

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ACRONYMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

Xamdamova Shohista

Master of TerSu, teacher of Presidential school of Termez, Surkhandarya

Annotation. Modern anthropocentric linguistics has placed man as the "creator and user of language" in the first place in the study of the language system. Such an approach, on the one hand, includes the description of the human form through the means of language, and on the other hand, the need for an integrated approach to the linguistic material presented in linguistics to know the world by a person and fix it in the linguistic landscape.

Key words: acronym, translation, learning, led, person, fix

Сопоставительное исследование акронимов английского и узбекского языков и проблемы их перевода

Хамдамова Шохиста

Мастер ТерСу, преподаватель Президентской школы г.Термез, Сурхандарьинской области

Аннотация. Современная антропоцентрическая лингвистика поставила человека как «создателя и пользователя языка» на первое место в изучении языковой системы. Такой подход, с одной стороны, включает в себя описание человеческого облика средствами языка, а с другой - необходимость комплексного подхода к языковому материалу, представленному в языкознании, для познания человеком мира и фиксации это в языковом ландшафте.

Ключевые слова: аббревиатура, перевод, обучение, светодиод, человек, исправление.

Only the system-centric approach to language learning led to the limitation of the possibilities of research with the structural paradigm of language units in the center. Therefore, the research required to focus all its attention on anthropocentrism, that is, the person who is the creator of personality, words and language in general.

From the point of view of anthropocentrism, all phenomena of language and speech should be studied through the prism of human consciousness and thinking, because language can provide information about how he perceives the world around him. Also, language can reflect emotional, mental, pragmatic, perceptive and other ways of human thinking¹.

"System-centrism should be accompanied by anthropocentrism, they are related to each other's complementarity, and therefore these two approaches can be combined within the framework of a common understanding"².

In combining systemocentrism and anthropocentrism, the "abbreviation" can provide such things as the study of the above-mentioned language directions, as well as the analysis of the conditions necessary for real integration in the language. Therefore, the anthropocentric approach to the study of "abbreviations" allows for detailed and careful comparisons of language systems, as well as the identification of interlinguistic and intercultural differences, as well as the integration of linguistic phenomena that are similar to each other.

The creation of abbreviated lexical units has become one of the leading ways in language education, so the need for thorough study of abbreviations is increasing day by day. Abbreviation is currently one of the most common word formation methods, but it differs significantly from other word formation methods.

The reduction of language units as a complex multi-component process has been of great interest to linguists since ancient times, but it is also known that there are a number of problems in the term system related to the definition of the study of this issue. In particular, distinguish between concepts such as "acronym " or "abbreviation". Therefore, in the process of researching acronyms, the analysis of their terminology interpretation remains one of the urgent issues of linguistics.

In foreign works dealing with English acronyms or dealing with this problem, comprehensive definitions and terms are used to designate acronyms: *abbreviation*,

¹Хайрулина Р.Х., Созенова, Э.М. Антропоцентризм языка и его отражение во фразеологии. // Вестник Башкирского ун-та. – Уфа, 2011. – № 2. – С. 114-116.

²Пищальникова В.А. Соотношение симметричных и ассиметричных компонентов текста как синергетической системы // Языковое бытие человека и этноса: психолингвистический и когнитивный аспекты. – Барнаул, 1996. – С.72-79.

abecedism, abridgement, acronym, alphabetic word (alphabetism), anagram, blend, clipping, contraction, curtailment, elliptical word, incomplete compound, initialism, logogram, protogram, shortening, trunk word and others.

Acronyms and abbreviations are the families of abbreviation. Both have similarities and differences but remain within the scope of abbreviation in loose parlance, which are a few words abbreviated by forming the initial letter of each component or word. Acronym and abbreviation have a function to make any word shorter and easy to memorize.

On the other hand, I.V. Arnold also states that the concepts of "acronym" and "abbreviation" are synonymous and cannot be distinguished. However, the striking similarity and difference between acronyms and abbreviations are in terms of phonotactic pattern or sounds. Acronyms are parallel to the formation patterns and sound patterns of proper word, based on the formation of words, which are the formation patterns (morphology) and phonotactic structure (phonology/ sound).

