



# STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF LEGAL TERM ABBREVIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT

*This article studies the dynamics of the development of legal term abbreviations used in the discourse of modern English and Uzbek languages and their structural classification. In this work, the abbreviation is structurally described according to the universality of the model of formation of terms as well as in accordance with the universality of the formation model. The abbreviated lexical units of this speech are divided and analyzed as follows: initial (abbreviations consisting of letters and sounds); syllabic (apocopes, apheresis, synchronization, contractures); complex syllabic (original mixed syllable, additions); a mixed abbreviation.*

*Here is stated that the most commonly used abbreviations in English legal discourse are initials and acronyms, and the least used abbreviations are (cross-sections) hyphens and mixed types. Also, it is determined that abbreviations are mainly used in written speech and are not typical for oral speech.*

**KEY WORDS:** *abbreviation, term, lexical units, graphic abbreviations, lexical abbreviations, initial, apocope, apheresis, synchronization, contracture, complex syllable, mixed abbreviations.*

## INTRODUCTION

**The relevance of the research topic is determined based on the following factors:**

1) The continuous increase of information delivery while maintaining the reliability and accuracy of information in the process of communicative dialogue requires dynamic information exchange;

2) Modern scientific communication cannot be imagined without optimization of information flows, its effective tool is saving of linguistic tools, which is manifested at the level of increasingly intensive and branched term systems;

3) Abbreviations, along with fully structured terms, as a part of a special lexicon, require a detailed study like fully structured lexical term units due to their specific characteristics for journalistic and scientific speech types.

As the **object of research**, legal terms of modern English and Uzbek languages were chosen.

Scientific and journalistic texts on jurisprudence of the late 20th - early 21st centuries, terms taken from the encyclopedia served as **research material** based on the general selection method.

The **subject of the research** is the structural-semantic features of the system of legal terminology of the

modern English language, which are implemented using abbreviations in scientific and journalistic discourses.

The **purpose of the study** is to study the structural-semantic features of the classification of abbreviated legal terms of the modern English and Uzbek languages. Linguists are increasingly interested in the system of special lexical units. This can be explained by the constant growth of scientific knowledge, the transformation of old ones into new ones, the rejection or confirmation of new inventions, and the fact that some scientific theories and concepts are becoming relevant, while others are moving into the background. Language plays a key role in these processes, because any scientific knowledge must be transmitted, and it is impossible to recognize such scientific knowledge without its acceptance by the general scientific community.

## METHODS

The works of such linguists as D.I.Alekseev, H.H.Alekseeva, E.A.Dyuzhikova, A.I.Eldysheva, Sh.N.Kochimov, H.Marchand, L.Soudek are noteworthy in terms of the structural-semantic specificity of abbreviations and word formation in English.

We can learn general information about the creation of abbreviations from the source on the morphological



system of the Uzbek language [9]. In his research, the linguist Sh. Kochimov divides the lexicon of the legal language into three parts: 1. General lexicon. 2. Phraseological lexicon. 3. Terms. The lexicon of court speech, like the lexicon of the legal language, consists of common words, legal terms and phraseology [7]. Although the specific features of legal discourse have been studied in the context of public speaking, the structural-semantic aspects of legal system abbreviations have not been studied in comparison with English legal terminology.

Possibility of using different methods of abbreviations with an unusual structure in different combinations complicates the typological classification of abbreviations. It should be noted that the constant increase of information in the process of communicative dialogue creates many classifications of abbreviations based on different principles. This language phenomenon is divided into graphic units used only in written speech (kg/s - kilogram in second – килограмм секунд) and lexical units (for example, radar - радар, laser - лазер) that are used equally in both written and spoken speech. They are also divided into phonetic, morphological and syntactic types. Phonetic abbreviations are distinguished by the sounds in the word, for example, the English word buoy [boi] – the Russian term ‘буёк’ means a device adapted to indicate the location of a floating and submerged object on the surface of the water, its boundary on the water level.

