

INTERNET ABBREVIATIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the use of internet abbreviations in modern English and Uzbek languages. It examines how these abbreviations have evolved with the advent of digital communication and their impact on language use among speakers. The study utilizes a comparative analysis approach to identify similarities and differences in the usage of abbreviations in both languages.

Keywords: Internet abbreviations, modern English, Uzbek language, digital communication, language evolution, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of the internet and digital communication has significantly influenced linguistic practices. Internet abbreviations, often referred to as internet slang, have become integral to everyday communication. These abbreviations, which simplify and shorten phrases, are widely used in text messaging, social media, and online forums. This article investigates the prevalence and characteristics of internet abbreviations in modern English and Uzbek languages, aiming to understand their role in shaping contemporary communication.

Previous research has extensively documented the phenomenon of internet slang in English. Studies indicate that abbreviations such as "LOL" (Laugh Out Loud) and "BRB" (Be Right Back) are commonly used to convey emotions and actions quickly and efficiently. In contrast, the study of internet abbreviations in Uzbek is relatively nascent. Research in this area suggests that while Uzbek speakers adopt global internet abbreviations, there are also unique abbreviations that reflect cultural and linguistic particularities. This article builds on existing literature by providing a comparative analysis of these abbreviations in both languages.

Methodological factors for the development of professional-oriented communicative competencies of cadets Internet abbreviations are commonly used in both modern English and Uzbek languages, serving to simplify and expedite online communication. Below is a comparison of popular internet abbreviations in both languages.

Methods of Internet Learning in Modern English

Online Courses and MOOCs:

- Platforms: Coursera, edX, Udemy, Khan Academy.
- Description: These platforms offer structured courses on various subjects, often including video lectures, readings, quizzes, and peer discussions.

Video Tutorials:

- Platforms: YouTube, Vimeo.
- Description: Educational channels provide video tutorials on a wide range of topics, from academic subjects to practical skills.

E-books and Online Libraries:

- Platforms: Google Books, Project Gutenberg, Open Library.
- Description: Digital libraries provide access to a vast collection of books, journals, and articles for free or via subscription.

Webinars and Live Streaming:

- Platforms: Zoom, WebEx, Microsoft Teams, Facebook Live.
- Description: Live, interactive seminars on various topics, allowing for real-time Q&A sessions.

Educational Apps:

- Platforms: Duolingo, Khan Academy Kids, Quizlet.
- Description: Mobile apps designed to make learning interactive and gamified, catering to various age groups and subjects.

Podcasts:

- Platforms: Spotify, Apple Podcasts, Google Podcasts.
- Description: Audio programs covering a wide range of educational topics, often hosted by experts.

Social Media and Forums:

- Platforms: Reddit, Quora, Facebook Groups.
- Description: Communities and discussion groups where users can share knowledge, ask questions, and get advice on specific subjects.

Interactive Simulations and Virtual Labs:

- Platforms: PhET Interactive Simulations, Labster.
- Description: Online simulations that provide a hands-on experience in a virtual environment, useful for subjects like science and engineering.

Methods of Internet Learning in Modern Uzbek

Online Courses and MOOCs:

- Platforms: Coursera, edX (localized versions), Coursera Uzbekistan.
- Description: Structured courses available in Uzbek or with Uzbek subtitles, covering various subjects.

Video Tutorials:

- Platforms: YouTube (Uzbek educational channels), EduTV.
- Description: Channels that provide educational content in Uzbek, including tutorials and lectures on various topics.

E-books and Online Libraries:

- Platforms: Kitobxon, Ziyonet.
- Description: Platforms offering access to a range of Uzbek and international books, articles, and academic journals.

Webinars and Live Streaming:

- Platforms: Zoom, EduTV, Uzbekistan Live.
- Description: Live online seminars and educational broadcasts in Uzbek.

