



THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *This article presents a comparative analysis of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, focusing on their structural types, formation methods, and usage. It highlights the similarities and differences in how both languages utilize abbreviations in various spheres such as media, technology, education, and government. The study also explores the influence of globalization on abbreviation usage and how borrowing affects both languages.*

Keywords: *abbreviation, acronym, initialism, language comparison, English, Uzbek, linguistic borrowing.*

Introduction. Abbreviations are an essential part of modern language, providing a convenient way to express lengthy terms or frequently used expressions. In both English and Uzbek, abbreviations serve as linguistic tools that enhance efficiency in communication. As globalization intensifies, the interaction between languages has led to increased borrowing and adaptation of abbreviations, especially from English into Uzbek.

This study aims to examine the structural and functional features of abbreviations in the English and Uzbek languages, identifying their types, patterns of formation, and roles in communication. It also explores the impact of English on the development of new Uzbek abbreviations and the challenges of adapting foreign abbreviations into the Uzbek linguistic system.

Types and Structures of Abbreviations. Abbreviations in both English and Uzbek can be categorized into several types:

1. Initialisms – formed from the initial letters of words, pronounced letter by letter (e.g., BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation).
2. Acronyms – formed from initial letters but pronounced as a word (e.g., NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization).
3. Clipped forms – shortened versions of words (e.g., lab from laboratory).
4. Blends – formed by combining parts of two or more words (e.g., brunch from breakfast + lunch). In Uzbek, similar types exist, though some are adapted to suit the phonological and morphological rules of the language:

O‘zMU – O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti (Uzbekistan National University)

YO‘LHQ – Yo‘l harakati qoidalari (Traffic rules)



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TATU – Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti (Tashkent University of Information Technologies)

While English tends to favor acronyms and initialisms, Uzbek often combines syllables or initial letters from multi-word phrases, sometimes inserting vowels to preserve pronunciation.

Methods of Formation. English abbreviation formation is largely phonetic and influenced by global usage, with a focus on efficiency and recognizability. Uzbek abbreviations, in contrast, are shaped by both phonetic and grammatical rules, ensuring they fit the structure of the language. For example:

English: UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Uzbek: TATU – formed from the initials of Toshkent, Axborot, Texnologiyalari, Universiteti.

Some Uzbek abbreviations are direct borrowings or calques from English, especially in technical and scientific fields (e.g., IT – information technology, SMS – short message service).

Usage in Different Fields. In both languages, abbreviations are widely used in formal documents, mass media, education, and technology:

English: Frequently used in business (CEO, HR), government (FBI, UN), and digital communication (LOL, ASAP).

Uzbek: Common in official institutions (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi – O‘zR), political parties (O‘zLiDeP), and education (TDPU – Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti).

While English has a broader and more global application of abbreviations, Uzbek usage is more formal and often tied to local institutions or administrative needs.

Similarities: Both languages use abbreviations for brevity and clarity.

Common types include acronyms, initialisms, and clipped words.

Increasing influence of digital communication has introduced informal abbreviations in both languages.

Differences: English uses a greater number of globally recognized abbreviations. Uzbek often creates abbreviations based on syllables, whereas English relies more on initials. Pronunciation rules affect the usability of abbreviations more in Uzbek due to phonetic constraints.

Influence of Globalization. Globalization has led to a significant influx of English-based abbreviations into Uzbek, especially in science, business, and



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technology. Words like IT, Wi-Fi, AI (artificial intelligence), and SMS have become part of everyday Uzbek language, sometimes with adapted pronunciation or spelling.

However, not all borrowed abbreviations are fully understood by all speakers, leading to challenges in clarity and interpretation. Efforts are being made to localize or create equivalent Uzbek abbreviations to preserve linguistic identity.

Conclusion. Abbreviations in both English and Uzbek play an important role in modern communication. While they share common functions and types, their formation and usage reflect the unique characteristics of each language. As English continues to influence Uzbek, especially through borrowed abbreviations, it is important to maintain a balance between global integration and the preservation of national linguistic identity. Studying these differences not only improves our understanding of the languages but also highlights the dynamic nature of communication in a globalized world.

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