

Features of Abbreviations in English and Uzbek Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

Abbreviations play a crucial role in linguistic economy by shortening lengthy expressions while preserving meaning. This paper examines the characteristics of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, focusing on their formation, usage, and linguistic influences. A comparative analysis highlights key similarities and differences in abbreviation patterns, shaped by historical, phonetic, and cultural factors. Special attention is given to the impact of globalization and digital communication on abbreviation usage in both languages. The study provides insights into how linguistic efficiency evolves with technological advancements.

Keywords: Abbreviation English and Uzbek linguistics, morphology, phonetics, sociolinguistics, digital communication, globalization, initialisms, acronyms, clipped words, hybrid abbreviations, borrowing, orthographic adaptation, historical influence, phonological constraints.

INTRODUCTION

In the current period of the development of the new Uzbekistan society, the attention and care to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language, to support the study of the Uzbek language in comparison with other languages radical reforms are being carried out. In particular, the study of the Uzbek language in combination with the English language is expanding, and as a result, new expressive possibilities of the

Uzbek language are being identified, and the necessary aspects of teaching English as a world language are being improved. In addition, abbreviations in the Uzbek language have not been studied in a cross – sectional aspect with abbreviations in the English language. By consistently highlighting the linguistic – speech features of these language units, we aim to open the guard in the study of our national language, regulate the abbreviations that are used in the scientific and official methods of both languages, and provide scientific information on the ways of shortening the compounds of English and Uzbek speakers. serves to draw conclusions.

Language is a dynamic and ever-evolving entity, shaped by societal needs, technological advancements, and cultural interactions. One of the most prominent linguistic phenomena reflecting these changes is abbreviation. Abbreviations serve as an efficient means of communication, allowing speakers to convey complex ideas concisely while maintaining clarity. They are found in nearly every language, playing a significant role in everyday speech, professional discourse, and written communication.

In English, abbreviations have developed over centuries, influenced by Latin, Greek, and Old English roots. Modern English abbreviations are diverse, including initialisms (e.g., FBI, BBC), acronyms (e.g., NASA, NATO), clipped words (e.g., demo, lab), and hybrid forms. The influence of globalization and technological progress has led to a rapid expansion of abbreviations, particularly in digital communication, where shortened forms like 'OMG,' 'LOL,' and 'BRB' have become widely recognized.

Uzbek, as a language with Turkic roots, has also seen significant abbreviation development, though its patterns differ from those in English. Many Uzbek abbreviations are derived from Russian due to historical linguistic influence, particularly during the Soviet era. Government and institutional terminology in Uzbek frequently employ abbreviations (e.g., IIV for *Ichki Ishlar Vazirligi*). With the increasing influence of English, Uzbek has begun to adopt international abbreviations, especially in technology and business domains.

This study aims to explore the structural features, classification, and functional significance of abbreviations in English and Uzbek. By examining their formation processes, phonetic characteristics, and sociolinguistic implications, this research will provide a comprehensive comparison of how abbreviations function in these two languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In world linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out on the appearance of abbreviations in the language, the function of shortening the sentence in the structure of the sentence, the extent to which they can express the meaning of word combinations and complex compound nouns, etc. In particular, O. F. Hazratkulov (2021: 18-23) in Tajik linguistics, Yun Hu, Zhi Hao Wang, Yu Zhong Zhao (2008: 118-124); Zhihua Zhou, Guang Chen, Jung U.O.H (1987: 148-158) in Chinese linguistics; linguistic essence of abbreviations in the works of M. A. Yarmashevich (2004: 56-59); I. V. Arnold (1979: 15-17); D. I. Alekseev (1979: 158-161); G. N. Aliyeva (2003: 253); A. V. Andronova (2003: 117-127); V. P. Antonov (2013: 31-36); V. A. Belyaeva (2003: 17); Y. A. Biryukova (2007: 253-255); V. V. Borisov (1972: 78); Y. P. Voloshin (1966: 177); Y. A. Khusnullina (2012: 69) and other linguists in this direction in Russian linguistics, but the necessity, sentence theoretical views on its role in condensing its content are stated.

