

# From The History Of The Study Of Abbreviations In The Russian Language

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**Annotation.** The article is dedicated to the study of the history of abbreviations in the Russian language. Various types of abbreviations, their classifications, and evolution are considered. Special attention is paid to the works of Russian and foreign researchers, as well as scientists from the CIS and Uzbekistan. Key trends in the use of abbreviations and problems associated with their application are analyzed. The results of the study emphasize the importance of abbreviation for saving language resources and simplifying communication in the context of the development of information technologies. The prospects for further research and recommendations for the use of abbreviations in various contexts are discussed.

**Keywords:** abbreviations, Russian language, classification, evolution, linguistics, saving language resources, information technologies, communication.

## Introduction.

The study of abbreviations in the Russian language reflects the trends towards the economy of linguistic means and the simplification of communication. Abbreviations are widely used to designate state and military structures, organizations and institutions.

D.I. Alekseev's classification includes initial and syllabic abbreviations. Initial ones are formed from the first letters of words, syllabaries are formed from truncated parts of words. There are also abbreviations that combine sound and letter elements, and compound abbreviations that combine the initial segments of words with their full forms. Translingual abbreviations are borrowed from other languages and adapted to the norms of the Russian language.

Modern research, such as the works of S.V. Fadeev, records a large number of new abbreviations, which emphasizes their importance for effective communication.

Thus, the study of abbreviations in the Russian language reflects the evolution of linguistic practices and the adaptation of the language to new conditions. This article discusses the history of the study of abbreviations, their development, as well as current problems and prospects in this area.

## Literature review.

The study of abbreviations in the Russian language attracts the attention of both domestic and foreign linguists. The review examines the key works of researchers from Russia, the CIS, Uzbekistan and other countries who have made a significant contribution to the understanding and classification of abbreviations.

### *Foreign researchers.*

David Crystal (2006) - In "Language and the Internet", Crystal analyzes the use of abbreviations in the digital environment, noting their importance in saving time and space.

Rochelle Lieber and Pavol Štekauer (2009) - In "The Oxford Handbook of Compounding", the authors explore the acronym as a universal linguistic trend that contributes to cost savings.

### *Russian researchers.*

D.I. Alekseev (1990) - In "Word Formation and Abbreviation in the Russian Language" Alexeev divides abbreviations into initial and syllable, emphasizing their role in language economy.

E.N. Shagalova (2005) - In the "Newest Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XXI Century" she records about 1500 new abbreviations, which indicates the development of abbreviations.

### *Researchers from the CIS*

L.A. Baranova (2010) - In the "Dictionary of the Russian Language of Foreign Origin" she explores the influence of foreign languages on the formation of abbreviations.

S.V. Fadeev (2018) - In the "Educational Dictionary of Military and Technical Abbreviations of the Russian Language" records 4726 words, emphasizing their importance in the professional sphere.

***Researchers from Uzbekistan.***

B.D. Khamraev (2016) - In the article "Graphic Abbreviations and Lexical Abbreviations in the Russian Language" examines the differences between graphic abbreviations and lexical abbreviations.

Sh.A. Rakhmanov (2020) - In "Formation of Abbreviations in the Modern Uzbek Language" analyzes the influence of the Russian language on Uzbek in the field of abbreviation.

Studies of abbreviations in the Russian language demonstrate their universality and importance in modern languages. The scholars' work emphasizes the role of abbreviation in the economy of linguistic means and the simplification of communication, reflecting the evolution of linguistic practices and intercultural exchange.

**Materials and methods:**

***Materials.***

The following materials were used in the study:

*Printed sources:*

Monographs and textbooks on linguistics, including "Word Formation and Abbreviation in the Russian Language" by D.I. Alekseev and "The Newest Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XXI Century" by E.N. Shagalova.

Dictionaries of abbreviations, such as "Educational Dictionary of Military and Technical Abbreviations of the Russian Language" by S.V. Fadeev and "Dictionary of the Russian Language of Foreign Origin" by L.A. Baranova.

Scientific articles, including the works of B.D. Khamraev "Graphic Abbreviations and Lexical Abbreviations in the Russian Language" and Sh.A. Rakhmanov "Formation of Abbreviations in the Modern Uzbek Language".

*Electronic resources:*

- Digital libraries and databases of academic publications.
- Интернет-ресурсы, такие как "Language and the Internet" David Crystal и "The Oxford Handbook of Compounding" Rochelle Lieber и Pavol Štekauer.

***Methods.***

The study was conducted using the following methods:

- Content analysis:

Analysis of texts to identify the types and frequency of abbreviations.

Comparative analysis of abbreviations from various sources.

- Classification method:

Systematization of abbreviations according to various characteristics (initial, syllable, mixed).

Comparison of classifications proposed by different researchers.

Historical and comparative method:

Study of the evolution of abbreviations in the Russian language at different stages of its development.

Comparison of abbreviations of the Russian language with similar forms in other languages.

- Statistical method:

Calculation of the frequency of use of various types of abbreviations in modern texts.

Estimation of the prevalence of abbreviations depending on the scope of their application (science, technology, media, Internet).

- Linguistic method:

Analysis of the morphological and syntactic structure of abbreviations.

Study of semantic changes and adaptations of abbreviations in the language.

The use of these methods made it possible to comprehensively study abbreviations in the Russian language, to identify the main trends and patterns in the use of abbreviations, as well as to offer recommendations for their further study and application in various fields.

