

## TRANSLATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article represents translation of abbreviations, about their five types and how or when to use them.

**Keywords:** abbreviations, types, acronyms, initialisms, portmanteau, truncations, clipping words, translation.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье представлен перевод сокращений, их пять типов и то, как и когда их использовать.

**Ключевые слова:** аббревиатуры, типы, акроним, инициализмы, портаменты, сокращения, обрезки слов, перевод

### ANNOTATSIIYA

bu maqolada qisqartmalar, ularning 5ta turlari, ulardan qanday qilib foydalanish va bu qisqartmalarni qachon va qanday usulda foydalanishimiz ko'rsatiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qisqartmalar, turlari, qisqartma so'zlar, initializm (nom tuzish), partmontolar, qisqartirishlar, tarjima.

Translation is a complex process where fragile balance is achieved between the equivalence of the text translated and the linguistic means chosen. Abbreviations can cause many difficulties during the translation. First of all despite the history of translation originates since ancient times when people needed to communicate with people from different communities, abbreviation is a comparatively new linguistic phenomenon and thus its translating isn't well studied yet. This phenomenon perfectly reflects the spirit of our times, when there is a need to transmit much information during the shortest period of time. Abbreviations are formed by certain patterns and knowing these patterns can greatly simplify the process of translation. Abbreviations mostly occur in scientific and journalistic styles, where ambiguity and uncertainty are not accepted. They mostly occur in the names of organizations, associations, committees.

Abbreviation. Translation of abbreviation consists of the process of reformulation of abbreviation from one language to another. The process of reformulation consists of several steps. First of all it's necessary to interpret each word, which constitute abbreviation. The order of words can be changed after translation. New abbreviation is made from the new name with

the next step. New initials can be completely different and abbreviations can have absolutely nothing in common in different languages. It's also necessary to remember that not all the words are abbreviated in all languages. There are combinations of words that make the abbreviation in one languages but are translated like several separate words in another. These three easy steps help to deal with abbreviations of any difficulty.

Using. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a written word or phrase. Abbreviations may be used to save space and time, to avoid repetition of long words and phrases, or simply to conform to conventional usage. Abbreviations are usually formed using the most recognizable letters from the word or expression. This makes them easier to remember, and easy for others to read.

Types of abbreviation:

Acronyms. An acronym is a word or name consisting of parts of the full name's words. Sometimes, initialism or alphabetism is used to refer to acronyms formed from the string of initials which are usually pronounced as individual letters. An acronym is a kind of abbreviation. Abbreviations can be shortened forms of any kind.

Example:

ASAP – as soon as possible (iloji boricha tez).

LOL – laught out loud (qotib kulish).

PIN – personal identification number (shaxsiy identifikatsiya raqami).

BOGO – buy one, get one (bittani sotib olib, bittasini ol).

AKA – also known as (sifatida ham bilish).

SCUBA – self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (o'z ichiga olgan suvosti nafas olish apparati).

IMAX – image maximum (tasvir maksimal).

PEEPS – people (odamlar).

TIL – today I learned (bugun men o'rgandim).

IDK – I do not know (men bilmayman).

ILU2 – I love you (seni yaxshi ko'raman).

Initialism. A term formed from the initial letters of several words or parts of words, which is itself pronounced letter by letter. The process of forming words or terms using initial letters of other words. Essentially, initialisms are shorter forms of words or phrases that can come in handy when you need to repeat the same word or phrase a number of times throughout the same piece of writing. They are pronounced as a series of letters.

Example:

OMG – Oh My God (Eh Xudoyim).

FAQ – Frequently Asked Question (tez-tez so'raladigan savollar).

TBA – To Be Announced (e'lon qilinishi kerak).

BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation (Britaniya radioeshittirish korporatsiyasi).

GTG – Got To go (borish kerak).

JK – Just kidding (hazillashmoq).

JW – Just wondering (shunchaki hayratlanarli).

OK – okay (hop\yaxshi).

BRB – be right back (hozir qaytib kelish).

NMHU – not much here, you (bu yerda unchalik emas).

