

**Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti
"Ingliz tili va adabiyoti" fakulteti
Zoyirova Dilfuza Xayriddinovna
taqrizi ostida**

**Ashurova Hafiza Nizomjon qizi
Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti 4-kurs
talabasi
Telefon raqam : +998940645151
E-mail: ashurovahtam55555@gmail.com**

QISQARTMALAR VA ULARNING INGLIZ TILI SISTEMASIDAGI O'RNI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada bir guruh olimlarning xulosalari asosida o'zbek va ingliz tilidagi qisqartmalar chuqur tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot qisqartmalarni so'zlarning kesilgan bo'laklaridan tashkil topgan, ko'pincha sinonim so'z birikmalarini hosil qiluvchi otlar sifatida belgilaydi. Tadqiqotda o'zbek tilida keng qo'llaniladigan qisqartmalarining oltita strukturaviy turi aniqlangan bo'lib, ular orasida so'zning bosh tovushlari yoki harflarining qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lgan boshlang'ich tipdagi qisqartmalar, so'z qismlarini birlashtiruvchi bo'g'inli qisqartmalar, oldingi turlarning elementlarini birlashtiruvchi aralash tipdagi qisqartmalar, so'zning bosh qismini birlashtiruvchi qisqartmalar mavjud. Butun so'z yoki otning bilvosita hol shakli bo'lgan so'z va bir so'zning boshini boshqasining boshi va oxiri bilan birlashtirgan qisqartmalar ham keltirilgan. Tadqiqot, shuningdek, qisqartirish va birikma o'rtasidagi munosabatni o'rganadi, null interfiksli qo'shma otlar va komponentlar orasidagi "-o-" interfiksi bilan qisqartma hodisalarni ajratib ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, u to'liq nomning informatsion tarkibiy qismlariga asoslangan muassasa va korxonalarining qisqartirilgan nomlarini shakllantirishni o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot qisqartmalarining so'zlashuv va uslubiy jihatdan qisqartirilgan sinonimlar sifatida, xususan, mashhur siyosiy va jamoat arboblarning asl ismlariga nisbatan qo'llanilishiga urg'u beradi. Tadqiqot o'zbek tilidagi qisqartmalarining imlo qoidalariga ham oydinlik kiritib, leksik va grafik qisqartmalarni ajratib ko'rsatadi. Unda leksik qisqartmalarni ko'rsatish uchun nuqtasiz bosh harflardan foydalanish ta'kidlanadi, chiziqcha bilan yozilgan qisqartmalar esa qisqartirilgan so'zlar emas va qisqartirilgan talaffuzlarga ega emas. Tadqiqot qisqartmalarining jinsiga qaratilgan bo'lib, ular tuzilishi emas, balki ma'nosi bilan belgilanadi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotda o'zbek qisqartmalarining ixtiyoriy fleksiya muhokama qilinib, ba'zi qisqartmalar faqat potentsial ravishda fleksiyonga ega bo'lsa-da, boshqalari izchil, lekin qat'iy bo'lmagan tuslanish shakllarini namoyish etishi qayd etilgan. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, ixtiyoriy fleksiya bosh harflar bilan yozilgan boshlang'ich qisqartmalarining umumiy grammatik xususiyatiga aylanib bormoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari o'zbek tilidagi qisqartmalarni har tomonlama tushunishga yordam beradi. Tadqiqot qisqartmalarining rivojlanayotgan tabiati, ularning keng qo'llanilishi va kelgusi o'n yilliklarda so'zlashuv nutqiga potentsial integratsiyalashuvini ta'kidlash bilan yakunlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qisqartmalar, Ilmiy adabiyotlar, Texnik adabiyotlar, Iqtisodiy adabiyotlar, Ingliz tili, O'zbek tili, Tushunchalar, atamalar.

