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MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ACRONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This thesis investigates the morphological and semantic characteristics of acronyms in English and Uzbek languages. Acronyms play a crucial role in modern communication by shortening long expressions and increasing efficiency. The study examines their formation, pronunciation, grammatical behavior, and semantic development. It also highlights how acronyms function in different communicative contexts such as education, media, and technology. The research demonstrates both similarities and differences between the two languages and emphasizes the importance of acronyms in linguistic studies.

Keywords: acronym; abbreviation; morphology; semantics; word formation; lexicalization; English; Uzbek; linguistics.

Introduction

Acronyms have become an integral part of modern language use. They are widely used in English and Uzbek languages to simplify complex expressions and save time in communication. With the rapid development of science and technology, the number of acronyms has significantly increased. In English, acronyms such as NASA, UNESCO, and NATO are pronounced as words, while others like FBI are pronounced letter by letter. In Uzbek, acronyms



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such as BMT, O‘zMU, and DXX are commonly used, especially in official and academic contexts.

The aim of this research is to analyze the morphological structure and semantic features of acronyms in both languages and compare their usage patterns.

Literature review

Acronyms have been widely studied in linguistics as part of word-formation processes. According to Crystal (2003), acronyms represent an efficient way of creating new lexical units. Yule (2010) describes them as abbreviations formed from the initial letters of words and functioning as independent lexical items. In English linguistics, acronyms are often considered highly productive and flexible. They can undergo morphological changes such as pluralization and derivation. For example, NGOs and CDs show how acronyms adapt to grammatical rules.

In Uzbek linguistics, acronyms are also recognized as an important linguistic phenomenon. However, they are чаще used in formal contexts and are less integrated into everyday speech compared to English.

Analysis

From a morphological perspective, English acronyms show a high level of flexibility. They can function as nouns, adjectives, and even verbs in some cases. For instance, some acronyms become fully lexicalized words over time. In contrast, Uzbek acronyms tend to remain stable and are usually written in capital letters. They редко undergo morphological changes and are mainly used in official communication.



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Semantically, acronyms simplify communication by replacing long phrases. However, their meanings may become unclear over time, especially when speakers are not familiar with the original full forms.

Another important aspect is pronunciation. English distinguishes between acronyms and initialisms, while Uzbek mostly relies on letter-by-letter pronunciation.

Discussion

The comparison between English and Uzbek acronyms reveals both similarities and differences. Both languages use acronyms to increase efficiency and simplify communication. However, English shows greater flexibility in their morphological and semantic development.

Uzbek acronyms are more conservative and are чаще used in formal contexts. This difference reflects the linguistic and cultural особенности of the two languages.

The increasing use of acronyms in digital communication highlights their growing importance in modern linguistics. They are especially common in social media, texting, and professional communication.

Conclusion

Acronyms are an essential component of modern vocabulary in both English and Uzbek languages. The study shows that English acronyms are more flexible and undergo greater morphological and semantic changes, while Uzbek acronyms tend to remain stable.



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Understanding the особенности of acronyms can help language learners improve their vocabulary and communication skills. It also contributes to better translation and linguistic analysis.

Future research can focus on the use of acronyms in digital communication and their влияние on language development.

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