

THE FEATURES OF LEARNING ABBREVIATIONS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the problems of studying units of lexicology, including abbreviated units. There are 3 types of abbreviations according to their source: mastered abbreviations; abbreviations; divided into autochthonous abbreviations. The concept of abbreviation has been interpreted in the interpretation of various structural languages. The creation of new words as a result of abbreviations, the reduction of existing words in some places at the level of intelligibility also has a number of disadvantages. It is often used as an abbreviation that is widely used in a particular field and is remembered by experts in this field as a combination of letters that have no meaning at all to a person outside this field. Where it is necessary to understand it, of course, it is necessary to use the special text or its full form, the transcript after this abbreviation.

Keywords: abbreviation, mastered, kalka, autochthon abbreviations, world, Uzbek linguistics

INTRODUCTION. Every language is not only a means of communication, but also a means of forming ideas, knowing the world, regulating human activities. In a verbal communication act, such functions are usually combined. Therefore, they are always considered multifunctional and are given different definitions. The current state of languages is characterized by the processes of globalization, that is, as a result of the emergence of a separate type of names of objects, concepts, lexical layer increased, which led to the requirements for speech economy, resulting in a large layer of abbreviated vocabulary. It is precisely the frequent occurrence of such a layer in speech that has always necessitated the study of abbreviations in linguistics. There are many scientific researches on abbreviations in both world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics. In particular, D.I. Alekseev (Belarus, 1958), S.B. Berlizon (Moscow, 1963), R.I. Mogilevskiy (Tbilisi, 1966), V.V. Borisov (Moscow, 1972), Z.A. Aliqulov (Tashkent, 1976), D.I. Alekseev (Saratov, 1979), M.M. Adilov (Baku, 1984), L.V. Vasilchenko (Alma-Ata, 1986), Kennon Garland (London, 1989), A.A. Bezrukova (Moscow, 1999), p. Shadyko (Warsaw, 2000), O.G. Kosareva (Tver, 2003), L.F. Kakhovskaya (Minsk, 2004), J. Algeo (Columbia, 2004), E.P. Voloshin (Moscow, 2005), G. Sklyarevskaya (Moscow, 2006), I.V. Varfolomeeva (Moscow, 2006), Z.I. Sanakulov (Tashkent, 2020) and others tried to shed light on the problems of abbreviation research and find solutions to them. Лекин, дунё глобаллашуви таъсирида тилларга ўзлашган сўзлар фаол кириб келиши давом этмоқда. Ўз навбатида, сўз ясалишида янги аббревиатуралар ҳосил бўлмоқда. Бу эса, мавзу тадқиқи ҳамон долзарблигини асосламоқда. S.A. Nikishina argues that the driving force behind the emergence of abbreviations is the application of the principle of economy of language movements, namely: long words and awkward and difficult phrases, which hinder the communication process, so abbreviated words and phrases are used to express concepts [8, C. 37—47].

The importance of studying abbreviated words (abbreviations) is, first of all, of great interest for two reasons. First, they reveal the history of the emergence of this type of word, which has a long history in developed world languages; second, the vocabulary of any language is constantly updated with new neoplasms. Its expansion is stimulated not only by internal linguistic factors, but also by ethno-linguistic factors, as it reflects the close connection between language and the social structure of society. Abbreviations are also becoming one of the most common priorities in the formation of nominative units in every world language.

MAIN PART. The study of abbreviations is an ongoing process that reflects the socio-political and socio-economic changes that have taken place in Uzbek linguistics in recent years, as well as the introduction of computer technology, interaction with Western culture and other such extralinguistic factors. O. G. Kosareva

argues that the abbreviation reduces the material shell of communicative units and thus increases the speed of information flow [5, C. 13].

An abbreviation is a truncated or abbreviated form of a word or group of words. An abbreviation is a truncated form of a word or group of them. Defining the concept of abbreviation, it is interpreted in Uzbek dictionaries as follows:

ABBREVIATURA [итал.abbreviatura < лат. Abbrevio – кискартираман] тили. айн. кискартма сўзлар [9, Б. 26; 11, Б. 9; 14, Б.12]. For example, SSS(State Security Service), XDP (People's Democratic Party).

The term is interpreted in English linguistics as follows:

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*(ective), *prog*(ressive) [12, p.3].

Abbreviation [Lat. *brevis* ‘short’] 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. For example *USA* (‘U—S—A’). 2 In the narrow sense of the word, a short form which may or may not become lexicalized (e.g. *prof*<*professor*) [13, p.1].

