

CHARACTERISTICS OF WRITING ABBREVIATIONS ADAPTED TO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE PROCESS OF USING INTEGRAL DIGITAL TOOLS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the abbreviations that have passed into the Uzbek language from Russian and English and are currently widely used. Four main ways of translating abbreviations and three main directions of translation are listed. The spelling of abbreviations and hyphens is shown in the comparative table. In the process of using abbreviations borrowed from Russian and English, the idea was put forward to avoid spelling errors. According to the method of formation of abbreviations, the types of abbreviations should be analyzed by examples.

Keywords: abbreviation, standard abbreviation, non-standard abbreviation, accepted abbreviations, separable abbreviations, non-separable abbreviations, scientific and technical abbreviations by structure

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tiliga rus va ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan hamda bugungi kunda keng qo'llanib kelinayotgan abbreviaturalar tahlil qilingan. Qisqartmalarni tarjima qilishning to'rtta asosiy usuli va tarjima qilishda uchta asosiy tendentsiya mavjudligi sanab o'tilgan. Qisqartma so'zlarni yozish va bo'g'ingga ko'chirish imlosi solishtirma jadvalda ifodalangan. Rus va ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan abbreviaturalardan foydalanish jarayonida imloviy xatoliklarga yo'l qo'ymaslik g'oyasi ilgari surilgan. Qisqartma so'zlarning shakllanish usuliga ko'ra qisqartmalarning turlari misollar orqali tahlil tortilga.

Kalit so'zlar: abbreviatura, qisqartirish, standart qisqartma, nostandart qisqartma, o'zlashgan abbreviaturalar, ajraladigan abbreviaturalar, ajralmaydigan abbreviaturalar, tuzilishi bo'yicha ilmiy va texnik qisqartmalar

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются аббревиатуры, перешедшие в узбекский язык из русского и английского языков и широко используемые в настоящее время. Перечислены четыре основных способа перевода аббревиатур и три основных направления перевода. Написание сокращений и дефисов показано в сравнительной таблице. В процессе использования аббревиатур, заимствованных из русского и английского языков, была выдвинута идея избежать орфографических ошибок. По способу образования аббревиатур виды аббревиатур следует разбирать на примерах.

Ключевые слова: аббревиатура, стандартная аббревиатура, нестандартная аббревиатура, принятые аббревиатуры, разделяемые аббревиатуры, неразборные аббревиатуры, научно-технические аббревиатуры по структуре.

Introduction. Under the concept of «abbreviation», «abbreviated word», and «abbreviated lexeme», «lexical abbreviation» is often understood as «formed by the abbreviation of a word or stable word combination that has special lexeme properties as an element of the vocabulary, a word related to the group of nouns [2]. Thus, the abbreviation is strictly included in the terminology, in particular in the terminological system of normal words, as a way of forming new words. The normative and grammatical features of these types of words lead to a tendency to create harmonious lexical units in the process of their creation. In fact, the word «abbreviation» was translated into Russian from the Italian «abbreviation» (abbreviation, Latin brevis translated as «short»), and from the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century, this word was used in its original, etymological sense. Various language units—words, phrases, and sentences—are selected as the initial units for forming abbreviations. From word combinations, words are formed mainly from abbreviations of capital letters; from words, abbreviated units; and from collected initial units, compound words. Abbreviation does not have an accidental character; the place of contraction is determined by the morphemic and syllabic structure

of the initial unit as well as the phono-tactic and phono-syllabic properties of the shortened unit.

The representation of the components of the initial unit in the composition of the shortened word has a different character from one letter to a whole word. According to the nature of expression of the components of the initial unit, the abbreviated word structure consists of 2 types of abbreviated units consisting of words, 4 types of abbreviated units consisting of word combinations, and aggregated initial units. Depending on the degree of expression of the components of the initial unit in the structure of the shortened word, shortened words are divided into two groups: 1) separable and 2) non-separable. Detachable truncated units are directly based on the adaptation of the truncated unit.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. Abbreviations appeared in European languages in the 20th century, and then patterns of their formation began to appear in many languages. The first compound words appeared in the Russian language at the end of the 19th century. Especially in the last decade, the number of abbreviations and the frequency of their use in modern European languages have increased tremendously, and abbreviations are becoming one of the leading methods of word formation. It is very important in today's world to be interested in the features of creating abbreviations in different languages, to understand their meaning, and to know the specific features of their use.

