

**ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES:  
FORMATION MECHANISMS, STYLISTIC LOAD, AND  
COMMUNICATIVE EFFECTIVENESS**

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**Abstract:** This article explores abbreviations in the English and Uzbek languages with a focus on their formation mechanisms, stylistic load, and communicative effectiveness in modern discourse. The study employs a comparative linguistic approach to analyze structural types of abbreviations, including initialisms, acronyms, and clipped forms, as well as their functional roles across scientific, official, media, and digital communication. Special attention is given to the contribution of abbreviations to linguistic economy, information compression, and stylistic expressiveness. The findings provide theoretical and practical insights for functional stylistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies.

**Keywords:** abbreviations, formation mechanisms, stylistic load, communicative effectiveness, linguistic economy, English language, Uzbek language

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA QISQARTMALAR: SHAKLLANISH  
MEXANIZMLARI, STILISTIK YUKLAMA VA KOMMUNIKATIV  
SAMARADORLIK**

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur ilmiy maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qisqartmalarning shakllanish mexanizmlari, ularning stilistik yuklamasi hamda zamonaviy kommunikatsiyadagi samaradorligi chog‘ishtirma-lingvistik yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda qisqartmalarning strukturaviy turlari (initsializm, akronim, qisqartirilgan birliklar), ularning turli diskurslarda — ilmiy, rasmiy-ish yuritish, publitsistik va raqamli muloqotda — bajaradigan funksiyalari o‘rganiladi. Qisqartmalarning til iqtisodini ta‘minlash, axborotni ixcham va tezkor yetkazish,

shuningdek, nutqning stilistik ta'sirchanligini oshirishdagi roli asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari funksional stilistika, qiyosiy tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik uchun ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qisqartmalar, shakllanish mexanizmlari, stilistik yuklama, kommunikativ samaradorlik, til iqtisodi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili

**СОКРАЩЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ:  
МЕХАНИЗМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ, СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ НАГРУЗКА И  
КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ  
МАДЖИДОВА НИЛУФАР БАХОДИР КИЗИ  
МАГИСТРАНТКА ТЕРМЕЗСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ЭКОНОМИКИ И  
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**НАУЧНЫЙ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ: САЛОМОВА ГАВХАР  
АБДИНАЗАРОВНА**

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются сокращения в английском и узбекском языках с точки зрения механизмов их формирования, стилистической нагрузки и коммуникативной эффективности в современном дискурсе. Исследование основано на сопоставительном анализе структурных типов сокращений, включая инициальные аббревиатуры, акронимы и усечённые формы, а также их функционирование в научном, официально-деловом, публицистическом и цифровом дискурсе. Особое внимание уделяется роли сокращений в обеспечении языковой экономии, повышении информативности и выразительности текста. Результаты исследования представляют интерес для функциональной стилистики, сопоставительного языкознания и переводоведения.

**Ключевые слова:** сокращения, механизмы формирования, стилистическая нагрузка, коммуникативная эффективность, языковая экономия, английский язык, узбекский язык

### **Introduction**

In modern linguistic research, abbreviations are regarded as an essential element of language economy and communicative efficiency. The rapid development of science, technology, mass media, and digital communication has significantly increased the use of abbreviated forms in both written and spoken discourse. Abbreviations enable speakers and writers to convey complex information in a concise manner, reduce textual redundancy, and adapt language to the fast-paced nature of contemporary

communication. The English language demonstrates a highly productive and systematized use of abbreviations, especially in academic, professional, and digital contexts. Due to its global influence, English abbreviation patterns often serve as models for other languages. In the Uzbek language, abbreviations have become increasingly widespread as a result of socio-political reforms, globalization, and the expansion of institutional and digital communication. As a consequence, abbreviation formation in Uzbek reflects both internal linguistic development and external influence. Abbreviations are not stylistically neutral units. Their usage varies depending on discourse type, communicative intention, and target audience. In formal and scientific texts, abbreviations often serve a standardizing and terminological function, whereas in media and digital discourse they may carry expressive, pragmatic, or identity-marking meanings. Therefore, studying abbreviations requires a functional and stylistic perspective that goes beyond purely structural analysis. This study aims to investigate abbreviations in the English and Uzbek languages by focusing on their formation mechanisms, stylistic load, and communicative effectiveness. A comparative approach allows for identifying similarities and differences in how abbreviations function across languages and discourse types, contributing to functional stylistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies.

