

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF GRAMMATICAL COMPRESSION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK MASS MEDIA

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Abstract

This article explores the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek. The study focuses on methods of grammatical compression in the mass media of both languages, implemented through abbreviations, acronyms, and simplification of word combinations. In English, grammatical compression is primarily achieved through the use of abbreviations and acronyms, whereas in Uzbek it is more closely related to lexical reduction and the simplification of multi-word expressions. The article aims to analyze the significance of grammatical compression within the contexts of linguistics, communication, and culture, as well as its impact on language systems. The research findings highlight distinctive characteristics of English and Uzbek, shedding light on their respective sociocultural factors and illustrating dynamic changes in language systems.

Keywords: Grammatical compression, lexical features, grammatical features, English language, Uzbek language, abbreviations, acronyms, mass media, syntactic structure, semantic meaning, linguistics, communication, cultural characteristics.

Introduction:

The lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek mass media occupy a significant place in linguistics. Mass media employ grammatical compression by shortening and simplifying words and expressions to deliver information to a wide audience quickly and efficiently. This process involves the reduction of linguistic structures, including shortened forms of words and syntactic units. Analyzing the lexical and grammatical aspects of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek, identifying similarities and differences, and examining how language expressions in the media adapt to sociocultural contexts is a current and relevant issue. This article investigates these features and analyzes how the process influences structural changes in language systems.

Literature Review:

The works of linguists have laid a foundational basis for linguistic science and significantly contributed to the development of the field. Each scholar's approach, theory, and research has

influenced the study of grammatical compression in both English and Uzbek, particularly regarding its lexical and grammatical features. Below, we present examples from the major works of linguists and examine their contributions to the field. Noam Chomsky is recognized for developing the theory of universal grammar. His *Syntactic Structures*, published in 1957, introduced a revolutionary approach to the study of syntax and linguistic structures [1]. Chomsky interprets language through a cognitive approach, viewing linguistics not as empirical experimentation but as a reflection of innate structures within the human mind. His theory of Transformational-Generative Grammar considers the morphological and syntactic components of language as a dynamic system, which plays a crucial role in analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of linguistic compression.

Ferdinand de Saussure, one of the founders of structuralism, viewed language as a social system. His *Course in General Linguistics* holds a central place in the history of linguistics [2]. Saussure emphasized that language should not be considered solely as a grammatical system but as a structure composed of the signifier and the signified. He insisted on the inseparability of linguistic units from their sociocultural context. These views demonstrate the need to account for social, cultural, and contextual significance when studying the lexical features of grammatical compression.

Rudolf Carnap, a scholar who bridged linguistics and logic, developed new methods of linguistic analysis. His work *The Logical Syntax of Language* is significant for establishing formality in linguistic study and focuses on the syntactic structures and their logical analysis [3]. Carnap shows how language can be governed by a set of logical and grammatical rules, revealing the ambiguity and semantic flexibility of language.

Roman Jakobson, one of the most important representatives of structuralist linguistics, broadened linguistic study through the lenses of pragmatics, phonology, and semantics in his *Selected Writings* [4]. Jakobson explained the meaning of words in terms of their interrelations and proposed effective approaches for analyzing the semantic and pragmatic aspects of linguistic compression. His approach enabled the functional analysis of language and the study of the role of grammatical compression in word and phrase structure. Wilhelm von Humboldt, one of the founders of linguistic relativism, viewed language not merely as a communication tool but as a means of perceiving and conceptualizing the world. In *on Language*, Humboldt stressed the connection between language and thought [5]. He argued that each form of language reflects a unique expression of culture and worldview, providing critical insights into the cultural role of grammatical compression.

The works of these eminent linguists have revolutionized linguistic science and continue to serve as fundamental resources in the development of linguistic theory. Their contributions provide a robust academic foundation for analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression. Each linguist's individual approach played an essential role in developing new methods and concepts for language analysis, showcasing the relevance of linguistics in exploring not only language itself but also its social, cultural, and psychological dimensions.