АББРЕВИАТУРА И ЕЕ МЕСТО В СИСТЕМЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В данном реферате представлен углубленный анализ аббревиатур в узбекском языке на основе выводов группы ученых. В исследовании аббревиатуры определяются как существительные, состоящие из усеченных отрезков слов, часто образующих синонимичные словосочетания. В результате исследования выявлено шесть структурных типов аббревиатур, широко используемых в узбекском языке, в том числе аббревиатуры начального типа, образованные путем объединения начальных звуков или букв слов, слоговые сокращения, объединяющие части слов, аббревиатуры смешанного типа, объединяющие элементы предыдущих типов, аббревиатуры, объединяющие начальную

часть слов. слово с целым словом или косвенной падежной формой существительного, а также сокращения, сочетающие начало одного слова с началом и концом другого. В исследовании также исследуется взаимосвязь между аббревиатурой и сложным соединением, выделяя такие явления, как сложные существительные с нулевым интерфиксом и аббревиатуры с интерфиксом «-o-» между компонентами. Дополнительно рассматривается образование сокращенных наименований учреждений и предприятий на основе информативных компонентов полного наименования. Кроме того, в исследовании подчеркивается употребление аббревиатур как разговорных и стилистически редуцированных синонимов, особенно по отношению к именам собственным известным политическим и общественным деятелям. Он отмечает, что аббревиатуры в узбекском языке имеют оттенок неформальности и скромности, при этом обычно сокращаются существительные первого склонения преимущественно мужского рода. Исследование также проливает свет на правила написания сокращений в узбекском языке, различая лексические и графические сокращения. В нем подчеркивается использование заглавных букв без точек для обозначения лексических сокращений, при этом сокращения, написанные через тире, не являются сокращенными словами и не имеют сокращенного произношения. В исследовании рассматривается род аббревиатур, который определяется значением, а не структурой. Более того, в исследовании обсуждается факультативное изменение узбекских сокращений, отмечая, что, хотя некоторые сокращения имеют только потенциальное изменение, другие демонстрируют последовательные, но нестрогие модели склонения. Это говорит о том, что факультативная флексия становится общим грамматическим свойством начальных сокращений, написанных заглавными буквами. Результаты данного исследования способствуют комплексному пониманию аббревиатур в узбекском языке. В заключение исследования подчеркивается развивающаяся природа сокращений, их широкое использование и их потенциальная интеграция в разговорную речь в ближайшие десятилетия.

Ключевые слова: Сокращения, Научная литература, Техническая литература, Экономическая литература, Английский язык, Узбекский язык, Понятия, Термины.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ITS PLACE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Annotation: This abstract provides an in-depth analysis of abbreviations in the Uzbek language based on the findings of a group of scientists. The research defines abbreviations as nouns consisting of truncated segments of words, often forming synonymous phrases. The study identifies six structural types of abbreviations commonly used in Uzbek, including initial type abbreviations formed by combining initial sounds or letters of words, syllabic abbreviations combining parts of words, mixed type abbreviations combining elements of the previous types, abbreviations combining the initial part of a word with the whole word or an indirect case form of a noun, and abbreviations combining the beginning of one word with the beginning and end of another. The study also explores the relationship between abbreviation and compounding, highlighting phenomena such as compound nouns with null interfix and abbreviations with the interfix "-o-" between components. Additionally, it examines the formation of abbreviated names of institutions and enterprises based on informative components of the full name. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the usage of abbreviations as colloquial and stylistically reduced synonyms, particularly in relation to proper names of famous political and public figures. It notes that abbreviations in the Uzbek language exhibit a connotation of informality and lowliness, with predominantly masculine nouns of the first declension being commonly abbreviated. The study also sheds light on the spelling conventions of abbreviations in Uzbek, distinguishing between lexical and graphic abbreviations. It highlights the use of capital letters without dots to indicate lexical abbreviations, while abbreviations written in dashes are not abbreviated words and do not

have abbreviated pronunciations. The research addresses the gender of abbreviations, which is determined by meaning rather than structure. Moreover, the study discusses the optional inflection of Uzbek abbreviations, noting that while some abbreviations only potentially have inflection, others demonstrate consistent but non-strict patterns of declension. It suggests that optional inflection is becoming a general grammatical property of initial abbreviations written in capital letters. The findings of this research contribute to a comprehensive understanding of abbreviations in the Uzbek language. The study concludes by highlighting the evolving nature of abbreviations, their widespread usage, and their potential integration into colloquial speech in the coming decades.

