

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

---

ФАРҒОНА ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

**FarDU.  
ILMIY  
XABARLAR-**

1995 йилдан нашр этилади  
Йилда 6 марта чиқади

1-2021

**НАУЧНЫЙ  
ВЕСТНИК.  
ФерГУ**

Издаётся с 1995 года  
Выходит 6 раз в год

**Муассис:** Фаргона давлат университети.

«FarDU. ILMIY XABARLAR – НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК. ФерГУ» журнали бир йилда олти марта чоп этилади.

Журнал филология, кимё ҳамда тарих фанлари бўйича Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий аттестация комиссиясининг докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Журналдан мақола кўчириб босилганда, манба кўрсатилиши шарт.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Администрацияси ҳузуридаги Ахборот ва оммавий коммуникациялар агентлиги томонидан 2020 йил 2 сентябрда 1109 рақами билан рўйхатга олинган.

Муқова дизайни ва оригинал макет ФарДУ таҳририят-нашриёт бўлимида тайёрланди.

---

#### Таҳрир ҳайъати

**Бош муҳаррир**  
**Масъул муҳаррир**

МАКСУДОВ Р.Х.  
ЎРИНОВ А.А.

ФАРМОНОВ Ш. (Ўзбекистон)

БЕЗГУЛОВА О.С. (Россия)

РАШИДОВА С. (Ўзбекистон)

ВАЛИ САВАШ ЙЕЛЕК. (Туркия)

ЗАЙНОБИДДИНОВ С. (Ўзбекистон)

JEHAN SHANZADAN NAYYAR. (Япония)

LEEDONG WOOK. (ЖанубийКорея)

АЪЗАМОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

КЛАУС ХАЙНСГЕН. (Германия)

БАХОДИРХОНОВ К. (Ўзбекистон)

ҒУЛОМОВ С.С. (Ўзбекистон)

БЕРДЫШЕВ А.С. (Қозоғистон)

КАРИМОВ Н.Ф. (Ўзбекистон)

ЧЕСТМИР ШТУКА. (Словакия)

ТОЖИБОЕВ К. (Ўзбекистон)

---

#### Таҳририят кенгаши

ҚОРАБОЕВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

ОТАЖОНОВ С. (Ўзбекистон)

ЎРИНОВ А.Қ. (Ўзбекистон)

РАСУЛОВ Р. (Ўзбекистон)

ОНАРҚУЛОВ К. (Ўзбекистон)

ГАЗИЕВ Қ. (Ўзбекистон)

ЮЛДАШЕВ Г. (Ўзбекистон)

ХОМИДОВ Ғ. (Ўзбекистон)

АСҚАРОВ И. (Ўзбекистон)

ИБРАГИМОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

ИСАҒАЛИЕВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

ҚЎЗИЕВ Р. (Ўзбекистон)

ХИКМАТОВ Ф. (Ўзбекистон)

АХМАДАЛИЕВ Ю. (Ўзбекистон)

СОЛИЖОНОВ Й. (Ўзбекистон)

МАМАЖОНОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

ИСОҚОВ Э. (Ўзбекистон)

ИСКАНДАРОВА Ш. (Ўзбекистон)

МЎМИНОВ С. (Ўзбекистон)

ЖЎРАЕВ Х. (Ўзбекистон)

КАСИМОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

САБИРДИНОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

ХОШИМОВА Н. (Ўзбекистон)

ҒОФУРОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

АДҲАМОВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

ХОНКЕЛДИЕВ Ш. (Ўзбекистон)

ЭГАМБЕРДИЕВА Т. (Ўзбекистон)

ИСОМИДДИНОВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

УСМОНОВ Б. (Ўзбекистон)

АШИРОВ А. (Ўзбекистон)

МАМАТОВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

ХАКИМОВ Н. (Ўзбекистон)

БАРАТОВ М. (Ўзбекистон)

---

**Муҳаррирлар:** Ташматова Т.  
Жўрабоева Г.

**Мусахҳиҳлар:** Шералиева Ж.  
Мамаджонова М.

#### Таҳририят манзили:

150100, Фаргона шаҳри, Мураббийлар кўчаси, 19-уй.  
Тел.: (0373) 244-44-57. Мобил тел.: (+99891) 670-74-60  
Сайт: www.fdu.uz

---

Босишга рухсат этилди:

Қоғоз бичими: - 60×84 1/8

Босма табоғи:

Офсет босма: Офсет қоғози.

Адади: 100 нусха

Буюртма №

ФарДУ нусха кўпайтириш бўлимида чоп этилди.

