



## **ABBREVIATION IN ENGLISH, UZBEK, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES DIFFERENT STRUCTURAL TYPES**

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### **Annotation**

This article defines some of the features of acronyms and acronyms in English, Russian and Uzbek. It analyzes and compares some similarities and differences between abbreviations in English, Uzbek and Russian. There are also some comments on the spelling of abbreviations. Didactic-methodical and scientific-theoretical bases of teaching some features of acronyms in different structural English, Russian, Uzbek languages are also covered. Abbreviation method, which has become a productive method of word formation in modern English, Russian and Uzbek languages, and the areas of application of words formed with its help, their lexical-thematic analysis using examples, tables and statistics. The acronym, which is an abbreviation and its types, the initial terms have been covered based on the views and opinions of various linguists. Analysis of lexical and graphical types of abbreviations, first of all: illustrated using examples according to encounters in different contexts.

**Keywords:** Acronym, abbreviation, shortening, a short phrase, initial, reduction, various structural languages

### **Introduction**

Nowadays, abbreviation has become one of the most common ways of creating nominative units. Various extralinguistic and intralingual factors accelerate the tendency to shorten words. A similar phenomenon is observed in almost all countries and national languages and reveals both similarities and differences in the ways of its development [8]. Over the past decades, the number of abbreviations and the frequency of their use has increased in modern European languages, and the abbreviation is becoming one of the leading ways of word formation. The intensity and complexity of this process determine the relevance of the problem of abbreviation, the need to refer to its careful study. Interest in the specifics of creating abbreviations in different-structured languages and in the peculiarities of their use in various types and genres of speech is due to the fact that abbreviation turns out to be





one of the methods of word production that most fully corresponds to the pragmatic attitudes of our time [1].

The abbreviated processes developing in modern European languages must be considered in connection with all significant aspects of the word problem: the problem of the meaning of a word, the problem of semantization of the internal form of words, their paradigmatic, motivational and derivational relations, informational and discursive conditioning. word usage [7]. This approach makes it possible to distinguish between abbreviations fixed in the language system and abbreviations that appear in speech and have not become facts of the language, as well as to trace the most productive ways of entering the system of abbreviations functioning in speech, depending on the specifics of this or a different language and knowledge contained in the cultural background ideas of the native people[9-15].

-Any abbreviation acts first as a variant of an already existing word or phrase, and then it can acquire the characteristics of an independent word and often turns into the category of ordinary words, independent of the context[4]. The degree of entry into the language system is different for different structural and semantic types of abbreviated units. A sign of the entry of an abbreviation into the linguistic system and its transformation into a full-fledged linguistic sign, into a full-valued word, into an equal component of the lexical system of the language, and the abbreviation process itself - into the way of word formation is the correspondence of the abbreviation to a whole complex of signs: phonetic, nominative, motivational, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, derivational, semantic and discursive[16-20].

-Different types of discourse are characterized by the specific use of abbreviations, which form a kind of abbreviated space in a particular type of discourse.

-The structure and semantics of the abbreviation is not strictly determined by the grammatical structure of languages. The synthetic or analytical nature of the languages studied in the work has some influence on the abbreviated processes, but is not decisive[21-25].

-The presence of general patterns in the education and use of abbreviations in multi-structural inflectional languages allows us to consider the abbreviation as a universal process, determined mainly by communicative-discursive trends in the development of society[9].

-The main direction of the development of abbreviation in the modern period, common for a number of languages, consists in the transition from the graphic version of a word or phrase through grapho-lexical abbreviations to independent words, that is, from a symbol through a transitional type sign to a full linguistic sign with all structural and semantic characteristics of the latter[10]. Lexical abbreviations to a





greater extent and grapho-lexical - to a lesser extent accumulate and develop the nominative ability of the original form - a word (simple or complex) or a phrase.

