



The Etymology of Abbreviations in English and Tajik Diplomatic Terms

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Abstract: The article is devoted to one of the important problems of the linguistics the problem of term and terminology. During the research from the etymology of abbreviations point of view we discovered that the majority of etymology of abbreviations in English and Tajik diplomatic terms has their specific lexical features of lexical units of abbreviations and identification of the main ways and features of their translation.

Key words: etymology , abbreviation, diplomatic, terminology, lexical, word, linguistic, Tajik, English.

INTRODUCTION

The word “abbreviation” is derived from the Latin word “brevis”, which means to shorten a phrase or word. It is made up of a group of first letters of a word or phrase. The abbreviation originated after the appearance of ancient manuscripts. It allows the writer to save time. The first abbreviations appeared in antiquity and were later used in writing. At first the Romans abbreviated only proper nouns, later they abbreviated other types of words as well. The first abbreviations are found on Greek papyri and coins. Abbreviations have also been used to shorten units of length, time, and weight. The Greeks also used abbreviations to abbreviate sacred names. Gradually the Romans used all kinds of abbreviations. In the Middle Ages, abbreviations were used in medicine, law, and religion.

Abbreviations are now widely used. They are used in almost all fields (Collarda & Royal, 2015). Especially in the XXI century, with the advancement of technology, the use of abbreviations has increased significantly. It is often used when writing. It should be noted that abbreviations are also used in colloquial speech.

The main goals and objectives of the study of the positions of the abbreviations in the Tajik and English languages are general information on lexical features of lexical units of abbreviations and identification of the main ways and features of their translation; To achieve the research goal, the following issues should be discussed: 1) Review of the linguistic analysis of the literature on the research topic; 2) Study of the classification of abbreviations and abbreviations; 3) Define the function of lexical units of abbreviations; and 4) Analysis of the semantic features of abbreviations and abbreviations in the materials of scientific and technical literature (Kuzmina, et al, 2015).

DISCUSSION

Native and foreign linguists who have studied abbreviations have reflected not only the relevant aspects of the processing of general abbreviations, but also the broader problems of the theory of abbreviations and word formation. The difference between abbreviation and word formation by E.S. Kubryakova (1981) and Dyuzhikova (1997) were identified and the formal structure of the abbreviation, their relationship to the constituent units, was described by Voloshin (2009). In particular, the basic principles of the design of abbreviated lexical units were discussed and studied by Sunden in 1904, Stern in 1931, Schlauch in 1955, Shelyakhovskaya in 1962, Sapogova in 1967, and by researchers Marchand in 1966, Kakhovskaya in 1980, Mogovskaya in 1980. 1983, A.N. Eldyshev in 1983 developed a typology of abbreviations for the languages of the Slavic, Germanic and Romance languages.

Abbreviations have always been the subject of linguistic research. This is explained by the widespread and more widespread use of the phenomenon of abbreviations in various languages, including modern English. The cognitive-discursive approach inspires the study of abbreviations and addresses a number of new issues. The idea of a systematic approach is now widely used in all fields of science. In order to consciously master it as a means of communication, not only to know its individual aspects, but also their interaction, the issue of a systematic approach to the study of specific English terms is one of the most pressing issues of modern foreign language teaching methods.

The second point made by the researchers is that M.D. Stepanovoy and EP It belongs to Voloshin (2009). These scholars have referred to the abbreviation as a special type of "homogeneous word". Considering the main difference of the abbreviations from the phrase, E.P. Voloshin points out that acronyms and phonetic abbreviations are not as difficult to solve as words

with complex structures and meanings. They represent obstacles, that is, simple single-morphological words whose morphology is inseparable.

Right by V.V. Borisov (in Kuzmina, et al, 2015), who says: It is not yet known why the abbreviations are not compared with the original expressions. E.P. Voloshin (2009) considers them as an "approximation of extralinguistic data", as it is known that the comparison of different lexical units is one of the ways of linguistic analysis. It should be noted that the language does not have two forms: the first, that is, the name and the abbreviation - the abbreviation. Sometimes the abbreviation does not reveal the full form, because there are cases when the abbreviation becomes a separate word, that is, the main way of expressing a given concept. The full original form disappears and the abbreviation becomes a separate word in the following cases.

According to A.I. Smirnitsky (1959) is a necessary condition for the existence and function of language as a means of communication. In this example, abbreviations for individual words: in French maser - "mazer", laser - "laser", radar - "radar", OTAN - "NATO", SECAM - color television system - "color television system SECAM", ONU - "UN"; and so on. The subject of our study, which is the study of diplomatic terminology, is the use of abbreviations or abbreviations in the diplomatic terminology of both English and Tajik languages. For example: AFL-CIO = American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, GOP = Grand Old (Republican) Party, DD = Defense Department, NAACP = National Association for Advancement of Colored People, DA = District Attorney; surnames and family nicknames of famous political and public figures: JFK = John F. Kennedy, Rocky = Rockefeller, Ike = Eisenhower, RLS = Robert Louis Stevenson; geographical names: NJ = New Jersey, Mo. = Missouri, SF = San Francisco, S.P. = South Pacific, E-W = East-West, NBA = National Basketball Association etc. W = west-south -west, WTO = World Trade Organization, WWI = World War I, WWF = World Wide Fund for Nature, World Wrestling Federation, WWW = World Wide Web, XML = Extensible Markup language.

American trade union names usually contain an indication of which trade union they belong to. Such indications are given in the form of abbreviations. Abbreviations are a very effective method of word formation, and in the Tajik language, abbreviated compound words are widely used, which are often used in the form of complex terms by taking the first letter or the first syllable of the speech. According to the definition of a group of scholars dealing with the problem of abbreviations in the Tajik language, abbreviations are nouns that consist of abbreviated words, which are included in synonymous phrases and eventually form the full word. In the Tajik language, abbreviations are called a method of word formation.

CONCLUSION

Word-formation by the method of abbreviations in the Tajik literary language is a new phenomenon and appeared under the influence of the Russian language. There are both Russian and Tajik abbreviations in Tajik. The number of abbreviations in the Tajik language is small, and they are accepted as ready-made vocabulary: mahzar (club), USA, RT, GBAO. The main basis of abbreviations in the Tajik language is the composition of stable additional expressions and various terms of the Tajik language. That is, such a way of word formation is characteristic of nouns. The origin and formation of this group of nouns is literal, syllabic, a mixture of letters and words, and syllables and words. Only the first letter is taken from each word of the phrase: GBAO (Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast), PDPT (People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan), SSS (Student Scientific Society) and others.

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