

Features of Using of the Modern Abbreviations in English

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Abstract: There are given some ideas about the abbreviation in the article. Special attention is paid to the types and types of abbreviations in modern English. The reasons for the occurrence of abbreviations and the peculiarities of their use of abbreviations are also considered.

Keywords: Abbreviation, words, phrases, initialisms, acronyms, graphic abbreviations, lexical abbreviations.

In the general problems of modern lexicological works, a significant place is occupied by studies of lexical units aimed at determining the means and methods of designating various facts of objective reality in the language, which is provided by various speech derivational means. Along with traditional methods of word formation, such vocabulary replenishment methods as semantic transformation, borrowing and abbreviation play an important role. The latter gets a certain advantage over other methods, since it allows you to form new root words and their elements. The specificity of this method is determined by the fact that the components in the abbreviation exist in a special representation, since it is such a complex abbreviated name in which many parts of the original or motivating structure appear in an unrecognizable form (these are not the specific foundations of the original or motivating structure, but only its abbreviated segment). Abbreviations are used to save time and make titles and specialized terms less cumbersome, as well as to avoid repetition in texts. If the abbreviation is little known, then the original name is written in full at the first mention. After that, only the abbreviation is used.

Today, abbreviations are found everywhere: in English, in business correspondence, in SMS messages and chats, in international terms. Most of them are used often, so not only English language learners, but also an ordinary modern person should master a couple of the most common of them. The reasons for using abbreviated forms are quite obvious. One of them is the desire for linguistic economy — the same motivation that makes us scold someone who uses two words where one will do. Conciseness and precision are highly appreciated, and abbreviations can make a big contribution to a concise style. They also help convey a sense of social identity: to use an abbreviated form means to be "aware", to be part of the social group to which the abbreviation belongs. Computer enthusiasts can be easily identified by talking about ROM and RAM, DOS and WYSIWYG. You are not a geek if you cannot use such forms or you need to look for their meaning. It would only annoy colleagues with computer literacy and waste time if a computer literate person pedantically expanded each abbreviated form. The same applies to those abbreviations that have entered everyday speech.

The reasons for the reduction may be linguistic or non-linguistic. I also highlight non-linguistic reasons, which mean changes in people's lives. We can assume that in modern English, numerous new abbreviations, abbreviations, initialisms are formed based on the fact that the pace of life is expanding, and it is becoming important to provide more and more data as soon as possible. There are also linguistic reasons for shortening words and collecting words. When borrowings from other languages are assimilated into English, they are reduced. Considering an abbreviation as a branch of linguistics, the definition will be as follows: "An abbreviation is an abbreviation of a word or phrase that will be used to communicate complete forms" (translated from the English Dictionary. 2009).

There are two main types of word abbreviations: graphical and lexical. Graphic abbreviations are the result of shortening words and phrases only in written speech, and the corresponding full forms are

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used orally. They are used to save space and time in writing. Graphic abbreviations are limited in use by written speech, and are found only in various types of texts, articles, books, advertisements, letters, etc. When reading, many of them are replaced by the words and phrases they represent, for example: Dr - doctor; Mr. - mister October, etc.; Abbreviations of Latin and French words and phrases are usually read as their English equivalents. It follows that graphic abbreviations cannot be considered as new lexical vocabulary units. It is quite natural that in the process of language development, some graphic abbreviations should gradually penetrate into the sphere of oral communication and, as a result, turn into independent lexical units used both in oral and written speech, for example:

a.m. - in the morning, before noon; p.m. - in the afternoon;

S.O.S. - Save Our Souls, urgent call for help,

UK (United Kingdom) ;

the USA (the United States of America);

AB (Activity Book);

WB (WorkBook);

SB (Student'sBook);

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) etc.

Abbreviations as such are divided into several types. According to research in the field of linguistics, there are four main types of abbreviations: shortenings, contracts, initialisms, acronyms.

The first type is called shortening. Words or phrases usually consist of the first few letters, and full forms are written in capital letters. For example: MP (Members of the Parliament); FCO (First Commonwealth Fund, Inc); CEO (Chief Executive Officer), etc. In the linguistic literature, they are considered insignificant. From the point of view of the language system, this is justified to a certain extent, since shortening is not regulated by such productive rules as normal word formation. Rather, it is the creation of new roots through various methods applied very freely and creatively. On the contrary, their rapidly growing number not only in English, but also in other languages also shows that language owners have an urgent need for them.

The second types of abbreviations are abbreviated forms in which letters from the middle of the full form are omitted. In other words, these are "clippings". Clipped or clipped words, although they often exist together with a longer source word, still function as independent lexical units with a certain phonetic form and their own lexical meaning. The lexical meanings of the cut word and its source, as a rule, do not coincide, for example, doc refers only to someone who is engaged in medicine, whereas doctor also denotes a higher degree given by the university and the person who received it, for example, Doctor of Law, Doctor of Philosophy. The cut-off words are characteristic of spoken language.

However, over time, many of them fall into the literary language, losing some of the colloquial coloring.

The next types of abbreviations are initialisms. They consist of the initial letters of words and are pronounced as separate letters. For example, SIR - Self Insured Retention. In addition, this type of abbreviations includes abbreviated forms known all over the world, such as etc or (etc.), which means "et cetera" (and so on) in full form, p or pp, which means "page" / "pages" (page/pages) in full form. Initialisms can also be found not only in articles, but also in any literature. At least, English initialisms are an insignificant, somewhat unpredictable type of phenomenon that may not correspond to the normal parameters of word formation and, therefore, does not deserve serious study, unlike the main types of education, such as compounds and affixations, which have been analyzed for a long time in many languages. Finally, the fourth type of abbreviations known as acronyms. Acronyms are words that are formed from the initial letters of other words. They are pronounced as several words, not as letters, and do not have dots. In many cases, acronyms have become the standard term, and the full



form is used only for clarification. For example: UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In conclusion, it can be noted that abbreviations of different types are increasingly penetrating into all layers of the vocabulary, and often these are not some random words, but its complete units, which are recorded in dictionaries of abbreviations. Many of the newly formed abbreviations become known only in certain industries; others are discarded and forgotten; others are widespread. It depends on the needs of society in this language unit, on social factors, as well as on the communicative explosion. The latter is expressed in a sharp short-term increase in public interest in any object, phenomenon or event, linguistically manifested in a sharp increase in the frequency of linguistic units used to exchange information about this event, object or phenomenon and, ultimately, in their reduction. Further development of the abbreviation seems to be a promising direction.

So, in the course of this work, we have determined the meaning of terms such as "abbreviation", "abbreviation", identified the specifics of the use of these terms, identified the types of abbreviations, named the causes of their occurrence, considered the process of homonymy in abbreviations, identified ways to translate abbreviations in English into Russian, identified the most appropriate ways to translate abbreviations, which we met in these sources. Considering the semantics of abbreviations, we found out that among the ways of word formation, abbreviation occupies one of the leading positions. Based on the material I studied, I came to the following conclusions: Abbreviations and abbreviations are necessary for students to study. Using abbreviations in English, you save time and show your ability to concisely construct phrases and sentences, which saves the author and the interlocutor time.

Also, the abundance of abbreviations is a characteristic feature of the modern style of the English language. It was found that the process of global integration plays a leading role in the activation and development of abbreviations in modern English.

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