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The Comparative Typology of Abbreviations as a Lexical Economical Product in the English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract:

In this article abbreviations in Uzbek and English are analyzed as lexical and economical products.

Keywords: lexical, abbreviations, concepts, terminology, globalization, digestible, Initialisms, Acronyms, Contractions, Colloquial Shortenings, Clipped Words, Hybrid Abbreviations, demonstrate, cultural.

Introduction

Abbreviations play an important role in modern communication and act like lexical economical products that they save time and space in spoken as well as written discourses. Abbreviations are often met in daily life in newspapers, advertisements, interviews, dialogues, orders, official documents, academic texts, and informal communications. Such as: PDF, St, Dr, UK, USA, comp, wb. This article shows how abbreviations are formed in English and Uzbek, regarding their significance and usage of them in everyday language. Abbreviations are mostly utilized in writing and spoken forms of communication. Abbreviations are appearing due to some factors for example globalization, technology, diplomacy and borrowing words from other languages. In this article abbreviations' forming types are compared between the English and the Uzbek languages.

Followings show how much abbreviations are important:

1. Abbreviations economize time and place, making composed and talked communication speedier and more brief. This is especially important in technical and academic writing.

2. In specialized fields (e.g., medicine, technology), truncations offer assistance pass on complex concepts concisely, given that the gathering of people gets it them.
3. They create uniformity in field of terminology, which is crucial for effective communication in professional settings. For example, terms like "DNA" and "CEO" are widely understood.
4. Shortened forms make it easier to reference long names or phrases without repetition. This is particularly useful in documents, presentations as well as media.
5. They can make information more digestible, especially in contexts where readers might not be familiar with lengthy terms.
6. Some abbreviations, like "LOL" or "BRB," have become part of everyday language and reflect cultural shifts in communication, especially in digital contexts.

While abbreviations are beneficial, it's essential to use them appropriately and ensure that the audience can easily understand them to avoid any possible confusion.

Formations of abbreviations in the English language

English is one of the most spoken languages in the world and abbreviations are appearing very fast in this language like others. Abbreviations are widely used in various contexts, from casual conversations to professional settings. Abbreviations are formed according to these criteria:

- 1. Initialisms:** These are formed from by taking the first letters of words and pronounced separately such as "USA" (United States of America) or "ATM" (Automated Teller Machine), "FBI" (Federal Bureau of Investigation), PDF (portable document format).
- 2. Acronyms:** Acronyms are similar to initialisms, but pronounced as a single word, like "NASA" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), "NATO" (North American Treaty Organisation), "IELTS" (International English Language Testing System).
- 3. Shortened Forms:** This type of abbreviation spread widely and words are often shortened for convenience through getting the first syllable of the word. For example: "info" for information, "lab" for laboratory, "Feb" for February, "Sat" for Saturday, "Meth" for method, "Dial" for dialect, "Disc" for discourse, "Camb" for Cambridge, "Adv" for adverb.
- 4. Contractions:** In this formation the first and the last letters are written, the letters between them are omitted or some letter are omitted only.

Dr – Doctor, St – Saint, Mr – Mister, Sr – Senior, **Didn't, aren't, won't, I'm.**

For Example: Tom came to see dr Braun but he wasn't in his office.

These forms enhance efficiency, allow speakers and writers to understand the given information quickly. We may see some abbreviations in the following text:

"A 37-year-old male presented to our hospital with a typical chest pain. He was a heavy smoker. Electrocardiography (ECG) revealed extensive anterior STEMI. Coronary angiography revealed total occlusion of the proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD) with a high-burden thrombus. The no-reflow phenomenon occurs during Percutaneous Coronary intervention (PCI). After two days of hospitalization, the patient developed cardiogenic shock and acute decompensated heart failure. The patient was administered ticagrelor, acetylsalicylic acid, enoxaparin for three days, high-dose statins, and optimized heart failure treatment. The patient was discharged on the 7th day after admission¹".

