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THE CONCEPT AND APPLICATION OF "ABBREVIATION" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

An abbreviation (from Latin brevis, meaning short) is a shortened form of a word or phrase. Usually, but not always, it consists of a letter or group of letters taken from the word or phrase. For example, the word abbreviation can itself be represented by the abbreviation abbr., abbrev. or abbrev. Abbreviations can be simple or complex. Simple abbreviations are formed by dropping the ending or starting syllables of the stem. For example: caps (capital letters), demo (demonstration), intro (introductory sentence) is the first sentence of a newspaper article that should immediately interest the reader ad (advertisement).

KEYWORDS: *Abbreviation, Much Information, Phrase, Initial Abbreviations, Graphic Abbreviations.*

INTRODUCTION

Abbreviations can be simple or complex. Simple abbreviations are formed by dropping the ending or starting syllables of the stem. For example: caps (capital letters), demo (demonstration), intro (introductory sentence) is the first sentence of a newspaper article that should immediately interest the reader ad (advertisement).

Compound abbreviations (compound abbreviations) are formed by the action of abbreviation and base composition and consist of the initial letters or syllables of words and stems or from a combination of them with full stems. For example: CND (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament); PA system (public address system); Interpol (International police); hi-fi (high fidelity); sci-fic (science fiction); V-Day (Victory Day).

Russian linguist E.M. Dubenets distinguishes two main types of abbreviations: graphic abbreviations and lexical abbreviations.

Graphic abbreviations are the result of abbreviating words and phrases only in written speech, while in oral speech, the corresponding full forms are used. They are used to save space and enhance writing.

The oldest group of graphic abbreviations in English is of Latin origin. Here, contraction occurs when writing Latin words. While orally relevant English equivalents are pronounced in full: e.g. - for example (Latin *exempli gratia*), a.m. -in the morning (*ante meridiem*), No - number (*numero*). In some cases, the initial letters are pronounced, for example, a.m. [ei 'em]. p.m. [pi: 'em] etc.

Some graphic abbreviations of Latin origin have different English equivalents in different contexts, for example p.m. can be pronounced as in the afternoon (*post meridiem*) and after death (*post mortem*).

There are also graphic abbreviations of words and phrases and corresponding English equivalents in full form. There are several such semantic groups of them:

- a) Days of the week, for example, Mon - Monday, Tue - Tuesday, etc.
- b) The names of the months, for example, Apr - April, Aug-August, Sep - September, etc.
- c) County names in the UK, eg Yorks - Yorkshire, Berks - Berkshire, etc.
- d) names of states in the USA, for example, Ala - Alabama, Alas - Alaska, Calif-California, etc .;addresses such as Mr, Mrs, Ms [miz], Dr, etc .;
- e) Military ranks, for example capt - captain, col -colonel, sgt - sergeant, etc .;
- f) Scientific degrees, for example. BA - Bachelor of Arts, DM - Doctor of Medicine. (Sometimes in scientific degrees there are abbreviations of Latin origin, eg MB - *Medicinae Baccalaureus*);
- g) Units of time, length, weight, for example f./ft -foot / feet, sec. - second, in. - inch, mg. - milligram, etc.

The reading of some graphic abbreviations depends on the context, for example m. can be read as: male, married, masculine, meter, mile, and million, minute; l.p. can be read as long-playing, low pressure.

Initial abbreviations stand between graphic and lexical abbreviations.

The initial abbreviations are pronounced differently. Very often they are pronounced as in their language of origin, for example. ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) are pronounced in Russian as ANZUS; (UFO - UFO).

There are three types of initial abbreviations in English:

- a) letter-reading initials such as UK (United Kingdom), B UP (British United Press), etc .:
- b) Initial abbreviations that read like words, for example, UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Scientific, Cultural Organization), OPEC (Oil Producing European Countries), etc .:
- c) Initial abbreviations that match English words in their sound form. Such initial abbreviations are called acronyms, for example NOW (National Organization of Women), AIDS (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome).

In English abbreviations, the last letters can be both consonants (math, chimp) and vowels (divi, demo).

English abbreviations may undergo spelling and phonographic changes (mike - microphone, telly - television).

Individual abbreviations may show the ability to further word formation: telephone - phone - phony

Abbreviations can act as components of complex words, for example, labware - laboratory ware.

Abbreviated words can take on grammatical changes, such as plural: dems - democrats.

Abbreviations are widely used in many areas of our life. These are science, technology, technology, bibliography, units of measurement, messages by phone and e-mail. But it is necessary to take into account certain features of the use of abbreviations.

The rapid development of the media in the United States and England at the turn of the XX - XXI centuries. have left their mark on the language structure of headings, making it more flexible and modernized. Quality newspaper headlines reflect the law of saving space.

Newspaper headlines are another great source of English acronyms. The prevalence of abbreviations in newspaper headlines is apparently due to several reasons: economy of space, the desire to influence the reader with the unusual and expressive headlines, the desire to interest and sometimes intrigue the reader. It is interesting that very often the word used in the title in an abbreviated version is given in full in the text. For example, the headline reads: Lift ads ban - ex-Minister. In the text under this heading we find: The Government should lift its ban on advertising in the Morning Star, former Minister told a meeting.

The acronyms most frequently encountered in the English press can be divided into several main groups. The first and largest group includes abbreviations for the names of parties, trade unions, various kinds of organizations and positions: NLRB = National Labor Relations Board = National Labor Relations Board);

In the headlines of English newspapers, in addition to abbreviations of the names of domestic organizations, abbreviations of the names of international organizations are often used, such as, for example: U.N. - United Nations; NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization; WFTU - World Federation of Trade Unions.

It should be remembered that many abbreviations often have two or more meanings. For example, OAS can mean the Organization of American States - the Organization of American States - the OAS or the terrorist organization of the French ultra OAS. The abbreviation MP can mean Member of Parliament - a member of the House of Commons; RM - Prime Minister - Prime Minister or Police Magistrate - judge of a police court, etc. translation.

The second group of abbreviations most often found in the headlines of English newspapers are abbreviations of surnames or familiar nicknames of famous political or public figures. Such abbreviations significantly complicate the understanding of headings and, with rare exceptions (FDR - Franklin Delano Roosevelt; GBS - George Bernard Shaw; RLS - Robert Louis Stevenson), are hardly registered in dictionaries.

The third group of abbreviations that are very common in headings are abbreviations for geographic names. They are especially common in American newspapers. Abbreviations of this group in a number of cases make it difficult to understand the title, in particular, when it is difficult to establish whether we are dealing in this case with an abbreviation of a geographical name or with an abbreviation of, say, the name of an organization.

A distinctive feature of abbreviations of geographical names is that in most cases the letters in them are separated by periods, or after the entire abbreviation, a period is put, which, as a rule, is not observed in abbreviated names of organizations. Here are some examples: S. P. - South Pacific, Ga. - Georgia, Conn. - Connecticut, L. A. - Los Angeles, SF - San Francisco.

The three main groups discussed above do not exhaust the whole variety of abbreviations found in the headlines of English and American newspapers. In fact, they can also be abbreviated to any words or phrases, sometimes quite unexpected. Such abbreviations can be very difficult to understand and translate the title, since there is practically nothing to be guided by when decoding them and it remains entirely and completely to rely on the fact that the context either contains the decoding, or makes it possible to guess which word could be abbreviated.

Thus, the law of space saving and information compression in modern English and American newspapers leads to the frequent use of abbreviations.

This means that English abbreviations have become firmly established in our life, we actively use them in our speech, but we do not always understand their meaning.

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