



## THE STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF ABBREVIATIONS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> December 2022	The article addresses discussions about the role of the terminology "abbreviation" in Uzbek linguistics in the theory of Word formation and the history of the origin of the term "abbreviation". In this case, scientific research work of linguists dedicated to the problem was studied and scientific relations were given. It is also justified that "abbreviation" is not just an approach to language learning from the point of view of systemcentrism, but the presence of opportunities for an in-depth analysis of language units from the point of view of anthropocentrism. Therefore, the study necessitated focusing all its attention on anthropocentrism, that is, on a person who is the creator of personality, word and language in general.
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**INTRODUCTION.** It is no mistake to say that the number of abbreviated words in languages with different structures is constantly growing, and, accordingly, the order of their use is also increasing, in some cases it is ahead of them, along with other words. The relevance of the problem of abbreviations is also determined by the intensity and complexity of this process, the need to solve it. Attention to the structure of abbreviations in different systemic languages and the features of their application in different types and genres of speech is due to the fact that the abbreviation is considered one of the effective methods of making a word along with the formation of a word. The relevance of the article is determined by an integrated approach to comparing abbreviations, which implies a combination of system-central and anthropocentric directions in the analysis of abbreviated words in Uzbek and English, which makes it possible to get closer. It allows you to identify universal features characteristic of Uzbek and English, which are characteristic of a similar language.

**LITERATURE REVIEW.** Sh.Rustamov's works made a great contribution to the development of issues of Word formation of nouns, in which the problem of Word formation, in particular, abbreviations, is also comprehensively considered; all methods of Word formation are thoroughly studied; the most important criteria for the productivity of Word-formation models are formulated, great attention is paid to taking into account the structural and semantic (Rustamov, 1972, 68) abbreviations in the Uzbek language can also be found in a huge number of works[1]. The history of

their scientific coverage is more than a hundred years old, that is, the first abbreviated units in Uzbek appeared at the beginning of the 20th century. The first abbreviated words began with the reduction of the specific names of industrial enterprises. Since the mid-50s of the last century, joint words have developed rapidly in Uzbek linguistics. More than half of his articles, candidate and doctoral dissertations are distinguished scientist, professor R.I. Mogilevsky dedicated to the abbreviations of. In his studies, various aspects of the formation and functioning of Russian, Uzbek and Slavic abbreviations were developed. For Example: R.I. Mogilevsky's article "Syllogomorphemic abbreviation morphonology" examines in detail the problem of the external structure of morphemes that make up multilevel abbreviated abbreviations. If initially English words formed complex abbreviated words in the Uzbek language, then from 1991 to the present day, similar lexical units began to form using foreign verb components. It should be noted that the first Uzbek abbreviation is limited to a narrow range of applications. This applies, first of all, to the names of industrial and trade associations, the names of political parties and publishing houses, etc. Since the 50s of the XX century, a new stage in the development of the abbreviation begins in Uzbek linguistics. Directly depends on the mass distribution and rapid formation of the abbreviation. Other researchers focus their attention on special, but not so important problems, which in many ways are associated with the complexity of both the process under study and the tasks being solved. Their typology of abbreviations and



