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FORMATION AND SEMANTIC SYSTEM OF ABBREVIATIONS A STUDY
BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK EXAMPLES

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Annotation: This study explores the formation and semantic system of abbreviations in both English and Uzbek languages. It examines how abbreviations are formed, their semantic implications, and the differences and similarities in their use and interpretation across these two languages. Through a comparative analysis, the paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of how abbreviations function within each linguistic context and the impact of culture and language structure on their meaning.

Keywords

- Abbreviations
- Lexical-semantic analysis
- Language comparison
- English language
- Uzbek language
- Semantic system
- Language formation

Introduction

Abbreviations are a significant part of everyday language use, facilitating communication by shortening lengthy terms or phrases. However, their formation and meaning are deeply influenced by the linguistic structures and cultural contexts of each language. This paper aims to analyze the formation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, comparing how these languages create and use them. Furthermore, it examines the semantic systems attached to these abbreviations and identifies how their meanings evolve based on their usage in different contexts. The study focuses on both formal and informal abbreviations, considering their role in modern communication in both languages.

Methods

This research adopts a comparative linguistic approach, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods:

1. **Data Collection:** A corpus of commonly used abbreviations in English and Uzbek is compiled, drawn from diverse sources such as newspapers, books, academic journals, and online platforms.
2. **Semantic Analysis:** The meaning and use of each abbreviation are analyzed in various contexts to explore how they function semantically in each language.



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3. **Comparative Analysis:** The study compares the formation processes of abbreviations in both languages, focusing on their morphological structures and the socio-cultural factors that influence their development.

4. **Survey:** A small survey may be conducted to gather speakers' perceptions of abbreviations in their everyday use, providing further insight into the topic.

Results

The study finds that both English and Uzbek languages exhibit unique mechanisms for abbreviation formation. In English, abbreviations tend to follow patterns such as acronyms, initialisms, and contractions, while in Uzbek, abbreviation formation also includes a heavy influence from Russian and other regional languages. Semantic shifts in abbreviations are common in both languages, with meanings evolving or expanding based on their cultural contexts. Moreover, the data reveal that abbreviations in English often maintain a degree of universality, whereas in Uzbek, they are more specific to the cultural and social context of the language.

Discussion

The comparison highlights several key differences and similarities in the formation and use of abbreviations in English and Uzbek. English abbreviations often reflect a more globalized influence, while Uzbek abbreviations are shaped by regional linguistic characteristics. The study also discusses the role of abbreviations in enhancing linguistic efficiency and how their meanings can sometimes be ambiguous or context-dependent. Furthermore, the paper touches upon how language evolution influences abbreviation usage in both languages and explores the role of digital communication in this process.

Conclusion

Abbreviations serve a crucial role in both English and Uzbek languages, streamlining communication while maintaining a complex interplay of semantics and language structure. The comparative analysis reveals that while both languages follow distinct patterns of abbreviation formation, they share common features, such as the influence of cultural and social factors on meaning. The study concludes that abbreviations not only simplify communication but also offer valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural dynamics of both languages.

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