**Манзил:** 150100, Фаргона ш., Мураббийлар кўчаси, 19-уй.

---

**Фаргона,**  
**2021.**

<b>Қ.Йўлчиев</b> Лирик шеърда сюжет ва топохронос .....	102
<b>С.Эшонқулова</b> Нодира лирикасининг бадиият олами асослари .....	108

## ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

<b>А.Мамажонов</b> Ўзбек тилида сабаб-натижа муносабатининг ифодаланиши .....	113
<b>З.Раҳимов, Ш.Искандарова</b> Фарғона тилшунослик мактаби .....	116
<b>Р.Шукуров, Г.Жўрабоева</b> Ёзма манбаларда ўш астионими ва унинг келиб чиқишига доир .....	123
<b>М.Абдупаттоев</b> Поэтик нутқни ўрганиш масалалари .....	128
<b>З.Алимова</b> Форсча-тожикча ўзлашмаларда вокализмларнинг ўзгариши .....	133
<b>Ш.Дадабоева</b> Қиёслаш муносабати ва унинг универсал жиҳатлари .....	138
<b>Н.Якубова</b> Жумбоқли матнлар лингвистик тадқиқот объекти сифатида .....	142
<b>Л.Абдуллаева</b> Инициализмлар инглиз юридик аббревиатуралар сифатида .....	146

## ПЕДАГОГИКА, ПСИХОЛОГИЯ

<b>Н.Расулова</b> Адаптив интеллектуал таълим муҳитида индивидуаллаштирилган ўқув жараёнининг моделлари .....	150
<b>Г.Ҳамраева</b> Касб таълими йўналиши талабаларининг рақамли компетенциясини ривожлантириш усуллари .....	157

## ИЛМИЙ АХБОРОТ

<b>М.Мирзарахимов, А.Сирождидинов, Ж.Назирқулов</b> Реал вақт режимида тизимдан малакали кадрларни танлаб олиш алгоритмини норавшан мантиқ асосида тадқиқ этиш .....	163
<b>М.Султонова</b> Ўзбекистонда телетиббиёт тизимини ташкил этиш тизими модели ва ундаги муаммолар .....	167
<b>Н.Қодирова, И.Асқаров, Б.Дўмонов, М.Акбарова</b> Айрим совунлар ва синтетик кир ювиш воситалари таркибига кирувчи сирт фаол моддаларнинг мицелляр ҳолати ва уларни таснифлаш .....	171
<b>И.Асқаров, М.Холматова</b> Балиқ маҳсулотларининг кимёвий таркиби .....	175
<b>Х.Муйдинов, Ж.Кодиров</b> Қорамол тери ости бўкалари: Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси шароитида бўкалар ҳашаротларининг учуш муддатлари .....	180
<b>Ш.Усанов</b> Янги Ўзбекистон ёшлар сиёсати тизимида оила-маҳалла ҳамкорлиги масалалари .....	183
<b>А.Эшниязова</b> Ижодкор биографияси ва уруш фожияси .....	187
<b>Т.Рузибоев</b> Жудолик Навоий талқинида .....	191
<b>Ш.Махмиджонов</b> Руҳият қирраларининг бадиий талқинлари .....	195

УДК: 413.164+413.142+413.141

## ИНИЦИАЛИЗМЛАР ИНГЛИЗ ЮРИДИК АББРЕВИАТУРАЛАР СИФАТИДА

## INITIALISMS AS ENGLISH LEGAL ABBREVIATIONS

## ИНИЦИАЛИЗМЫ КАК АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЕ АББРЕВИАТУРЫ

Abdullaeva Laziza Abrorovna<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Abdullaeva Laziza Abrorovna

– The University of World Economy and Diplomacy Teacher of English language department

**Аннотация**

Тадқиқот инглиз юридик қисқартирилган атамалари - инициализмларнинг таркибий ва функционал, шунингдек, график хусусиятларини шакллантириш ва аниқлаш усулларини таҳлил қилишга бағишланган. Ҳуқуқ соҳасидан узоқ бўлган инсон юридик инициализмларга дуч келганда, айниқса синонимлар, омонимлар ёки кўпмаъноли қисқартирилган бирликлар маъжуд бўлганда қийинчиликлар пайдо бўлади. Ушбу муаммони ўрганиш бир компонентли қисқартмалар, кўп компонентли қисқартмалар, қисқартмалар, аралаш типдаги инициализмлар, уларнинг ёзилиши ва талаффузи каби инициализмларни шакллантириш усуллари ва уларини кўриб чиқиш зарурлигига олиб келади. Ушбу мақолада тузилиши, ёзилиши, талаффузи бўйича ҳар хил турдаги юридик инициализмларнинг намуналари келтирилган.