**Results and discussion.** The classification of abbreviations is studied by many scientists who offer different approaches. D.I. Alekseev distinguishes two groups of abbreviations:

Lexical abbreviations are formed from words or phrases (komsomol - Komsomol organizer, NII - research institute).

Graphic abbreviations are abbreviations with the replacement of omitted letters or syllables with graphic signs.

Lexicalized abbreviations are divided into:

Derived abbreviations arise as a result of semantic word formation from homonymous forms. Examples: GPO – State Border Guard, State Political Administration, State Production Association. Abbreviated homonymy creates difficulties for communication, which is discussed in a number of studies, including our article "The Use of Abbreviations-Homonyms in Sectoral Terminology" (LAKHT – Linguistic and Literary Analysis of a Literary Text; RK – Midterm and Rating Control).

Producing abbreviations are a productive group that arises by affixation and prefixation. Examples: GAI – GAishnik, OMON – OMONovets, FZU – FZUshnik, CHK – ChKist, DPS – DPS, SNG – CIS.

The process of word-formation demonstrates syncretism, combining form-formation and word-formation. Examples: "Commonwealth of Independent States" – "CIS" – "CIS", "Road Patrol Service" – "DPS" – "DPSNIK".

At the end of the 20th century, mixed and non-syllabic abbreviations were actively used, and initial and syllabic abbreviations were distinguished. The latest dictionaries, such as "The Newest Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language of the XXI Century" by E.N. Shagalova and "Dictionary of the Russian Language of Foreign Origin" by L.A. Baranova, reflect a significant number of new abbreviated lexical units.

The "Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Coronavirus Era" records about 3500 new abbreviations of 2020-2021. The educational dictionary of military and technical abbreviations by S.V. Fadeev contains 4726 words, such as DV (Far East, airborne assault, long-haired), KPI (Kalinin and Kiev Polytechnic Institutes, Communist Party of India), KP (cavalry regiment, guard room, Komsomol searchlight, "Komsomolskaya Pravda", gearbox).

These data highlight the importance of abbreviations in modern Russian and the need for an accurate understanding of their use.

The classification of abbreviations is studied by many scientists. D.I. Alekseev distinguishes two main groups of abbreviations:

Initial abbreviations:

Sound: read by sounds marked with letters (TSUM – Central Department Store, university – higher educational institution, minimum wage).

Alphabetic: read by the names of the letters (DPRK – Democratic People's Republic of Korea, MSU – Moscow State University).

Sound-alphabetic: partly read by sounds, partly by letters (CSKA – Central Sports Club of the Army, ISS – International Space Station, ACCIDENT – traffic accident).

Syllabic abbreviations:

Syllabaries with the full last part: the first part of the word is truncated, the last part is full (rayontsentr – rayonnyy tsentr, medgorodok – meditsinskiy gorodok, Rosaviatsiya – Rossiyskaya aviatsiya).

With the full first part and truncated subsequent ones: (Textilpromstroy – Textile Industry Union, Gazprom – Gas Industry).

Telescopic: consist of syllables of words (artistic director – artistic director, domkom – house committee, ministry of justice – Ministry of Justice).

The modern downsizing process demonstrates the following categories:

Complex abbreviated structures:

Syllable-word: the syllable of the first word is connected with the full subsequent word (teleseta – televizionnaya network, velikogonka – velocipednaya gonka).

Syllable-word-form: the syllable of the first word is combined with the indirect form of the subsequent word (Ministry of Defense – Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education – Ministry of Education).

Translingual abbreviations:

Transplantation: direct borrowing (MBA – Master of Business Administration, IT – Information Technology).

Transcriptional: adapted to the norms of the language (NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization, LCD – Liquid Crystal Display).

Composite abbreviations: initial syllables of the first word and letters of subsequent words (SamGPI - Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, COSPAS - space system for searching for emergency ships and aircraft).

Graphic abbreviations are distinguished by the presence of punctuation marks (head – head, researcher in-t – research institute).

The XX century is characterized by the effectiveness of initial abbreviations in various spheres: state formations, international organizations, scientific institutions, industry and technology (Polish People's Republic of Poland, UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, NII - Research Institute, MAZ - Minsk Automobile Plant).

Linguistic practice demonstrates the stabilization and standardization of the use of abbreviations, which is confirmed by works such as "Educational Dictionary of Military and Technical Abbreviations of the Russian Language" by S.V. Fadeev.

**Conclusion.** The study of abbreviations in the Russian language shows their importance and diversity. In the course of the study, various types of abbreviations, their classification and evolution are analyzed, key trends and problems of their use are identified.

The classification of abbreviations proposed by D.I. Alekseev makes it possible to systematize the forms of abbreviations, such as initial, syllabic and mixed. The influence of foreign languages on the process of abbreviation contributes to the enrichment of the lexical stock of the Russian language.

The works of S.V. Fadeev and E.N. Shagalova emphasize the importance of abbreviations in the professional and social spheres. The inclusion of abbreviations in dictionaries and reference books indicates the need for their standardization for effective communication.

Abbreviations play an important role in saving language means and simplifying communication in the context of the development of information technology. However, excessive use of abbreviations can create difficulties in understanding texts.

Thus, abbreviations are an integral part of the Russian language, reflecting its dynamics and adaptation to new conditions. Further research can contribute to a deeper understanding of abbreviation processes and the development of recommendations for their use.

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