In Russian linguistics, abbreviated explanations of the above definitions are given:

ABBREVIATURA[ит. abbreviatura < лат. brevis – краткий]. Сокращение, употребляемое в письменной и устной речи: МГУ – Московский государственный университет [4, С.20].

АББРЕВИАТУРА англ. abbreviation, acronym, фр. abréviation, agglomération, нем. Abbrviatur, Abkürzung, univervierende Verkürzung, уcn. abreviatura. 1. (сложносокращенное слово). Слово, составленное из сокращенных начальных элементов (морфем) словосочетания, а Русск. Наркомпрос < Народный комиссариат просвещения, сельмаг <сельский магазин [2, С.26].

It is clear from the above definitions that in world linguistics the term "abbreviation" is interpreted almost similarly. So "abbreviation" is an abbreviated form of the word. Abbreviations in Uzbek, abbreviations, also called sokrashchenie in Russian. However, research also shows that these terms differ. Abbreviations usually consist of letters taken directly from a word or phrase, but this is not always the case. For example, in English: a.m. (before noon); e.g. (for example); etc. (and so on); ESL (English as a second language); ID (identification); PC (personal computer); U.S. (United States).

When the term abbreviation is strictly analyzed, it should not be confused with abbreviations or acronyms that perform certain semantic and phonetic functions, although these three types of words are defined by the term “abbreviation” in the free language. Abbreviation - an abbreviation by any means; shrinkage (sokrashchenie) - reduction of size by adding parts.

The reduction of a word is done by combining the first and last letters or elements, leaving out certain letters or syllables; the abbreviation can be made by dropping some parts from the inside or cutting off a part. An abbreviation is an abbreviation, but an abbreviation does not have to be an abbreviation.

According to the abbreviation method, terms used in the whole case are formed. An abbreviated horse is called an abbreviated horse or abbreviation [1, Б.89].

E.A. Biryukov argues that "abbreviations reflect the logical nature of the development of any national language, strive for simplicity of linguistic expression and retain its informative value for communication purposes." much later (in English - in the 16th century, in Russian - in the late 29th century) abbreviated units first appeared in colloquial speech and only then switched to writing styles explains[3, C.20].

Creating new words as a result of abbreviations, abbreviating existing words in some places at the level of comprehensibility also has a number of disadvantages. It is often used as an acronym that is widely used in a particular field and memorized by experts in the field, as a combination of letters that have no meaning at all for a person outside the field. Where it is necessary to understand it, of course, there is a need to use a special text or its full form, an explanation after this abbreviation. The abbreviation is defined by the following linguistic features:

- the first letters of the words in the compound are read in alphabetical order, or a simple word is pronounced as the sounds represented by the letters. Mas. UN (be-em-te) (United Nations), CIS (em-de-he) (Commonwealth of Independent States);

- complex abbreviations: in addition to the first letters of words in word combinations, they are formed by taking certain parts (morphemes). Mas. UzR., Jurfak, filfak (Faculty of Law, Philology) [10, Б.16-17].

Abbreviations can be divided into 3 types according to their source:

- 1) Assimilated abbreviations;
- 2) Portable abbreviations;
- 3) Autoxton abbreviations[7, C.7].

Abbreviations include abbreviations that have been created in the Uzbek language in a foreign language. For example, IELTS, NATO, UNESCO. Since it appears in a foreign language, such abbreviations are read based on the pronunciation rules of the original language.

Copied abbreviations - the material that makes up the abbreviation (word, syllable, morpheme) belongs to the native language of the native speaker and is derived from a foreign language in terms of the structure of the abbreviation. For example, UN (UNO), USA (USA). Abbreviations of this type are formed mainly by initials (capital letters of words). Extralinguistic factors contribute to the formation of the abbreviation[6, C.8].

Autoxton takes both the word for abbreviations and the abbreviation model template from an internal source. These types of abbreviations include acronyms, reversible and partially initial abbreviations. For example, in English: a.m. (before noon); e.g. (for example); HAC (Higher Attestation Commission), STC (State Testing Center), MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs).

CONCLUSION. Thus, based on the above, the following can be concluded:

- 1) Abbreviations and their types as the main methods of word formation are complex, multifaceted phenomena that have their roots in the distant past and are interpreted similarly in English, Uzbek, Russian;
- 2) under the influence of the era of globalization, the abbreviation has become one of the most effective ways to replenish the vocabulary of many languages;
- 3) according to the source of abbreviations in modern languages: mastered abbreviations; abbreviations; autochthon is divided into types of abbreviations.

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