

## THE ANALYSIS OF POLITE ACRONYM WORDS BY FACEBOOKERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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*Annotation: The article describes how English abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms are used on Facebook by English and Uzbek users. This research methodology used to properly communicate the data findings. The main information for this study was discovered through fieldwork, mostly on Facebook. The secondary data were gathered from the questioner and through internet research. According to the findings of this survey, most English and Uzbek Facebook users utilize acronyms. Most Facebook users converse with one another and leave comments using polite acronyms. Instead of entirely writing out their speech acts, this type of communication makes their speaking easier and faster. In this article, politeness is regarded as the most significant social behavior control factor, essential for creating the best possible social connections.*

*Key words: internet, politeness, acronyms, communication, abbreviation, verbal, non-verbal, request, apologize, invitation, gratitude.*

## АНАЛИЗ ВЕЖЛИВЫХ АКРОНИМОВ FACEBOOKERS НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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*Аннотация: В статье описывается, как англоязычные аббревиатуры, акронимы и инициалы используются на Facebook англоязычными и узбекскими пользователями. Эта методология исследования используется для правильной передачи результатов данных. Основная информация для этого исследования была получена в ходе полевых исследований, в основном на Facebook. Вторичные данные были получены от интервьюера и с помощью интернет-исследований. Согласно результатам этого опроса, большинство англоязычных и узбекских пользователей Facebook используют аббревиатуры. Большинство пользователей Facebook общаются друг с другом и оставляют комментарии, используя вежливые сокращения. Вместо того, чтобы полностью выписывать свои речевые акты, этот тип*

общения облегчает и ускоряет их речь. В этой статье вежливость рассматривается как наиболее важный фактор контроля социального поведения, необходимый для создания наилучших возможных социальных связей.

*Ключевые слова:* интернет, вежливость, акронимы, общение, аббревиатура, вербальный, невербальный, просьба, извинение, приглашение, благодарность.

**FACEBOOK IJTIMOYIY TARMOG'I  
FOYDALANUVCHILARINING INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK  
TILLARIDA XUSHMUOLILALIK KATEGORIYALI QISARTMA  
SO'ZLARINING TAHLILI**

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*Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek foydalanuvchilari tomonidan Facebook'da ingliz tilidagi qisqartmalar, belgilar qanday qo'llanilishi tasvirlangan. Ushbu tadqiqot metodologiyasi ma'lumotlar topilmalarini to'g'ri yetkazish uchun ishlatilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot uchun asosiy ma'lumotlar, asosan, Facebookda foydalanuvchilarning izohlari orqali topildi. Ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar savol beruvchidan va internet tadqiqotlari orqali to'plangan. Ushbu so'rov natijalariga ko'ra, ko'pchilik ingliz va o'zbek Facebook foydalanuvchilari qisqartmalardan foydalanadilar. Aksariyat Facebook foydalanuvchilari bir-birlari bilan suhbatlashadilar va xushmuomalalik qisqartmalar yordamida izoh qoldiradilar. Nutq harakatlarini to'liq yozib olish o'rniga, bunday qisqartmalardan foydalanish ularning nutqini osonlashtiradi va tezlashtiradi. Ushbu maqolada xushmuomalalik eng yaxshi ijtimoiy aloqalarni yaratish uchun zarur bo'lgan eng muhim ijtimoiy xatti-harakatlarni boshqarish omili sifatida bayon etilgan.*

*Kalit so'zlar: internet, xushmuomalalik, qisqartmalar, aloqa, qisqartma, og'zaki, noverbal, iltimos, uzr so'rash, taklifnoma, minnatdorchilik.*

Introduction. Nowadays, language as a tool of communications and social control. Because it has a function as a means of communication and interaction to express inner thoughts and emotions, to convey information, to learn communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, and etc. According to Brown, language is a system which includes spoken or written symbols that can be used as a tool to communicate each other in people community.

Someone who is unable to use language cannot offer and receive

information, deliver essential messages, or explain their views. Understanding a language is just as vital as being able to create it when implementing it. When speaking, both the sender and the recipient must have a clear understanding of the subject at hand. If not, there must be some miscommunication. Language, on the other hand, is a tool used to form the mind and sentiments, wants and acts, a tool used to influence and be influenced, a clear indicator of a good or terrible personality, a clear sign of the family and the nation, a clear sign from humanity's mind. Internet communication has become an essential component of modern man's life. The uniqueness of Internet communication is found in its variety and versatility, as well as the dynamism of its influence on all areas of social life. Researchers are currently looking into internet communication in the communication, media-linguistic, linguistic-stylistic, discursive, and genre studies fields. A social network is primarily sites created with the aim of uniting or acquainting people with common interests, exchange information (including text, photo, video, and audio), the ability to mark places, add to friends and distribute them in various categories: the best friends, family, school / university friends, etc. The term "social network", it appeared long before the Internet-in 1954. The concept of social networks was introduced by the American sociologist James Barnes, implying by it the ramified relationships of an individual with other people.