Morphological abbreviations include contraction (the middle part of the word is left out), alphabetical (semantic abbreviation with only the form of a letter), acronym (the initial parts of the words in the phrase are taken), initialisms (the initial letter of the words in the phrase is taken). In these types of abbreviations, the root word and the derived word always have different lexical meanings. The root word belongs to the noun group, and the derived word belongs to the noun and adjective group. They are mainly formed by shortening the root word separated from the morpheme (for example, English metropolitan → metro; Uzb. «metro»). These abbreviations are more common in oral and colloquial speech. In some cases, a suffix is added to the root, especially in words that have been assimilated into Uzbek through Russian: (*мульти-фильм* → *мульти-ик*,

*обще-житие* → *обща-га*, *теле-визор* → *тел-ик*)  
mult-film → mult-ik, obshche-jitie → obshcha-ga, tele-vizor → tel-ik, for example. This method of word formation represents a suffixation method combined with an abbreviation. Also, the method involved in the combined method of word formation creates complex abbreviations: Uzbektelekom - Uzbekistan teleradio company, zav-eduyushchiy hoz-yaustvom → zav-hoz (*Ўзбектелеком – Ўзбекистон телерадио компанияси, зав-едующий хоз-яйством* → *зав-хоз*).

Syntactic abbreviations form the ellipsis of phrases and sentences: If I were you... – If I was in your place (*Сизнинг ўрнигизда мен бўлганимда эди*) ... Abbreviations by word group are nouns (for example, a. < association – association), adjectives (Abr. < Abridged – abbreviated), are divided into types such as developed (O.K. < okay – everything is fine). Abbreviations may be capitalized (with or without a period between the components) according to orthographic principles: ACLA < Alaska Compiled Laws – a collection of state interpretive laws. Alaska, A.B.C. < Australian Bankruptcy Cases - a collection of Australian bankruptcy cases. Abbreviations can also be written with lowercase letters and a slash, for example, a/s < account sales – report of a commission agent on the sale of goods [12].

## RESULTS

According to the structure of abbreviations, the corpus of lexical units can be divided into the following types [11]:

1. Initials, which in turn are divided into three groups:
  - a) Consists of the initial letters of the words in the phrase (OJSC - open joint-stock company, ЖПК – Жиноий процесуал кодекс);
  - b) The presence of a sound tone consisting of the sound of the first word, which ensures the usual reading of the initial word combination (HEE - Health Education England, ОТМ – Олий таълим муассасаси [12]);
  - v) Abbreviations consisting of the initial letter and initial syllables of the words included in the letter+sound structural word combination: CrPC [креписи] – Criminal Procedure Code, CCU ([si:] – [si:] – [ju:]) – Central control unit; FRG [eferze] – Federal Republic of Germany; RGF [ergéf] – Романо-герман факультети [12];



2. Gourmet [goor-mey, goor-mey] is a combination of the initial parts of words – 1. a connoisseur of fine food and drink; 2. of or characteristic of a gourmet; 3. elaborately equipped for the preparation of fancy, specialized, or exotic meals; mahallakom - neighborhood committee, gastronom – озиқ-овқат дўкони) [12].

3. Mixed type consists of the addition of the initial part of words and capital letters (name of sounds) (gorono – gorodskoy otdel narodnogo obrazovaniya).

4. With the first syllable of the initial word and the complete addition of the next word (zapchasti – zapasnye chasti).

5. The first syllable of the word + an instrumental word (head of the department - head of the department).

6. Word formation from the first syllable of the initial word and the last syllable of the second word or only the last syllable (moped = motorcycle + bicycle (мопед = мотоцикл + велосипед)).

Graphic abbreviations are abbreviations that have two graphic forms with one sound and invariable lexical content. Graphic abbreviations are not words, they do not have genus and number of grammatical category. Therefore, they do not have their own pronunciation and are used in oral speech in the same way as they are written. D.I. Alekseev emphasizes the need for a detailed study of graphic abbreviations within the framework of various terminological systems. [3]. In addition, he mentions that graphic abbreviations exist only for visual perception and are pronounced while reading. In modern English, graphic abbreviations are used in scientific, technical, artistic and any other style of writing. In the process of formation, graphic abbreviations can be represented by different letters, and the number of their combinations can be very different: B.B. < bail bond – kafolat, avg. < average – sea accident, C. < Chancellor-kansler [1]. Over time, graphic abbreviations, despite having a terminological character, can become a lexical type if they have an independent sound form and lexicogrammatical features of the language unit. But the transition of such a graphic form to a word form is not characteristic of all graphic abbreviations, only words that are regularly used in the process of communication and are understandable to the general public can enter the lexical unit.

Lexical abbreviations are abbreviations that have two graphic forms (full and short) and two sound forms.