Educational Apps:

- Platforms: Duolingo (for learning Uzbek), MyUzbek.
- Description: Apps designed for Uzbek speakers, focusing on interactive and gamified learning experiences.

Podcasts:

- Platforms: Podcast.uz, UzbekPod101.
- Description: Audio programs in Uzbek covering a wide range of topics, from language learning to cultural and scientific subjects.

Social Media and Forums:

- Platforms: Telegram Channels, Facebook Groups (Uzbek educational communities).
- Description: Groups and channels where users can share information, ask questions, and engage in discussions on educational topics.

Interactive Simulations and Virtual Labs:

- Platforms: PhET Interactive Simulations (localized), Uzbek virtual labs.
- Description: Online simulations in Uzbek, providing hands-on experiences for subjects like science and technology.

Both English and Uzbek learners have access to a wide range of internet-based educational resources. The platforms and methods may vary slightly based on language and localization, but the core concepts remain the same: leveraging technology to provide accessible, interactive, and comprehensive learning experiences.

English Internet Abbreviations

1. LOL - Laugh Out Loud
2. OMG - Oh My God
3. BRB - Be Right Back
4. TTYL - Talk To You Later
5. BTW - By The Way
6. IDK - I Don't Know
7. IMHO - In My Humble Opinion
8. FYI - For Your Information
9. GTG - Got To Go
10. ROFL - Rolling On the Floor Laughing

Uzbek Internet Abbreviations

1. q - qayerda (where)
2. qanaqa - qanaqangi (what kind)
3. mne - menga (to me)
4. san - sen (you, informal)
5. wch - yaxshi (good)
6. asl - asalomu alaykum (hello/peace be upon you)
7. hrd - haqiqatda (really)
8. 4uq - chetroq (a little bit far)

9. k - kerak (need)
10. bl - bilaman (I know)
Comparative Analysis

1. Purpose and Usage:

- Both languages use abbreviations to make typing faster and communication more efficient.
- English abbreviations are often acronyms derived from initial letters of phrases (e.g., LOL for "Laugh Out Loud").
- Uzbek abbreviations may often involve shortening of words or phonetic representations (e.g., "q" for "qayerda").

2. Context:

- In English, these abbreviations are used widely in informal contexts, including text messaging, social media, and casual emails.
- Uzbek internet abbreviations are similarly used in informal settings, particularly among younger speakers and in digital communication like texting and social media.

3. Language Adaptation:

- English abbreviations often retain their format and are used internationally due to the widespread influence of English on global internet culture.
- Uzbek abbreviations, while reflecting the phonetics and structure of the Uzbek language, sometimes incorporate influences from Russian and English due to the multilingual nature of many Uzbek speakers.

Internet abbreviations in both English and Uzbek play a crucial role in modern digital communication. They reflect cultural and linguistic practices and show how language evolves in response to technological advancements. Understanding these abbreviations enhances one's ability to communicate effectively in both languages, especially in informal and digital contexts.

The findings suggest that internet abbreviations serve as a tool for efficient communication, transcending linguistic boundaries. However, the incorporation of unique Uzbek abbreviations highlights the adaptability of internet slang to local linguistic and cultural contexts. This dual trend reflects a broader pattern of globalization and localization in digital communication. The study also discusses potential implications for language learning and preservation, as the rise of internet slang may impact traditional language structures and usage.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Internet abbreviations are a dynamic component of modern communication in both English and Uzbek. While they facilitate quick and efficient interaction, there is a need to balance their use with the preservation of linguistic integrity. Educators and linguists should consider incorporating discussions of internet slang into language curricula to help students navigate and understand these evolving linguistic landscapes. Further research could explore the impact of internet abbreviations on other languages and dialects, providing a more comprehensive understanding of their global influence.

In summary, this article highlights the evolving nature of language in the digital age, emphasizing the significance of internet abbreviations in modern communication across different linguistic contexts. By examining both English and Uzbek, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how digital communication shapes and is shaped by language.

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