Internet communications are methods of communication in which information is transmitted over the Internet using standard protocols for the exchange and presentation of information. Information can be transmitted in various forms - voice, video, documents, instant messages, files.

Nowadays, people are offered by technologies which can make the interaction of people become easy. People are preferred to communicate in cyberspace using Social Network. Social Network or Social Media connect the people around the world by internet connection. It makes social contact become easier. In this era, there are a lot of Social Media. One of them namely —FACEBOOK by this application, People can spread the information through the post on Facebook about what they are thinking about, doing, listening, looking for and many more. Another people who has a Facebook account can see what the other share and give a response on it. This activity created an indirect social interaction. That is why Facebook is categorized a social media. Facebook is also familiar in England and Uzbekistan. Because the internet had extent, the whole of world then the Facebook user in England and Uzbekistan is increasing significantly. Facebook users in England and Uzbekistan were dominated by teenagers. People teenagers created some variation on language which hard to be understand and created those words into a shorter form or abbreviation, acronym, and initials when it has been known and used widely.

Abbreviation is a popular way of forming words. Abbreviations are

similar in nature to blends, because both blends and abbreviations are amalgamations of different parts of words. Like truncation and blending, abbreviation involves loss of material, but it differs, however, from truncation and blending in that prosodic categories do not play a prominent role. It is considered that orthography plays a central importance.

According to David Crystal, abbreviation is a shortened word which has been refined in linguistic study, this kind of word formation has been familiar among people. It means that abbreviation is words-shortening process through omission. Another opinion says that abbreviation is mechanism of obtaining word-form by shortening existing lexeme.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) records the first printed use of the word initialism as occurring in 1899. This word first came into general use after 1965, well after the word acronym had become common.

Abbreviations can be divided into abbreviations consisting of one letter or more and one word abbreviation with more: one letter, abbreviation consisting of one letter or more usually spelled one by one. A one-letter cap is an abbreviation of the person's name, title, etc. Marchland said that this type of word formation is mostly used to create names of organizations and sometimes-scientific discoveries. Abbreviations consisting of or more than one letter which stands for a syllable or more are usually not spelled, egg etc. (etc.), etc. (and so on) and so forth. Thus, when pronouncing it people do not pronounce with etc. (one by one), but directly with pronunciation and so on. According to Kradilaksana abbreviation is the process of cutting one word, some parts of the word and the combination of words into words in the new form. There are kinds of the abbreviation, such as acronym, initials, Fragment, and symbols.

#### 1. Initialism

Initialism is a shortening process in the form of letters or combination of letters, whether spelled letter by letter or not spelled letter by letter. For example: NASA, CIA, FBI, UNESCO, US, USA, et.

#### 2. Acronym

An acronym is a shortening process that combines letters or syllables or other part written and pronounced as a word that somewhat meets the phonotactic. An acronym is when you take the first letter of each word (or most words) in a phrase and put them together to make an abbreviation (e.g. TGIF is an acronym for Thank God It's Friday). For example: LOL. ROFL, BTW, BFF, BF, BRB, OOT, AFK, LMAO, etc...6

#### 3. Fractions

Fractions are shortening processes that perpetuate one part of the lexeme. For example: Prof, Dr., Mr, Mrs, Miss, Lc, Ph. D, etc...

#### 4. Symbols

Symbol is a shortening process that produces one or more letters that describe the basic concepts of quantity, unit or element. For example: CM, KG, L, \$, G, Rp., etc... Types of abbreviations can be classified based on their forms and how they are constructed. In other side, types of abbreviation can also be classified based on how they are pronounced; especially abbreviations are included of acronym and initialism. The form of abbreviations that includes both of them are the same, but the way pronounced them is different. The ways to pronounce them are based on the people tongue, such as BEI and DAR. Based on English tongue, BEI includes of initials because it letters are pronounced separately, while based on Indonesian tongue, BEI is included of acronym because it is pronounced like a word. The same case also occurs at DAR.