**Annotation**

This study is devoted to the analysis of the ways of formation and identification of structural and functional features as well as graphics of English legal abbreviated terms - initialisms. Difficulties arise when a non-lawyer comes across legal initialisms, especially when there are synonyms, homonyms or polysemous as abbreviated units. The study of this problem leads to the need of considering the ways and methods of the formation of initialisms such as single-component abbreviations, multi-component abbreviations, acronyms, mixed type initialisms, their spelling and pronunciation. Examples of different types of legal initialisms according to the structure, spelling and pronunciation are provided.

**Аннотация**

Исследование посвящено анализу способов формирования и выявления структурных и функциональных особенностей, а также графических особенностей сокращений английских юридических терминов – инициализмов. Трудности возникают, когда не-юрист сталкивается с юридическими инициализмами, особенно когда есть синонимы, омонимы или многозначные сокращенные единицы. Изучение данной проблемы приводит к необходимости рассмотрения способов и методов формирования инициализмов, таких как однокомпонентные аббревиатуры, многокомпонентные аббревиатуры, акронимы, инициализмы смешанного типа, их написания и произношения. Приведены примеры различных типов юридических инициализмов в зависимости от структуры написания и произношения.

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** қисқартма, акроним, атама, терминология, инициализм, омонимия, синонимия, лексик бирлик, кўп маъноли қисқартирилган бирликлар.

**Keywords and expressions:** abbreviation, acronym, term, terminology, initialism, homonymy, synonymy, lexical unit, polysemous abbreviated units.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** аббревиатура, акроним, термин, терминология, инициализм, омонимия, синонимия, лексическая единица, многозначные сокращенные единицы.

Referring to the specifics of the terminological system, it should be emphasized that a term is a special word limited to a specific purpose; word, striving to be unambiguous for the precise expression of a concept and naming things (subject) of a special field of knowledge or activity. Terminology, therefore, is a special type of vocabulary, which helps to organize knowledge by organizing, describing and broadcasting them. Striving for nominative accuracy is essential for terminological vocabulary, since this characteristic provides performing the communicative function of

specialized sublanguages. In most cases expanded phrases are simplified, abbreviated and may eventually be replaced by abbreviations.

Thanks to abbreviation, most of the information remains hidden from the inexperienced, for whom the possession of this kind of knowledge is extremely undesirable. At the same time, the demand for abbreviation by professionals is high due to the shortness of the form and the extraordinary capacity of the content. Abbreviations enrich the language, forcing us to look at familiar objects and

## ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

phenomena of the surrounding reality in a new way. It is no coincidence that M.A. Yarmashevich says that "the creation of abbreviations is the evidence of the life of a language, its aspiration to express the entire wealth of human knowledge and the progress of civilization" [8:8].

Initialisms are abbreviations derived from the initial letters of the original elements of the phrase. But the initial abbreviations are formed as a result of a combination of not only initial letters, but also shortened words and syllables, therefore A.M. Akopyants considers it appropriate to consider both initial (alphabetic and sound) as well as initial syllabic and initial-word (partially abbreviated) abbreviations [1].

E.P. Voloshin examining English alphabetic abbreviations, subdivides them into acronyms (lexical units, implemented in speech in accordance with the pronunciation norm adopted for ordinary words) and sound-letter abbreviations (lexical unit, realized in speech by the alphabetic name of letters) [7:232].

For convenience, we adhere to the traditional classification of initial abbreviations for letter and sound. Initial abbreviations constitute the largest group among all structural types of abbreviated lexical units in modern English.

Initialisms are formed from initial letters of the shortened form of original words and phrases. Initial letter abbreviations have been recently becoming the extensive object of research of linguists.

Initialisms are the abbreviations that do not consist of parts of words, but they consist of the initial letters of the words that are part of the abbreviated phrases. As each word and any abbreviated lexical unit are composed of first letters, we call them initial abbreviations, since they consist of not just letters, but initial letters, abbreviated components of the phrase, for example: NDA - Non-Disclosure Agreement; ABA - American Bar Association; CPCS - Criminal possession of a controlled substance. Polysemous abbreviations of English legal terms are not uncommon phenomenon, sometimes the abbreviated term has more than ten different meanings. For example: c - 1. codex 2. confidential 3. confinement; 4. contract; 5. copy; 6. copyright; 7. correct; 8. correction; 9. county; 10. current; 11. chapter.

As a rule, initial alphabetic or letter abbreviations are used more often, than the original words and phrases are pronounced as

initial letters of the original units, and their components are sometimes separated by dots, for example:

LLP - Limited liability partnership;

U.S.D.C. - United States District Court;

L.R.P.D. - Law Reports, Probate Division;

C.F.R.: 1. Call for Response; 2. Code of Federal Regulations;

PC: 1. Parliamentary Cases; 2. Penal Code.