Key words: Abbreviations, Scientific literature, Technical literature, Economic literature, English language, Uzbek language, Concepts, Terms.

Introduction

Nowadays, in the language of scientific, technical, and economic literature, both English and Uzbek, there are a large number of different kinds of abbreviations. The increase in the number of abbreviations used in modern English is completely natural. A consequence of the development of science and technology, international integration processes in the field of economics and national economy is the emergence of more and more new concepts that need to be termed. Most new concepts in both Uzbek and English are expressed using phrases or compound words, since it is these types of terms that make it possible to reflect the necessary and sufficient features of a particular concept with the greatest completeness and accuracy. But the terms - complex words and phrases - are cumbersome. Therefore, there is a desire to reduce them in one way or another. In some cases, this leads to the use of short versions of the term in the form of only one main component, in others - to the use of various kinds of abbreviations and abbreviations.

Also, in modern methods there is a continuous search for the most effective methods and ways of translating abbreviations, in the form of which either terms and proper names, or realities, or foreign language inclusions appear. This explains the need to study economic terminology, not least of which is abbreviations and abbreviations. The specific approach that they require as a special class of vocabulary makes it advisable to separate them into a separate area of scientific knowledge.

This feasibility is confirmed by the significant prevalence and rapid quantitative growth of this type of lexical units in modern languages in our time. Despite the fact that the main number of abbreviations falls on the share of special sublanguages, the close connection of science with life, scientific speech with the everyday speech of an ordinary person, and the problems that concern each of us in our century do not limit their use to the framework of scientific literature.

The solution to this problem requires a comprehensive study of such a widespread phenomenon as the special vocabulary of the English language, and from the methodology of teaching a foreign language to students of various specialties, the development of a teaching system that would ensure the acquisition of language as an integral phenomenon.

ABBREVIATION AND ITS PLACE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SYSTEM

The ideas of the systems approach are currently widely used in all areas of scientific knowledge, and since conscious mastery of language as a means of communication requires knowledge of not only its individual aspects, but also the interaction between them, the problem of a systematic

approach to the study of English specialized terminology is one of the most pressing problems of modern methods of teaching a foreign language to a wide variety of specialists.

However, the issue of studying abbreviations and abbreviations, for example, in the economic vocabulary of the English language as an integral phenomenon in all the variety of connections characteristic of it, still remains the least developed, both theoretically and practically. The lack of scientifically based recommendations on this issue, dictionaries of economic abbreviations (unlike, for example, a huge variety of different kinds of dictionaries of technical abbreviations), and manuals for translating English economic literature makes it difficult to work on economic texts, their translation, and creates great difficulties when reading modern English - American newspaper texts and textbooks on economics, in the foreign economic activities of firms and joint ventures, and also makes it impossible in teaching English to students of economics departments to implement the principle of studying special terminology (banking, stock exchange, etc.) in conjunction with speech situationality.

The relevance of the study can be explained by the general trend of the need to study the basics of the English language in the current economic situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, primarily in the field of international economic relations, which is not possible in the absence of a unified, comprehensive approach to the study of special economic terminology.

The purpose of the work, to develop scientific-methodical recommendations about the features and management of abbreviations in the English word formation method.

Taking into account all these factors, the author, in working on this problem, identified the following main tasks:

- determine the meaning of abbreviations and abbreviations in the vocabulary of modern English and consider their impact on the language system as a whole.
- make a quantitative analysis, develop basic ways of translating English abbreviations into Uzbek, consider their use in scientific literature and in the process of communication based on the study of literature in English.

This article did not aim to examine in detail the features of abbreviation as a grammatical phenomenon or its phonetic features, giving preference to the etymological side of the issue, addressing the problem, first of all, related to the main methods of translation of this type of lexical units.