Relevant Previous Studies. First, according to Katedra Anglistiky conducted a study to investigate the Word formation Process and usage of internet abbreviations in English: a contrastive view as regard. This bachelor thesis deals with word formation processes, which enable the creation of new words. Then it deals with concrete word formation processes, which allow fast internet communication, thus processes which take part in the creation of different kinds of abbreviations. The practical part is formed by 50 most frequently used abbreviations in English and Czech chat room conversations. Then the practical part deals with analysis of gathered samples of abbreviations and their usage. The appendix is formed by list of gathered sentences, in which the samples relevant for the research occur.

That means, the researcher found out many word-formation especially abbreviation in Czech chat room conversation, such as; Nz (Not at all, you are welcome), Pls (please), Wtf (What the Fuck), etc. Second, in Stevani Wasti Philips Jacobs's research journal about "Penggunaan Pembentukan Kata Bahasa Inggris dalam Facebook". The objective of this research is to identify and to classify the use of word formation of clipping, blending, compounding, backformation, borrowing, acronym, and initialism based on the theories of O'Grady (1987), Lieber (2009) and supporting theory by Adam (2005).

The result of this research shows that there are 7 kinds of English word formations that are used in Facebook, such as: clipping 20 data, blending 7 data, compounding 9 data, backformation 5 data, borrowing 6 data, acronym 7 data, and initialism 8 data. Besides, there is a new word formation process such as gr8, l8, n8, b4, f9, and cu used in Facebook which do not exist in English word formations based on O'Grady's, Lieber's, and Adam's theories.

The researcher use facebook data to find out what kind of abbreviation that they used, and what are the abbreviation words that frequently they used

in their chatting, comment, and updating status. The researcher will classify the kinds of abbreviation words used based on Kridalaksana’s theory.

Table 1

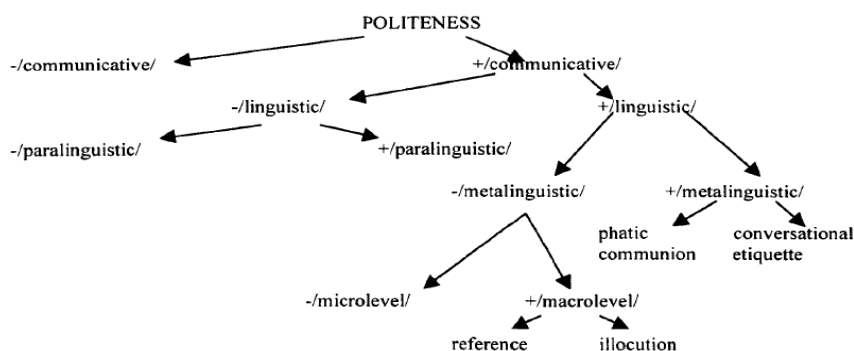
Initialism	Acronym	Fractions	Symbols
NASA	LOL= lot of laugh	Dr. = Doctor	cm= centimeter
FBI	ROFL= rolling on the floor	Prof= Professor	G=gram
US	AFK = Away from Keyboard	Ph. D = Philosophiae Doctor	\$ = dollar
USA	AKA = also known as	Mr. = Mister	L = liter
PR	BRB = be right back	Mrs. = Mistress	Km= kilo meter
UNESCO	BTW = by the way	Etc...	Etc...
CIA	COD = cash on delivery		
Etc...	TFS = thanks for share		
	TIA = thanks in advance		

Politeness is something that people learn via socialization rather than something they are born with. Politeness, in this sense, is not a ‘natural’ phenomena that existed before people, but rather one that has been socioculturally and historically formed. The English term ‘polite’ dates back to the fifteenth century and etymologically derives from Late Medieval Latin *po lit us* meaning ‘smoothed’, ‘accomplished’. Thus ‘polite’ was usually associated with concepts such as ‘polished’, ‘refined’, and so on when referring to people. According to The Oxford Dictionary of Etymology, in the seventeenth century, a polite person was ‘of refined courteous manners’. Although the term does not provide us with any direct clues as to its historical connections, its definition associates it with the social conduct of the upper classes.

Politeness is thus a form of social interaction, a form that mediates between the individual and the social. The polite or impolite act is performed by an individual whose choices for the instrumentality of such an act are based upon collective norms and whose motivation in performing the act is that of structuring social interaction.

Politeness can be expressed through communicative and non-communicative acts. Haverkate (1987:28) provides the following diagram in order to explain the different manifestations of politeness:

Language-based or non-linguistic, paralinguistic or non-paralinguistic are both possible forms of communicative courtesy.



