of the word): madam - ma'am; market - mart; even - e'en; ever - e'en never - ne'er.
3. Apokopa - apocope - apokoptsiya: editor - ed; advertisement - ad; veteran - vet; vampire - vamp; prefabricated - prefab; permanent - perm; promenade - prom (promenade concert kontsertlar).

The combination of two types will be: apheresis and syncope, syncope and apocope. For example: influenza - flu; avantguaro'e - van; refrigerator – frig [4, C. 28-37].

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

As can be seen from the history of the study of the above abbreviations in English linguistics, in World linguistics, abbreviations are divided into several groups and types. Groups of abbreviations belonging to all types of words are aimed at being convenient for colloquial and colloquial use.

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GAVHAR ABDINAZAROVNA SALOMOVA

SENIOR TEACHER,

SURKHANDARYA REGION NATIONAL

CENTER FOR TEACHING NEW METHODS,

UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <GAVHAR.SALOMOVA@MAIL.RU>