

STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF ABBREVIATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY

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Annotation

Linguistics is an independent science that studies the language of mankind, the emergence and development of language, language and thought, the relationship between language and society, the role of language in society, its internal structure - the classification of language, the methods of its analysis and the others. This article deals with the definition of abbreviations on geodesy in English and Uzbek languages, their rules of legalization, the differences and similarities between these languages.

Keywords

linguistics, science, term, abbreviated words, abbreviation, scientists, source, concept, speech process, difference, sphere, geodesy, term, AutoCAD

Аннотация

Лингвистика это самостоятельная наука, изучающая язык человечества, изучающая такие вопросы, как возникновение и развитие языка, язык и мышление, взаимоотношения языка и общества, место языка в обществе, его внутреннее строение-классификация языка, методы его анализа и тому подобное. В этой статье рассматривается выражение сокращений по геодезии на английском и узбекском языках, правила их создания, а также различия и сходства.

Ключевые слова

Лингвистика, наука, термин, аббревиатуры, ученые, источник, понятие, речевой процесс, различие, отрасль, геодезия, термин, АКД.

Annotasiya

Tilshunoslik insoniyat tilini o'rganadigan mustaqil fan bo'lib, tilning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi, til va tafakkur, til va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, tilning jamiyatdagi o'rni, ichki tuzilishi - tilning tasnifi, uni tahlil qilish usullari va

shu kabi masalalarni o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolada geodeziyaga oid qisqartmalarning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ifodalanishi, ularning yasash qoidalari, shuningdek, farqli va o'xshashlik jihatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

tilshunoslik, fan, atama, lingvistika, qisqartma so'zlar, olimlar, abbreviatura, manbaa, tushuncha, nutq jarayoni, farq, soha, geodeziya, atama, AutoCAD, BRL.

It has long been known that linguistics is an independent science that studies human language. Alongside this term, the term *linguistics* has also been widely used in academic sources. Linguistics examines the emergence and development of language, the relationship between language and thought, the interaction between language and society, the role of language within society, its internal structure-including the classification of languages-and methods of linguistic analysis, among other issues. Language is a system of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical means that serves to express thoughts, emotions, desires, and similar phenomena; it is also a social phenomenon that functions as the primary and most important tool for communication and thinking among people.

Shortened words and abbreviations, which are considered part of linguistics, have been studied over the years by numerous scholars and have been discussed in many academic sources. In researching these concepts, scholars such as O. Jespersen, G. Cannon, L. Bloomfield, N.N. Alekseeva, V.P. Korovushkin, L.B. Tkacheva, V.V. Borisov, I.V. Arnold, M.T. Iriskulov, and A. Khodjiev have made significant contributions. In linguistics, the concepts of shortened words and abbreviations are widely used. Although there is little significant difference between these terms, both have been studied as distinct concepts.

When considered as separate concepts, linguistic sources define them as follows:

Words obtained as a result of reduction are called shortened words or complex words. Shortened words are formed by combining the initial letters or certain parts of independent word combinations. Examples of shortened words can be seen in the following:

STC - Scientific-Technical Center

UzGasOil -Uzbekistan Gas and Oil Company

MHE - Ministry of Higher Education

Abbreviations initially appeared in written communication due to the need for brevity and conciseness in the speech process and later began to be used in oral communication as well.

Shortened words, which mainly belong to the category of nouns, are formed through the following methods:

1. By combining the initial letters of the components of a word combination. Example: STS - State Educational Standard, NTRC - National Television and Radio Company.

This type of shortened word is often referred to as an abbreviation in academic literature.

2. By taking the first syllable of the first word and the initial letters of the remaining words in the combination. Example: UzNU -Uzbekistan National University, UzLA- Uzbekistan Literature and Art.

3. By using the initial parts of the words in the combination. Example: Biofac - Faculty of Biology, Uzair- Uzbek airlines

4. By taking the first syllable of the first word while keeping the remaining words unchanged. Example: UzGasOil

5. By using mixed methods.

Example: Uzbektelecom, Uzteleradiocompany and others.

