

TYPES OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Berdimuratov Bakhtiyar

*Intern-teacher of the Department of English linguistics
Karakalpak State University*

Abstract. This study is dedicated to investigate peculiarities of abbreviations in the Karakalpak language. It is also aimed to find out new types of abbreviations and identify their classifications due to the fact that languages are developing day by day and more and more abbreviations are being made and used in different fields.

Keywords. Abbreviations, types, Karakalpak language, derivation, compound words.

Introduction. Abbreviations are a common part of our lives, they save us time and space in our written communication. In other words, almost anything you want to do, from official documents to text messages, will require you to know an abbreviation. Abbreviation has a high degree of productivity in modern languages, especially in official-business, scientific and technical styles, because it is aimed at increasing regulation and orderliness [1]

Joining of some words by shortening is a new theory in modern Karakalpak language. Initially, abbreviated compound words were derived from Russian language, that is compound words of Russian language were used in the Karakalpak language without change. For instance, колхоз, ТОЗ, Загс, Военкомат and etc. So effects of Russian language and some samples of abbreviated words were the main reason for appearing of a new type of words in the Karakalpak language. We may find some special information on abbreviations in works of D.S Nosirov, A.Qidirbaev, A.Bekbergenov, Q.Paxratdinov and other written materials of the Karakalpak language. Monographic works or researches that were headed for this field still exist on the basis of information of the Karakalpak language besides extensive articles. We may consider the dissertation work, which was written by Z.A Alikulov in 1976, as an example of abbreviation in the Uzbek language [3]

Especially the abbreviations which were derived from the Russian language were researched and classified entirely in the works of Q.Qoshanov. For this reason the author pointed out the importance of making system and identifying the abbreviations of the Karakalpak language and raised a question on researching as well as limiting the words which formed in the Russian and Karakalpak languages [2]

According to Q.Qoshanov, Abbreviations in the Karakalpak language are divided into three large groups: firstly, abbreviations that are accepted in the Russian language and internationally and that are formed by joining with their components in the

Karakalpak language, secondly, abbreviations which consisted of elements and components of the Karakalpak language, thirdly, Russian abbreviations which borrowed into the Karakalpak language without change.[page 73]

A group of abbreviations mostly belong to nominative case and they are divided into several types. The joining of abbreviations in the Karakalpak language that appeared on the basis of other languages with the components of borrowed words or introduction of the abbreviations that are translated on the basis of root words are carried out with the style of Calque.

In the 70-90th years at the end of 20th century, abbreviations in the Karakalpak language were as followings:

a) By taking first letters. It includes the names of countries and organizations such as БМШ (Бирлескен миллетлер шөлкеми), ҚХР (Қытай Халық Республикасы). Later, a group of new abbreviated words started to appear like ЕЕМ (Електрон Есаплау Машинасы). However, at present time, these abbreviations are becoming out of use and other new terms and notions are being used instead of them. In addition, the abbreviations which belong to real Karakalpak language are becoming more common such as ҚМУ, НМПИ, ТАТУ, ТПИМ.

b) By taking first syllable: Райатком (Районлық атқаруы комитети), обком (областлық комитет). But, these abbreviations are also becoming out of use and other new types are appearing like басбух (Бас бухгалтер), Унимаг (Универсал магазин) and so on

c) By taking first syllable of initial word and first letters of next words: БелАЗ. The names of Republics, Countries, Regions and organizations such as Қарақалпақводстрой, Өзселхозтехника, Қарақалпақсовхозстрой are out of use and the abbreviations like Нөкисгидрометстанция, Тахияташгидро ЭС, Қаракөл АПЖ, Науқанбақ МПЖ are used instead of old ones.

In the Karakalpak language the abbreviations which formed by taking just initials became rather common... АКБ – акционерлік коммерциялық банк, ЖАК – Жоқары Аттестатсия Комиссиясы, ДФХА,ДФХБ – Дийхан фермер хожалықлары ассотсациясы, бирлеспеси, ИИБ – Ишки ислер бөлими, ҚРИИМ – Қарақалпақстан Республикасы Ишки Ислер Министирлиги etc.

As we see, in the Karakalpak language most abbreviations mainly formed by two important ways: a) the way of calquing Russian words b) alphabetical abbreviated words of basic Karakalpak language. As a result of calquing words in the Karakalpak language, we may see grammatical changes of placing words such as ЗИЛ – заводименаЛехачева – ЛАЗ – Лехачев атындағыЗавод, США – АҚШ, ООН – БМШ.

Abbreviations are also basic for forming new words such as Колхоз, Колхозшы, Колхозластырыу and are related to all noun categories in the Karakalpak language

and connected with their affixation forms completely, and serve as morphological-syntactical function.

Abbreviations which came from Russian language are becoming out of use in written language, however, in spoken language they still exist but not so active than before. For instance, Зам, спец, рация. According to N.M. Shayskiy it is a morphological style of abbreviated words.

Morphemes are also one of the most essential thing of word-building in the Karakalpak language. Because some new abbreviations formed by shortening of morphemes. In linguistic literatures the abbreviated forms of words are called with several types of terms such as abbreviations, initials, abridgement, contraction and now they are called acronyms. This way of word formation is stated as a style of words' shortening in the Karakalpak language. Because a present in the English language the term of shortening is widely used.

Some international words which came from the Russian language considered as an abbreviated word or abbreviation in modern Karakalpak language. Because when we use some Russian adjectives and adverbs in the Karakalpak language, their word forming morphemes are dropped and they are regarded as a word that formed without any affixes. For instance, конкретный вопрос-конкрет мәселе, активный элемент-актив элемент, активно участвовать-актив қатнасыу.

Abbreviations are widely used in speech and for this reason in the Karakalpak language we may use them for names of people as a means of spoiling and making smaller. As an illustration for names of males; Айеке-Аймурат, Айтбай, Атаке-Айтбай, Атамурат, Мэке- Мэтмурат, Мақсет, Мэден, Сэден, Қэден etc. For names of females: Гулэш, Тазаш, Гуля, Гули, Гулши, Гулим, Гулэн, Гулсим, Диля, Дэлен, Дэлеш, etc

So, in the Karakalpak language abbreviations are formed by shortening the morphemes of a simple word or the components of the compound words. And this is a type of morphological style of word formation.

The word which derived from the Russian language mostly:

- a) The last part of the word is dropped: баскет- баскетбол, Маг-магнитафон, метро-метрополитен, кило- килограмм
- b) The first part of word is dropped: сестра- медсестрафильм-кинофильм
- c) The middle part of the word is dropped: рация- радио станциявоенкомат- военный комиссариат etc.

Conclusion. In current Karakalpak language a set of new abbreviated complex words or other special terms are appearing because of the development of culture, economy, technology and science in our country. Learning and presenting the changes which are happening in our society are rather important. Because it clarifies theoretical

and practical, pragmatic, cultural and cognitive aspects of the Karakalpak language in order to identify its further developing spheres.

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