Methodology. The concept of abbreviation in modern lexicology. Shortening of words (abbreviation) is a morphological word formation in which some part of the sound composition of the original word is omitted. Despite the fact that this method has existed in the English language relatively recently (approximately since the second half of the 18th century), in our time it plays the same leading role as compounding or word production.

In the Anglo-American scientific, technical and economic literature there is a large number of different kinds of abbreviations, both individual words and phrases are abbreviated.

Recently, the tendency to form new words by shortening existing words or phrases has increased significantly. The increase in the number of abbreviations can be explained by the fact that complex words and phrases are usually cumbersome and inconvenient, and, naturally, there is a desire to convey them briefly, for example: laser = light amplification by Quantum generator and stimulated emission of radiation amplifier of the optical range or light amplification induced

emission of radiation (laser) loran = long-range navigation Long-range hyperbolic radio navigation system (LORAN) loran = long-range system Precision radio navigation system (LORAN)

This method of compressively conveying the meaning of lexical units, which are terms and carry a certain meaning, is undoubtedly very convenient and can claim universality in the language of scientific literature and other special sublanguages. Taking into account all the “usefulness” of lexical units of this type, numerous difficulties arise, primarily associated with their translation from English into Uzbek or interpretation of the meaning of one or another special term.

Saturation with abbreviations is a feature of specialized literature, reflecting one of the main methods of information optimization of a message. However, the variety of forms of creating abbreviations in the English language often leads to difficulties in interpreting them in Uzbek, especially in cases where the authors do not decipher the abbreviations introduced in their publications, assuming that they are well known to the reader. When working with them, it is important to remember that due to the lack of international and national standards for abbreviations, many English abbreviations do not have equivalents in Uzbek. In this case, translation is carried out using other special techniques of conveying the meaning of a particular term, but the absence of a “direct” equivalent leads to a partial loss of the meaning of the translated word, its semantic coloring is lost.

The increase in the number of layoffs is a natural phenomenon. Many scientists tend to explain its prevalence by the ever-accelerating pace of life. At first glance, this explanation seems quite logical and correct. But in my opinion, this approach is somewhat one-sided, since it does not take into account the linguistic side of the issue. Meanwhile, one cannot help but notice that in the English language abbreviations are widespread mainly as a form of assimilation of borrowed words, thanks to which these foreign words come closer in their sound appearance to native English ones with their characteristic monosyllabicity. So, for example, Art.-Fr. *desporter* - to have fun (to have fun) - shortened in English and turned into the word *sport*, changing not only the sound form, but also the meaning.

Titles and names are often used in newspaper information materials in an abbreviated form. Often these abbreviations may be unknown to the general reader and their meaning is immediately deciphered in the note or message itself. But there are many such abbreviated names that newspaper readers have long been accustomed to and which therefore do not require explanation. The abundance of abbreviations is a characteristic feature of the newspaper and information style of modern English. Etc. names of parties, trade unions, various types of organizations and positions:

AFL-CIO = American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, GOP = Grand Old (Republican) Party, DD = Defense Department, NAACP = National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, DA = District Attorney; surnames or familiar nicknames of famous political or public figures: JFK = John F. Kennedy, Rocky = Rockefeller, Ike = Eisenhower, RLS = Robert Louis Stevenson; place names: NJ = New Jersey, Mo. = Missouri, SF = San Francisco, SP = South Pacific, EW = East-West, NBA = National Basketball Association etc.

The names of American unions usually indicate which union the union belongs to. These guidelines are given in the form of abbreviations: Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) or AFL (American Federation of Labor). 1

Abbreviation is a fairly productive way of word formation in modern Uzbek, but in it complex abbreviated words formed by adding the initial parts or syllables and alphabetic abbreviations are predominantly used as a more convenient form of complex terms for written communication. For example: Kazpotreboyuz, technopark, Komsomol, propaganda center, university, MTS.

According to the definition of a group of scientists dealing with the problem of abbreviation in the Uzbek language, abbreviations are nouns consisting of truncated segments of words included in a synonymous phrase, the last of which (the supporting component) can be a whole, untruncated word. In Uzbek they constitute the following structural types.