Lexical abbreviations have their own sound characteristics and graphic form, which differ from the initial units. Lexical abbreviations, as vocabulary components of a language, have the basic characteristics of a single word and perform the same functions as a means of communication as other words.

A lexical abbreviation is a meaningful unit with a complex and integral content, having a sound form and a graphic image. Lexical abbreviations, which have all the features of a simple word, have grammatical categories specific to the corresponding parts of speech, perform various syntactic functions, and enter the language system and become the basis for the formation of new words in language-specific ways.

Specific features of lexical abbreviations include:

- 1) Their secondary nature, that is, abbreviations appear not simultaneously with the emergence of a language-related concept, but after they have their expression in the form of a complete word or phrase;
- 2) Is created according to certain models;
- 3) There is a possibility to switch to independent words;
- 4) Has productivity in the word formation system of the language;
- 5) The belonging of the language to word combinations is taken into account;
- 6) It has the ability to fill and enrich the vocabulary of the language [2].

The question of whether abbreviations belong to the vocabulary of a language or not is interpreted by linguists in different ways. D.I. Alekseev notes that letter abbreviations and compound words can serve as a basis for word formation, and confidently states that this belongs to the Russian language vocabulary [3]. According to N.N. Alekseeva, abbreviations are included in the vocabulary of the language [2].

## DEBATE

In our opinion, lexical abbreviations are included in the vocabulary of the language, because they are used in speech along with other words, and are included in explanatory dictionaries with the symbol "abbr.", they are given not in the dictionary appendix, but in the main text, along with other words in alphabetical order. It should be noted that not all abbreviations are included in the vocabulary of the language, only words that are generally recognized and widely used in written and spoken speech, in newspapers and magazines, on radio



and television serve as the basis for creating a new word in the language.

Graphic abbreviations included in the lexical category turn into fully meaningful words and are reflected in dictionaries. Conclusions about the possibility of including graphic abbreviations in the dictionary are confirmed by linguists [4]. The transition of graphic abbreviations to words is a continuous process that enriches the vocabulary of the language with new words in order to briefly record the linguistic units formed on the basis of the words existing in the written language.

Until now, scientists do not have a single opinion on the structure and types of abbreviations. Among the works of foreign scientists, the studies of N. Marchan [11] dedicated to the study of complex abbreviations are of particular importance. The author identifies five types of complex abbreviations: partial, syllabic, alphabetic, mixed type (full word + abbreviation), syllabic or letter abbreviations combined with a number. E.L. Dyuzhikova classifies abbreviations into four types: 1) based on letters (UNESCO < United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization); 2) syllable (Sovnarkom); 3) mixed (district); 4) consisting of several syllables, all these syllables are not shortened (internet - international network) S. Berlizon includes in this classification the type of shortened, cut words, (for example, gra < gratia (gratitude-миннатдорчилик) [4]).

According to the method of formation of abbreviations, we distinguish the following structural types of English legal terms under consideration: sharply shortened; combination with an initial letter; complex abbreviations.

Abbreviated terms are formed by shortening complex terms, as well as nominal phrases, to one letter, that is, the word is shortened to the last limit. We distinguish two types of these abbreviations: initial and initial letter abbreviations [6]. Initial abbreviations consist of initial capital letters (initial letters) of multicomponent full forms. They are formed according to the following basic models:

a) by including all components of the initial term or nominative phrase in the abbreviation of the first letter,

the letter in the abbreviation can be a vowel or a consonant, for example: FBI < Federal Bureau of Investigations –федерал Тергов Бюроси (ДХХ), DR < deposit receipt — *депозит квитанцияси*, BASF < Bar Association of San Francisco - *Сан-Францисконинг адвокатлар ассоциацияси*;

b) by including most parts of the initial complex term or phrase in the abbreviation of the first letter (vowel or consonant), as a result, some components are not reflected in the abbreviation, for example: Fed.B.J. < Federal Bar Association Journal — (журнал тури) (full phrase + abbreviation) abbreviation with syllables or numbers FL.& K. < Flanagan and Kelly Irish Rolls Court Reports – *Флонеген и Келли томонидан тузилган Ирландия суд хукмлари қарорлари*; Ex. < Exchequer — treasury (*ғазначилик*), ex. < exempt — released (*озод қилинган*) [12]).

English abbreviations formed according to this model are very common in legal literature, their share, according to our statistics, is about 27.8% of the total corpus of legal terms.

