



# Linguocultural Features of English Abbreviations

Gavharoy Isroiljon Qizi, Sharobiddinov Azizbek

Andizhan State University, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** In this article is given more information about structure of abbreviations. It deals the linguocultural peculiarities of abbreviations in English and how to teach them effectively.

**Keywords:** abbreviation, acronym, linguocultural, structural, types and forms of abbreviations

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## INTRODUCTION

Language is the main means of expressing people's thoughts, ideas, desires and goals. Language, by its very nature, facilitates the exchange of ideas and serves the development of society. [1.5.]

It is well known that one of the principles of increasing the vocabulary of a language is related to abbreviations. They prefer fast and short conversations, and they do. So, do we have enough knowledge about this? What do we know about Abbreviations and Acronyms and Reduced Forms?

Abbreviations and acronyms are shorter versions of existing words and phrases. They're designed to save time and take up less space (whether you're typing or writing by hand), and can even make your writing easier to read.

The short form of a word, name or a phrase is called an abbreviation and an acronym. Generally they are formed from the first letter of the basic word. The difference between an abbreviation and an acronym is that an abbreviation is the articulated form of the original word whereas the acronym is a form of new word.

An *acronym* is a word formed from the initial letters of a name (for example, *NATO*, from North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or by combining initial letters of a series of words (*radar*, from radio detection and ranging). Adjective: *acronymic*. Also called a *protogram*.

Strictly speaking, says lexicographer John Ayto, an acronym "denotes a combination pronounced as a word . . . rather than as just a sequence of letters" (*A Century of New Words*, 2007).

An *anacronym* is an acronym (or another initialism) for which the expanded form isn't widely known or used, such as *OSHA* (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). *Etymology*. From the Greek, "point" + "name"

**1. METHODS OF THE RESEARCH:** The methods we have put forward to conduct a detailed research into our chosen topic are as follows: Comparative method; Oppositional method; Historical analyzing method; Distributional method; Contextual method; Statistical method; Componential method; Transformational method; Method of modeling; Innovative method, etc.

**DISCUSSION.** Abbreviations are abbreviated forms of words and phrases that are pronounced only in the first or last letter. Some words or phrases are almost always abbreviated in plain text. For example:

Murojaat so'zlarida (Courtesy titles): Dr., Mrs., Mr. (Doctor, Xonim, Janob)  
Vaqt va zamonlar ifodasida (Time and period designations): AM, PM, BC, AD  
Oquv darajalarida (Academic degrees): B.A., M.D., Ph.D. Oddiy yoki taniqli akronumlar (Familiar acronyms): FBI, UN, RSVP

Abbreviations and acronyms are used only informally: in tables, annotations, and bibliographies. from Reduced Forms, it is used only in conversation. [2.36.]

There are no rules for abbreviations. Some are related to the pronunciation of letters, while others are a combination of capital letters. We need to use dictionaries to solve this problem. Punctuation of abbreviations consists of writing without pauses, and some of them use a slash between abbreviations. For example: USA United States of America, w/o without

In some cases, the word (and) (an ampersand &) is used between abbreviations.

For example: S&L savings and loan (tarjimasi: matallar va o'zlashma so'zlar) B&B bed and breakfast (tarjimasi: yotog'i va nonushtasi birga mehmonxonadagi imkoniyatlardan)

In some cases, hyphens are used between abbreviations. For example:

CD-ROM, AFL-CIO

Abbreviated words are marked with a full stop. For example:

We took the *math exam* in the *lab* of the science building.

Abbreviations have been used since ancient times, and many of them come from Latin. Most acronyms consist of artistic and scientific symbols or signs that are universal to all languages and are equally understandable, so some of them may have become standard..[3.23.]

- 1) simple words with abbreviated first and last letters. For example: PA for Pennsylvania;
- 2) abbreviations derived from key letters that mean. For example: apt. for apartment;
- 3) words abbreviated by syllables. For example: anon. for anonymous;
- 4) abbreviations are long titles and names with initials. For example: OAS for Organization of American States.

Abbreviations consisting of initials are called ACRONUM in the language and are usually pronounced without pauses. An acronym is usually a set of initials of words that are used not only in writing but also in pronunciation through full pronunciation. For example:

NATO [nauto] North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

WAVES [weives] Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service.

TEFL [tifol] Teaching English as a foreign language

TESL [tisol] Teaching English as a second language

TESOL [tisal] Teaching English to speakers of other languages

TOFEL Am. [tou:fol], Brit. [toifol] Test of English as a foreign language

Abbreviations used daily, general and universal:

abbr. abbreviated	hr hour
acct. account	ht height
AD <i>anno Domini</i> (in the year of our Lord)	ibid. <i>ibidem</i> (in the same place)
AM <i>ante meridiem</i> (before noon)	i.e. <i>id est</i> (that is)
ASAP as soon as possible	in. inch, inches
B.A. bachelor of arts	inc. incorporated
B.S. bachelor of science	J.D. <i>Juris Doctor</i> (doctor of law)
BC before Christ	J.P. justice of the peace
bros. brothers	Jr. junior
c. circa, cent	K Kelvin
C Celsius	kg kilogram
chap. chapter	kl kiloliter
cm centimeter	km kilometer
c/o in care of	l liter
COD cash on delivery	lb pound
co. company	LL.B. <i>Legum Baccalaureus</i> (bachelor of law)
corp. corporation	ltd. limited
CST central standard time	m meter
dept. department	M.A. master of arts
dol. dollar	M.D. <i>Medicinae Doctor</i> (doctor of medicine)
doz. dozen	mdse. merchandise
Dr. doctor	mfg. manufacturing
DST daylight-saving time	mfr. manufacturer
ea. each	mg milligram
ed. edited, editor, edition	mgr. manager
e.g. <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	mi mile
esp. especially	min minute
Esq. esquire	misc. miscellaneous
EST eastern standard time	ml milliliter
et al. <i>et alii</i> (and others)	mm millimeter
etc. <i>et cetera</i> (and so forth)	mo month
F Fahrenheit	mph miles per hour
fig. figure	M.S. master of science
fl oz fluid ounce	n/a not applicable, not available
FOB freight (free) on board	n.b. <i>nota bene</i> (take careful note)
ft foot, feet	no. number
FYI for your information	nos. numbers
g gram	oz ounce, ounces
gal gallon	p. page
GMT Greenwich mean time	pd. paid
GNP gross national product	pkg. package
HMS Her (His) Majesty's ship (service)	pp. pages

