

CLIPPING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

When writing articles on word clipping, first of all, the process of word reduction is carefully monitored. Then all the ideas are summarized and correct, clear conclusions are drawn. This article will give you a brief overview on cutting. Also, what is the clipping? How does this happen? What types are available? Clear answers to questions such as are abbreviated behind, in front of, and in the middle of the word form, according to the article. Semantic, syntactic, morphological, and phonetic forms of word clippings are also discussed. There are many examples for each type and shape. Clipping in English and Uzbek, there are similarities and differences between the types of each.

Keywords: clipping, abstract, definite, type, form, morphological, semantic, syntactic, phonetic, different, similar.

Annotatsiya

Soʻz shakli qisqarishi (klipping) haqida maqolalar yozilganda, ularni yaʼni soʻz shakli qisqarish jarayonini avval diqqat bilan astoydil kuzatiladi. Undan soʻng barcha fikrlar umumlashtiriladi va toʻgʻri, aniq xulosalar chiqariladi. Ushbu maqolada soʻz qisqarish shakli (klipping) haqida batafsil maʼlumotlar berilgan. Shuningdek, soʻz qisqarishi nima? U qanday sodir boʻladi? Qanday turlari mavjud? kabi soʻroqlarga aniq javoblar berilgan. Maqolada keltirilishicha, soʻz shakli orqasidan, oldidan va oʻrtasidan qisqartiriladi deya taʼriflar berilgan. Bundan tashqari, soʻz qisqarishining semantik, sintaktik, morfologik va fonetik shakllari haqida ham fikrlar bildirilgan. Har bir tur va shakllar uchun alohida va koʻplab misollar keltirilgan. Yaʼna shuningdek, ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi soʻz shakli qisqarilishlarining oʻxshash va farqli tomonlari, har birining turlari haqida ham maʼlumotlar keltirib oʻtilgan.

Keywords: soʻz qisqarilishi, mavhum, aniq, tur, shakl, morfologik, semantick, sintaktik, fonetik, farqli, oʻxshash tomon.

Аннотация.

При написании статей о сокращении слов, прежде всего, необходимо внимательно следить за процессом сокращения слов. Затем все идеи обобщаются и правильные, делаются четкие

выводы. Эта статья даст вам краткий обзор стрижки. Кроме того, каково сокращение слов? Как это работает? Какие типы доступны? Четкие ответы на такие вопросы, как согласно статье, словоформа сокращается до задней, передней и средней. Обсуждаются также семантические, синтаксические, морфологические и фонетические формы сокращений. Есть много примеров для каждого типа и формы. Аббревиатуры на английском и узбекском языках, а также сходства и различия между их видами.

Ключевые слова: аббревиатура, аннотация, определенный, тип, форма, морфологический, семантический, синтаксический, фонетический, разные, похожие.

INTRODUCTION

Firstly, I want to tell about shortening, because clipping is the branch of shortening. Shortening is reduction of a word to one of its parts as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own. Its presupposes subtraction of parts of the words so that the word becomes curtailed and as a result shorter than its prototype. Various language units can be shortened:

Single lexemes (ad < advertisement, phone < telephone, etc.).

Word combinations (MP < Member of Parliament, zoo < zoological garden, etc.).

Sentences (IOU < I owe you, WYSIWYG < What you see is what you get).

Now I want to inform about clipping, because it is my theme. 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.

Clipping or curtailment is curtailment (cutting off) a part of a polysyllabic word so that the word is reduced to one or rarely to two syllables. Clipped words coexist with their prototypes, the original words which were clipped (e.g., lab < laboratory), however, they are used independently of the prototypes and even can differ in meaning and the semantic structure from them.

Clipping is the process of creating new words by shortening parts of a longer word. E.g. doctor is shortened to *doc* and gasoline is clipped to *gas*.

Although, there are a number of peculiarities of clipping. Such as: reduction of syllables in a word and here the reduction clearly evident. For example: *fax* for facsimile, *ad* for advertisement, *cab* for cabriolet [<http://www.informatics.sussex.ac.uk>].

