

## Practical Significance of Abbreviations in Lexicographic Sources

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### Abstract

This article describes lexicographic sources and opinions about lexicography, highlighting the practical importance of abbreviations in lexicographic sources. The width of the possibilities of the dictionary composition of the language is revealed.

**Keywords:** applied lexicography, local language, Sumerian language, abbreviations, graphic abbreviation, alphanumerics, acronyms.

### INTRODUCTION

Lexicology is one of the areas of linguistics that is important and necessary for linguistics. Practical lexicography performs a number of social and basic tasks in the process of compiling dictionaries: the study of own and other languages; description and normalization of the native language; such as providing cross-language communication-relationship, studying a particular language lexical layer, and other lexicography vocabulary building. One area of lexicology involved in dictionary construction is lexicology or lexicography. This area deals with the doctrine of the formation of special books, arranged alphabetically in the written form of words, phrases, proverbs and sayings, Proverbs, abbreviations, which are part of the dictionary of the Uzbek language. Early structured dictionaries were generalized, universal in nature (different forms, manifestations of dictionaries arose in later times). The history of Uzbek lexicography can be said to have started with Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu lexicotit turk". This dictionary is Turkish, without describing only words and their meanings it is an extensive source of information, such as the history, customs, geographical location of peoples. At the same time it is one of the first bilingual (Turkish-Arabic) dictionaries. Mahmud Zamakhshari made a huge contribution to the development of both practical and theoretical lexicography with his works "Asos ul-balogha", "Muqaddimat ul-adab". The great interest in the work of Alisher Navoi prompted the creation of several dictionaries in the post-15th century: the Explanatory Dictionary "Abushqa" (16th century, Turkey), the "Badoye ul-Dictionary" of the Tole faith Hiravi, the "Muntahab ul-Dictionary" of Muhammad Rizo Khoksor, the "Sangloh" of Mirza Mahdiykhon, as well as Muhammad Jacob Ching'i's "Kelurnoma", the dictionary "Sulaiman Bukhari's "chigatoi and turki osmaniy" ("Chigatoycha-Turkish dictionary"), Isaac's Hebrew "dictionary Sitta as-Sina" ("six-language dictionary"). At the end of the XIX century and in the 1st quarter of the XX century, a variety of reasons and



needs, by the presumption of the period, are bilingual in Turkestan L. developed, dozens of Russian Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, speakers were compiled and published.

VM. The "Russko-sartovskiy i sartovskiy —russkiy slovar" ("Ruschasartcha and sart-charuscha dictionary"), compiled and published several times in the mo-Bay of Nalivkin and M. Nalivkina from 1884 to 1912, became the basis for the bilingual dictionaries created in later times in Uzbekistan.

Theoretical lexicography covers a number of problems: the development of a general typology of dictionaries and new types of dictionaries; the development of a dictionary macrostructure (selection of words, the procedure for placing word and dictionary articles, the designation of homonyms, the inclusion of reference materials in the composition of the dictionary); the development of a dictionary microstructure, that is, each dictionary article (grammatical and phonetic interpretation of a word, separation and classification of word meanings, types of illustrations as evidence, types of definitions, system of signs, information about word etymology) and other lexicography are interconnected with all sections of linguistics, especially with lexicology. Lexicography acts as both a practical and theoretical field, relying on lexicology, methodology, phonetics and the doctrine of the history of the language, the grammatical construction of the language. Modern lexicography separately records the important social function of dictionaries, reflecting the body of knowledge in a society of a certain period. Lexicography develops a typology of dictionaries. In this respect, monolingual lexicography (explanatory and other dictionaries), bilingual lexicography (translation dictionaries), educational lexicography (dictionaries specific to language learning), scientific and technical lexicography (terminological dictionaries) are distinguished among themselves. The history of lexicology, that is, the history of World lexicography, goes back to the ancient millennia. In particular, the history of Uzbek lexicography also relies on several sources. Science developed dramatically in Western countries, especially in the 15th century, after the discovery of the publication of the book in a technical way. Especially, the printing of many field-oriented books has led the general public to become more quickly acquainted with innovations, achievements and discoveries in science. At the same time the first dictionary on the abbreviation was published in the United Kingdom in the late century under the title "Modus Legendi Abbreviature".

It is becoming commonplace to meet the fact that abbreviations or combinations of words cover all areas of everyday life. Today, this direction is developing in the process of globalization, the rapid application in the languages of the world wide, in particular, the penetration of abbreviation terms in new technologies and their assimilation by local languages expand the possibilities of the dictionary composition of the language.

An abbreviation, which means abbreviation of a word, is a type of linguistic application that is usually formed from letters in a word or phrase and gives convenience in both oral and written language. Also, an abbreviation made with one or more letters, which includes an abbreviation word, term or corresponding name, acts as a good storage in memory as a symbol. The diminutive form of the first writing on Earth began in the 4th century BC in the ancient Sumerian language, while in Ancient Greece it was in the 3rd century BC. It is cited that it was actively used in the 2nd centuries. At the same time, the textbook "History of the



Uzbek literary language“, published in 1995, states that the old Uzbek language did not use shorthand nouns. It mentions that abbreviations and vocabulary were used under the influence of the Russian language from the beginning of the 20th century. In lexicographic dictionaries, the use of abbreviations is considered justified, since they reduce the time of composing the text, their size and, naturally, the cost of producing the source is reduced.

Several types of abbreviations can be distinguished:

- 1) abbreviations formed from the initials of each word, that is, alphanumeric: UN, XDP, CIS, NATO, UNESCO, EILTS, AIDS, OAK;
- 2) compound words of mixed education consist of abbreviations and cut words. They are variously written in syllabic form: QarDU, SamDU, ToshMU, GlavAPU;
- 3) abbreviations in the form of compound words of a complex type: PEN-club;
- 4) separate, partially reduced words, consisting of a base part and a full word, differ in any specificity in decoding by gender category, such abbreviations are called recursive abbreviations;
- 5) abbreviations compiled from alphabetic names of the initials of the words that make up the original phrase: RF (ER-FE) (Russian Federation), KGB (ka-ge-be) (State Security Committee)
- 6) abbreviations from other languages: BBC, APN, LLC.
- 7) conditional graphic abbreviations for the designation of positions, geographical concepts, time periods, quantitative definitions, names of cities, villages, provinces, districts, streets, avenues, etc.

For the names of public institutions, organizations, it is necessary to use only officially accepted abbreviations. The abbreviated names of the brands of machines, mechanisms, machines, tools, etc., consisting of a separate Alphabet or mixed indexes, should be written without a suffix with capital letters. In such abbreviations, numbers should be separated by a hyphen if they appear after the letter indices: GAZ-51, VAZ-69. If the letter symbols are after the numbers, then the brand index is written in one piece: IL-18d.

The graphic type of abbreviations is used to save time that needs to be spent on writing and space on the sheet. Extract letters or syllables from a word with a graphic abbreviation tashlanadi. So 'z is written briefly, but is fully pronounced: kg-kilograms, pr-in - production, CM - centimeters, Rostov n/a – Rostov – on-Don.

Contractions in lexicographic form:

- ABBM-high capacity battery;
- Abz-asphalt concrete plant;
- ABS - anti-lock system;
- AVN-Academy of Military Sciences;
- Agzs-autogas Foundry;
- ADSL-like transliteration from English.

In conclusion, for linguistics, lexicography and lexicographic sources have their place in the practical importance of abbreviations. It serves for thrift and orderliness, expressiveness and attention in the naming of organizations, graphic signs, statement of works, writing monographs and dissertations, international sports, art and culture naming, and other occasions.



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