The definitions of abbreviations and the principles of their classification are numerous and heterogeneous, since so far neither a universal definition nor a universal theory of abbreviation has been developed[11]: all works devoted to the problem of abbreviations do not fully cover it and, considering a different range of problems, give different interpretations of the term itself. In general, in linguistics, there are different approaches to considering both the abbreviated process and the resulting units, since there is no unity among scientists in identifying the main features of abbreviated units[8]. So, O.D. Meshkov proceeds from the meaning of the term itself: "Under the general name 'reduction' lie numerous and various processes and results, the common thing for which is that the word is somehow reduced, becomes shorter in comparison with its prototypes" [5]. A similar point of view can be traced in the works of N.M. Shanskiy, who believes that abbreviation consists only in the formation of simple derivative words by arbitrary reduction of the original, producing lexical units, and deduces the definition of the phenomenon, focusing only on the method of reducing the producing units and the composition of derivatives[12]. Wed: "As a special way of word formation, abbreviation acts as an arbitrary and independent of the structure of the producing word, reduction of its phonetic composition with the subsequent registration of the residual part in a synonymous noun ... With the help of abbreviation, abbreviated words are formed by a simple reduction a word or phraseological turn to a certain sound complex into a consonant, which is immediately introduced into the system of declined masculine or (very rarely) feminine nouns[13].

To the reasons for the appearance of abbreviations, along with the direction towards the creation of expressive units or "the requirement for emotional and stylistic diversity" is also the attitude towards economy. The phenomenon of various kinds of abbreviations leading only to "simplification of the formal structure of the language unit" is often associated with the tendency to save language means, mental efforts and improve the language form, which, according to E.V. Rosen, is very strong in the German language and corresponds to the general cultural direction of modern society, which may be caused by the desire to shorten the text[14].

In many studies of abbreviation processes, carried out on the material of modern inflectional languages, abbreviation is defined as a specific means of word formation, serving to create structural, semantic and stylistic variants of words (that is, abbreviations are not considered as words when they first appear in oral communication or writing, but become them in the course of linguistic





development)[10]. For example, A. Kennedy is of the opinion that initially the abbreviation does not increase or replenish the vocabulary, but simply decreases the original become a separate independent word in the course of language development[15]. And displays the parameters of the "word-abbreviation" ratio. Since the word is directly involved in the abbreviation process, and sometimes - as a component of larger abbreviated text segments, it is convenient as a unit of analysis for abbreviation measurements. At the same time, such features of a word as nominativeness, two-sidedness, and functionality are usually taken into account.

According to A.P. Kozhin, abbreviations are "condensed nominations" arising on the basis of phrases expressing a single concept of dismembered [1]. G.G. Arzumanov calls abbreviations structural and stylistic equivalents of words and phrases that receive "the preferential right of circulation, while the expanded name serves only as a means of interpreting the meaning of the abbreviation" [2]. A close point of view is that abbreviated signs are conventional, conventional abbreviated verbal signs - substitutes for basic phrases with the same subject correlation, which are their stylistic synonyms. Abbreviation serves as a kind of secondary code, thereby performing the function of representing, replacing one linguistic material form with another. At the same time, the abbreviation is characterized as the primary sign of the sign by the unity of sound and meaning. At the same time R.I. Mogilevsky believes that the abbreviation itself is a sign of a special kind[16]. Abbreviated terms approach non-linguistic signs on the basis of the absence of the following signs: polysemy, semantic and emotionally expressive relations[22-30]. Despite the existing assertion that abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon does not depend on the structural and semantic characteristics of the language, and "attempts to establish a connection between the typology of abbreviations and the typology of languages can hardly be fruitful, since in terms of structural and typological abbreviation does not separate, on the contrary, it unites languages ", nevertheless, the presence of both similarities and differences between the ready-made abbreviated units and the methods of their formation in different-structured languages makes it possible to trace a certain influence of the structural and semantic characteristics of languages on the methods of formation of abbreviations in these languages, as well as to establish commonality in the paths of development , methods of structural and semantic education and use of the units in question[17]. The role of abbreviation in word-formation systems of different-structured languages is different. So, if at present the abbreviation occupies a very noticeable place in the word formation of the Russian and English languages, then it is genetically close to Russian, and in terms of structural characteristics to English, the Bulgarian language does not demonstrate the development of its own





word-formation models, and the frequency and specificity of the use of abbreviations cannot serve as an indicator of the typicality for him of the abbreviated way of word formation. For example, Yu.S. Maslov emphasizes that abbreviations (mainly compound nouns) that have become widespread in the Bulgarian language function mainly in official business speech[30].

The types of abbreviations, if considered as word-formation models, correlate with similar Russian models, cf. .; TKZS [tekezese] <Labor-cooperative zemedelskoy stopanstvo, VEC <water electric central, party publishing house, workers' faculty, trade union, agitation center, wall newspaper 'wall newspaper', concentration camp, physical education[29].