The fact that new technologies, terms, and abbreviations appear day by day indicates that there are still many undiscovered and unexplored aspects of the field of abbreviations. It is very important for the development of the field of linguistics to constantly study and conduct scientific research on abbreviations that are often used in public speech and are learned from foreign languages. Therefore, in this article, an analysis of the spelling of abbreviations adopted from the English language was carried out.

Main part. There are several ways to shorten words: abbreviations, graphic abbreviations, and word abbreviations. An abbreviation is the addition of two or more words and their subsequent shortening. A graphic abbreviation is a short way of writing words. It is used to save time and space on the page that should be spent on writing [3]. With a graphic abbreviation, letters or syllables are removed from a word (the omission is indicated by a dot, dash, or line). The word is written briefly but pronounced in full: kg. To shorten a word is to form a new word by dropping the last part of the original word. Abbreviated words are often used in colloquial speech.

Recently, the frequency of using abbreviations has been increasing rapidly. In particular, we can witness many abbreviations on Internet pages, computer networks, and even during conversations in society.

For information, it is worth noting that abbreviations are divided into such types as acronyms and initialisms according to differences in pronunciation. An acronym is a combination of the first letters of each word, capitalized, and pronounced as one word. For example: PIN. Initialisms are also a series of initial letters, but each letter is pronounced separately: DNA. There are also two types of abbreviations used in scientific writing. These include standard abbreviations and non-standard abbreviations [1]. So how are they different? Units of measurement (gr = gram, m = meter, cm = second, etc.) or short forms of chemical elements (Na = sodium, Ca = potassium, etc.) are standard abbreviations. Their meaning does not need to be explained after the spelling of the abbreviation. Because these abbreviations are widely accepted in society and are understandable to everyone, Non-standard abbreviations are unfamiliar to the reader or listener and are full of novelty. When using non-standard abbreviations orally or in writing, it is advisable to comment on them.

My observations on the spelling of abbreviations show that, in general, the use of standard abbreviations is more common than the use of non-standard abbreviations. After all, the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of the standard abbreviation have already become clear and understandable for everyone. Non-standard abbreviations may change to standard abbreviations depending on the level of use. For example, IT [2], which refers to the field of information technology, was a non-standard abbreviation when it was first used. People in society did not have clear information not only about its meaning but also about how to pronounce and spell it. Today, the word IT has become a standard abbreviation for many people.

Results and Discussions (Results and Discussions)

Table 1

How do I spell abbreviations and hyphenate them?

Spelling of writing and syllabification	In Russian	In Uzbek language	In English
All types of abbreviations and suffixes added to them are written		+	
Abbreviations consisting of the first letter of the constituent names are written with a capital letter	+	+	+
The first letter of the parts equal to the syllable in the abbreviation is written with a capital letter			+
From capitals to syllables, and from capitals to digits, digits are not copied from line to line:	+	+	+
Initials and abbreviations are not copied separately from nicknames or surnames.			

In the Uzbek language, abbreviations such as v.b. (and others) and sh.k. (similar) are not copied from the previous word. Abbreviated nouns. In speech, some nouns are shortened to achieve brevity [6]. For example, UN, UzFA, and UzMU.

Table 2

According to the method of formation, there are the following types of abbreviations.

Method of formation	In Russian	In Uzbek language	In English
is formed from the initial letters of each word	ЕГЭ – Единый государственный экзамен; РЖД – Российские железные дороги; ОСАГО – обязательное страхование автогражданской ответственности.	БМТ- Birlashgan millatlar tashkiloti, ОАК- oliy attestatsiya kommissiyasi	NBU - National bank of Uzbekistan
formed from the combination of the initial parts of words	главком, Минздрав;	davbank, pedinstitut	Wi-Fi - wireless fidelity
A mixture consists of the initial parts of words and capital letters	собес, КамАЗ, ГЛЮНАСС;	O'zMU	PINCODE
consists of the combination of the beginning of the word with the whole word	оргтехника, Сбербанк, Роспечать; завкафедрой, комвзвода, управделами, Минобрнауки	Uztransgaz	Unipage
The beginning of the first word consists of the combination of the beginning and the end of the second, or only the end of the second.	мопед (мотоцикл- велосипед), эсминец (эскадренный миноносец).		

Offers. Our observations show that the number of abbreviations adopted from English to Uzbek is quite wide. But most language users have difficulty understanding or writing these abbreviations, from which they originally come. Below, we can get acquainted with the spelling, full form, and meanings of some abbreviations that have been adopted from English to Uzbek and are widely used. Abbreviations adapted from English to Uzbek:

1. The abbreviation WWW is an abbreviation of the word «The world wide web», which means «the world wide web». This abbreviation was first used by researcher Tim Bethers. This acronym is an information system that allows access to documents and other websites across the Internet today [7]. Almost all Internet users make good use of this acronym.