SMS – short message service (Qisqa xabarlar xizmati).

Both acronyms and initialisms are made up of the first letter or letters of the words in a phrase. The word acronym typically applies when the resulting thing can be read as a word; for example, radar comes from "radio detection and ranging" and scuba comes from "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus." The word initialism only applies when the resulting thing is read as an abbreviation. Note that the word acronym is also sometimes used to mean "initialism."

Portmanteaus. Portmanteau word, a word that results from blending two or more words, or parts of words, such that the portmanteau word expresses some combination of the meaning of its parts. A portmanteau is a suitcase that opens into halves.

Examples:

Chuckle + snort = Chortle (baland ovozda kulish).

Smog – smoke + fog = Smog (tutun).

Mock + documentary = Mockumentary (soxta hujjatli).

Spoon + fork = Spork (sanchqichlari bor qoshiq).

Breakfast + lunch = Brunch (nonushta).

iPod + broadcast = Podcast (podkast).

Chill + relax = Chillax (o'zini bosish).

Hungry + angry = Hangry (och).

Truncation. Truncation, also called stemming, is a technique that broadens your search to include various word endings and spellings. To use truncation, enter the root of a word and put the truncation symbol at the end. The database will return results that include any ending of that root word. Truncation is very useful when you know one of your search terms has several endings, but all of the variations represent basically the same idea. Using truncation will help you complete your search faster because you will not have to manually type in and search every variation of the word.

Example:

Genetic\* = genetic, genetics, genetically (genetic, genetika, genetic jihatdan).

Violen\* = violent, violence. (zo'ravon, zo'ravonlik).

Child\* = child, children, childhood (bola, bolalar, bolalik).

Student\* = student, students (talaba, talabalar).

Psychol\* = psychology, psychological, psychologist. (psixologiya, psixologik, psixolog).

Environ\* = environment, environments, environmental (muhit, muhitlar, ekologik).

Clipped words. What is "clipping"? It's actually something you're likely very familiar with. It's the simple process of forming a new word by clipping off part of an existing word. An easy example is the word exam, which of course comes from the longer word examination. The letters "ination" have simply been clipped off, forming a new word that shares the definition and context of the older word. Clipping is one of the ways new words are created in English. It

involves the shortening of a longer word, often reducing it to one syllable. Many examples are very informal or slang.

Types of clipping:

**Back Clipping:** As we've seen in exam and examination, back clipping is when the back half of a word is deleted. Another example is memo, the back-clipped form of memorandum.

Example:

Public house – Pub.

Pianoforte – Piano.

Chimpanzee – Chimp.

**Fore Clipping:** The process can be reversed, deleting the beginning of a word, as in varsity, which is a four-clipped version of university.

Example:

Gator – Alligator (timsah).

Burger – hamburger (gamburger).

Varsity – university (universitet).

Pike – turnpike (aylanma kema).

Chute – parachute (parashyut).

**Mid Clipping:** Rarer is when the beginning and end of a word is clipped to form a new word. A good example is flu, clipped out of influenza.

Example:

Flu – influenza (gripp).

Tec – detective (detektiv).

Fridge – refrigerator (muzlatkich).

**Compound Clipping:** Much rarer, this involves clipping more than one word to form a new word. The best example I can think of is cablegram, taken from the phrase cable telegram.

Example:

Ice + cream = ice-cream (muzqaymoq).

Fire + fighter = firefighter (o't o'chiruvchi).

Cable + telegram = cablegram (kbelgramma).

Home + work = homework (uy ishi).

Pick + pocket = pickpocket (o'g'ri, hamyon o'g'risi).

To conclude, there are special vocabularies of abbreviations, which contain the most widely used abbreviations and their translations. Such vocabularies can greatly simplify the process of translation. In translation of abbreviations it's very important to know the culture and history of the country of the source language. In translation of abbreviation this knowledge is more important than being familiar with the culture of the country of target language. For the professional translation of abbreviation translation should be aware of all changes in the

cultural, political, economic and social life of the country of the source language. To translate abbreviations in this way will be much easier and context is very important in this case.

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