1. Abbreviations of initial type, with two subtypes:

a) formations from combinations of initial sounds of words: higher educational institution - university, registry office, Moscow Art Theater, Youth Theater;

b) formation of the initial letters of words from the names - Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy - VDNKh (pronounced - vedeenha), AKhCh, KTK, NTV.

2. Abbreviations from a combination of the initial parts of words (“syllabic”): local committee - mestkom, food store, supply manager, party organizer, division commander, philological department.

3. A mixed type of formation, combining elements of the previous two: social security - social security, city department of public education - city department, main board, general store, GOST, Kazakh State University.

4. Abbreviations from a combination of the initial part of a word (words) with the whole word: spare parts - spare parts, maternity hospital, savings bank.

5. Abbreviations from combinations of the initial part of a word with the indirect case form of a noun: company commander - company commander, department head, department manager, deputy dean.

6. Abbreviations from a combination of the beginning of the first word with the beginning and end of the second or only with the end of the second: destroyer - destroyer, military commissariat - military registration and enlistment office, motorcycle-bicycle - moped.

The main feature of abbreviation truncation of stems in the Uzbek language is its independence from morphemic division: a separate affix (submarine - submarine) or root morph (village council - village council) can remain from a word; More often, part of the root morph is cut off (criminal investigation - criminal investigation). Truncation on an open syllable is less productive than on a closed one. Basic abbreviations may appear in truncated form in other abbreviations:

physical education minute - physical education minute. However, in addition to nouns, by analogy with English, the Uzbek language acquires abbreviations, which are also other parts of speech and are included in circulation. As a rule, these are the proper names of famous political and public figures. For example: newspaper style suggests abbreviations like: GDP - Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, B.G. - Boris Grebenshchikov, etc. In general, abbreviation in the Uzbek language is a method of word formation that became widespread relatively late. The vast majority of abbreviations arose and became widespread in the Uzbek language during the Soviet era. All their types remain productive and are widely used in the formation of abbreviations.

A number of phenomena in the word formation system of Uzbek nouns contain signs of both abbreviation and compounding. Here are some of them. "

A large group of abbreviations of the 4th type, which are abbreviations of combinations of an adjective and a noun, the first (abbreviated) element of which is the whole basis: pioneer camp (pioneer and pioneer camp), flight mechanic (board and on-board mechanic), sports ground (sports and sports ground). Also, abbreviations cannot be strictly limited to compound nouns with a null interfix.

2. Abbreviations with the interfix -o- between components: Tekhnoruk, Dneproges and variants such as Moskhleborg - Moskhlebotorg, Rybzavod - Rybzavod.

3. Abbreviated names of institutions and enterprises, created on the basis of the most meaningfully informative words of the full name and consisting of 2 (less often 3) components, each of which can be either an abbreviated or a whole basis: Dalneft, Azovstal, Georgia- film, Kazakh-radio, Karmet, Karenergo, Tulaugol. In such formations as Tu-laugol, the element -a- acts as an interfix.

The abbreviation is also used in colloquial speech to form abbreviated, stylistically reduced synonyms of nouns - non-abbreviations: specialist - specialist, head - head, deputy - deputy, psychopath - psycho, tape recorder - magician, faculty - faculty / in the speech of students /, sandwich - sandwich (One you won't be full of sandwiches - oral speech/, fanatic - fan or fan, computer - computer, pharmacology - pharma /speech of medical students/.

In the Uzbek language, predominantly masculine nouns of the first declension are abbreviated, and truncation on the first syllable /auto - "car"/ is unproductive. Also, such words are characterized by a pronounced connotation of "lowness and informality."

It should also be noted that in some cases, bases truncated according to the abbreviation principle are subject to suffigation: simple TV, cartoon, schizo, hostel, subchik.