English initialisms are very different in their graphics: they can be written together and separately; for their formation- uppercase and lowercase letters, fraction signs, slashes are used, in some cases dots are put after each capital letter, and in other cases – not put, etc. Despite the fact that in writing, English initial abbreviations are very different, the matter of their graphics are not almost studied by linguists. There are only a few remarks about this [5:72,75; 9: 22], so there is the need to classify the available spelling of abbreviations. We consider it is appropriate to separate the abbreviated terms by the number of elements for monomial and polynomial. For single-element initialisms, almost all letters of the Latin alphabet are used (as for the primordial terms of English origin, as well as for Latin or borrowed from modern European languages).

Single-element abbreviations are typically written with a capital letter with a dot. For example: J. - Judge or Justice or Journal, according to jurisdiction; O.-offer; D. - defendant; C. - Chancellor. The spelling of the initial abbreviations of this group with capital letters with dots, obviously, is explained by the fact that abbreviations, which are represented by one element are graphic and they are typical only for written speech.

In English legal literature, the spelling of the abbreviations with a lowercase letter with or without a dot is rarely found, for example, c-codex or confinement; s. -section; v. versus; There are also one-term abbreviations that are written with a capital letter and a fraction, for example: A / -acting (rank), but they are minority. And polynomial abbreviations with a lowercase letter with fractions are more common: f/k/a - formerly known as; o/b /o - on behalf of; a /a/o - as assignee of; others - in capital letters: L / C - Letter of credit; S / J - Summary judgement.

The growing number of abbreviated terms intensifies wide inside synonymy, as well as homonymy, which makes it difficult to interpret

abbreviations correctly and understand them adequately. Trying to avoid homonymy with limited opportunities choice leads to widespread use of graphic options, in particular to the interchange of uppercase and lowercase letters, in the choice of which the significant role is played by the convention [5:201]. So, some units are represented by lowercase letters: / - leasehold - use on advertising rights; p. - page; s. - seal or section; others - in capital letters: P. - Pacific Reporter (case law reporter); C- Contract or Court or Chapter.

Most of the abbreviations represented by two elements are spelled with capital letters with dots, for example: R.E. - Real Estate; T.D. - Treasury Decision; T.C. - Tax Court.

Three-element abbreviations are usually written in capital letters with dots between elements: I.L.M. - International Legal Materials; B.A.P. - Bankruptcy Appellate Panel.

In some cases abbreviations are written without dots between components, components of which can be used separately, without agreement. CIF -cost, insurance, freight; COD - cash on delivery or collect on delivery - cash on delivery. When writing abbreviations containing a large number of elements (4, 5, etc.), we identified two characteristic features:

1. If the abbreviation is an acronym, then it is written without dots between the elements: GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; WAC - Washington Administrative Code; DAC - Days after Contract; ABA - American Bar Association.

2. If an abbreviation is pronounced according to the alphabetical names of letters, then while writing it, dots between the elements are required: C.F.R. - Code of Federal Regulations; I.L.M. - International Legal Materials; R.I.A.A. - Reports of International Arbitral Awards. Among the multicomponent abbreviations of English legal terms, there are polysemous abbreviated units, for example:

R.P.C. - 1. Real Property and Conveyancing Cases; 2. Recruiting Partnership Council; 3. Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases; 4. Reports of Patent Cases; 5. Registration and Product Control. Each letter in multi-component initial abbreviations is separated by dots.

It is important to emphasize that such a transition to the writing of abbreviations as ordinary words only happens if the abbreviation

is an acronym. Let's consider this phenomenon in more details.

In linguistic literature, there is a division of abbreviations into the following groups according to the way of their pronunciation:

1) pronounced by alphabetic names of letters (the so-called alphabetic type of pronunciation - alphabeticisms): C.F.R. - Code of Federal Regulations; NDA - Non-Disclosure Agreement (pronounce each letter by letter);

2) pronounced like ordinary words (sound type of pronunciation - acronyms): SCOTUS - Supreme Court of the United States; SOL - Statute of Limitations (pronounce all the letters as a whole or one word);

3) mixed type of pronunciation (alphanumeric): C Neg - Contributory negligence; CA Fed. - Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Sound initial acronyms are abbreviations that pronounced as independent words. Following E.A.Dyuzhikova, we use the term "acronym" for the representation of sound initial abbreviations[4].

