



ЧЕЛЯБИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ИНСТИТУТ КУЛЬТУРЫ

**ONLINE
CONFERENCE**

**"INNOVATIVE
ACHIEVEMENTS
IN SCIENCE 2024 "**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-ONLINE
CONFERENCE**



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“INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024”



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ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE
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"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

Турлибекова Ойгул Жалилова Юлдуз <i>ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В СТРАНАХ ССАГПЗ</i>	141
Navruzova Nigina Khamidovna Turobova Kamola <i>LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ONOMATOPOEIC WORDS IN ENGLISH</i>	149
Navruzova Nigina Khamidovna Akhmadova Sabrina Akmaljonovna <i>THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF ABBREVIATIONS IN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION</i>	154
Ахмедова К. А Алиева Д.А <i>ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОЛЬПОСКОПИЧЕСКИХ ПРИЗНАКОВ ПРИ ПЛОСКОКЛЕТОЧНОЙ ИНТРАЭПИТЕЛИАЛЬНОЙ НЕОПЛАЗИИ С ВИРУСОМ ПОПИЛЛОМЫ ЧЕЛОВЕКА ВЫСОКООНКОГЕННОГО РИСКА</i>	161
Абдулбориева Мохинур Муратова Нозанин Музафаровна <i>ЭКОЛИНГВИСТИКА КАК РАЗДЕЛ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ</i>	163
Salohiddinova Farangiz Abror qizi <i>TEZKOR-QIDIRUV FAOLIYATIGA OID QONUNCHILIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH DAVR TALABI HAMDA UNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI</i>	166
Raximboyeva Muazzamxon Ximmat qizi Ibodullayeva Zebo qizi G'ayrat qizi Musurmonqulova Yaxshigul Ilhom qizi <i>GLOBALLASHUV VA UMUMBASHARIY MUOMMOLARNING FALSAFIY JIHATLARI</i>	169
Umarova Fotima Asqar qizi <i>BOSHLANGANCHI SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING BILIMLARINI BAHOLASHDA PIRLS XALQARO BAHOLASH DASTURINING AFZALLIKLARI</i>	171
Qadamova M.A Yo'ldoshev B.S Ro'zmetov U.A <i>XODGKIN LIMFOMASINING AHOLI ORASIDA TARQALGANLIK DARAJASINI O'RGANISH</i>	175
Qadamova M.A Yo'ldoshev B.S Ro'zmetov U.A <i>XODGKIN LIMFOMASIDA EPIDEMIOLOGIYASI VA MORFOLOGIK O'ZGARISHLARI</i>	180
Jurayev Qurbonali Chori o'g'li Shodiev Ramshid Muxtor o'g'li Xushvaqtov Asadbek Saydulla o'g'li <i>SABZAVOT YUVISH MASHINASI KONSTRUKSIYASINI ISHLAB CHIQISH VA ASOSLASH</i>	185



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF ABBREVIATIONS IN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: *Abbreviations play a crucial role in communication across various domains, facilitating efficiency, clarity, and brevity in conveying information. This paper delves into the significance of abbreviations, exploring their evolution, usage patterns, and impact on language and communication. It examines the diverse contexts in which abbreviations are employed, including academic, professional, technological, and informal settings, highlighting their role in streamlining communication and enhancing comprehension. Furthermore, the paper discusses the challenges associated with abbreviations, such as ambiguity and overreliance, and explores strategies for effective abbreviation usage. Through an interdisciplinary lens, this abstract sheds light on the multifaceted nature of abbreviations, emphasizing their pivotal role in contemporary communication landscapes.*

Key words: *Abbreviation, acronym, initialism, capitalization, contraction, sense of unity, apostrophe.*

Abbreviations are a common feature of language that serve to condense longer words or phrases into shorter forms. These shorthand expressions are used in various contexts, from everyday communication to academic writing, business correspondence, and technical fields. The use of abbreviations can greatly enhance efficiency and clarity in communication by saving time and space, and allowing for more concise and precise expression of ideas. Abbreviation is an umbrella term for a shortened version of a longer word or phrase. There are four types of abbreviations:

Contraction is the result of combining two words into one word with an apostrophe. For example, don't is a contraction of do not.

Shortened words in which a part of the word (usually the beginning or the end, but occasionally both!) has been dropped. They may appear as words in their own right, such as app for application, ad for advertisement, and flu for influenza. They may also appear as truncated words which are read out as if they were full words, such as for professor, Mgmt. for management, and Feb. for February. In such cases, the truncation is usually signalled with a full stop.



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

Acronym is a series of letters that represents a longer phrase. The end result is pronounced like a word. For example, NASA is the acronym for the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration and is pronounced nah-sa.

Like an acronym, an initialism consists of several letters and represents a longer phrase. However, the end result cannot be pronounced as a word and instead has to be read letter by letter. FBI is the initialism for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and each letter is pronounced individually: ef-bee-eye.

Contractions are considered informal. They are therefore best avoided in academic writing, where it's essential to maintain a formal register.

Acronyms and initialisms are both types of abbreviations that are formed from the first letters of a group of words, without spaces (and usually without periods).

