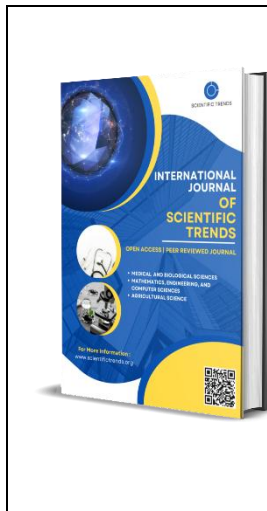


Abbreviations as an Object of Linguistic Research

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Abstract

In world linguistics, the main task has been to determine the functions of abbreviations, their vocabulary and replacement of compound names, to describe the ways of occurrence of abbreviations in a typological aspect, to scientifically substantiate the aspects of abbreviations to convey meaning in compound names, to study their use in formal, artistic and journalistic styles. This article presents a linguistic substantiation of the use of abbreviations in English and Uzbek social networks, the development of a method of using abbreviations in compacting such texts.

Keywords: Abbreviations, abbreviations, blending, linguistic factor, extralinguistic factor, initive abbreviation, graphic abbreviations, hyphenated abbreviations, mixed abbreviations.

Introduction

In world linguistics, since the second half of the last century, linguists have been focusing on the systematic study of linguistic units and the characterization of the semantic, methodological, pragmatic functions of units that are alternative to words. In particular, the interpretation of lexical units and their functions in real speech conditions is recognized as one of the main criteria of modern linguistics.

Review of Literature

In world linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out on the origin of abbreviations in the language, the task of compacting sentences in sentences, the extent to which word combinations and complex combinations can represent the meaning in names, etc.

In English Linguistics, W.S.Baum¹⁷, G.Cannon¹⁸, E.R.Vinarto¹⁹, T.MacArthur, C.B.McCallie, M.Holmes; Th. Hutchinson, Uzbek linguistics does not have much research on this issue. In the monographic aspect of Z.Alikulov and K.Alauddinova, one section of the monograph by Yu.Odilov was carried out in the form of articles and theses, which were devoted to the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language in the era of globalization.

Discussion and Results

It is known from the linguistic literature that "by the method of abbreviation, a new unit is formed by taking the initials or syllables of syntactic combinations, and such a formation or structure is called an abbreviation word or abbreviation. It is also a linguistic fact that in this method only words related to the noun category are made. For example, in Uzbek: Higher Attestation Commission (OAC); English: Higher Attestation Commission (HAC). Abbreviations in both languages are considered peculiar to the noun category.

Linguists have long been interested in the reduction of language units as a complex process, but there are a number of problems in terms such as "abbreviation" or "abbreviation". Therefore, the study of abbreviations and the analysis of their terminology interpretation is one of the topical tasks of linguistics. The term "abbreviation" in world linguistics

Its appearance dates back to the Middle Ages. The origin of the terms "abbreviation" and "abbreviatura" refers to the Latin *brevis*³⁰ word for "short" at the time.

Abbreviations were originally created to prevent the pronunciation of an entire word. This can be done to save time and space as well as to ensure privacy. It was customary in both Greece and Rome to shorten words to a single letter³¹. In Roman inscriptions, "words were usually abbreviated using the capital letter or letters of the words, and most writings had at least one abbreviation." However, "some have had more than one meaning, depending on the context. (For example, ⟨A⟩ can be an abbreviation for many words, such as *ager*, *ager*, *amicus*, *annus*, *as*, *Aulus*, *Aurelius*, *aurum*, and *avus*)".

In the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms of O.S. Akhmanova the term "abbreviatura" is defined as follows: *Abbreviatura* angl. Abbreviation, acronym, fr. *abréviation*, *agglomération*, German. *Abbrüviatur*, *Abkürzung*, *univerbierende Verkürzung*, ucn. *Abreviatura*. 1. (compound abbreviation word). An abbreviated word with the initials (morphemes) of a vocabulary. Comprehensive descriptions and terms are used to denote the linguistic nature of abbreviations, such as abbreviation, abecedism, abridgement, acronym, alphabetic word (alphabetism), anagram, backformation, blend, clipping, contraction, curtailment, elliptical word, incomplete compound, initialism, logogram, protogram, shortening, trunk word³³ and others.

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 (active), prog (ressive).

"Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics" (Rutledj til va tilshunoslik lug'atida): 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.

Abbreviations can be categorized as follows: (a) those pronounced as individual letters, for example USA ('U-S-A') (for example, those pronounced as individual letters). In the narrow sense of the word, a short form which may or may not become lexicalized (e.g. prof<professor, telly<television).

"Dictionary of Linguistic Terms on English Language" (in the Dictionary of English Linguistic Terms)": Abbreviation is part of the study of word formation, distinguishing several ways in which words can be shortened (a field in which the formation of a new word by abbreviating words is the field in which the formation of a new word is learned).

Although the appearance of abbreviations in the English language dates back to a long history, their origin can be said to approximately the 15th century on the basis of 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.

In Uzbek linguistics, the method of abbreviation and the question of abbreviations have been known as "abbreviation", "abbreviation", "abbreviation", "abbreviation", "abbreviation", "abbreviation word" and "acronym". In the dictionaries of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language, the terms included in the object of our research are explained as follows:

Abbreviatura (Italian *abbreviatura* < lot. *Abbrevio* – abbreviation) – abbreviation words.

Abbreviation (lat. *abbrevio* – abbreviation) – abbreviation. Contraction. Formation of a new word or word form by abbreviation. Mas., the formation of the word *kilo* from the word *kilogram*.

Abbreviations. 1. Abbreviations. 2. An abbreviated expression of a word in a certain form – conditional abbreviations: etc. – etc. Abbreviation. To form an abbreviated word.

Abbreviations. 1. Understand certain parts of the components of a vocabulary

Words formed by deletion: PPP (People's Democratic Party). From an etymological point of view, the abbreviation term is an abbreviation, from which the abbreviated word is derived, and then the abbreviation term is formed. In ancient Turkish, there was also a word that was used in its short form.

Conclusion

The formation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek languages is one of the main factors enriching the lexical fund of these languages. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors involved in the overall development of the language play an important role in the enrichment and development of the lexicon of languages through abbreviations. In turn, just like words

The sequence of the abbreviations depends on changes in reality.

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