In English linguistics V. S. Baum (1962); G. Cannon (1989); E. R. Winarto (2019), T. Macarthur (1988: 36-42); McCally & Holmes (1988); Hutchinson (2006: 36), there is not a lot of research on this issue in Uzbek linguistics. Z. Alikulov (1976: 14) and Alautdinova (2022: 23) in the monographic aspects, Y. Odilov's in one section of his monograph devoted to the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language during the globalization period (2020: 30-41), and other works were performed in the form of articles and theses.

Nowadays, one of the main tasks facing Uzbek linguistics is to collect, organize, scientifically study abbreviations formed in Uzbek language, compile their dictionary, and reduce the

abbreviations and compound nouns from the achievements made in English linguistics. using it to develop proposals and recommendations and to present them to relevant organizations. Because nowadays in the Uzbek language, there are many cases of shortening of compound nouns. Naturally, in some cases, this causes semantic confusion and misinterpretation of the meaning of the abbreviation. Also, the fact that there are no research monographs dedicated to the comprehensive analysis of abbreviations in English and Uzbek linguistics determines the relevance of the research.

Numerous linguistic studies have examined abbreviations, their formation, and their role in communication. Jespersen (1922) highlighted abbreviation as a natural linguistic process, while Sapir (1921) focused on its efficiency in speech. Crystal (2003) explored abbreviation expansion in digital communication.

Linguistic studies on abbreviations have been conducted extensively across different languages. Early research by Jespersen (1922) highlighted abbreviation as a core aspect of linguistic economy, while Sapir (1921) focused on its impact on phonetic evolution. Crystal (2003) examined abbreviations in digital communication, emphasizing their increasing frequency in informal language use.

Bauer (1983) and Katamba (1993) classified abbreviation types, including acronyms, initialisms, and clippings. Trudgill (2000) linked abbreviation development to sociolinguistic changes, while Mesthrie & Swann (2009) explored their role in linguistic identity. Schneider (2011) analyzed abbreviation patterns in different varieties of World Englishes, and Coulmas (2013) focused on their role in written communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, Yuldashev (2020) and Saidova (2018) examined the impact of Russian and English on Uzbek abbreviation patterns. Fasold (1984) and Halliday & Hasan (1976) discussed abbreviation usage in discourse analysis, particularly in formal and institutional settings. Recent studies have explored abbreviation trends in digital communication. Biber et al. (1999) conducted corpus-based analyses, while Aitchison (2001) studied the cognitive aspects of

word shortening. Jakobson (1960) and Brinton (2000) provided theoretical frameworks for linguistic compression in abbreviation formation. Evans & Levinson (2009) compared abbreviation strategies across multiple languages.

Overall, research indicates that abbreviation patterns vary based on linguistic and cultural influences, with English showing a more diverse range of abbreviation types compared to Uzbek.

McArthur (1992) analyzed English word formation, and Coulmas (2013) studied the influence of written language on abbreviation structures. Evans & Levinson (2009) provided a cross-linguistic perspective, while Yuldashev (2020) investigated Uzbek abbreviations. Saidova (2018) examined Russian influences on Uzbek abbreviation patterns.

Radford (1999) explored morphology, Trudgill (2000) linked abbreviations to globalization, and Halliday & Hasan (1976) analyzed discourse-level influences. Bauer (1983) categorized different abbreviation types, and Katamba (1993) examined phonological constraints.

Bell (2011) researched media trends, Mesthrie & Swann (2009) discussed linguistic economy, and Schneider (2011) studied World Englishes. Fasold (1984) examined sociolinguistic aspects, and Aitchison (2001) explored word shortening in everyday speech.

Jakobson (1960) provided a theoretical framework, Brinton (2000) analyzed historical evolution, and Biber et al. (1999) examined abbreviations in corpus linguistics.

METHODOLOGY

The formation and usage of abbreviations in English and Uzbek display both similarities and significant differences. English abbreviations include a variety of structures, such as initialisms, acronyms, and clipped forms, each serving distinct purposes.

Structural comparison

- English: Initialisms (BBC, UN), acronyms (NASA, ASAP), clipped words (photo, demo), hybrid forms (smog – smoke + fog).