Initial letter abbreviations consist of uppercase (capital letter) and lowercase letters. They are formed according to the following models:

a) By combining the initial consonants from the two-component term; such abbreviations are common in contract law, for example: EXQ < ex quay — from the shore (*қирғоқдан*), EXS < ex ship — from the ship (*кемадан*), EXW < ex works — from the factory (*заводдан*) [12];

b) By adding consonants at the beginning, middle and end of one- and two-component terms in the abbreviation, for example: Ap < Archbishop (*архиепископ унвони*), title, gdn < guardian – (*васий*), GTD < guaranteed – (*кафолатланган*) [2].

In the reduction of multicomponent terms and nominative phrases, the considered models of abbreviations with initial letters together with various models of other component types form combined abbreviations [1].

Complex terms occupy an intermediate position between terms representing a combination of complete components and abbreviations. Complex terms include: syllabic contraction, letter contraction, incomplete contraction, contractures [6].



Syllable abbreviations are formed from the initial syllables, components of a complex term, while two main models of such abbreviations can be distinguished: syllabic abbreviations representing parts of all structural components of a complex term, for example: xtry < extraordinary – фавкуллода, ғайриоддий; syllabic abbreviations; it does not represent all the components of a complex term, for example: admx < administratrix – администратор-аёл [10].

During contraction, contraction occurs in such a way that only the beginning of the term remains: ack. < Acknowledgment (*масдиқлаш*), barr. < Barrister – barrister (*барристер*), comm. < Commentaries – comments (– *изоҳлар*), CN < consols – consolidated (turning short-term government debt into long-term) rent (*консолидацияланган (давлатнинг қисқа муддатли қарзини узоқ муддатга айлантириши) ижара*), ad. < Addenda – additions [12].

In contraction, the first consonants and the last syllable can be used: mtgee < mortgagee - гаров қарз берувчи, mtgor < mortgagor - гаров бўйича қарздор.

One of the features of modern acronomic word formation is the similarity of an abbreviation and a simple word, that is, an abbreviation to a word, creates homonyms [8], sr.: c.a.d. - rude person (*одобсиз, қўпол одам*); cash against documents – cash payment according to cargo documents (*юк ҳужжатлари бўйича нақд пул тўлаши*); C.A.R. – car, Commonwealth Arbitration Reports – collection of arbitration decisions (*арбитраж қарорлари тўплами*); S.OID. - crack, leguminous plants, swelling (*ёриқ, дуккакли ўсимликлар, шишириши*); cash on delivery - (a sum of money collected on behalf of the mail sender when delivering the mail and sent to the sender by mail or telegraphic transfer) (*Етказиб бериши бўйича нақд пул*); COLA is a carbonated soft drink produced by Coca-Cola (*Кока Кола томонидан ишлаб чиқарилган газланган алкохолсиз ичимлик*), cost-of-living allowance - wage premium for a high price (*юқори нарх учун иш ҳақи мукофоти*) [2].

Sometimes a shortened version of a legal term corresponds to the full form of a non-term word. This word can be any word group of speech, in most cases it can be a noun or a verb, for example: Append. – attach (*бириктирмоқ*), Appendix – program (*дастур*); Bar. -

barrier (*тўсқуқ*), barrister – *барристер*; Chap. - crack, Chapter - боб [12].

An important characteristic of the abbreviation of the English legal term is the multiplicity of meanings of these units. For example,

A.C.: 1) account current – *жорий ҳисоб* 2) administrative county – *маъмурий туман*; 3) Appellate Court – *апелляция суди*; 4) Case on Appeal – *иш апелляция бўйича кўриб чиқилмоқда*; 5) Appeal Cases – *апелляция ҳолатлари*; 6) authors corrections – *муаллифлик ҳуқуқи*;

B.C.: 1) Bankruptcy Cases – *bankruptcy cases банкротлик ҳолатлари*; 2) birth certificate – *birth certificate туғилганлик гувоҳномаси*; 3) Borough Council – *муниципалитет*; 4) British Columbia Law Reports – *Британия Колумбиясининг ҳукмлари тўплами* Collection of judgments of British Columbia [2].

In our opinion, multiplicity of the meanings does not deprive legal abbreviations of terminological status, since uniformity is not the only defining feature of a terminological unit.