2. The abbreviation IP is a contraction of the word «internet protocol» and means

3. The abbreviation ID is a shortened form of the English word «identifier», which translates as «identifier». Every time you register somewhere, you're given an ID, which is a name or number of some sort. In each separate system, your identity will be unique, unrepeatable, unique. Even today, biometric passports are being replaced by ID cards [8].

4. The abbreviation QR-code is formed from the abbreviation of the word «quick response code», which is a code that can be determined quickly. This code contains information about the object. A QR code consists of black squares arranged in a grid of squares on a white surface and can be read by image processing devices such as a smartphone camera.

5. The abbreviation IQ is a contraction of the word «intelligence quotient» and is a process of quantitative assessment of a person's level of intelligence. This is determined using special tests. IQ tests mainly consist of logical questions.

6. The abbreviation GPA is a shortened form of the word «grade point average» and is a system for calculating average grades. Through this, the student or students can determine the average value of mastery based on the grades they received. GPA is very important, especially when applying to international universities.

7. The abbreviation CV is an abbreviation of the word «curriculum vitae», which is an organized view of the work done in life on paper. Today, a CV is very important for getting a job or applying for grant programs.

8. The abbreviation Wi-Fi is a shortened form of the word «wireless fidelity», which means «wireless fidelity». Wi-Fi provides the opportunity to create a local network and access the global network through wireless communication technologies. In today's advanced Internet age, Wi-Fi devices are found in many homes, and this acronym has become a standard abbreviation.

9. The abbreviation IT is a contraction of the word «information technology» and means «information technology». Information technology is a computing technique that performs tasks such as creating, collecting, distributing, storing, processing, and protecting information. Nowadays, the function of computer technology is performed by the computer, so when the word IT is used, computer technology is mainly understood.

10. The abbreviation IELTS is a shortened form of the word «International English Language Testing System» [9], which translates as «international English language testing system». IELTS helps to determine the level of proficiency of non-native English speakers. This abbreviation has been widely used in the speech of Uzbek speakers in recent years.

The anthropocentric approach to the analysis of language phenomena suggests a «central object» [10]. One of the main areas of general cognitive science research and cognitive linguistics is the source of the person considered human. Assimilation and processing—first of all, the internal states caused by taking into account verbal information—are focused on human behavior. Abbreviations involve shortening or abbreviating two words and ending them by combining them into a single word. According to the model of compound words, or portmanteau words (hybrid words formed by the agreement of two stems), the beginning of one word is the last part of the second word. By linking to the part, new combined terms are formed from two words [11]: transceiver: transceiver (transmitter + receiver), informatics: informatics (information + electronics). Two types of abbreviations are used in scientific and technical texts: 1. Text (authorship): it works only within the given text; text (author) abbreviations are explained in the text or provided as a separate list of abbreviations for this text. 2. General, recorded in official references and included in the lexical system of the language. The abbreviated use of long one- and multi-word terms is the result of a tendency to create abbreviations that are easier to pronounce, read, and understand.

Currently, there are three main trends in the translation of abbreviations into Russian: * transliteration; * get the abbreviation in its original form (in a foreign language); create an adequate abbreviation for Russian terms. When translating an abbreviation, transliteration is used [12] if it

is rewritten using another alphabet system [12], for example: English. DTIC, conv. «dacarbazine» corresponds to the Russian DTIC «dacarbazine» (antineoplastic drug); English PPD, «purified protein derivative». corresponds to Russian PPD (purified tuberculin). The components of the initialism are not deciphered in Russian; the outer shell and the meaning of the abbreviation are taken as a whole. English. LH-RF, «luteinizing hormone-releasing factor» corresponds to the Russian LH-RF, «luteinizing hormone of the pituitary gland». This is a borderline case where there is maximum closeness to the foreign spelling with a logical replacement of the letter «h» (hormone) with the letter «g» (hormone). The second tendency to translate abbreviations into Russian is to borrow them in their original form, for example, English. CCNU, «chloroethylcyclohexyl-nitroso-urea» (code symbol for lomustine), corresponds to CCNU, «lomustine» (antineoplastic drug) in Russian; English LEC, «lupusery the matusus cell» corresponds to Russian LE-cell, «lupus cell». This example can be considered borderline because part of the abbreviation has been preserved in its original form and part has been translated. The same can be said about the following example; the only difference is that the initial part of the abbreviation is translated as «English. LP-X, «lipoprotein X» corresponds to the Russian «lipoprotein X»- «abnormal lipoprotein».