- Uzbek: Institutional abbreviations (OTM – Oliy Ta'lim Muassasasi), loanword adaptations, and Russian-derived contractions.

Phonetic characteristics

- English: Acronyms tend to be easily pronounceable (e.g., NASA, UNICEF).
- Uzbek: Many abbreviations maintain strict orthographic forms rather than being phonetically optimized.

Linguistic evolution and digital influence

- English digital abbreviations (OMG, LOL) have influenced global communication.
- Uzbek internet users increasingly adopt English abbreviations, integrating them into social media discourse.

Overall, while English abbreviations emphasize phonetic adaptability and lexical flexibility, Uzbek abbreviations retain structural rigidity, reflecting the language's historical and bureaucratic influences.

RESULTS

According to the use of abbreviations in the languages in question: f. (fe'l), rvsh. (ravish), yuk., yukl. (yuklama), ko'm. (ko'makchi), bog'., bog'l. (bog'lovchi), krsh. s. (kirish so'z), to'l., to'ld. (to'ldiruvchi), sif., sft (sifat), olm. (olmosh), aniq. (aniqlovchi), gm., gram. (grammatika), adv. (adverb), adj. (adjective), dic. (dictionary) such as, adjective (sifat), abbr. – abbreviation, abbreviated (qisqartma so'zlar), chap. – chapter (bob), etc.-etcetera (va boshqalar) such different aspects are disclosed;

English and Uzbek languages of abbreviations in graphic/grafik (Mon – Monday; Dush. – Dushanba), initial/inisial (GPS – General Positioning System (Umumiy joylashishni aniqlash tizimi); radar – radio va diapazonni aniqlash), syllable/bo'g'inli (akad. – akademik; philfac – faculty of

philology) types of abbreviations such as A2 (Second year of A Level (to gain a full A Level) – A in the second year of the degree (to get a full A level) mixed abbreviations formed on the basis of the syllable + letter model, with different aspects of form and structure being determined Pre-K (Pre-Kindergarten – Bolalar bog'chasi gacha), O'zRFA (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi) it has been proved that abbreviations; it has been proven that the abbreviations in the languages being mixed are the same according to their mutual field characteristics (pedagogical, IT, social) and different according to their form; acquiring abbreviations in English and Uzbek by copying them is based on the need to achieve uniformity for all languages in the field of information and communication.

DISCUSSION

Abbreviations were originally created to avoid pronouncing the whole word. This can be done to save time and space, as well as to ensure privacy. In both Greece and Rome, it was customary to shorten words to one letter (1838: 5). In Roman writing, «words were usually abbreviated using the initials or letters of the words, and most writing contained at least one abbreviation.» However, “some had multiple meanings depending on the context. (For example, ⟨A⟩ can be an abbreviation for many words such as *ager*, *amicus*, *annus*, *as*, *Aulus*, *Aurelius*, *aurum*, and *avus*)» (Adkins & Adkins 2004: 261).

ABBREVIATION acronym, fr. agglomeration, nem. *Abbraviatur*, *Abkürzung*, univerberierende *Verkürzung*, etc. abbreviation. 1. (complex contraction word). A word formed by shortening the initial letters (morphemes) of a word combination. In research on abbreviations used in English or in foreign works that affect this problem, comprehensive descriptions and terms are used to define the linguistic essence of abbreviations, for example, abbreviation, abecedism, abridgement, acronym, alphabetic word (alphabetism), anagram, backformation, blend, clipping, contraction, curtailment, elliptical word, incomplete compound, initialism, logogram, protogram, shortening, trunk word, etc.