Such a direct correlation, as well as the atypical nature of the abbreviation derivation, does not allow to assert with complete certainty that abbreviation as a way of word formation is an independent phenomenon in the Bulgarian language[18]. Nevertheless, in the subtype of lexical abbreviations, it is possible to distinguish a model that is not characteristic of the Russian language (cf. .: MTstation [metestanša]), but characteristic of the German language and which is a specific manifestation of the structure of the latter[27]. The German language is characterized by a rather high degree of synthetism, and according to this indicator it is much closer, for example, to a genetically distant Russian than to a genetically related English. Despite the fact that the proportion of truncations is insignificant, compare: Schoko <Schokolade, Labor <Laboratorium, Demo <Demonstration, Grill <Kuhlergrill, Konserve <Blutkonserve, they function in all types of discourse[19]. Truncations are characteristic, entering into paradigmatic relations with the formation of homonymous series, cf. Schirm <Regenschirm 'umbrella', Schirm <Bild -schirm 'TV screen', Schirm <Fallschirm 'parachute', Schirm <Lampenschirm 'lampshade'. The tendency towards word composition, manifested in the German language in the desire to form abbreviations according to the model of complicated truncation (cf. .: Audimax <Auditorium maximum, Euratom <Euripaische Atomgemeinschaft, Fleurop <flores Europae), as well as in the high productivity of graphic-lexical and graphic abbreviated models, continues to increase as the needs of society in the nomination (secondary) new phenomena of reality. Wed: AST A Both grapho-lexical and graphic abbreviations in German are widely represented by the names of not only collectives, groups, organizations and enterprises, but also persons, compare: GMD <Generalmusikdirektor 'general director of a musical institution', RA <Rechtsanwalt 'lawyer', NCHF <Nachfolger 'successor', Kffr. <Kaufrau 'businesswoman', Lt. <Leutnant 'leyte-nant'. According to this model, neologisms are most often formed, cf. .: EWR <Europäischer Wirtschaftsraum 'European Economic Area' EEA, TIDE





<Technologieinitiative der Gemeinschaft für Behinderte und ältere Menschen 'Technology Initiative of the (European) Communities for the Disabled and Elderly' TIDE, IG <Interessengemeinschaft. The analytical nature of the French language has some influence on the abbreviated processes occurring in it, but is not decisive. Words are often truncated, without changing their belonging to a part of speech (including adjectives and adverbs, cf: bât <bâtiment (n.) 'Building, construction', formid <formidable (adj.) 'Thunderous, great, colossal', cap <capable (adj.) 'capable', directo <directement (adv.) 'directly, directly'), nor its meaning, however, stylistic affiliation to different layers of vocabulary may change (cf.: métro, labo, bac)[20]. Truncations of this kind are very characteristic of the French language and are a manifestation of the tendency towards the use of two-syllable words. In some cases, according to the model of simple final truncation, both words included in the phrase are abbreviated, and the resulting unit is pronounced together, forming a single sound complex, cf.: bat'd'afribataf] <bataillon d'Afrique. At the same time, the model of complicated truncation inherent in Russian, German and English is not typical for French. The activity of abbreviated processes in the French language is expressed in the formation of most neologisms and slangisms {trans <transcendant, récré <recreation, fac <faculté, logo <logotype), in the development of methods of concealing the form (ap', ap <bon appétit) and deformation of the signifier, going back to verlane, since slang faster than other layers reflects the tendency to save means of linguistic expression. The unproductive types of contractions include the truncation of the final vowel verbalized lexemes, compare: taxi> xita> xit, métro> tromé> trom, femme> meufa> meuf[21].

In the French language, many general historical tendencies of the Romance languages have received an extreme degree of expression, including the tendency towards a reduction in the total word length. Some derivational models of the French language were borrowed by him from the Latin language. At the present time, graphic and graphical-lexical abbreviations (fas <franco le long du navire, caf <coût, assurance et fret, CEE <Communauté Economique Européene) are widespread in it, as well as telescopic formations, formed within the framework of a common tendency for European languages to contamination when creating neologisms (français <français + anglais). Thus, inflectional European languages are characterized by high potential in the formation of abbreviations, which in these languages are one of the manifestations of the tendency to save the means of linguistic expression[22]. The processes of abbreviation have their own specificity, which is mainly determined by the communicative-discursive directions of the development of society and, to a lesser extent, dictated by the synthetic or analytical nature of languages. In general, similar





abbreviated tendencies can be traced in different-structured European languages, at the same time acquiring different forms of expression in each individual case.

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