The model of structural analysis based on N – A (N – noun (*от*), A – adjective (*сифат*)) of the abbreviation of legal terms is the most common. In addition, a group of terms is defined according to the N – N, A – A – N model. Of these 8, the least are prepositions and nouns.

Let's look at another classification of abbreviations in English. G. Marchan distinguishes the following three main types of abbreviations: clipping - simple clippings (*қисқартма*); compound clippings and blends (mixed conversion – *аралашма конверсия*) [11].

In our opinion, the best classification of abbreviations proposed by A.I. Eldysheva [6] on the structure of the English language found its logical continuation in the works of E. A. Dyuzhikovoy. We list the principles that make up the conceptual basis of this classification: 1) uniqueness of the structure (simplicity and complexity of the abbreviation- *қисқартманинг соддалиги ва мураккаблиги*); 2) high degree of variability; 3) possibility of interaction of lexical abbreviation with other methods of word formation; 4) linear level of abbreviations component [5].



In accordance with the recommended stratification (the level of use of the lexical unit in speech), we use syllabic abbreviations (consisting of at least one syllable of only one word); abbreviations with complex syllables (consisting of shortened and full forms of words); initial (represented by the initial letters or sounds of the phrase) into abbreviations.

E.A. Dyuzhikova stated that the advantage of abbreviations is evident when comparing them with word combinations, which completely replace names and fill the resulting lexical lacunae [5].

In English legal literature, a large number of abbreviations are used mainly in written speech and only in some cases enter the spoken language. These types of abbreviations have a terminological nature and are mainly used by specialists. But today, some abbreviations that are included in the legal vocabulary that are often used by the media are becoming common.

Thus, abbreviations are one of the unique ways of word formation. According to the structure, abbreviations consist of special types of complex terms - initial, initial - letter, compound or abbreviations with the root word cut off.

As noted above, the presence of a large group of abbreviations in legal literature indicates that the legal term is aimed at increasing the number of abbreviations. In our opinion, the structure of abbreviations is relatively simple. Abbreviations of English legal terms are divided into the following structural types: syllabic abbreviations (apocopes, apheresis, syncope, contractures (contractions)), complex abbreviations (complex syllabic additions) and initial abbreviations (alphabet, phonetic (acronyms)). We also consider it necessary to separate mixed abbreviations (combinations of syllabic cuts, abbreviations with capital letters and words with full meaning) into a separate group. We have expressed the classification of these units by structural types of English legal terms in the following table:

### CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH LEGAL TERMS BY STRUCTURAL TYPES

Table 1

Syllabic abbreviations	Abbreviations with compound syllables	Initial Abbreviations	Mixed abbreviations
Apocopes	The original is complex abbreviations	Letter abbreviations	Combined syllables (compound syllables), initials
Apheresis		Sound Abbreviations	
Synopes	A word formed by joining two independent words	(Acronyms)	Abbreviations and full meaning words
Contractures (contractions)			

### SYLLABLE ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH LEGAL TERM SYSTEM

Compound abbreviations are formed by cutting the stem of the base word. After they are shortened, they take the form of a word or a sequence of syllables. In foreign linguistics, syllabic abbreviations are called *truncations and contractions* [11]. In Russian linguistics, the following terms are found: morpheme cuts [2, 4], articulatory abbreviations [1, 6], simple cuts, cut units, cut words, morphemic cuts [10], in Uzbek the term complex abbreviations [10] is found. Abbreviations are also given in a simplified way when reading music notes, and abbreviations with complex symbols are used

when the melody is given high or low with conditional symbols. In general, abbreviations are more common in concepts that have been adopted into the Uzbek language through the Russian language. The term "syllabic abbreviation" (structurally equivalent to a syllable) was used as a basis in our research due to the clear difference between simple syllabic abbreviations and complex syllabic structure from compound syllables that combine the syllables of different words.

There are four types of syllabic abbreviations:

1. Apocops are syllabic abbreviations taken from the initial part of the word, for example: *acad* < *academy*,



*jur* < *jurisprudence*, *fax* < *facsimile*, *stat* < *statute(s)*, *fed* (*Fed*) < *federal* (*Federal*), *Med* < *Medicare*, *supp* < *supplement*.

2. Apheresis - syllabic abbreviations representing the final part of the word, for example, *burger* < *hamburger*; the fact that at the moment in the field of legal terminology, the terms are almost not expressed, with the exception of rarely used terms: *lati*ons < *regulations*, *vestment* < *investment* and *muniti*ons < *ammunition(s)* [13].

