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## **FUNCTIONAL DIRECTIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

Saidov Khairulla Shavkatovich  
Bukhara International University  
Department of Foreign Language and Literature  
Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD)

Roziyeva Inobat Giyozovna  
Bukhara International University  
Department of Foreign Language and Literature,  
Linguistics 2nd year master's student

### **Annotation**

This article analyzes the functional directions of abbreviations used in English and Uzbek from a linguistic, social and communicative point of view. Abbreviations are an important phenomenon of modern linguistics, arising from such needs as speech economy, conciseness, and rapid information exchange. Abbreviations widely used in English are actively entering the Uzbek language as a result of globalization processes, they perform a special communicative function in such areas as technology, politics, economics, medicine, education, and Internet communication. The article studies the structural features of English and Uzbek abbreviations, their phonetic-morphological adaptation, semantic functions, as well as the mechanisms of their use in the official style, mass media, scientific speech and Internet discourse. The study shows the similarities and differences in the two language systems and highlights the impact of abbreviations on language dynamics, terminology development and communication efficiency.

**Keywords:** abbreviation, abbreviation, English, Uzbek, functional orientation, linguistics, Internet speech, official style, terminology, globalization.

The modern language system is constantly developing, and the number of linguistic units that serve to condense speech is increasing. One of such tools is abbreviations,



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which arise from the needs of society to accelerate the processes of information exchange, ensure speech economy, and simplify socio-cultural processes. The formation of abbreviations in English has a centuries-old history, and today they are widely used not only in English, but also in most world languages, including Uzbek. Globalization, the development of information technologies, and the expansion of international relations have further increased the functional importance of abbreviations.

This article will examine in detail the methods of formation of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, their functional directions, scope of application, and semantic features. It will also analyze the similarities and differences in the two language systems from a scientific and linguistic point of view.

An abbreviation (from the Latin "abbreviare" - to shorten) is a linguistic unit formed on the basis of the sum of the initial letters, syllables, or parts of one or more words. Abbreviations are based on the principle of language economy, that is, they bring conciseness and efficiency to speech.[1]

The emergence of abbreviations is due to the following needs:

- quick delivery of information;
- simplification of communication;
- adaptation of international terms;
- definition of new concepts;
- creation of a concise form in the style of official documents.[2]

Abbreviations in English are often of a global nature: units such as NATO, UNESCO, USA are used in the same form in all languages of the world. In the Uzbek language, there are abbreviations adapted to the local process: OTM, OAV, YHXB, JDPU, etc.

Abbreviations in English are widely used at all levels of speech. They can be divided into the following functional types:

- Official-legal and political abbreviations. There are two main groups in this area:
  - abbreviations of international organizations: UN, WHO, NATO, EU;
  - abbreviations in the state system: FBI, CIA, IRS, DOJ.

They serve to express official texts in a concise and standard form.



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Technological and scientific abbreviations. Abbreviations in the field of technology are one of the most strongly developed segments:

IT, CPU, RAM, AI, VR, GPS, HTML.

In the scientific field, they are also important: DNA, RNA, ATP, UV, IQ.

Medical abbreviations. In the medical system, abbreviations designate diseases, drugs and diagnostic procedures: ECG, MRI, BP, ICU.

Internet and social network abbreviations. Abbreviations that provide fast typing are widespread in Internet communication: LOL, OMG, BTW, IMO, IDK, FYI, TTYL. These abbreviations have become a kind of stylistic sign of informal communication.[3]

Economics and business abbreviations. Since business processes require speed:

Abbreviations such as GDP, ROI, KPI, IPO, HR, CEO are widely used.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not OROM, but a two-tiered form: Oliy Majlis (OM);

Ministry of Internal Affairs - MIA;

Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation - OTFIV.

Abbreviations of the education system

Higher education institution (HEI),

Vocational college (VC),

TDYU, JDPU, TATU, etc.

Abbreviations of mass media

OAV (mass media),

MTRK (National Television and Radio Company),

YHXBB.

In the technical field, English abbreviations have often entered the language in their original form: IT, GPS, AI, SMS, USB.

Some have been adapted to Uzbek:

ICT (information and communication technologies).

Abbreviations are also common in the online language of Uzbek youth llangan:

rahm → rahmat, kk → kerak, bn → bilan, nm → nima.

They are dynamic forms of informal communication.

Commonalities and differences between English and Uzbek abbreviations

Similarities:

Both languages adhere to the principle of conciseness of speech.

Abbreviations related to technology and the Internet are common: IT, SMS, USB.

In the official sphere, abbreviations are considered a normative standard.

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Differences:

In English, there are many acronyms consisting of capital letters: NASA, UNESCO.

In Uzbek, abbreviations based on more syllables prevail: OTM, O'QuvD.

English abbreviations are global in nature, while Uzbek ones are limited to the national norm.

Abbreviations create names for new concepts:

AI - artificial intelligence, GDP - gross domestic product.[4]

Table 1 Functional similarities and differences between English and Uzbek

	Main features	English	Uzbek
1	Scope of use	Very wide (in all fields)	Mainly in official and scientific fields
2	Form of construction	Often through capital letters (NASA, FBI)	Sometimes through shortened syllables (UzMU, TATU)
3	Use in oral speech	Very active	Relatively less
4	Use in Internet language	Widespread (LOL, BRB)	Mainly English forms are adopted (OK, SMS)

In conclusion, abbreviations in English and Uzbek are an integral part of the modern language process. They are formed based on the need of society for information exchange and perform an important communicative function in the official, scientific, technical, medical, Internet-related and everyday communication spheres. While English abbreviations have a global impact, Uzbek abbreviations develop in accordance with the national language system. The correct use of abbreviations is an important tool in ensuring the accuracy and efficiency of speech.

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