The third trend in translating abbreviations into Russian is to create abbreviations from equivalent Russian terms, for example, English. AA, «Alcoholics Anonymous» corresponds to the Russian OAA, «Alcoholics Anonymous Society»; English A/BB - «acid-base ratio» corresponds to the Russian KOS, «acid-base state» and English HDL, «high-density lipoproteins» corresponds to the Russian HDL, «high-density lipoproteins». When choosing a translation method, one should take into account such factors as the ease of pronunciation and writing in Russian and the traditions of translating this abbreviation into other languages (for example, if it has a universal spelling everywhere). European languages) and others. Each approach has certain advantages and disadvantages, so it is worth choosing the most suitable one in each case. The system of abbreviations in any language is an integral part of its general lexico-semantic system, and therefore the system of abbreviations in different languages is not similar [13]. The frequency with which certain groups of abbreviations are used varies greatly, particularly in English (exampli gratia), and in Russian it is preferable to use «example» in similar cases. It is clear from this that, in every case, you should not try to use foreign abbreviations in the Russian language as abbreviations. There are abbreviations, the translation of which is not difficult because their equivalents are equally common in Russian and English; for example, VAT (value added tax) or abbreviations denoting forms of ownership.

Difficulties can be related to the homonyms of a large number of abbreviations. Often, the same combination of letters can be encrypted in two different ways. For example, the abbreviation CAT has the following meanings:

- 1) trade using computers (computer trade with goods);
- 2) corrective group (group making changes);
- 3) capital purchase tax (capital purchase tax);
- 4) client-activated terminal (client-activated terminal)

Sometimes it's easy to choose the correct translation depending on the context, but in addition to these meanings from various fields, the SAT has several more from computer science. Among them: computer-assisted testing (automated testing), computerized tomography (computed tomography), computer-assisted training (automated training), and computer-assisted translation (automated translation). Obviously, the context does not always help choose the right option. There are four main ways to translate abbreviations:

1. Translation of the corresponding abbreviation into Russian It translates well-known general terms understood by the audience without decoding, such as computer (PC), CIS (CIS), or UFO (UFO).

2. A descriptive translation of the abbreviation in its full form. This method is used in cases where the Russian language does not correspond to the concept of an abbreviation, i.e., the concept is specific only to another country. For example, for «Doctor of Philosophy, we do not translate it as DF, but only as «Doctor of Philosophy» or B&B (hotel services, including bed and breakfast).

3. International abbreviations are often left without translation. Especially in the field of computers, there are many such examples: HTML, CD-ROM, DVD.

4. Names of political organizations and other societies such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) (NATO), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) (UNESCO), and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) (NASA) are often transliterated. According to their structure, scientific and technical abbreviations can be divided into

the following: Letters: B (bandwidth; bandwidth); E (electric field strength; electric field strength); PP (peripheral processor; peripheral processor); DOS/VS (Discovery System/Virtual Storage); NU is an on-disk operating system that implements virtual memory. Dwg (drawing, drawing); tmtr (tr, transmitter): transmitter. Syllabic: magamp (magnetic amplifier; magnetic amplifier); magtape (magnetic tape; magnetic tape); preamplifier (preamplifier; preamplifier). Truncated words: rect (rectifier, amplifier), app (hardware, device, device), aut (auto, automatic), man (manual, manual, manual, manual).

Letter (syllable) + word = kompole (commutatin gpole = auxiliary or additional pole); NC programming language = programming language for digital control systems. Letters and syllables (syllables and letters): Abs E (absolute error), Bur (of) Stds (bureau of standards—bureau of standards), cirbkr (switch-key). Alphanumeric: A1 (A one): first level, personal computer (microprogrammable computer, computer with firmware control). English has a tendency to shorten any term.

Conclusions. As a result of the globalization of the world, words that have been assimilated into languages continue to be actively introduced. Abbreviations are also becoming one of the most common priorities for the formation of nominative units in every language in the world. In turn, new abbreviations are being formed in word formation. This proves that the research on the topic is still relevant. A single spelling mistake when using abbreviations can completely change the meaning of the word. Therefore, in today's advanced age, it is advisable not to make spelling and pronunciation mistakes when using abbreviations not only in the Uzbek language but also in foreign languages. Before using abbreviations, knowing which word it is formed by shortening and the meaning of the name indicates that the speaker has deep knowledge. The correct and appropriate use of abbreviations is very important in the development of the field of linguistics.

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