3. Syncope is syllabic abbreviations representing the middle part of a word, for example: *scrip* < *prescription*; *tox* < *intoxicate(d)*, *fit* < *ammosity*.

4. Conjugation - syllabic abbreviations representing the initial and final syllable of a word, for example: *atty* < *attorney*, *anor* < *another*, *Cxi* < *constitutional*, *er* (*ER*) < *employer*, *ee* (*EE*) < *employee* [List of Legal Abbreviations: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_legal\\_abbreviations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_legal_abbreviations)] [5, 6].

Apocopes are syllabic abbreviations denoting the initial part of the main word (6.7%) [1] According to G. Marchand, apocope is considered the most productive method of cuts [11]. In A. Superanskaya's dictionary of linguistic terms, the term apokop is explained as follows: these are abbreviations formed as a result of dropping the final sound or sounds as a result of phonetic processes [8].

The encyclopedic dictionary of the English language gave the following definition: Apocope — loss or omission of the last letter, syllable, or part of a word [Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary..., 1989].

The main feature of the phenomenon under consideration is that nouns are often shortened only in a certain group of lexical and grammatical words. Examples of abbreviated adjectives and adverbs are rare, and abbreviated (i.e. neuter, inflectional) verbs are rare. The main reasons for this are not in the specificity of the morphological features of English noun-terms, but in the nature of nouns as a special lexico-grammatical class of words expressing objectivity.

Some words formed in this way belong to the general language field and are used without any stylistic coloring, but most of the shortened words are limited to a certain field of use and are generally not used outside

of it. A comparative analysis of shortened legal terms and their initial forms from the point of view of morphology and semantics showed that due to the similarity of the shortened part of the initial word with lexical meaning to the formal prototypes of the initial form, semantic and associative relations are preserved between them, for example: *reg* < *register* – *реестр*, *civ* < *civil* – *фукаролик*, *crim* < *criminal* – *жиной*, *advert* < *advertisement* — *жиной*. Abbreviations are usually used in the process of communication, but they are characterized by their small size. A distinctive feature of syllabic abbreviations is that they are actually phonetic variants of initial words in the language system for a long time. If the prototype of the abbreviation is not used, one or another abbreviation can be completely isolated, for example: *retro* < *retrograde* – *тескари*, *прецедент* (юр.); *fix* < *fixation* – *мустахкамлаш*, *фиксация*, *қонунийлаштириш* (see шт: [Акоруянс, 2009]).

When shortening words in this way, the morphological principle underlying this process is clearly expressed: cutting always corresponds to the morphological boundary of the word, and in two-stem compound words, the second stem is dropped, and the connecting vowel "o" is added to the first stem, for example: *photo* < *photography*, *radio* < *radiometry* (*radiometry*, one of the methods of criminological examination - (*радиометрия*, *криминологик экспертиза ўтказиш усуллари*дан бири)). In cases where the compound word does not contain the vowel "o", the clipped word naturally ends not with "o", but with another vowel: *tele* < *television* – *теле* < *телевидение*; *toxi* < *toximeter* – *токси* < *токсиметр*.

As can be seen from the given examples, this type of cut-off words, as a rule, consists of two syllables: *photo*, *toxi* - *photo*, *taxi*, *photo*, *taxi*; regardless of the number of syllables of the whole word: it can consist of three (*microphone* - *microphone*), four (*automobile* - *car*) and five syllables (*metropolitan* - *metropoliten*).

There are cases where the cutting edge occurs between root words. The following legal terms can be an example of our opinion: *exposition* > *exro* – *кўргазма*, *laboratory* > *lab* – *лаборатория*, *case* > *ca* – *criminal case* - *жиной иш*. Abbreviated English legal terms form a



small group of words. In modern English, apocopes are used in the scientific style of legal literature.