The word *exam* testing of knowledge or ability (of students, candidates) is monosemantic but its prototype has more than one meaning: examination 1) minute inspection; 2) testing of knowledge or ability; 3) questioning by a lawyer in a law court and other meanings.

In some case the meaning of clipped words divert from the meaning of prototypes (bus < minibus, story < history). Phonetically the clipped part of the word does not change but there might be changes in spelling in some examples: bike < bicycle, mike < microphone, dub < double). The curtailed words are often homonymous: demo for democracy and demonstration, vet for veteran and veterinary, nat for national, native, natural.

Clipping might be combined with affixation: granny < clipping of grandmother + y. It should be noted that the clipped variants are informal words used mostly in colloquial discourse. They are also frequent in newspapers and magazines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To tell the truth, clipping is generally considered a linguistic phenomenon consisting in cutting up, trimming, or “mincing” a word, so as to produce a shorter version of this word by loss of material. The first two definitions are borrowed from adopt a semantic and stylistic approach, clipping being negatively defined as a process without any semantic consequences, but with a change in the stylistic value:

Clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simplex or complex) is shortened, while retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class. Frequently clipping results in a change of stylistic level [<https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk>].

Another type of shortening is clipping. Clipping is the process of shortening a word without changing its meaning or part of speech. As will be clear from the examples given below, clipping frequently does change the stylistic value of the word.

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump.

The grammatical or syntactic dimension is also tackled by Tournier [1985: 299] who notes that clipped forms are essentially nouns, but also adjectives, verbs, but more rarely adverbs and prepositions, and even more rarely interjections and conjunctions ('cos).

nominal clipped forms: 265 (91.38%)

adjectival clipped forms: 20 (6.90%)

verbal clipped forms: 3 (1.03%)

adverbial clipped forms: 2 (0.69%)

What is interesting to note is that adjectival clipped forms are often converted into nouns, which confirms the supremacy of nouns as clipped forms (bisexual > bi; traditional > trad, etc.). This nominal nature can be the first noticeable tendency in the study of clipping.

If clipping is inevitably linked to morphology, as it consists in cutting up, mincing, trimming or deleting a portion of its constituent part, the word “morphology” is nevertheless rarely mentioned. Yet, it seems that clipping is originally defined according to morphological criteria. The semantic role of clipping we may wonder what the role of clipping is, as the process of shortening words provides two lexemes with basically the same signified, which goes against the economy principle in language:

Clipping always provides synonymous words from the same base but here the different style level (not the different meaning) allows both to coexist. Possible explanation as to the meaning associated with clipping [Crystal D. 1997].

Additionally, the question may arise of what meaning is associated with truncations. Although maybe not particularly obvious, it seems that the truncations, in addition to the meaning of the base, signal the familiarity of the speaker with the entity s/he is referring to. The meaning of familiarity can be seen as the expression of a type of social meaning through which speakers

signal their belonging to a certain group. In sum, truncations can be assigned a meaning, but the nature of the morph expressing that meaning is problematic.

Clippings appear as a rather mixed bag of forms abbreviated from larger words, which however, share a common function, namely to express familiarity with the denotation of the derivative. Thus, *lab* is used by people who work in laboratories, *demo* is part of the vocabulary of people who attend demonstrations, and so on. Some clippings find their way into larger communities of speakers, in which case they lose their in-group words, as for example *ad* (for advertisement). What is/are then the semantic difference/s between clipped forms and full forms (base lexemes)? It seems that two cases can be found:

Either the clipped form and the full form have more or less the same meaning, which is the most frequent case:

The clipped form is marked colloquial or slang compared to the base lexeme which is the unmarked form.

RESULTS

Clipped words are classified according to what part of the word is clipped:

1. **Final clipping** (apocope) in which the beginning of the prototype is retained: *ad* < *advertisement*, *lab* < *laboratory*, *lib* < *liberation*, *coke* < *coca – cola*, *ed* < *editor*, *resp* < *respectively*, *dif* < *difference*, etc. It can be accounted for by the fact that the beginning of the word is easier recognized, it is more informative as it usually coincides with the root morpheme.

