

The Use Of Alphanumeric Abbreviations In English And Uzbek Texts

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Abstract: This article analyzes the linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic features of alphanumeric abbreviations (those combining letters and numbers) in English and Uzbek. The study compares their structural models, spheres of usage, and cultural connotations. It also explores the reasons for the emergence of such abbreviations in the context of globalization, technology, and digital communication.

Keywords: Alphanumeric abbreviation, abbreviation, English, Uzbek, semantics, comparative analysis, digital culture.

Introduction: In world linguistics, identifying the functions of abbreviations in replacing word combinations and nominal phrases, describing the ways they are formed from a typological perspective, and determining their ability to convey meaning within complex names have long been major objectives. Recent research focuses on justifying the full use of abbreviations in scientific and official texts, developing methods for employing them to make texts more concise, and establishing linguistic principles for their effective use.

In recent years, under the influence of digital communication and internet culture, alphanumeric abbreviations have become widespread in linguistics. They reflect the dynamic development of the language system, the conciseness of information exchange, and the influence of modern technologies. For example, English frequently uses abbreviations such as B2B ("business-to-business"), G8 ("Group of Eight"), and MP3, while Uzbek includes models such as 2-sinf, 4G, 3D, and OAV24.

The aim of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the structural, semantic, and functional features of alphanumeric abbreviations in English and Uzbek.

Research Background

Many studies in world linguistics have examined the emergence of abbreviations, their role in shortening sentences, and their ability to convey meaning in complex terms. In English linguistics, this topic has been discussed by V. S. Baum, G. Cannon, E. R. Winarto, T. McArthur, C. B. McCully, M. Holmes, and Th. Hutchinson; in Tajik linguistics by O. F. Khazratkulov; in Chinese linguistics by Yun Xu, ZhiHao Wang, Yu Zhong Zhao, Zhihua Zhou, Guang Chen, Jung U. O. H.; and in Russian linguistics by M. A. Yarmashevich, I. V. Arnold, D. I. Alekseyev, G. N. Aliyeva, A. V. Andronova, V. P. Antonov, V. A. Belyayeva, Y. A. Biryukova, V. V. Borisov, Y. P. Voloshin, and Y. A. Khusnullina, among others.

In Uzbek linguistics, however, relatively few studies have addressed this topic. Z. Aliqulov and K. Alauddinova studied it in monographic form, while Y. Odilov discussed it in one chapter of his monograph on the development of Uzbek lexicon in the era of globalization. Other works appear as articles or theses.

METHODOLOGY

The study employs comparative-linguistic, semantic, statistical, and discourse-analytical methods. The material includes English online sources (BBC, CNN, Forbes, Wired), Uzbek information sources (Gazeta.uz, Kun.uz, OAV24), and texts from advertising and technology fields.

More than 100 alphanumeric abbreviations were structurally classified according to:

Morphemic structure: letter + number / number + letter;

Semantic motivation: the role of the number in meaning;

Functional use: technological, political, commercial, and advertising contexts.

RESULTS

1 Structural Analysis

Alphanumeric abbreviations in English mainly follow these models:

Letter + number: B2B, C4, G20

Number + letter: 3G, 4K, 2D, 7UP

Field

Technology

Trade and Marketing

Politics and International Organizations G7, G20

Social Media and Advertising

Combined forms: B52, A1C, U2

In Uzbek, under English influence, forms such as 4G, 3D, 2-sinf, OAV24, and T2 kanal are actively used. Numbers often denote technical level (4G – fourth-generation network), sequence (2-sinf – second grade), or identification (24 – 24-hour news channel).

2 Semantic and Pragmatic Analysis

Alphanumeric abbreviations serve to express meaning concisely, indicate modernity, and reinforce brand identity. For instance:

7UP – enhances stylistic emphasis in a product name;

B2C (business-to-consumer) – denotes the direction in a communication system;

OAV24 – signals continuous information flow.

English Examples Uzbek Examples

3G, 5G, 4K, MP3 4G, 3D, OAV24

B2B, B2C, 7UP T2, UzAuto25

G7, G20 MDH-2 format

Y2K, 24/7 24soat, 2lik

DISCUSSION

The findings show that alphanumeric abbreviations in English and Uzbek are linguistic products of globalization, ensuring brevity and modernity in communication. In English, they are generally used within internationally standardized models (e.g., B2B, G20), whereas in Uzbek, they often appear through calquing or adaptation (e.g., OAV24, 4G).

Numbers in these abbreviations carry semantic functions of quantification, identification, and metaphorical meaning. For example:

A1 – “high quality”;

4G – “fourth-generation technology”;

24 – symbolizes continuity or round-the-clock operation.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that alphanumeric abbreviations in English and Uzbek:

1. Are structurally similar (based on the letter–number combination);
2. Convey symbolic, identifying, and hierarchical meanings through numbers;
3. Pragmatically express modernity, brevity, and

brand identification.

Such abbreviations are mutually intelligible in global communication and are forming a new lexical layer in the Uzbek language. Future research should focus on their automatic detection and semantic classification in national corpora.

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