

**SHORTENING OF SPOKEN WORDS IN ENGLISH AND
KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES
СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ПРОИЗНОСИМЫХ СЛОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И
КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ
INGLIZ VA QORAQALPOQ TILLARIDA OG'ZAKI SO'ZLARNING
QISQARISHI**

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Annotation: This article deals with the words of long duration, one will also note that a high percentage of English shortenings are involved into the process of loan word assimilation. Monosyllabic goes farther in English than in Karakalpak language, and that is why shortened words sound more like native ones than their long prototypes.

Аннотация: В данной статье речь идет о словах большой длительности, также следует отметить, что высокий процент английских сокращений вовлечен в процесс ассимиляции заимствованных слов. Односложность в английском языке заходит дальше, чем в каракалпакском, поэтому сокращенные слова звучат скорее как родные, чем их длинные прототипы.

As a type of word-building shortening of spoken words, also called clipping or curtailment, is recorded in the English language as far back as the 15th century. It has grown more and more productive ever since. This growth becomes especially marked in many European languages in the 20th century, and it is a matter of common knowledge that this development is particularly intense in English.

Newly shortened words appear continuously; this is testified by numerous neologisms, such as dub v, a cinema term meaning 'to make another recording of sound-track in a film in a different language' (from double); Dr.-doctor, mike n from microphone; tellie, telly or T. V. n from television set; vacun from vacuum cleaner, etc.

Many authors are inclined to overemphasize the role of "the strain of modern life" as the mainspring of this development. This is, obviously, only one of the reasons, and the purely linguistic factors should not be overlooked. Among the major forces are the demands of rhythm, which are more readily satisfied when the words are monosyllabic.

When dealing with words of long duration, one will also note that a high percentage of English shortenings are involved into the process of loan word assimilation. Monosyllabic goes farther in English than in any other European language, and that is why shortened words sound more like native ones than their long prototypes. Curtailment may therefore be regarded as caused, partly at least, by analogical extension, i.e. modification of form on the basis of analogy with existing and widely used patterns. Thus, the three homonyms resulting from abbreviation of three different words, van 'a large covered vehicle', 'a railway carriage', the short for caravan (by apharesis¹); van 'the front of an army', the short of vanguard which in its turn is a clipping of the French word avant-garde; and van — a lawn tennis term, the short for advantage, all sound quite like English words. Cf. ban n and v, can, fan, man, ran (Past Tense of run), tan, etc.

Shortening of spoken words or curtailment consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (whether or not this part has previously been a morpheme), as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own.

The part retained does not change phonetically, hence the necessity of spelling changes in some of the examples above (dub- double, mike -microphone, etc.). In Karakalpak languages it changes with phonetically (кетейик-кетип қалайық, быйыл-бул жыл, бугин- бул кун, ажапа-әже-апа, шәймий-шайқалған мий. Кеспас- кеспе ас, некватсан-некылып атырсан e.t.c)

The change is not only quantitative: a curtailed word 2 is not merely a word that has lost its initial, middle or final part. Nor is it possible to treat shortening as just using a part for the whole as Hackett suggests, because a shortened word is always in some way different from its prototype in meaning and usage. Moreover, every kind of shortening differs' from derivation, composition and conversion in being not a new arrangement of existing morphemes, but often a source of new ones.

Shortening may be regarded as a type of root creation because the resulting new morphemes are capable of being used as free forms and combine with bound forms. They can take functional suffixes: "Refs Warning Works Magic" (the title of a newspaper article about a football match where the referee called both teams together and lectured them on rough play). Cf. Sing. — bike, bod, 1 Pl. — bikes, bodes, Inf. — to vac, 2 Part. I — vacking, Past Tense and Part. II — vacked. They also serve as basis for further word-formation: fancy n (from fantasy), fancy v, fancier n, fanciful adj, fancifully adv, fancifulness n, fancy-ball n, fancy-dress n, fancy-work n, etc.

It is interesting in this connection to compare the morphemes "tele" in television and telecast. They are homonymous but not identical. Tele- in television is derived from "Grtele far", it is a combining form used to coin many special terms denoting instruments and processes which produce or record results at a distance, such telecommunication, telemechanics, telepathy, telephone, telescope and television itself. Tele- in telecast does not mean 'far', it is a new development — the shortened variant of television rendering a special new notion. This becomes obvious from the following simple transformations: television - vision at a distance, tele (broad)"cast HO a broadcast at a distance,³ tele (broad) cast a television broadcast. In this new capacity tele-enters many combinations: telefilm, tele-prompter (an electronic device that slowly unrolls the speaker's text, in large print out of sight of the audience), televiewer 'one who uses a television set', telestar (Anglo-American satellite used as television relay station).

Shortened words in modern linguistics.

- Final clipping in which the beginning of the prototype is retained, is practically the rule, and forms the bulk of the class: e. g. ad, advert -advertisement, coke - coca-cola, ed -.'editor, -fab - fabulous, gym- gymnastics or gymnasium, lab-laboratory, mac- mackintosh, vegs- vegetables and many others.

- Initial-clipped words retaining the final part of the prototype .are less numerous but much more firmly established as separate lexical units with a meaning very different from that of the prototype and stylistically neutral doublets, e. g. cute adj, n (Am) - acute, *fend v - defend, mend v - amend, story (n) - history, sport (n)-disport*, Cases like *cello-violoncello* and *phone - telephone* where the curtailed words are stylistically synonyms or even variants of their respective prototypes are very rare. Neologisms are few: e. g. chute-parachute. But in Karakalpak language has a lot of neologisms (*апқайтайық-алып қайтайық, анарайық-алып барайық*) It is in this group that the process of assimilation of loan words takes place.

- Curtailed words with the middle part of the word left out are equally few. They may be further subdivided into two groups: (a) words with a final-clipped stem retaining the functional morpheme: math- mathematics, specs - spectacles; *билесна-билесизбе*, (b) contractions due to a gradual process of elision under the influence of rhythm and context. Thus fancy:-fantasy, *ma'am :- madam* in karakalpak language it may appeared such as *былтыр-өткен жыл* may be regarded as accelerated forms.

It is also possible to approach shortened words on the basis of the structure characterizing the prototype. Then the two mutually exclusive groups are cases correlated with words and those correlated with phrases. The length of the word giving rise to a shortening might result from its being a derivative, a compound or a borrowing. The observation of language material, however, can furnish hardly any examples of the second type (compounds), all the word prototypes being derivatives, either native or borrowed, as is shown by all the examples quoted in the above paragraphs.

The problem of shortening is still waits for its detail investigation in English and Karakalpak languages.

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