



Use of Abbreviations in German, Uzbek and Russian

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the use of abbreviations in German, Uzbek and Russian. There are a variety of options and symbols in the use of abbreviations.

Keywords:

Communication, abbreviations, linguistics, German, Russian.

As you know, an abbreviation is a name or symbol that consists of the capital letters or numbers of a phrase used to reduce space and speed up data transfer.

According to G.Moser, the desire for competition from within, the need for communication, the desire for systematization, meaningful explanation, on the one hand, formal reduction, on the other hand, leads to the emergence of this phenomenon.

There are a variety of options and symbols in the use of abbreviations. This shows more syntagmatic mobility than the original characters. For example, we consider the paradoxical ability of abbreviations for specific terms in German, Uzbek and Russian to bring complex content into a simplified form. We can say that the acronym has become one of the modern ways of forming terms. Hence, there are thematic classifications of abbreviations and acronyms that have the status of common horses and horses. In this case, holistic thematic groups may not be complete, as they only contain abbreviations and acronyms found in the press. In other types of texts, such as technical guidelines or medical commentaries, other semantic groups appear.

The study identified the following thematic groups of abbreviations and acronyms that have the status of common horses and horses:

- designation of persons, positions, academic degrees or terms related to the field.

1. Certain models have been developed in the newspaper dictionary system abbreviations for appointments, membership in various societies, membership in various educational organizations, corporations.

Often these characters are graphic abbreviations, and the full form is used in speech instead. We will consider this in some examples in the field of education in German, Uzbek and Russian:

Fr. - Frau, Hr. - Herr, Dr. - Doktor, Prof.- Professor, Dir. – Direktor, Unversität- Uni and others.

For example:

In German: Dr. Leo Wagner und Prof. Otto Schmidt fahren nach London.

In Uzbek: Dr Leo Vagner va professor Otto Shmidt Londonga boradilar.

In Russian: Доктор Лео Вагнер и профессор Отто Шмидт едут в Лондон.

It should be noted that these abbreviations are also common in three languages (German, Uzbek and Russian).

1. There are also initial abbreviations that are more likely to become lexical abbreviations:

Abbreviations are created on the basis of abbreviated words and colloquial lexical phrases that are difficult to pronounce and voluminous lexically:

In German:

DAAD – Deutsche Austauschakademie Deutschlands

In Uzbek:

ГНАА - Germaniyadagi nemis almashinuv akademiyasi

In Russian:

НАОГ- Немецкая академия обмена в Германии

The abbreviated words above are supplemented because the well-known nominations in the letter are deliberately abbreviated. These abbreviations are used in both oral and written speech, respectively.

Thus, in E.Rosen's view, "... abbreviated and abbreviated words are, according to established tradition, considered to be 'incomplete' units of the dictionary, as if 'familiar' units are always present with complete words."

According to M.Stepanova, "... abbreviations mainly belong to the modern socio-political and technical dictionary and are widely used in office language. Unlike complex abbreviated words, the cut words do not belong to the formal but to the colloquial language."

According to the textbook "Lexicology: modern German" by I.G.Olshansky and A.E.Guseva, there are the following types of abbreviations in German:

1. Letter abbreviations (Buchstabenabkürzungen):

die BRD - die Bundesrepublik Deutschland

ГФР – Germaniya federativ respublikasi

ФРГ- Федеративная Республика Германия

2. Voice abbreviations (Lautabkürzungen):

die NATO – Nordatlantiktorgorganisation
ШАШТ - SHimoliy Atlantika
SHartnomasi Tashkiloti
НАТО - Организация Североатлантического договора

3. Contracts (Клаппwörter):

Kilogramm

kilogramm

килограмм

The above abbreviations and abbreviations are also available in German, Uzbek and Russian and if we compare them, we can conclude that such abbreviations have been popular in German, Uzbek and Russian since ancient times.

In conclusion, it should be noted that each abbreviated and abbreviated lexical unit has the appearance of brevity, thrift, writing and sound. This can be seen not only in German, but also in Uzbek, Russian, French, English and other languages.

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