“The Cambridge Dictionary of Linguistics” defines the term “*acronym*” as: **ACRONYM** – a word formed from the initial letters of two or more words, e.g. PIN ‘personal identification number’. Like PIN, many acronyms can be pronounced as a word. Others, such as *EU* “European Union”, have to be spelled out.

1. In this book, "*abbreviation*" is explained as follows: **ABBREVIATION** – a conventional short way of writing a word or phrase: *mgs* ‘milligrams’, *cm* ‘centimetre’. Abbreviations are often used in grammatical labels, e.g. *adj(ective)*, *prog(ressive)*.

An acronym is a word or name consisting of parts of the full name's words. Acronyms are usually formed from the initial letters of words, as in *NATO* (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), but sometimes use syllables, as in *Benelux* (short for Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), *NAPOCOR* (National Power Corporation), and *TRANSCO* (National Transmission Corporation). They can also be a mixture, as in *radar* (Radio Detection And Ranging) and *MIDAS* (Missile Defense Alarm System).

Acronyms can be pronounced as words, like *NASA* and *UNESCO*; as individual letters, like *CIA*, *TNT*, *NPC*, *BLM*, and *ATM*; or as both letters and words, like *JPEG* (JAY-peg), *CSIS* (SEE-sis), and *IUPAC* (I-U-pak). Some are not universally pronounced one way or the other and it depends on the speaker's preference or the context in which it is being used, such as *SQL* (either "*sequel*" or "*ess-cue-el*").

The broader sense of acronym—the meaning of which includes terms pronounced as individual letters—is sometimes criticized, but that is the term's original meaning³ and is still in common use. Dictionary and style-guide editors are not in universal agreement on the naming for such abbreviations, and it is a matter of some dispute whether the term acronym can be legitimately applied to abbreviations which are not pronounced "as words", nor do these language authorities agree on the correct use of spacing, casing, and punctuation.

Abbreviations formed from a string of initials and usually pronounced as individual letters are sometimes more specifically called initialisms or alphabetisms; examples are *FBI* from Federal Bureau of Investigation, *ABS-CBN* from Alto Broadcasting System – Chronicle Broadcasting Network, *GMA* from Global Media Arts, *NPC* from National Power Corporation, *NGCP* from National Grid Corporation of the Philippines, and *e.g.* from Latin *exempli gratia*.

The word acronym is formed from the Greek roots *acr-*, meaning "height, summit, or tip" and *-onym*, meaning "name"⁴. This neoclassical compound appears to have originated in German, with attestations for the German form *Akronym* appearing as early as 1921. Citations in English date to a 1940 translation of a novel by the German writer Lion Feuchtwanger.

Whereas an abbreviation may be any type of shortened form, such as words with the middle omitted (for example, *Rd.* for Road or *Dr.* for Doctor) or the end truncated (as in *Prof.* for Professor), an acronym is—in the broad sense—formed from the first letter or first few letters of each important word in a phrase (such as

³Oxford English Dictionary (Third ed.). – Oxford University Press. December 2011. Archived from the original on January 22, 2020.

⁴en.wiktionary.org. Archived from the original on January 17, 2020.

AIDS, from acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome, and scuba from self-contained underwater breathing apparatus)⁵.

Literature

1. Хайрулина Р.Х., Созенова, Э.М. Антропоцентризм языка и его отражение во фразеологии. // Вестник Башкирского ун-та. – Уфа, 2011. – № 2. – С. 114-116.
2. Пищальникова В.А. Соотношение симметричных и ассиметричных компонентов текста как синергетической системы // Языковое бытие человека и этноса: психолингвистический и когнитивный аспекты. – Барнаул, 1996. – С.72-79.
3. Oxford English Dictionary (Third ed.). – Oxford University Press. December 2011. Archived from the original on January 22, 2020.
4. en.wiktionary.org. Archived from the original on January 17, 2020.
5. Brinton, Laurel J.; Brinton, Donna M. (2010). *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. – p. 109.

⁵Brinton, Laurel J.; Brinton, Donna M. (2010). *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. – p. 109.