

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

**VOLUME II**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-02-30>

Pages: 162-165

ABOUT NECESSITY STUDYING ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS IN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY AUDIENCES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Acronym, abbreviation, vocabulary, economy, mass media.

Received: 17.02.2023

Accepted: 22.02.2023

Published: 27.02.2023

Abstract: The article discusses abbreviations and acronyms used in the education system, and also provides recommendations on the introduction of abbreviations in the teaching of some block topics in school and university audiences. At the end of the article, an approximate list of abbreviations and compound words used in school practice is attached.

INTRODUCTION

Abbreviations and acronyms currently make up a significant layer of the commonly used vocabulary of any language, including Russian and Uzbek. Their number is increasing every day. This is evidenced by the dictionaries of abbreviations and abbreviations published in the last decades of the 20th and the first decades of the 21st century [1].

If we take into account the archaic, historical abbreviations such as VRGO - Bulletin of the Russian Geographical Society, PR - Proletarian Revolution, SV - Soviet Oriental Studies [2], NEP - New Economic Policy, Sovdep - Soviet Deputy, FZU - Factory School, Rabkrin - Worker -peasant intelligentsia, etc., who, together with their era, have gone into the distant past, then they will number in the hundreds of thousands.

According to one of the laws of dialectics - "Negation of the negation law" [3], some of these abbreviations, which have outlived their time, go out of use, but at the same time, while maintaining

continuity, give way to new words, phenomena, events. The same thing happens with abbreviations, new ones are replacing the old ones.

The process of emergence of new abbreviations is an inevitable process. If in European countries and in Russia the history of abbreviation formation is hundreds of years old, then in Uzbekistan it is a relatively new way of word formation, which originates from the end of the 20th century. Because in their appearance, besides man, other factors also play an important role: a change in the socio-political, economic system, industrialization and automation of industry, transport, scientific and technological progress, global environmental changes in nature, a massive transition of the media to logistics and computer technologies and much more, which also contribute to the emergence of hundreds and thousands of other modern abbreviations. Currently, there is not a single area where there would not be any abbreviations that have come to replace the long and inconvenient pronunciation and spelling of the names of enterprises, institutions, universities, events.

Every day new factories, educational institutions appear, complex medical preparations, joint (international) projects with new abbreviated names are created. And these abbreviations should not take anyone by surprise. It is necessary to understand their meaning, to be able to compare the old names with the new ones, and to know why it became necessary to replace the whole phrase consisting of 2, 3 or more words with one word. For example, the International Atomic Energy Agency at the IAEA, the Uzbek-British-American Tobacco Association (factory in Samarkand) at UzBAT or the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (a sub-regional international organization including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) to the SCO. There are now plenty of such proper-national, international (mixed), Russian-international and other abbreviations.

According to our considerations, every high school student and every student should know about the existence of such abbreviations, their types, frequency of use of complex words and expressions as well as phraseological units [4], regardless of the course of study and faculty.

If educational institutions do not have specially allotted hours on the topic "Abbreviations and compound words" (we mean the philological faculties of universities), then it is advisable for the teacher to include in the sections "Vocabulary", "Word formation", "Phraseology", "Language contacts", "Areal Linguistics" information about abbreviations, their types and functions.

It is necessary to explain their formation, the meaning and role of abbreviations in the word-formation system of the languages studied, to acquaint students with the goals and objectives of studying and including abbreviations in speech, to bring to the attention of students and schoolchildren that

abbreviations are such a special, moreover, constantly increasing, way word formation, associated with all sections of grammar, linguistic and regional studies, history, geography, political science, cultural studies, construction, military art and other sciences and is used by everyone and everywhere. Abbreviations are actively used in the media, primarily by journalists, teachers of schools and universities, university researchers, leading political scientists and even people from the criminal world, who, according to D.S. Likhachev, use argot abbreviated vocabulary that is outside literary norms [5].

As you know, in schools and national groups of natural faculties, the teaching of the Russian language and literature is carried out in special blocks: "My family", "Our Motherland", "Ecology", "Portrait-character", "Sights of the city", "From the life of wonderful People" (ZhZL), "Conversations about the Constitution", "Protection of the Fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen", etc., which can be associated with abbreviation formation. Thanks to the successful decoding of abbreviations, pupils and students will receive very useful and additional knowledge on all types of abbreviations, and become familiar with their use in speech practice.

Based on the foregoing, we would recommend including the study of abbreviations in school programs in the Russian language and literature, history, geography, biology, computer science, where various abbreviations are used, as well as in programs for teaching Russian as a foreign language in university audiences.

The study of abbreviations and their application in the practical activities of students plays a very important role in expanding the horizons of young people, in increasing knowledge in various fields of science, technology, and everyday life. Abbreviations contribute to the enrichment of the vocabulary of each student, each student with new terms from the field of philological, historical, socio-political and other disciplines.

The list of abbreviations published below can be recommended for high school students and students of national groups of universities in Uzbekistan. The main purpose of using abbreviations is to save time and ease of pronunciation, as well as remembering hard-to-pronounce and long names.

Abbreviations and abbreviations used in school practice:

ICT - Information and Communication Technologies

USE - Unified State Exam

SEC - State Examination Commission

ECTS - European Credit Transfer and Accumulating System - European transfer and accumulative credit system.

PISA - Program for International Student Assessment

PIRLS - Progress in International Reading Literacy Study - An international study of the quality of reading and understanding of the text.

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