Graphic abbreviations can be represented by different letters. Sometimes one letter remains from the term, that is, almost the entire word is cut. For example: O. 1) offer — *таклиф, офферта*; 2) opponent - *қарши томон, эътироз (ариза берувчи), қаршилик*; 3) Order – *бўлим (Англия Олий судининг процедура қоидалари)*; 4) owner — *хўжайин, а) кемани қонуний асосда шахсий мулки бўлмасда, қонуний асосда бошқарувчи кема эгаси, кемани ижарага олиши (товарларни ҳақ эвазига (юк) ташиши учун транспорт воситасини тақдим этиши шартномаси (фрахт))*. Often single-letter abbreviations are multi-valued terms. Abbreviated terms consisting of three or four letters usually have the same meaning, for example: jus. < justice — *адолат*, leg. < Legislative — *қонунчилик*, prem. < premium – *солик идораси юқори сифатли, премия*. Thus, the polysemic degree of abbreviated legal terms in English is inversely proportional to the external form of the terms. It is interesting that almost half of such units correspond to proper nouns, for example: Cam. – *Cameron's Supreme Court Reports – a collection of decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada compiled by Cameron (1877-1905) (Кемерон томонидан тузилган Канада Олий судининг қарорлари тўплами)*; Dan. – *Daniell's Exchequer Reports – A collection of Exchequer Court decisions compiled by Daniell (1817-1820) (- Даниэл томонидан тузилган Ҳазначилик судининг қарорлари тўплами)*. There are abbreviations (apocopes) containing two or more anthroponyms: for example, Mad.&Gel. *Maddock & Geldart's Chancery Reports – a collection of Chancery Court decisions compiled by Maddock & Geldart (Маддок ва Гелдарт томонидан тузилган Канцелярия судининг қарорлари тўплами)*; EL.BL. & EL. - *Ellis, Blackburn and Ellis ' Queen's Bench Reports - Collection of decisions of the Court of King's Bench, compiled by T. Ellis, Blackburn and F. Ellis (1858) (Қирол скамейкаси судининг қарорлари тўплами, тузувчилар Т. Эллис, Блэкберн и Ф. Эллис (1858))*. There are cases where the final form of an abbreviation consists of two stems rather than one stem, for example: Del. Chen. – *Delaware Chancery Reports – A collection of decisions of the Delaware clergy courts (Делавер штатининг руҳоний судларининг қарорлари тўплами)*. Abbreviated

English phrases and compound words consist of two or three independent words, each of which is missing the last syllable (or syllables). In both cases, one syllable is usually preserved in each word, and thus the abbreviations turn out to consist of two or three more syllables, for example: Lud. El. Cas. – *Luder's Election Cases – a collection of decisions on election cases compiled by Lourdes (Лурдес томонидан тузилган сайлов ишлари бўйича қарорлар тўплами)*; Cas. Arg. & Dec. - *Cases Argued and Decided in Chancery - cases allowed in chancery court (канцелярия судида рухсат этилган ишлар)*; Eq. Rep. – *Equity Reports – Collection of Court Decisions of the Law of Justice (Адлия қонунининг суд қарорлари тўплами)*[12].

### APHERESIS

There is the most type of abbreviations according to the second syllable, in which the last part of the word is preserved and the initial part is shortened. Compare: *Apheresis the loss or omission of one or more letters or sounds at the beginning of a word*, e.g. count > account [12]. This process is very ancient and can be seen in anthroponyms: Drew < Andrew, Bell < Isabelle [12].

Apheresis is very common in military jargon in terms of order and command. For this, it is enough to remember that some long words and speech phrases typical of the pronunciation of officers, gendarmes or police agents are shortened by the authors of humorous works. In the jargon of military schools, it is common to use apheresis to make syllabic cuts - for example, words such as commandant (commandant), chief, commandant, denoting military titles, can be used as examples.

A.M. Akopyants said that when comparing the semantic content of apheresis with its prototype, in some cases it is observed that their content does not fully correspond and is not similar. Thus, apheresis tentiary < penitentiary (lit. "prison") differs from the original word in its low level of stylistic coloring and usage, usually in colloquial use. Often, some apheresis develop their semantic structure and functions in language completely independently or in parallel with the prototype [1].

For modern English, apocopes are the most characteristic contractions used by dropping the last part





of a word. Abbreviations are less common than apocopes and are often used in slang.

**Syncope** is a type of abbreviations in which the middle part of the word is preserved, which form the third largest group of syllabic abbreviations, for example: *tec* < *detective* (*изқувар*). The analysis of the studied issues showed that in the informal register of speech communication, only isolated examples of such syllabic abbreviations used by native speakers can be found.