Ph.D. <i>Philosophiae Doctor</i> (doctor of philosophy)	SS steamship
pl. plural	St. saint, street
PM <i>post meridiem</i> (after noon)	tbsp. tablespoon
pt pint	tsp. teaspoon
pt. part	U.S. United States
qt quart	USS United States ship
Rev. reverend	v. versus
RSVP <i>répondez, s'il vous plaît</i> (please respond)	viz. <i>videlicet</i> (namely)
SASE self-addressed stamped envelope	vs. versus
sec second, seconds	vol. volume
sing. singular	W watt, watts
sq square	w/o without
Sr. senior	yd yard, yards
	YTD year to date

Alphabetical and numerical abbreviations for plurals are usually represented by letters, with the exception of units of measurement, as they are expressed by their units:

RSVPs  
ps and qs 1980s

An apostrophe is used, otherwise confusion is possible. For example:

Confusing:  
Better: s's

ss

If a pause is taken, an apostrophe is used. For example:

Ph.D.'s

If this is not the case, then the abbreviation S is followed by a dot. For example:

depts.  
vols.

Traditionally, the letters of words in a cup are doubled. For example:

pp.(pages)  
cc. (copies)

Abbreviations are known as reductions. They are usually simple and concise combinations of words that are abbreviated from the beginning of the word, and in some cases, from the end of the word, and are usually made by shortening the letters, and are used only in conversation. Short words are used in the setting, not in the text. It can sometimes be used in informal writing, but not in official writing. [2. 45.] For example:

Written form Yozuvdagi shakli	Abbreviation form Qisqartirilgan shakli	Examples Misollar
And	'n	bacon 'n' eggs
Are	're	who're you ?
Can	c'n	I c'n swim well.
Cannot	can't	I can't swim.

Can't you		can'tcha	Can'tcha do it?
Come on		c'mon	C'mon, let's go!
Could have	could've	coulda	I coulda do it.
Could not	couldn't	could'n	I could'n see it.
Couldn't you		could'ncha	Could'ncha go?
Could you		couldja	Couldja help?

### **RESULTS.** *Abbreviations and clipping*

Abbreviations are also formed by omitting one or more syllables from a word. This is sometimes called 'clipping', because we keep the beginning of the word and 'clip' the rest of the word. The abbreviations here are written and spoken in this form:

<i>full form</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
<i>advertisement</i>	<i>advert; ad</i>
<i>decaffeinated</i>	<i>Decaf</i>
<i>examination</i>	<i>Exam</i>
<i>memorandum</i>	<i>Memo</i>
<i>photograph</i>	<i>Photo</i>

### *Abbreviations and personal names*

Clipping is common when we use personal names:

full form	Abbreviation
Timothy	Tim
Frederick	Fred
Pamela	Pam
Rajiv	Raj

### *Initials*

An initial is the first letter of a word. We often use initials to refer to the names of countries and organisations:

*USA United States of America*

*BBC British Broadcasting Corporation*

Initials also refer to the first letters of people's first names. When we fill in forms, we are sometimes asked to state our surname and initials. When we refer to ourselves using initials, it is more formal:

*J. Adams, lawyer (formal)*

*John Adams, lawyer (less formal)*

Sometimes first names are in full, and middle names are included as initials. This is also a formal use. It is particularly common in American English:

*Robert B. Davidson*

### *Acronyms*

Acronyms are words which are formed from the first letters of other words, and which are pronounced as full words. Examples of acronyms:

*NATO /'neɪtəʊ/ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation*

*scuba /'sku:bə/ self-contained underwater breathing apparatus*

*radar /'reɪdɑ(r)/ radio detection and ranging*

*SATs /sæts/ standard attainment tests (tests taken by schoolchildren in the UK)*

Newer acronyms are written with capital letters:

*Jodie's got her SATs next week – she's a bit nervous.*

Where the acronym has existed for a long time and become fully established in the language, it is written with small letters (or with one capital letter if it is at the beginning of a sentence):

*The ship's radar had been destroyed in battle.*

*Radar was one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century.*

*We went scuba-diving in Australia.*

*Some acronyms are pronounced as a combination of letters and syllables:*

*She sent me a jpeg file with a photo of her wedding. (joint photographic experts group /'dʒeɪpeg/)*

*You can buy the dictionary on CD-ROM. (compact disc read-only memory; pronounced /si: di: 'rɒm/)*

*We use some acronyms in the plural or possessive:*

*Are the pictures on your memory stick jpegs or bitmaps?*

*NATO's foreign policy has been criticised recently.*

**CONCLUSION.** So, as mentioned above, acronyms are also widely used in writing as a means of communication in our language. Learning these words will help you to speak fluently, quickly and concisely. Learning short words, phrases, and acronyms can increase the vocabulary of a language. It is natural that the study of abbreviations and acronyms is always of interest to linguists, as this process is part of the perfect mastery of the language.

### **List of used literature:**

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