### **Materials and methods**

The research is based on a comparative linguistic methodology combining descriptive, functional, and stylistic analysis. The primary research material consists of abbreviations collected from authentic English and Uzbek sources representing different types of modern discourse. English-language data were obtained from academic articles, official documents, mass media publications, and digital communication platforms, including websites and social media. Uzbek-language materials were drawn from legal documents, academic texts, newspapers, official institutional websites, and online communication environments. This selection ensured balanced representation of formal and informal discourse in both languages. The comparative method was employed to identify correspondences and divergences between English and Uzbek abbreviations. The structural analysis method was used to classify abbreviations according to their formation mechanisms, such as initialisms, acronyms, and clipped forms. The functional analysis method examined the communicative roles of abbreviations, focusing on their contribution to linguistic economy and information density. In addition, the stylistic analysis method was applied to determine the stylistic load of abbreviations in different discourse types. Abbreviations were analyzed within their textual context to account for pragmatic

factors such as formality, audience orientation, and communicative purpose. This methodological framework ensured the reliability and validity of the research findings.

### Results

The results of the study show that abbreviations in both English and Uzbek exhibit a high degree of functional diversity. In scientific and official discourse, abbreviations primarily fulfill a nominative and standardizing function, contributing to terminological precision and textual coherence. English scientific texts demonstrate a higher level of abbreviation conventionalization, while Uzbek texts show ongoing processes of normalization. In media discourse, abbreviations serve as tools of linguistic economy and stylistic dynamism. English media texts frequently employ abbreviations to enhance brevity and immediacy, particularly in headlines and online content. Uzbek media discourse increasingly adopts similar strategies, although explanatory expansions are often provided to maintain clarity. Digital discourse reveals the highest level of abbreviation productivity. In both languages, abbreviations in online communication function as markers of informality, speed, and group identity. However, English digital abbreviations are more globally standardized, whereas Uzbek digital abbreviations retain stronger cultural and linguistic specificity. From a structural perspective, English favors compact acronyms and initialisms, while Uzbek more frequently employs partial abbreviations or syntactic constructions. These structural differences influence translation strategies and communicative effectiveness across languages.

### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

<b>N o.</b>	<b>Abbreviation (EN)</b>	<b>Full form (English)</b>	<b>Abbreviation (UZ)</b>	<b>To'liq shakli (o'zbekcha)</b>	<b>Formation mechanism</b>	<b>Discourse type</b>	<b>Stylistic load / Communicative Function</b>
1	UN	United Nations	BMT	Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti	Initialism	Official / Political	Standardization, formality
2	EU	European Union	YI	Yevropa Ittifoqi	Initialism	Official / Media	Information compression

3	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	YAIM	Yalpi ichki mahsulot	Initialism	Scientific / Economic	Terminological precision
4	PhD	Doctor of Philosophy	PhD	Falsafa doktori	Acronym (int.)	Academic	International recognition
5	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	NNT	Nodavlat notijorat tashkiloti	Initialism	Official / Media	Linguistic economy
6	WHO	World Health Organization	JSST	Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti	Initialism	Scientific / Official	Normativity, clarity
7	IT	Information Technology	AT	Axborot texnologiyalari	Initialism	Technical / Academic	Professional efficiency
8	CEO	Chief Executive Officer	—	Bosh direktor	Acronym / Title	Business	Status marking
9	FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions	KSS	Ko'p so'raladigan savollar	Initialism	Digital / Web	Text organization
10	ASAP	As Soon As Possible	—	Zudlik bilan	Acronym	Informal / Digital	Pragmatic urgency
11	SMS	Short Message Service	SMS	Qisqa xabar xizmati	Acronym	Digital	Speed of communication
12	etc.	et cetera	va boshq.	va boshqalar	Latin abbreviation	Academic /	Text economy

						Official	
13	URL	Uniform Resource Locator	URL	Internet manzili	Acronym	Digital	Technical precision
14	HR	Human Resources	Kadrlar bo‘limi	Kadrlar bo‘limi	Initialism	Business / Official	Institutional clarity
15	FYI	For Your Information	—	Ma’lumot uchun	Initialism	Informal / Digital	Pragmatic emphasis

### Conclusion

The study confirms that abbreviations play a crucial role in modern communication in both English and Uzbek. Their formation mechanisms, stylistic load, and communicative effectiveness are shaped by discourse type, social context, and linguistic structure. While both languages share common functional motivations for abbreviation usage, they differ in structural realization and stylistic norms. English exhibits a more established and standardized abbreviation system, whereas Uzbek continues to develop and adapt abbreviations in response to contemporary communicative demands. The findings of this research contribute to functional stylistics and comparative linguistics and have practical implications for translation, language teaching, and professional communication. Further research may explore diachronic changes in abbreviation usage or expand the analysis to additional languages to gain a broader understanding of abbreviation dynamics in global discourse.

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