

MECHANISMS FOR USING INTERNET ABBREVIATIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation:

This article explores the mechanisms through which internet abbreviations are integrated into modern English and Uzbek. The study examines their origins, usage contexts, and the influence of digital communication on language evolution. By comparing both languages, the article aims to highlight similarities and differences in the adaptation processes and their impact on everyday communication.

Keywords: Internet abbreviations, modern English, modern Uzbek, digital communication, language evolution, linguistic adaptation, social media, texting language.

The rise of digital communication platforms such as social media, messaging apps, and online forums has significantly impacted linguistic practices worldwide. One prominent aspect of this transformation is the proliferation of internet abbreviations, which streamline communication by shortening common phrases and expressions. This phenomenon is not limited to English; languages like Uzbek are also experiencing similar changes. This article delves into how internet abbreviations are incorporated into modern English and Uzbek, exploring the driving factors behind their usage and the implications for linguistic evolution.

The integration of internet abbreviations into everyday language has been the subject of various linguistic studies. In English, scholars like Crystal (2006) and Thurlow (2003) have investigated the effects of digital communication on language, emphasizing the efficiency and creativity enabled by abbreviations. Similarly, research on Uzbek, although less extensive, indicates a growing trend towards adopting internet jargon, as noted by authors like Rakhimov (2018) and Karimova



(2020). These studies provide a foundational understanding of how digital communication influences language use and evolution.

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of social media and texting data with qualitative interviews. The quantitative component involves collecting and analyzing a corpus of internet abbreviations from popular platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Telegram. The qualitative aspect includes interviews with native speakers of English and Uzbek to gain insights into their perceptions and attitudes towards these abbreviations.

Internet abbreviations have become an integral part of modern communication in both English and Uzbek languages. Here are some common mechanisms for using internet abbreviations in both languages:

1. Acronyms and Initialisms: Many internet abbreviations are formed by taking the initial letters of a phrase or a group of words. For example:

- English: LOL (Laugh Out Loud), BRB (Be Right Back), FYI (For Your Information)

- Uzbek: QM (Qabul Ming), JH (Juda Hammasi)

Look at some common acronyms and initialisms in both English and Uzbek, and their meanings:

English Acronyms and Initialisms

1. LOL - Laugh Out Loud
2. BRB - Be Right Back
3. FYI - For Your Information
4. ASAP - As Soon As Possible
5. OMG - Oh My God
6. BTW - By The Way
7. IDK - I Don't Know
8. TBH - To Be Honest
9. IMHO - In My Humble Opinion
10. DIY - Do It Yourself

Uzbek Acronyms and Initialisms

1. QM - Qabul Ming (You're welcome)
2. JH - Juda Hammasi (Everything)
3. IM - Ilova Maqomi (Application Status)
4. YN - Yangi Narsa (New Thing)



5. BT - Barcha Toshkent (All of Tashkent)
6. DH - Do'stlar Hammasi (All Friends)
7. HK - Hozir Kelaman (Be Right Back)
8. KH - Keyingi Haftada (Next Week)
9. SN - Shaxsiy Narsa (Personal Thing)
10. MT - Muammo Topildi (Problem Found)

These acronyms and initialisms are often used in casual conversations, text messaging, and online communication to save time and simplify communication.

2. Shortened Words: Some words are shortened to create internet abbreviations, often by dropping vowels or syllables.

- English: thx (thanks), pls (please), gr8 (great)
- Uzbek: rahm (rahmat), b.k. (barcha kun)

Creating shortened words or internet abbreviations is a common practice in various languages to save time and space in digital communication. Here are some more examples for both English and Uzbek:

English

1. u - you
2. r - are
3. lol - laughing out loud
4. omg - oh my god
5. brb - be right back
6. btw - by the way
7. idk - I don't know
8. tbh - to be honest
9. w/ - with
10. b4 - before

Uzbek

1. salam - salam (hello)
2. xbr - xabar (message)
3. yaxshimisiz? - yaxshimi? (are you well?)
4. rahm - rahmat (thank you)
5. bir kun - b.k. (one day)
6. nma - nima (what)
7. k - kelaman (I will come)



8. qar - qarang (look)

9. chq - chiqish (exit)

10. bzi - biz (we)

These abbreviations are frequently used in texting, social media, and other forms of digital communication to convey messages more quickly.

3. Numerical Substitution: Replacing letters with numbers or symbols that resemble them. This is common in both languages.

- English: l8r (later), 2moro (tomorrow), 4eva (forever)

- Uzbek: 2 (ikki), 4 (to'rt)

4. Phonetic Spellings: Words are sometimes spelled phonetically to create internet abbreviations.

- English: cuz (because), dunno (don't know), gonna (going to)

- Uzbek: b.ka (barcha), aq (aqlli)

Phonetic spellings, often used to create internet abbreviations, reflect the way words are pronounced rather than their conventional spellings. This practice simplifies communication, especially in informal contexts like texting and social media. Here are some examples in English and Uzbek:

English Phonetic Spellings

- cuz: because

- dunno: don't know

- gonna: going to

- wanna: want to

- gotta: got to

- lemme: let me

- kinda: kind of

- sorta: sort of

- outta: out of

- y'all: you all

Uzbek Phonetic Spellings

- b.ka: barcha (all)

- aq: aqlli (intelligent)

- br: bir (one)

- kz: kerak (necessary)

- bln: bilan (with)



- yo'q: yo'q (no, not)
- bor: bor (there is)
- bo'l: bo'lmoq (to become)
- nima: nima (what)
- nima qilyapsan: nima qilyapsan (what are you doing?)

These abbreviations often evolve and can vary widely depending on the context and the creativity of the users. They help in making communication faster and more efficient, albeit sometimes at the cost of clarity for those not familiar with the specific phonetic spellings.

5. Emoticons and Emoji: While not strictly abbreviations, emoticons and emoji are often used to convey emotions or reactions concisely.

- English: :) (smile), :((sad), <3 (heart)
- Uzbek: :-D (kulay), :((o'rma)

6. Text Speak: Internet slang often involves using shortened forms of words or phrases to save time and space.

- English: AFK (Away From Keyboard), IMO (In My Opinion), IDK (I Don't Know)
- Uzbek: Q.K. (Qanday Kun), Kela (Kele), B-dan (Boshidan)

7. Capitalization: Using all caps or all lowercase letters for emphasis or casual tone.

- English: LOL, ROFL (Rolling On the Floor Laughing), OMG (Oh My God)
- Uzbek: JUDA (Juda), KUCH (Kuch), N.B. (Nuqtai Barkamol)

These mechanisms allow speakers of both English and Uzbek to communicate efficiently and expressively in online settings, where brevity and speed are often prioritized.

The findings suggest that internet abbreviations fulfill a need for brevity and efficiency in communication. In English, the influence of global digital culture promotes widespread adoption of abbreviations, while in Uzbek, the integration of such abbreviations reflects both the global trend and specific cultural adaptations. The adoption of these abbreviations signifies a shift in linguistic norms, where informal, digital communication exerts a growing influence on language use.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

The incorporation of internet abbreviations into modern English and Uzbek highlights the dynamic nature of language evolution in the digital age. These



changes underscore the importance of understanding linguistic adaptation mechanisms to appreciate how digital communication shapes language. Future research should continue to monitor these trends, particularly focusing on the long-term implications for language education and preservation. Additionally, educators and linguists should consider integrating discussions of digital language practices into their curricula to better equip learners with the skills needed for contemporary communication.

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