The word "acronym" is found in scientific works devoted to the problems of abbreviation. There is a fairly accurate date of birth of this term. It is said to have been created in 1943 in the USA by one of A. Bell's laboratory staff members from elements of Greek origin "Acros" (extreme, upper) and "onoma" (name) [3: 169].

By acronyms we mean abbreviated words formed from the initial letters or initial elements of the words of the original complete phonetic combinations corresponding to phonetic structure of words. In some cases, acronyms contain not only the initial letters of the original phrases, but also additional vowels or consonants, initial parts of words, some words that serve for the convenience of pronunciation of acronyms as words: EPOS -Electronic Point Of Sale (cf. epos- a body of poetry in which the tradition of people is conveyed, esp. a group of poems concerned with a common epic theme); COLD - Computerization of Law Division(WSBA) (cf. cold - lack of warmth); LEAP - Washington Legislative Evaluation and Accountability Program Committee (cf. leap - a large and important change, increase, or advance); C.O.D. - Cash On Delivery or Call Of Duty (cf. cod - a type of large edible fish).

The phonetic structure of initial abbreviations is extremely specific, it hardly fits into the phonological system of language.

## ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

Exactly as a result, the initial abbreviations tend to be the usual, typical for the language, the phonetic structure of the word [3:171]. For example: abbreviation CRAB - Washington County Road Administration Board – has same pronunciation as crab - a sea creature. Homonymous to the usual in English, the following abbreviations are PACER - Public Access to Court Electronic Records (cf. pacer - a horse trained to move at a special gait); WAC - Washington Administrative Code (cf. wac - a member of the Women's Army Corps).

The ways of forming acronyms in modern English are the most varied. The following fact along with leaving the initial letters from each component phrases, and "expansion" of abbreviations, i.e., introduction of additional vowels and consonants with the intention of creating an acronym. Due to the fact that acronyms are pronounced, read and perceived as complete words, they are much more euphonous, simpler and easier to more common than letter initial abbreviations. As a

result, there is a tendency to reduce many polysyllabic words and phrases for acronyms, for example: SALT -Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; CAD - computer aided design;

Some linguists have argued for the need to suspend the process of forming acronyms in English due to the very wide scale of the phenomenon of "acronyms" [2:84].

The problems of abbreviation in modern linguistics are studied from various aspects, in particular, abbreviations and word formation, classification of abbreviations and modeling of abbreviated words [6] etc.

In modern English, legal abbreviations are used primarily in written language and rarely penetrate into the spoken language. The presence of a large number of abbreviations in the legal literature is explained by the desire for speech economy and brevity (simplification of the structure) of terminological units. The economy of linguistic means in English legal discourse is mainly due to the process of forming terminological abbreviations.

## References:

1. Akopyants, A.M. Pragmaling and didactic foundations of teaching foreign languages of linguistic students (based on English language) [Text]: dis. ... Dr. ped. Sciences / A.M. Akopyants. - Pyatigorsk, 2009.
2. Borisov, E.G. Modern "youth jargon" [Text] / E.G. Borisov // Russian speech. - 1980. - No. 5.
3. Borisov, V.V. Abbreviation and acronymy. Military and scientific and technical abbreviations in foreign languages [Text] / V.V. Borisov. - M.: Military. 1972.
4. Dyuzhikova, E.A. Abbreviation versus word composition: structure and semantics (based on the material of modern English) [Text]: dis. .... Dr. ra'filol. Sciences / E.A. Dyuzhikov. - M., 1997.
5. Podrezova, K.N. Lexical abbreviations in modern French language [Text]: dis. .... cand. philol. sciences / K.N. Undercut. - Voronezh, 1968.
6. Soudek, L. The Relation of Blending to English Word Formation Theory, Structure and Typological Attempts [Text] / L. Soudek // Proceedings of the XII International Congress of Linguistics. - Inuebruck: Druck Ernst Becvar, 1978.
7. Voloshin, E.P. Abbreviations in the lexical system of the English language [Text]: dis. .... cand. philol. sciences / E.P. Voloshin. - M., 1966a.
8. Yarmashevich M.A. Spetsifika projavlenija semanticheskogo znachenija abbreviator v yazykakh razlichnogo tipa [The specificity of the manifestations of the semantic meaning of the abbreviations in different types of languages]. Saratov, 2003.
9. Zumpthor, P. Abbreviations composees [Text] / P. Zumpthor. - Amsterdam, 1951.
10. <https://acronyms.thefreedictionary.com/>
11. <https://abbreviations.yourdictionary.com/articles/list-of-common-abbreviations-for-criminal-charges.html>
12. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_legal\\_abbreviations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_legal_abbreviations).

(Reviewer: N. Khoshimova – doctor of philosophy in philology)