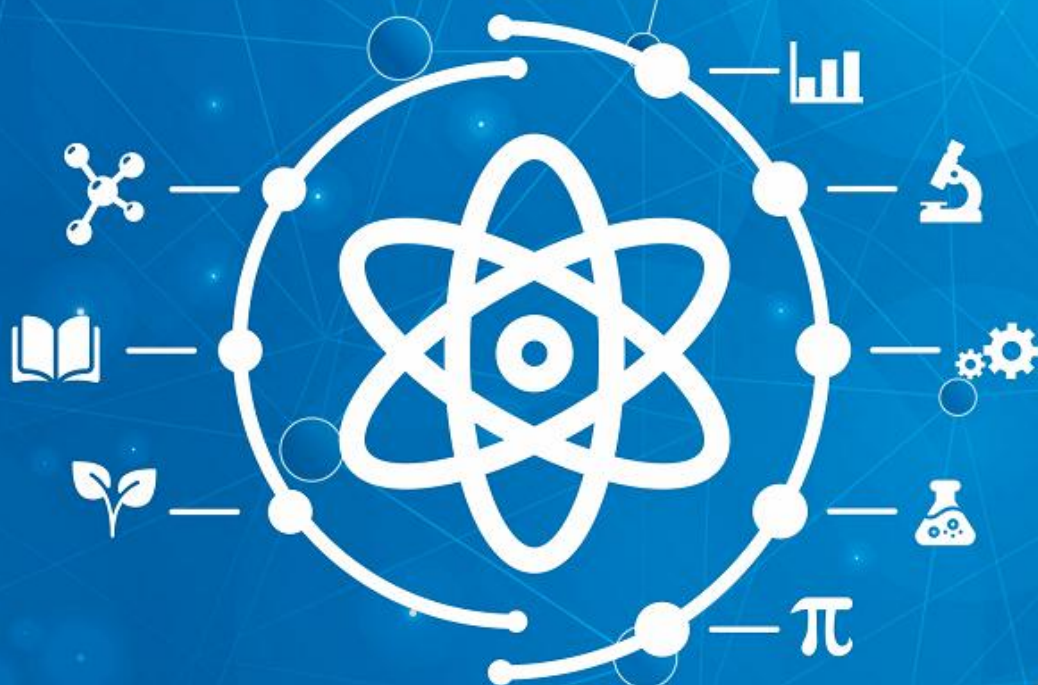


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LANGUAGE ECONOMY AS A LINGUISTIC NOVELTY FACTOR

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Ismoilova Mamlakat**

Abbreviation is considered to be one of the most difficult and disputable problems in Modern Linguistics. Nowadays, at the period of globalization and the worldwide spread of English the abbreviations penetrate all spheres of society and due to that fact they attract the attention of many linguists. Abbreviations function in all spheres of human being's life. From day to day their number is increasing.

The English wordbuilding system in the second half of the twentieth century was enriched by creating so called splinters which scientists include in the affixation stock of the Modern English wordbuilding system. Splinters are the result of clipping the end or a word and producing a number of new words on the analogy with the primary. word-group. For example, there are many words formed with the help of the splinter mini-(apocopy produced by clipping the word «miniature»), such as «miniplane», «minijet», «minicycle», «minicar», «miniradio» and many others. All of these words denote objects of smaller than normal dimensions. On the analogy with «mini-» there appeared the splinter «maxi»-(apocopy produced by clipping the word «maximum»), such words as «maxi-series», «maxi-sculpture», «maxi-taxi» and many others appeared in the language. When European economic community was organized quite a number of neologisms with the splinter Euro-(apocopy produced by clipping the word «European») were coined, such as: «Euratom» «Eurocard», «Euromarket», «Europlug», «Eurotunnel» and many others. These splinters are treated sometimes as prefixes in Modern English. The splinter «cade» developed by clipping the beginning of the word «cavalcade» which is of Latin origin. In Latin the verb with the meaning «to ride a horse» is «cabalicare» and by means of the inflexion -ata the corresponding Participle is formed. So the element «cade» is a combination of the final letter of the stem and the inflexion.

In the seventieths of the twentieth century there was a political scandal in the hotel «Watergate» where the Democratic Party of the USA had its pre-election headquarters. Republicans managed to install bugs there and when they were discovered there was a scandal and the ruling American government had to resign.

The name “Watergate” acquired the meaning “a political scandal”, “corruption”. On the analogy with this word quite a number of other words were formed by using the splinter “gate” (apheresis of the word “Watergate”), such as: “Irangate”, “Westlandgate”, “shuttlegate”, “milliongate” etc. The splinter “gate” is added mainly to Proper names: names of people with whom the scandal is connected or a geographical name denoting the place where the scandal occurred. The splinter “napper” was formed by clipping the beginning of the word «kidnappen» and is used to denote different types of crimesters, such as: “busnapper”, “babynapper”, “dognapper” etc. From such nouns the corresponding verbs are formed by means of backformation, e.g. “to busnap”, “to babynap”, “to dognap”. The splinter “omat” was formed by clipping the beginning of the word «automat» (a cafe in which meals are provided in slot-machines). The meaning «self-service» is used in such words as “Laundromat”, “cashomat” etc. Another splinter “eteria” with the meaning “self-service” was formed by clipping the beginning of the word «cafeteria». By means of the splinter «eteria» the following words were formed: «groceteria», “booketeria”, “booteteria” and many others. The splinter «scape» is a clipping of the word «landscape» and it is used to form words denoting different types of landscapes, such as: “moonscape”, «streetscape», “townscape”, “seascape” etc.

According to the nature and the number of morphemes constituting a word there are different structural types of words in English: simple, derived, compound, compound-derived. Simple words consist of one root morpheme and an inflexion (in many cases the inflexion is zero), e.g. “2seldom”, “chairs”, “longer”, “asked”. Derived words consist of one root morpheme, one or several affixes and an inflexion, e.g. «deristricted», «unemployed». So stems, the same as words, can be simple, derived, compound and compound-derived. Stems have not only the lexical meaning but also grammatical (part-of-speech) meaning, they can be noun stems (“girl” in the adjective “girlish”), adjective stems (“girlish» in the noun «girlishness”), verb stems (“expell” in the noun «expellee») etc. They differ from words by the absence of inflexions in their structure, they can be used only in the structure of words.

The term “shortening of words” is to be regarded as conventional, as it involves the shortening of both words and word groups. Distinction should be made between shortening of words in the written speech and in the sphere of oral intercourse. The causes of shortening can be linguistic and extra-linguistic. By extra-linguistic causes change in the life of people are meant. That's why we must distinguish abbreviations, acronyms, initials, blends. There are also linguistic causes of abbreviating words and word-groups, such as the demand of rhythm, is satisfied

in English by monosyllabic words. When borrowings from other languages are assimilated in English they are shortened. Here we have modification of form on the basis of analogy, e.g. the Latin borrowing "fanaticus" is shortened to "fan" on the analogy with native words: man, pan, tan, etc.

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