problems of establishing criteria for limiting compound words from affixal derivatives [Alekseeva 1984; Batirova 1995; 1999; Duzhikova 1997]; structural-semantic, functional, pragmatic and cognitive characteristics of abbreviations [Eldyshev 1984.; Kraev 1986; Solopov 1989; Muricheva 1991; Dyuzhikova 1997; Ozhogin 1999; Gorshunov 2000; Mustafinova 2001; Kosareva 2003; Tshelok 2003]; semiotic and linguistic nature of the abbreviation [Mogilevsky 1962; 1966; Hasenova 1986] and semantic and formal other types of condensation [Osipova 1999]; derivative-nominative aspects of the abbreviation (Derivative from abbreviated words to study the features of the formation and functioning of units) [Sogibgareeva 1998]. It should be noted that an important place in the formation and development of the theory of short words is occupied by works based on various languages: Slavic [Altayskaya, 1955; Alekseev, 1979; Mogilevsky, 1966, 1988], [Kholmatova, 1977], Uzbek [Alikulov, 1976], English [Potapova, 1955; Segal, 1964; Sokolenko, 1965; Voloshin, 1966; Borisov, 1972; Shevchuk, 1983; dyuzhikova, 1997], [Husnullina, 2012], Rozeva, a [1991], typological studies of abbreviations [Gyach, 1971 (German and Russian); Eldyshev, 1984 (Russian, English, German and French); from another scientific point of view, a new theoretical and procedural process of cognitive linguistics E.A. Zemskaya [1992], E.S. Kubryakova [1978], E.R. Mustafinova [2001]. Yu.A. In his dissertation, husnullina examines the phonetic, grammatical, graphic, morphological, lexical-semantic, expressive and functional characteristics of computer speech abbreviations, as well as textual Haba of synchronous and asynchronous computer communication of professional users revealed the semantic specifics of abbreviations of different structural types and the features of their motivational, paradigmatic and derivative relationships. In his work M.A. Yarmashevich was the first to conduct a study on the comparison of the abbreviated vocabulary microsystem in the types and categories of multilingual speech - based on Written and oral texts related to different types of speech in different European languages of the flexion type[2]. Thus, based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the multifaceted and in-depth study of the problems of abbreviations as an effective way to make a word in linguistics (based on languages with different structures) has not yet achieved sufficient results, which is covered in the scientific literature.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** The study of abbreviations of words in certain languages, the research methodology of which is at different levels fraternal or even completely unrelated, is associated with the importance of studying the means of nomination, among which abbreviations have high productivity. The presence of abbreviations in languages with different structures, Uzbek and English requires a comparative study of this phenomenon and, therefore, the disclosure of all processes and models that ensure the structure of the characters of the abbreviation. The vocabulary of each language is the mother tongue, the most receptive - creator of all the phenomena that occur in the life of the people; at the same time, along with the penetration of words from other languages, it is enriched mainly by derivatives, that is, the creation of new units based on the use of lexical and phraseological materials available in a The periods of formation and development of the corpus of abbreviated words in Uzbek and English differ according to certain reasons and factors. As mentioned above, we believe that the abbreviation is a new and very late and not a large number of phenomena, compared with other languages of the Russian, English and Indo-European group for the current Uzbek literary language as a linguistic process. It should be noted that if at that time complex and compound words in Uzbek were created using words in Russian, then since 1991, that is, during the independence of the Republic, such lexical units began to form with other foreign languages of verbal components.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** Along with abbreviations, graphic abbreviations are also used in the Uzbek language, which are actually not abbreviations. They have a narrow scope of Use and are mainly used in terminology related to the business sector. Graphic abbreviations are practically not characteristic of the language of fiction. Even, Y.- year, b.-the common and widely used abbreviations such as bet, u-n-for, b-n-with are also very rare in literary texts. The structural and semantic study of the abbreviation of modern English in comparison with the word composition made it possible to determine that at the present stage of language development, the abbreviation is a very specific word-formation process, convolutional of words and phrases, in which the cognitive structure is determined by a certain word and a certain phrase, and then becomes the source. We agree that it should be considered not only as a special technique for creating units of abbreviations, but also in the general system of word-making tools. It is worth noting that



the compound word is unconditionally included in the construction of a word by almost all linguists, we cannot call it a abbreviation. The possibility of classifying abbreviations as derivative words is often rejected, since their semantics fully correspond to the semantics of the original names[3].