Shortened words are used to denote international organizations (UN, UNESCO), countries and states (UAE, RF, USA), political parties and military associations (UzLDP, NATO), scientific and educational institutions (UzWLSU, BukhSU), ministries, offices, institutions, organizations and enterprises (Uzmashholding, Toshshaharnur), machinery, equipment, and structures (EHM, ATS, HES) and others.

Shortened words can be borrowed from other languages (UNESCO, FIFA, FIDE, NATO) or formed based on the lexical units of a particular language, such as Uzbek. Most Uzbek shortened words belonging to this category are derived from Russian word combinations or their corresponding abbreviations, for example: BMT – UN, DAN – GAI, OAV – SMI, YeHM – EVM [5].

Unlike shortened words, an abbreviation is derived from the Italian word “abbreviature” and the Latin word “abbrevio”, both of which convey the meaning “to shorten” or “to abbreviate.” In linguistics, an abbreviation refers to a word formed by shortening a multi-word expression. Abbreviations are classified into the following types:

a) Alphabetical abbreviations, where the initial letters of the words in a combination are read in alphabetical order, or as simple words -where the letters are pronounced as the sounds they represent.

Example: OTM (o-te-em) -Higher Educational Institution

Example: MDH (em-de-ha) - Commonwealth of Independent States

b) Complex abbreviations, in which, in addition to the initial letters of the words in the combination, certain parts of the words (morphemes) are also used.

Example: O'zRes. – Republic of Uzbekistan

Example: Filfak – Faculty of Philology [6]

These abbreviations are not only widely used in linguistics but also play a significant role in all fields, particularly in specialized terminology. Field-specific abbreviations help make terms more concise and efficient.

Below, we will examine some examples of abbreviations used in the field of geodesy, presented in both English and Uzbek.

No	ENGLISH	UZBEK
1.	AUTOCAD-Automatic computer- d design	AKD-Avtomatik komp'yuter dizayn
2.	BRL – Building Restriction Line	QChCh -Qurilishni Cheklash Chegarasi
3.	BS – Back Sight	TK-teskari ko'rish
4.	BSL – Building Setback Line	BBCh-Binoning Boshlanish Chegarasi
5.	CL – Center Line	MCh-Markaziy Chiziq
6.	ConMonF-Concrete Monument d	BBP-Beton bino poydevori
7.	EBL – East Boundary Line or bound Lane	ShChCh- Sharqiy Chegara Chizig'i
8.	EDM-Electronic distance urement	EMO'-Elektron Masofaviy O'lchagich
9.	EIP – Existing Iron Pipe	MTQ- Mavjud Temir Qoziq
10.	FD – Found	P.-poydevor
11.	GPS-Global Positioning System	GNT-Global Navigasiya Tizimi
12.	IPF – Iron Pipe/Pin found	TQP-temir qoziq poydevor
13.	IRF – Iron Rod Found	TBQP-Temir -beton qoziqli poydevor
14.	IRS – Iron Rod Set	TQM-Temir qoziq majmui
15.	L.O.D. – Limit of Disturbance	BCh-Buzilish chegarasi
16.	NBL – North Boundary Line or hbound Lane	ShChCh- Shimoliy Chegara Chizig'i
17.	NIP – New Iron Pin	YaTQ-Yangi temir qoziq
18.	SBL – South Boundary Line or hbound Lane	JChCh-Janubiy chegara chizig'i
19.	SC – Standard Corner	SB-Standart burchak
20.	SR – Steel Rebar	PA-Po'lat armatura

As these examples show, although the terms belong to the same field, the formation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek can follow different methods. The technique and rules for translating abbreviations depend on whether the abbreviation is widely accepted or author-specific. Translating generally accepted

abbreviations is easier than translating author-created ones. However, a challenge arises because technical terms are constantly updated in society. Even today, some widely accepted terms may not be recorded in officially published academic dictionaries.

Translating abbreviations created by an author becomes even more complex. The difficulty lies in the fact that, although the meaning of such abbreviations may differ, they should not conflict with terms from other fields. This requires careful attention and precision on the part of the translator.

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