



ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ABBREVIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the formation and use of abbreviations (abbreviatura) in the context of international tourism in both English and Uzbek languages. It analyzes the linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing lexical reduction, the historical development of abbreviations, and their role in terminology and communication. The study highlights challenges in understanding and translating abbreviated terms, their lexicalization process, and the relevance of neologistic abbreviations in representing contemporary tourism phenomena. Practical implications for translators and linguists are also discussed.

KEYWORDS

Abbreviation, lexical reduction, tourism terminology, neologism, English, Uzbek, translation, lexicalization, international tourism, linguistic analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization, the reduction of lexical units due to various linguistic and extralinguistic factors is increasingly observed. In linguistics, the issue of shortened lexical units has long attracted the attention of researchers as a distinctive linguistic phenomenon. This issue has been examined in numerous works by international scholars. Abbreviations are considered one of the elements that most often cause difficulties in understanding foreign texts and in translation.

Familiarity with the main principles of lexical reduction and the formation of abbreviations significantly facilitates the task of understanding and translating them. Complex terms, due to their requirement for monosemantic precision, are widely applied in science. However, the use of complex terms often creates certain difficulties for language users, making reading and writing challenging. According to linguist A. Hayutin, difficulties in expressing complex terms place the concept in a twofold dilemma: accuracy versus brevity. The tendency to shorten lexical units often leads to the transformation of multi-component complex terms into abbreviations.

Lexical reduction is a complex linguistic phenomenon. The shortening of lexemes is associated with various theoretical fields, including lexicography, word formation, terminology, and semiotic theory. The use of abbreviated lexical units dates back to ancient times and has been widespread in various languages for centuries. In ancient Rome, abbreviations were used to shorten complex Latin phraseological units. Over time, the practice of shortening lexical units spread across many languages worldwide, and abbreviations emerged according to the specific needs of each language. Particularly in ancient Rome and Greece, abbreviations were widely

used to shorten complex multi-component expressions, which allowed for less resource-intensive recording and storage of information.

The word “abbreviatura” originates from the Italian term *abbreviatura*, meaning “abbreviation,” and from the Latin *abbrevio*, meaning “I shorten.” This concept was used in its original sense from the 18th century to the early 20th century. Notably, in a dictionary published in Saint Petersburg in 1900, “abbreviatura” was defined as “abbreviation in writing and printing.”

As we have noted, lexical abbreviations are considered a complex phenomenon. The research of Doctor of Philology, Professor Y. Odilov, also confirms this. Russian linguists such as E. S. Kubryakova, A. N. Eldishev, and E. A. Dyujikova have similarly emphasized the complexity of abbreviations.

Abbreviations formed through this complex process are recognized as abbreviations only when they retain morphological markers, as well as the main features of the word, thus acquiring the status of a word. The analysis of abbreviations in this dissertation confirms that the presence of similar markers demonstrates the lexicalization of abbreviated units. Abbreviations function like full-fledged words in the language system, serving as a means of communication. They integrate into the language system and contribute to the formation of new words according to specific linguistic rules. The emergence of abbreviated neologisms indicates the relevance of the phenomena they represent within a particular time frame.

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