¹ <https://f1000research.com/articles/11-801>

There are four abbreviations in the text: ECG (Electrocardiography), LAD (left anterior descending artery), PCI (Percutaneous Coronary intervention), 7th (seventh).

Abbreviation forms of the Uzbek language

As every language has abbreviations, Uzbek has abbreviations too and most of them are borrowings. The usage of abbreviations has also increased, particularly with the influence of globalization and modern technologies. Here are given types of forming abbreviations:

1. Initialisms: Similar to English, These are shaped from the primary letters of words and articulated independently. Uzbek uses initialisms, such as "O'zbekiston" for "O'zbekiston Respublikasi" (Republic of Uzbekistan), BMT (Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti), "DTM" (Davlat Test Markazi), "OAK" (Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi), "IIV" (Ichki Ishlar Vazirligi), "MDH" (Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo'stligi), "NBU" (National Bank of Uzbekistan).

2. Acronyms: This sort is comparable to initialisms, but articulated like a single word. Acronyms are mostly used in educational and governmental contexts, like "TIV" (Turizm va Ijtimoiy Vazirlik) for the Ministry of Tourism and Social Affairs, "AQSH" (Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari) United States of America.

3. Colloquial Shortenings: The first syllable of the first and second parts of a stable word block, through the full part of the remaining parts. Informal speech often leads to the creation of shorter forms, making conversations more efficient.

"O'zagrosanoat" (O'zbekiston agro sanoat).

4. Clipped Words: These are formed by cutting off part of the word.

Rash (Rashidov) - A common surname, Dav (Davlat) - Government, Fiz (Fizikaga aloqador atama) Expression related to Physics, Net (internet), Tel (Telefon) telephone, Avto (avtomobil) a car, Univer (universitet) university, Komp (kompaniya) company.

5. Hybrid Abbreviations: These combine letters from a few words or parts of words.

Komp (Kompaniya) - Company, UFO (Uchuvchi Flyot Ob'ekti) - Unidentified Flying Object

6. Numerical Abbreviations: These incorporate numbers to represent a term.

3D (Uch o'lchovli) - Three-dimensional, 7/24 (Yetti kun, yigirma to'rt soat) - 24/7, 100% (yuz foiz) "completely" or "totally", 4G (to'rtinchi avlod) referring to the fourth generation of mobile networks.

We may see some abbreviations in this Uzbek text: "Har yili 31-avgust kuni - Mustaqillik bayrami arafasida Toshkent shahridagi "Shahidlar xotirasi" yodgorlik majmuida qatag'on qurbonlarini yod etish marosimi o'tkaziladi. O'zteleradiokompaniyasi, O'zA va boshqa ommaviy axborot vositalari bu tadbirning ahamiyatini keng targ'ib qiladilar²".

Translation of the text: "Every year on August 31 - on the eve of Independence Day, a commemoration ceremony for the victims of repression is held in the "Martyrs' Memorial" memorial complex in Tashkent. Uzteleradiokompaniya, Uza and other mass media widely promote the importance of this event.

There is one abbreviation given: O'zA for (O'zbekiston teleradio kompaniyasi).

² <https://muhammad.org/qisqartma-sozlar-va-bosh-harflar-imlosi-dars-rejasi.html>

Conclusion

Both English and Uzbek languages demonstrate the utility of abbreviations as lexical economical products. They give a chance to speakers to communicate easily also make the communication more effective in today's running and fast changing world. As time goes by, everything may face with changes such as community, the way of thinking, lifestyle, relationships among nations. As a result of them new words, expressions are appearing and spreading broadly and coming into nearly all languages as well as becoming more and more active according to their usage. Abbreviations are not new words, do not give new meaning however they are shortened forms the expressions or word combinations. As language evolves, the role of abbreviations will likely continue to expand, reflecting cultural and technological changes.

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