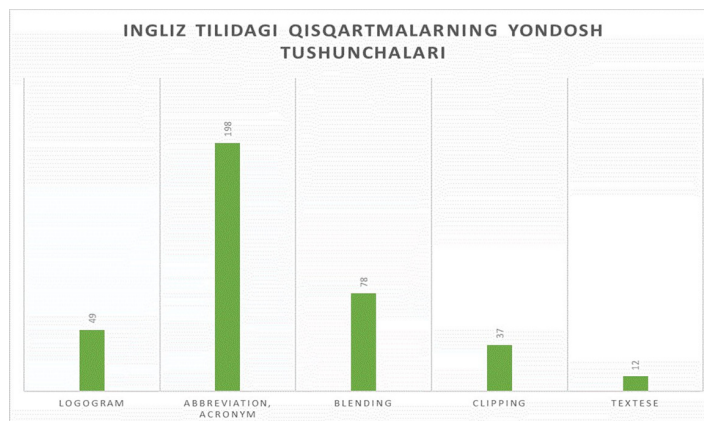


Figure 1. *Percentage indicators of synonyms of abbreviations in English*

In English linguistics, the term «abbreviation» is used more often. We will quote the comments given in the dictionaries of this linguistics.

The Cambridge Dictionary of Linguistics

ABBREVIATION. A conventional short way of writing a word or phrase: *mgs* — '*milligrams*', *cm* — '*centimetre*'. Abbreviations are often used in grammatical labels, e.g. *adj* (*adjective*), *prog* (*ressive*). (Brown & Miller 2013: 3)

Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics

abbreviation [lat. brevis 'short'] (also acronym) 1. In the broad sense of the word, the process and result of word formation in which the first letters or syllables of word groups are written and pronounced as words the process and result of the formation of a word in which the first letters or syllables of groups are written and pronounced as a whole word). Abbreviations can be categorized as follows: (a) those pronounced as individual letters, for example USA ('U—S—A'). In the narrow sense of the word, a short form which may or may not become lexicalized (e.g. *prof*<*professor*, *telly*<*television*). (Bussmann 2006: 1)

Словар лингвистических терминов на английском языке” (in the dictionary of linguistic terms in English): Abbreviation – part of the study of word formation, distinguishing several ways in which words can be shortened. (Ренц & Рыцарева 2003: 5)

Although the appearance of abbreviations in the English language goes back a long time, their origin can be said to be about the 15th century based on abbreviations preserved in literary monuments: abbreviate, abbreviation. The former comes from ML *abbreviāte*, ex *abbreviāre* (L *abbreviāre*), from *breuis*; the latter was adopted ex F (itself, of course, from L). Cf BRIEF (Partridge 2006: 42).

In Uzbek linguistics, the compound abbreviation method and abbreviations are “*bbreviatsiya*, *abbreviatura*, *qisqartmalar* and *akronimlar*, in English “abbreviation”, “shortening”, “acronym” indicates that there is a commonality in the terminology of abbreviations.

In the dictionary of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language, the terms of this field are explained as follows:

ABBREVIATURA (*ital.* *abbreviatura* < *lot.* *Abbrevio* – will be shorten) — abbreviations. (cf. Mahkamov & Ermatov 2013: 12)

ABBREVIATSIYA (*lot.* *Abbrevio*) – shorten. (cf. Хожиев 1985: 9)

QISQARISH. Forming a new word or word form by shortening. For example, the word *kilo* is formed from the word *kilogram* (cf. Хожиев 1985: 142).

QISQARTMALAR. 1. Abbreviations. 2. Abbreviated expression of the word in a certain form – conditional abbreviations: *.b.* – and others.

QISQARTMALASH. Create an acronym.

QISQARTMA SO‘ZLAR. 1. Words formed by removing and adding certain parts of the components of the phrase: PDP (People's Democratic Party). From the etymological point of view, abbreviation is derived from the word, and was used in the form of short in the ancient Turkic language. (Mahkamov & Ermatov 2013: 89)

Overall, when studying the researches on abbreviations in world linguistics, it became clear that abbreviation is a unique word formation process at the current stage of its development. But in

some linguistics, the possibility of counting abbreviations as derivative words is often rejected, because their semantics correspond to the semantics of compound names.

CONCLUSION

Abbreviations are essential in both English and Uzbek, though their formation and usage differ due to historical, phonetic, and cultural factors. English abbreviations are more diverse, influenced by globalization and technological advancements. Uzbek abbreviations, while adopting some English structures, retain strong Russian and bureaucratic influences. As digital communication expands, more cross-linguistic borrowings and adaptations are expected in Uzbek abbreviations.

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