Pronunciation. Although they are formed the same way, acronyms and initialisms are pronounced differently.

An acronym is pronounced as a word:

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement; pronounced naff-ta)

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization; pronounced nay-toe)

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund; pronounced u-ni-seff)

In an initialism, each letter is pronounced separately or sounded out:

CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Company; pronounced see-bee-see)

RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police; pronounced are-see-em-pea)

UFO (Unidentified Flying Object; pronounced u-eff-oh)

Capitalization:

As a general rule, use upper-case letters for acronyms or initialisms in their entirety, even if some of the component words or their parts are not normally capitalized (unless the organization concerned prefers lower case):

CAA (Canadian Automobile Association)

OSSTF (Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation)

FORTTRAN (formula translation)

CISTI (Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information)

Exceptions:

One exception to the above rule occurs in the case of common-noun acronyms treated as full-fledged words; these are written entirely in lower case without periods:

Radar, laser, scuba, snafu



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

A second exception involves acronyms of company names that are formed from more than the initial letters of the words they represent. Usually, in that case, only the first letter of the acronym is capitalized:

Cameco (Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation)

Corel (Cowpland Research Laboratory)

Nabisco (National Biscuit Company)

One of the key benefits of using abbreviations is their ability to streamline written and spoken language. By replacing lengthy terms with shorter forms, abbreviations help to convey information more quickly and efficiently. This is especially useful in situations where brevity is important, such as in text messages, emails, or social media posts, where character limits may apply.

Abbreviations also play a crucial role in specialized fields such as medicine, law, and technology, where complex terms and technical jargon are common. In these contexts, abbreviations help to simplify communication among professionals and experts, enabling them to communicate more effectively and accurately. For example, abbreviations such as MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) in the medical field or HTML (hypertext markup language) in technology provide a quick and standardized way to refer to complex concepts.

Redundancy:

When using acronyms or initialisms that include an abbreviation for number, do not repeat the word number after the abbreviation. Either write the expression out in full, or use the abbreviated form on its own.

social insurance number or SIN (not SIN number)

personal identification number or PIN (not PIN number)

International Standard Book Number or ISBN(not ISBN number)

Articles (the, a/an)

The rules concerning the use of an article before the abbreviation are different for acronyms and initialisms.

Acronyms:

Usually, an article is not used before an acronym:

The members of NATO (not the NATO) rejected the idea.

Children often collect for UNICEF (not the UNICEF) at Halloween.

NAFTA (not The NAFTA) came into effect in 1994.

However, if the acronym is used as a modifier, it may be preceded by the definite or indefinite article:

the NATO recommendation

a UNICEF donation box



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

a NAFTA Certificate of Origin

When the indefinite article is used before an acronym, the choice of form (a or an) depends on pronunciation, not on spelling; in other words, use a if the acronym begins with a consonant sound, and an if it begins with a vowel sound:

a NATO decision (a before the consonant sound n)

a UNICEF project (a before the consonant sound y, as in you)

an ACTRA award (an before the vowel sound а)

Initialisms

The definite article is used before many initialisms (including those representing the name of an organization):

The RCMP investigated the crime.

A private member's bill was introduced by the MP for my riding.

John brought the CD back to the store.

But the definite article is omitted before an initialism representing a substance, method or condition:

A ban has been called for on products containing TCEP (not the TCEP).

Ayesha is taking a course in CPR (not the CPR).

A child with ADHD (not the ADHD) can benefit from behaviour management techniques.

In the case of the indefinite article, since initialisms are abbreviations pronounced letter by letter, you must go by the pronunciation of the first letter when choosing whether to use a or an.

If the first letter begins with a consonant sound when pronounced, then choose the article a:

a CBC production (C starts with the sound s as in see)

a PhD candidate (P starts with the sound p as in pea)

a UN spokesperson (U starts with the sound y as in you)

The prime consideration when using abbreviations should be to help the reader. First, they should be easily understood. So when an abbreviation that may not be familiar to readers first occurs, it is best to write out the full term followed by the abbreviation in brackets:

The emissions trading system (ETS) should enable the EU to meet its Kyoto target.

Furthermore, abbreviations can aid in creating a sense of unity and belonging within specific groups or communities. Many abbreviations are insider terms that are understood only by members of a particular group, such as LOL (laugh out loud) in internet culture or ASAP (as soon as possible) in professional settings. Using these



"INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2024"

shared abbreviations fosters a sense of camaraderie and mutual understanding among individuals who belong to the same community.

However, it is important to note that while abbreviations can be highly effective in enhancing communication, their overuse or misuse can lead to confusion and misunderstandings. It is essential to use abbreviations judiciously and ensure that they are widely understood within the intended audience. Additionally, some abbreviations may have multiple meanings or interpretations, which can further complicate communication.

In conclusion, abbreviations are a valuable tool for simplifying language, promoting efficiency, and fostering community among groups of people. When used thoughtfully and appropriately, abbreviations can greatly enhance communication and help individuals to convey their message clearly and concisely. By understanding the purpose and context of abbreviations, we can harness their power to streamline language and improve our interactions with others.

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