Filling the communicative-discursive sphere of modern European languages with new abbreviations is associated with the influence of external and internal factors. At the same time, the influence of external factors, as a rule, is very clearly expressed, is directly related to the processes taking place in the life of society. The appearance of abbreviations often indicates the relevance of the phenomenon by which they are implied at a certain time interval. Internal changes in the language are less noticeable. External stimuli (for example, socio-historical and socio-cultural phenomena taking place in the life of a person and society, communicative-discursive directions of their development) contribute to the implementation of intralinguistic stimuli (for example, secondary nomination methods, economics / formation of linguistic expression), the nature of the solution of the antinomies of language development "code - test" and "talk-listen", semantic innovations and transformations. When considering the factors of enrichment of the nominative fund of languages, taking into account both extralinguistic and internal stimuli of language development helps to create the most complete picture of the movement of various impulses for the emergence of abbreviated units, since dynamics. the change in the language system is associated with changes in the world of reality.

Reduction is a complex linguistic phenomenon associated with a number of theoretical problems in the field of vocabulary, word formation, semantics, pragmatics, syntactics, communication and information theory, semiotic theory and motivation theory. From the point of view of the theory of types of speech, the abbreviation is associated with a connection to written or oral speech, stability or periphery, solving the problem of the functioning of abbreviations in various types of speech.

From the point of view of the theory of types of speech, the abbreviation is associated with a connection to written or oral speech, stability or periphery, solving the problem of the functioning of abbreviations in various types of speech. Not all types of expressions produce abbreviations equally actively in the languages of different systems. However, among the cores that form an abbreviation, the predominance of NOUN vocabulary with an attributive

and objective relationship between components is universal. Elementary phrases can be both simple and combined[4]. Any abbreviation first acts as a variant of an existing Word or phrase, and then takes the features of the word and often falls into the category of simple independent words. Since abbreviations of all structural-semantic types are also not fully provided to the same extent as the above signs of important words, the identification of signs of their entry into the language system and factors contributing to their transformation into full-fledged linguistic signs becomes of particular importance. Such factors are: nominative ability, access to a formal structure, motivational (with the development of the nominative ability of the original form), paradigmatic (with the formation of synonymous and homonymous lines) and syntagmatic relations, the possibility of semantic development, the formation of semantic categories and subcategories, the ability to change lexical meanings in the diachronic section (with the formation of a new LSV), the correspondence of the phonetic structure resulting from the adaptation of phonetic criteria (with the combination of syllables) to the pronunciation of the word to the phonetic and orthoepic norms of the language. single sound complex, the presence of one stress). Compliance of the abbreviation with these criteria creates the necessary conditions for considering the unity of the abbreviation as an important word. Thus, the abbreviated word is, for example, one of the signs of the language, which reveals all the characteristics that are inherent in complete words at the same time, since it has its own characteristics and characteristics. In Word-formation systems of languages of different structures, the role of abbreviations and the abbreviation word-formation models are diverse, but they are distinguished by their high generative ability and show significant generality only in inflectional languages, they differ from each other[5].

The degree of development of syntheticism and analyticism makes it possible to trace the nature of the influence of the grammatical structure on the features of creating abbreviations. In addition, if in inflectional languages an abbreviation can be called one of the main ways of making a word, then in agglutinative, separative and non-destructive languages it cannot be considered as an independent phenomenon. Russian, German, English and French show similarities and differences in the abbreviation processes. Taking into account the peculiarities of the grammatical Organization of languages makes it



possible to determine the isomorphic and allomorphic properties of the abbreviation process.

**CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS.** Reduction is a phenomenon that is organically inherent only in inflective languages, and in other types of languages it is the result of intercultural and inter-linguistic influences, manifested mainly in the form of assimilation from ready-made inflective languages. made abbreviations or models of their formation. Therefore, in subsequent studies, we will limit ourselves to the consideration of four European inflective languages - English, French, German, Russian, which are distinguished by the totality of discursive areas, explained by the similarity of the development paths of statehood. Production Relations, Communication, Education, Society in general, cultural and values, etc. Provide an opportunity to establish a discursive nature (conditionality) of the process of abbreviation, which is actively developing in modern European languages.

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