2. **Initial clipping (aphaeresis)** means retaining of the final part of the prototype. Here belong the words *phone* < *telephone*, *copter* < *helicopter*, *cello* < *violoncello*, *roo* < *kangaroo*, *chute* < *parachute*, which have the same meaning as their prototypes, and the words more firmly established as separate lexical units which developed the meanings different from their prototypes: *cute* “*Sharp-witted*” (U.S.) *attractive* < *acute* “*Keen, sharp, quick*”.

3. **Medial clipping (syncope)** is curtailing middle parts of the words: *fancy* < *fantasy*, *ma’am* < *madame*, *maths* < *mathematics*, *specs* < *spectacles*. There are many examples of medial are left: *bk* < *book*, *ft* < *foot*, *rm* < *room*, *pd* < *paid*, etc. Some examples of words curtailed in the middle are used only in writing: *Mr* < *Mister*, *Mrs* < *Mistress*, *Ms* < *Miss or Mistress*, *rd* < *road*. Cases of medial clipping are also few.

Once a clipped form has become lexicalized as such, it can adopt all the properties of the full form, such as tense for the verb, plural marker for the noun, etc. For instance, *gym*, *fridge* and *phone* can be pluralized: *gyms*, *fridges* and *phones*. The noun *diss* has been clipped into *diss*, but cannot really be pluralized because of its use as an uncountable noun. It has nonetheless given way to the clipped verb *diss* following a conversion / functional shift process, and it is possible to say: *Stop dissing me* [Bright, W. 1992].

Some clipped forms happen to get so autonomous that they are finally perceived and considered as the unmarked, standard forms (the same phenomenon is observed with euphemism): *fridge* < *refrigerator*. Sometimes, the motivation between the full form and the clipped form is sometimes lost – a phenomenon known as “opacification”; the following clipped forms are classified from the most transparent to the most opaque: *flu* < *influenza*; *van* < *caravan*; *miss* < *mistress*; *fence* < *defence*; *gipsy* < *Egyptian*; *gin* < *Geneva*; *gym* < *gymnasium*; *piano* <

pianoforte; cello < violoncello; bus < omnibus; pants < pantaloons; pram < perambulator, etc. This leads me to consider the semantic function of clipping in English.

DISCUSSION

We have considered the types of clippings in English above. In English, words are clipped in three different ways, a few letters are clipped at the beginning of a word, the second clipping is cut at the end of a sentence, and the second is clipped in the middle. Most importantly, they are used not only orally but also in writing and are understood by all people, even in books or manuscripts. Educational words and names will also be clipped. For example: *professor* < *prof*, *exam* < *exam*, *mathematics* < *math* and *Alfredo* < *Al*, *Edward* < *Ed*, *Abigail* < *Abi*.

When it comes to shortening Uzbek words, although this is not the case in the grammar of our native language, name and some words are clipped and written in conversation and literary style. Examples: *Marjona* < *Macho* (speech and literary style), *Aziza* < *Azi* (speech and literary style), *Zarnigor* < *Zari* (speech and literary style). They also use a lot of clippings when sending messages to each other to share information. For example: “ *Bilan* < *bn* (with), *chunki* < *chki* (because), *borayapman* < *bman* (going), *kelayapman* < *kman* (coming)” like.

Although there are similarities between the two languages, the main difference is that in English these clippings are found in all stylistic manuscripts and books, but in Uzbek they are used in fiction, conversation and dialogue.

CONCLUSION

Clipping is important for learning English. As you know, it is branch of shortening. We always come across educational and environmental words every day. Nowadays, there are a lot of educational clipping. Clipping consists in deleting a part of a word, changes in stress patterns such as stress shifts are bound to occur; the first stress change is the loss of secondary stress when there is one in the full form: application, communication. We usually read literary books in this language and there are a number of clippings. That's why we should learn about clipping very well.

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