Also in the Uzbek language, much attention is paid to issues of spelling, because writing abbreviations serves as a means of limiting pronounced lexical abbreviations from conventional, purely written abbreviations. So, for example, capital letters without dots always indicate the lexical nature of the abbreviation, its pronounced KVN (ka-ve-en), KPD (ka-pe-de). Such abbreviations are words of the Uzbek language and from them, as from ordinary root words, derivative adjectives and nouns can be formed if necessary (cf. KVNovsky, KVNovets or, in another spelling, Kaveenovsky, Kaveenovets). Abbreviations that are written in dashes, usually in lowercase letters (candidate of technical sciences, i.e.), separated by an oblique line /k/t, s/kh/ or a hyphen /f-ka/, are not abbreviated words; There is no abbreviated pronunciation of them, and derivative words are not formed from them.

Spelling contrasts like KVN - Ph.D. valid for our time as well. The process of symbolizing abbreviations, i.e. using them for use as symbols on maps, diagrams, tables, etc. often leads to a change in the spelling of abbreviations. For example, as already mentioned, in military cartography, many lexical abbreviations are now usually given in lowercase, rather than in capital images: SP - rifle regiment, TD - tank division. The distinction between lexical and graphic in abbreviation becomes difficult. In solving a number of similar problems, turning to various dictionaries of abbreviations of the Uzbek language becomes very relevant. The dictionary of abbreviations acquires the additional function of a reference book for distinguishing between lexical and graphic abbreviations of Uzbek writing: all lexical initial abbreviations, regardless of spelling, are provided in dictionaries with an indication of pronunciation, but graphic abbreviations do not have such an indication. It should also be noted that the gender of most

abbreviations is determined by the meaning, and not by the structure of the abbreviation. For initial abbreviations, written in capital letters, the dictionary marks m. and /m./, which determine membership in the masculine gender, in addition to the generic meaning, also have the meaning of an indirect indicator of the degree of inclination. Abbreviations in Uzbek can have both regular and optional inflection. The optional inclination is manifested in the fact that the abbreviation:

a) only potentially has inclination. The implementation of inflection is carried out extremely rarely, namely, when a reliable ending is grammatically necessary, for example: transmission of information by TASS (and not TASS or TASS);

b) declines more or less consistently, but not in strict styles.

The optional inflection of Uzbek abbreviations has a peculiar productivity and tends to become a general grammatical property of all initial abbreviations written in capital letters. We can say that today English is the language of business, international law, politics, computers, science and the most modern technologies. Hence, it is easily predictable that many modern English abbreviations will become international and become widely used within 20-30 years. However, their transition from the language of specialized literature to the colloquial language will occur solely thanks to the newspaper, colloquial, informal style, as a result of which this type of lexical units will receive a distribution incomparable to today.

Conclusion

One of the most popular and productive methods of word formation today is abbreviation, which is used not only in Uzbek or English languages, but also in all European languages.

The history of abbreviation from its inception to the present day goes back several decades, but foreign language learners often do not pay due attention to this method of word formation. Meanwhile, the study of abbreviation is becoming an obvious necessity today, without which it is impossible to imagine the overall picture of word formation...

The abbreviation serves almost all spheres of human activity, but is most widespread in the political, economic, military spheres, as well as in the field of computer technology and periodicals.

The types of abbreviations in Uzbek and English are similar. In both languages, the most common initial type of abbreviation is. In the Uzbek language there is a type of compound words consisting of a truncated first word and an indirect case of the second. (For example: “head of department”). In English, this type of abbreviation does not exist due to the lack of the most indirect case of the noun.

In the Uzbek language, as in other European languages, there are abbreviations borrowed from English - “tracing pages”, which are used in the entertainment sector (Ltd, Int, MC, DJ) and in the field of computer activities.

The role of abbreviation in modern lexicology is difficult to overestimate. Abbreviations help reduce speech effort, linguistic means and time to a minimum, while remaining understandable and intelligible. Abbreviations are also necessary to simplify long names in formal business speech. Words with a complex internal structure have a compressed external form, which allows them to be used both in spoken speech and in scientific works. Abbreviations, becoming widespread in special areas, are included as equal words in national speech.

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