Research Methodology:

The methodology of this study is aimed at analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek mass media. Several linguistic methods are employed, including contrastive analysis, discourse analysis, and quantitative methods. In the first stage, materials were selected from mass media sources in both English and Uzbek (newspapers, magazines, television and radio broadcasts, online platforms). These texts cover widely discussed topics in contemporary society and effectively reflect the structure and lexical components of grammatical compression. Since these texts represent practical, real-life forms of speech, they were deemed the most appropriate sources for this study. One of the primary methods used is contrastive analysis, which compares the lexical and grammatical aspects of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek. Through this method, each language's grammatical structures and lexical usage are examined, particularly in terms of word reduction, transformation, and meaning expression.

Discourse analysis is also applied to analyze the linguistic structures and components of sentences in both languages, such as the relationships between subjects, predicates, and attributes, as well as their semantic significance and communicative functions. This method helps identify the practical usage patterns of grammatical compression and explore its semantic and communicative roles in greater depth. The next phase of the study involves the use of quantitative methods. In this stage, statistical analysis of the grammatical compression features in both English and Uzbek is conducted. This includes identifying the frequency, types, and structures of compressed forms in each language. By applying these methodologies, the study aims to identify the distinctive features, differences, and similarities of grammatical compression in both languages, ultimately fostering a better understanding of language structures and their communicative functions.

Research Findings

The analysis conducted during the research process revealed several differences and similarities in the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek.

Firstly, it was found that grammatical compression in English is predominantly implemented through the reduction and merging of words. In mass media, especially in news and articles, English extensively employs abbreviations, acronyms, and contractions. For instance, *will not* becomes *won't*, and *government* is shortened to *gov*—these are among the primary means of grammatical compression in English. Such reductions contribute to language simplification and enhance the speed and efficiency of information delivery, reflecting the dynamic and fast-paced nature of English-language media. In contrast, grammatical compression in Uzbek is more often achieved through lexical reduction and the merging of words. Abbreviations and contractions are less common in Uzbek compared to English, but lexical combinations are widespread. For example, *mashina* is used instead of *avtomobil*, and *raqam* instead of *telefon raqami*. Moreover, sentence structures in Uzbek often exhibit compression through the reduction of certain words, such as predicates or predicatives, ensuring brevity and clarity.

Secondly, lexical compression in English and Uzbek is carried out differently. In English, it frequently involves word transformation, abbreviation, and the creation of new terms. Semantic and temporal expressions are often compressed. In Uzbek, lexical compression tends to be achieved by simplifying and clarifying the meanings of words, often through combination or reduction of meaning, resulting in more accessible forms of expression.

The communicative functions of grammatical compression also show both similarities and differences. In English, it reflects fast-paced communication and is common in both formal and informal speech. In Uzbek, the primary purpose is to ensure precision and clarity. These patterns reveal the adaptability of each language's structures. Despite these differences, one shared feature identified is that both languages use grammatical compression to facilitate efficient information delivery. This process, influenced by social and cultural factors, is implemented through the shortening and simplification of words and structures. Overall, the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek play a key role in fulfilling communicative functions. The research findings help illuminate the unique characteristics of each language by examining and comparing their lexical and grammatical structures and the changes they undergo.

Discussion:

The results of this study allowed for the identification of similarities and differences between the lexical and grammatical features of grammatical compression in English and Uzbek. A shared feature of grammatical compression in both languages is their reliance on shortening and simplifying linguistic units to enhance communicative efficiency. This trend is particularly evident in mass media, especially in news and advertising, where the need for swift and clear communication is paramount. In English, grammatical compression is primarily realized through the reduction of words, acronyms, and contractions. This reflects the widespread use of English as a global communication tool and its suitability for exchanging information in fast-paced, data-rich environments. In Uzbek, grammatical compression is typically realized through lexical reductions and the simplification of multi-word expressions. This enhances the expressive capacity of the language and ensures clarity and correctness in speech. Regarding lexical compression, the wide use of shortened words and expressions in English reflects the language's adaptability to simplification and rapid information transfer, as well as its development in response to technological and social changes. In Uzbek, lexical compression is often implemented through word fusion and semantic reinterpretation, which mirrors the language's traditional and cultural foundations. Nonetheless, some distinctions are also notable. For example, while abbreviations and acronyms are common in English and serve to accelerate and enhance speech, they are far less prevalent in Uzbek...

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