Contracture (shortening) - a type of abbreviation with a shortened middle of the word, for example, *metrification* < *metrification* - transfer to the metric system (criminological examination results) (*метрик тизимга ўтказиш (криминологик экспертиза натижалари)*); *bd* - *bond* - *облигация, ипотека*. Contractures are contractions of some letters, especially vowels. Consonants have more information than vowels, so consonants almost always remain in the process of contraction (shortening). The same trend can be observed in English legal terminology: *sld.* (sealed) – sealed, *sold* (*муҳрланган, сотилган*); *trs* (trustees) - guardians, owners of guardians, (*васийлар, васийлар эгалари, васийлар*); *Avg.* (average) – an accident at sea (*денгизда содир бўлган бахтсиз ҳодиса*) *ўрталама*. When writing contractures, there is usually no dot between the components, for example: *noun* (overtime) – extra work; additional work (*қўшимча иш*); *retnr* (retainer) – contract with a lawyer, initial payment to a lawyer (*адвокат билан шартнома, адвокатга дастлабки тўлов*); *frt. ppd.* (freight prepaid) – freight paid before shipment, freight price paid before shipment (*юк ташишдан олдин тўланган юк, юк жўнатишдан олдин тўланган юк нархи*) [12].

Contractures are graphic abbreviations, while in spoken speech the full form of the word is used. Abbreviations with these syllables are the least common in language and legal literature. For example, the following abbreviation can be an example of this type: *defy and redely* (delivery and redelivery) - the interval between the delivery and return of cargo (*юкни етказиб бериш ва қайтиш оралиғи*). Writing an abbreviation is used to save space and time, because it is relatively easy to restore the fully unabbreviated form from the remaining consonants during reduction: *retnr* – retainer, *frt* – freight. In some cases, as a result of such shortening, the

word moves from one word family to another, for example: *prepreg* < *preimpregnated* – a synthetic material soaked in resin (resin) to ensure its strength (*мустаҳкамлигини таъминлаш учун қатрон (смола)га бўктирилган синтетик материал*) [12].

Speaking about the place and role of syllabic abbreviations in the lexical system of the English language, it can be said with confidence that their formation methods undoubtedly contribute to the enrichment of the English vocabulary. The following complex abbreviation was lexically formed from the shortening of the legal terminological word *Justice* (honesty, justice, judge) (*ҳалоллик, адолат, судья*): *justiceship* - the position of a judge (*sudyaning lavozimi yoki qadr-qimmat*); *justification* - *оқлаш*; from the shortened form of the term *jury* meaning "jury" "*ҳакамлар ҳайъати*" *jurisconsult* - lawyer on civil and international law (*фуқаролик ва халқаро ҳуқуқ бўйича адвокат*), *jurisdiction* - administration of justice (*одил судловни амалга ошириш, юрисдикция*) (procedural activities of courts aimed at resolving disputes about real or alleged violations of legal norms in the order of civil, administrative, criminal proceedings) ; *jurisprudence* — *юриспруденция, ҳуқуқшунослик*.

The difference between the full and abbreviated form of a word is that both of them are used in different discourses in different areas of the language, while the full form of the word differs in the breadth of usage.

Thus, it can be concluded that the abbreviated form often exists as a variant of the full term. So, such abbreviated forms of legal terms: *sub* - subsection - small section (*кичик бўлим, мақола параграф*), *article* paragraph; *reg* - registered mark - *рўйхатдан ўтган савдо белгиси*; *par* - paragraph – *бўлим*; *sec* - secretary (*секретарь*) serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language to a certain extent.

## SUMMARY

The appearance of a large number of abbreviations in modern English is directly related to the rapid development of science and technology and the increase in the volume of information exchange at the national and international level, the need to save time and



linguistic means of expression. The main linguistic factor for the emergence of abbreviated terminological units is the principle of relevance of information, according to which some structural parts expressed by terms with a full content are redundant and therefore subject to reduction. As for word formation, the source of enrichment of the English vocabulary at present is often due to the process of abbreviation, as a result of combining morphemes and their parts. Lexical units with a complete structure are large in size, and their frequent repetition causes inconvenience in discursive speech, so they are simplified, cut or shortened. Lexical abbreviations are considered secondary units because they are included in the vocabulary of the language, complement and enrich the language. Such abbreviations are formed as independent words with semantic content according to separate word formation models. An abbreviation and a term with a full structure as its variant exist in parallel in the language. The formation of shortened terminological units is generally explained by the influence of interlinguistic and extralinguistic factors.

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