

The role of abbreviations in linguistics

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the abbreviations and their types in English and Uzbek. They are proved by factual examples. Usually an abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or a group of words. It is created by reducing the original expression while keeping its meaning, usually by using the first letters or selected parts of the word or phrase.

Keywords: abbreviation, stylistic, word, word combination, phrase, semantic, phonetic, acronym

Introduction. An abbreviation is a reduced stylistic form of a word or a multi-word expression created through the omission of one or more of its components. It typically, though not necessarily, consists of a single letter or a sequence of letters derived from the original lexical unit. For example, the word abbreviation can itself be represented by the *abbreviation abbr., abbrev. or abbrev. ADU means Andijon davlat universiteti (Andizhan State University), TDPU - Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti (Tashkent State Pedagogical University), A.E.Mamatov - Abdi Eshonovich Mamatov, etc.*

According to the result of strict analysis, abbreviations should not be confused with contractions or acronyms (including initialisms), with which they share some semantic and phonetic functions, though all three are connoted by the term "abbreviation" in loose parlance.[1:p167]. A contraction of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an abbreviation may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a contraction is an abbreviation, but an abbreviation is not necessarily a contraction. However, normally acronyms are regarded as a subgroup of abbreviations: e.g. *by the Council of Science Editors.*

Main part. In accordance with the complexity abbreviations divide into simple and complicated types. The former are created by clipping the initial or the final syllables of the word: *dotc. - dotsent (assistant professor), prof. - professor, Dr. - doctor.*

Complicated abbreviations consist of the initial letters or the initial syllables of words, stems or of their combination with the entire stem: *BMT - Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (United Nations of Organization).*

Complicated abbreviations consisting of the initial letters of words and stems are called acronyms. They are read in accordance with the reading rules or just as words to be read: *YUNESKO*, *O'zMU*, etc.

Linguists differentiate graphical abbreviations from lexical ones which have been considered above. Graphical abbreviations are just symbols which are used instead of words or word combinations in written speech. In oral speech they are replaced by their prototypes: *va b.* - *va boshqalar*, *m.* - *meter*.

Nowadays word formation by the way of abbreviation has become the most productive way. And it will be better that in near future there will appear dictionaries of abbreviations in Uzbek.

If we look at the history of Abbreviation it has been used as long as phonetic script existed, in some senses actually being more common in early literacy, where spelling out a whole word was often avoided, initial letters commonly being used to represent words in specific application.

In this point of view we also pay attention to the increase in literacy has, historically, sometimes spawned a trend toward abbreviation. The standardization of English in the 15th through 17th centuries included such a growth in the use of abbreviation.[2] At first, abbreviations were sometimes represented with various suspension signs, not only periods. For example, sequences like "er" were replaced with "o", as in "mast o " for master and "exac o bate" for exacerbate.

If we talk about the subdivisions there are the following abbreviations are used to identify the subdivisions in the City of Cape Coral. The abbreviations may be preceded by a letter which indicates if the subdivison has been recorded or not:

<i>UN -</i>	<i>Unplatted, U - Unrecorded</i>	<i>AGUA</i>	<i>Agualinda</i>
<i>ALAB</i>	<i>Alabar</i>		
<i>ALBT</i>	<i>Albertson's Center</i>	<i>(P.I.Road)</i>	
<i>BRDL</i>	<i>Bridlewood</i>		
<i>CCLC</i>	<i>N Cape Indust Pk</i>	<i>(CC/Lee I P)</i>	
<i>CH</i>	<i>Coral Harbour</i>		
<i>CP</i>	<i>Coral Point</i>		
<i>DRCP</i>	<i>Deer Run</i>		
<i>EAG</i>	<i>Eagle Subdivision</i>		
<i>EME</i>	<i>Emerald Cove</i>		
<i>FTF</i>	<i>Florida Tropical Farms</i>		
<i>HCR</i>	<i>Hancock Creek Commerce Park</i>		
<i>HERM</i>	<i>Hermitage</i>		
<i>PAT</i>	<i>Patterson Gardens</i>		
<i>RG</i>	<i>Rose Garden</i>		
<i>SA</i>	<i>Sand Road</i>		

<i>SFE</i>	<i>Small Farm Estates</i>
<i>SH</i>	<i>Shorehaven</i>
<i>TRFLP</i>	<i>Trafalgar Park</i>
<i>TRFW</i>	<i>Trafalgar Woods</i>
<i>WDL</i>	<i>Woodlands</i>
<i>WP</i>	<i>Whispering Pines</i>

According to the facts in modern English there are several conventions for abbreviations and the choice may be confusing.

Conclusion. In conclusion, abbreviations can be regarded as a linguistic means of economizing communicative effort, allowing speakers to convey a greater amount of information within a shorter time span and occupying less space in written discourse compared to their full forms. Further research will focus on the translation challenges associated with abbreviations.

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