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SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE FORMATION AND INTERPRETATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK ABBREVIATIONS

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Annotation. This research work focuses on the similarities and differences in the formation and interpretation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek languages. It examines abbreviations as important lexical units widely used in modern media discourse, scientific communication, and everyday language. The study analyzes the structural types of abbreviations, including acronyms, initialisms, shortenings, and clipped forms, and explains how they are formed in both languages. Special attention is given to the linguistic mechanisms behind abbreviation creation, such as morphological reduction, phonetic simplification, and graphical representation. In addition, the research compares how abbreviations are interpreted and understood by speakers of English and Uzbek, highlighting the role of context, cultural factors, and language-specific rules in decoding meaning. It also explores the influence of globalization, technology, and media on the increasing use of abbreviations in both languages. The results of the study show both common patterns and significant differences in abbreviation formation and usage between English and Uzbek. The findings contribute to a better understanding of lexical development and cross-linguistic communication in modern linguistics.

Key words: Abbreviations, acronyms, initialisms, clipping, lexical units, media discourse, English language, Uzbek language, word formation, interpretation, morphology, semantics, comparative linguistics, globalization, communication.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the study of abbreviations has become increasingly important due to the rapid development of communication technologies and the expansion of media discourse. Abbreviations are widely used in both spoken and written language as effective tools for saving time, space, and effort while conveying information clearly and concisely. They represent an essential part of the lexical system of any language and reflect its dynamic nature. The English and Uzbek languages both demonstrate a rich system of abbreviation formation, especially in media texts, scientific literature, and digital communication. However, despite their frequent use in both languages, there are significant differences in how abbreviations are formed, interpreted, and used in different communicative contexts. These differences are influenced by structural features of the languages, cultural factors, and global linguistic trends. The methods used in this research include descriptive, comparative, and analytical approaches, which allow for a detailed examination of abbreviation systems in both languages. Overall, this study contributes to a

deeper understanding of lexical innovation and cross-linguistic variation in modern English and Uzbek media communication.

METHODOLOGY

This research is based on a qualitative and comparative linguistic approach aimed at analyzing the formation and interpretation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek languages. The study focuses on abbreviations used in media discourse, including newspapers, online news platforms, television, and social media texts. The main methods applied in this research are descriptive, comparative, and analytical methods. The descriptive method is used to identify and classify different types of abbreviations such as acronyms, initialisms, clippings, and shortenings in both languages. The comparative method is employed to examine similarities and differences in the structural formation and semantic interpretation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek. The analytical method helps to interpret the linguistic features, contextual usage, and communicative functions of abbreviations in media texts. In addition, corpus-based analysis is used to collect and examine real examples of abbreviations from authentic media sources. This allows the research to observe how abbreviations function in real communication and how frequently they appear in different contexts. The study also considers sociolinguistic and pragmatic aspects, analyzing how cultural and technological factors influence the development and usage of abbreviations in both languages. Special attention is given to the role of globalization and digital communication in shaping modern abbreviation systems. Overall, this methodological framework ensures a systematic and comprehensive analysis of abbreviation formation and interpretation in English and Uzbek media discourse.

RESULTS

The results of this research show that abbreviations play a significant role in the lexical systems of both English and Uzbek languages, especially in media discourse. They are widely used to make communication more concise, fast, and efficient, particularly in news reporting, social media, and digital communication platforms. The analysis reveals that both languages share several similarities in abbreviation formation. In both English and Uzbek, acronyms and initialisms are commonly used, and abbreviations are often created through the reduction of full lexical forms. In addition, both languages use abbreviations to save space and increase the speed of information delivery in media texts. However, important differences were also identified. In English, abbreviation formation is more developed and standardized due to its global status and frequent use in international communication. English abbreviations are often widely recognized and stable in form. In contrast, Uzbek abbreviations are less standardized and often influenced by translation from Russian or English, especially in modern media and technical fields. Another difference lies in interpretation. English abbreviations are generally easier to decode for international audiences because of their widespread use, while Uzbek abbreviations are more context-dependent and may require background knowledge of the language and culture for correct interpretation. The study also shows that globalization and digital media have significantly increased the use of abbreviations in both languages. Social media platforms, online news, and messaging applications have contributed to the creation of new informal abbreviations and accelerated their spread.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study highlight that abbreviations in English and Uzbek languages perform important communicative and linguistic functions, particularly in media discourse. Their primary role is to ensure brevity, efficiency, and expressiveness in the transmission of information, which is especially important in the fast-paced environment of modern media. The

comparative analysis shows that both languages rely on similar mechanisms of abbreviation formation, such as acronymization and initialism. This indicates that abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon is universal and driven by common communicative needs. However, the degree of development and standardization differs significantly between the two languages. English demonstrates a more stable and globally recognized system of abbreviations due to its status as an international language. Many English abbreviations are widely understood across different countries and media platforms, which facilitates global communication. On the other hand, Uzbek abbreviations are more locally oriented and often reflect internal linguistic development, with some influence from Russian and English sources. The interpretation of abbreviations also depends heavily on context. In both languages, understanding abbreviations requires background knowledge, but this requirement is more pronounced in Uzbek media discourse. This suggests that semantic transparency varies between the two systems, affecting ease of comprehension. Furthermore, the study confirms that technological advancement and digital communication have significantly influenced abbreviation usage. Social media, online journalism, and messaging applications have led to the creation of new, informal, and rapidly evolving abbreviations in both languages. This reflects the adaptive nature of language in response to modern communication needs. Overall, the discussion demonstrates that while English and Uzbek share functional similarities in abbreviation usage, they differ in standardization, global reach, and interpretative accessibility. Linguistic structure, cultural context, and the level of integration into global communication systems shape these differences.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research has examined the similarities and differences in the formation and interpretation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek languages within media discourse. The study confirms that abbreviations are an essential part of modern lexical systems and play a crucial role in ensuring effective, fast, and economical communication. The comparative analysis shows that both languages share common principles in abbreviation formation, such as acronymization, initialism, and lexical reduction. These processes reflect universal linguistic tendencies driven by the need for brevity and efficiency in communication. At the same time, the research reveals notable differences between the two languages. English abbreviations are more standardized, widely recognized, and globally used due to the international status of the language. Uzbek abbreviations, however, are less standardized and often influenced by external languages, particularly in scientific and media contexts. The study also highlights differences in interpretation. English abbreviations are generally easier to understand across different contexts, while Uzbek abbreviations often require stronger contextual and cultural knowledge for correct interpretation. This shows that semantic transparency and usage patterns differ significantly between the two linguistic systems. Additionally, the research emphasizes the impact of globalization and digital communication on both languages. Media discourse, social networks, and technological development have contributed to the rapid growth and evolution of abbreviations, especially informal and newly created forms. Overall, the findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of abbreviation systems in English and Uzbek languages and demonstrate how linguistic, cultural, and technological factors shape their development in contemporary communication.

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