The first kind of non-linguistic politeness, known as paralinguistic,

is expressed through gestures and verbal signs, such as when a speaker touches his hat and exclaims, «Morning!» The second type, known as non-paralinguistic expression, involves only gestures and no verbal cues; for example, when a speaker tilts his or her head to show interest in what a listener is saying. Linguistic politeness consists of metalinguistic and non-metalinguistic acts.

The aim of the former is to establish and maintain social contact, at the same time trying to avoid any kind of social tension. The type of conversation which characterizes this type of politeness is called phatic communion together with conversational etiquette. Conversational etiquette consists of three maxims: do not shout, pay attention to what your interlocutor is saying and do not interrupt the speaker. Non-metalinguistic politeness is what is commonly understood as linguistic politeness and will be the principal subject of this thesis.

Linguistic politeness is associated with the moral aspect of communication, with communicative ethics as a nationally-specific system of rules and norms of behavior that accumulates human experience in the field of morality of communication and prescribes norms of behavior in the process of communication. Researchers distinguish certain groups of communicative behavior through which politeness is realized:

Request (request). Request-a polite or formal demand for something. The English language is distinguished by a wide variety of means of expressing a request: these are imperative statements, interrogative constructions, indirect questions, detailed statements. All of them can be formatted using a variety of lexical and grammatical means and complicated by numerous modifiers. The choice of these or those constructions depends on many extralinguistic factors and determines different degrees of politeness.

Could you go get my purse from the bedroom? Oh please do-I need some help with my taxes. Now please, can you tell me what was he like? Tamara, would you mind fetching me the sugar from the pantry, please? Could I have a word with you before we go inside, please? Pete, can you track county records?

This communicative event «request» occurs during informal communication of close people (friends, relatives), formalized. With the help of an imperative and followed by the «please» modifier, which gives these statements a more polite form.

Table 2

The usage of acronyms in the meaning of requests in English and Uzbek people on Facebook comments

English acronyms	The meaning of this word	Uzbek acronyms	The meaning of this word
DAE:	Does Anyone Know?		
DYK:	Did You Know	DYK:	Bilasizmi?
WBU:	What About You?	WDYM:	Nima demoqchisiz
ASAP	as soon as possible		
DND:	Do not disturb		

2. Apologize (apology). Apologize-telling someone that you are sorry

that you have done something wrong. The speech act «sorry» is expressed, first of all, with the help of the modifier «sorry». The expression «please» is not uncommon.

For example: I'm sorry I couldn't make it. «I'm sorry, but I can't» she answered automatically. «I'm sorry» she said, hoping he knew she meant it. I'm sorry. I do not think I can fit it in. «Rosaline, please» I said gently. Sorry I shouldn't have read it but you got the date wrong.

Table 3

The use of acronyms in the meaning of sorry in English and Uzbek people on Facebook comments

English acronyms	The meaning of this word	Uzbek acronyms	The meaning of this word
IS:	I'm sorry	Pls:	Iltimos
PLS:	Please		

3. Invitation-a written or spoken request to someone, inviting them to go somewhere or do something. The peculiarity of the speech act «invitation» is that it presupposes the action of the listener in his own interests or in the interests of both participants in the communicative act, that is, both the speaker and the listener himself. English invitations are most often in the form of a question. Let's look at an example.

Won't you come in for a cup of tea? Using the verb will in the negative form indicates a polite attitude towards the interlocutor. Also, the invitation can be made in the form of a proposal. For example: We could probably find a place to get a drink. "Maybe you should have made it louder," Henry offered. Would you mind going somewhere else? «Would you like to take a walk?» Mike suggested. Some sliced fruit maybe? Would you like me to have a little word with her, Tamara? The most polite forms of the sentence are the use of the modal verb «would» in combination with the verbs «mind» and «like». Maybe acts as a so-called softener. The use of this word in speech makes the invitation less direct and gives the interlocutor the right to choose.

Table 4

The use of acronyms in the meaning of invitation in English and Uzbek people on Facebook comments

English acronyms	The meaning of this word	Uzbek acronyms	The meaning of this word
B.Y.O.B.	bring your own bottle / booze		
R.S.V.P.	please respond/ respond, if you please		

4. Gratitude (gratitude). Gratitude - the feeling of being grateful. The speech act «gratitude» most clearly shows a polite attitude towards each other. Despite the fact that in English, gratitude is expressed only at the lexical level in the combinations «thank you» or «thanks», English speakers very often resort to using them. The tradition of communication in the English-speaking world always presupposes the question «How are you?» reply «Fine, thank you (thanks)». This aspect is an integral part of the culture of their behavior.



Let's consider examples for this speech act: Thanks for coming to my rescue. You're worthless in an emergency. Thanks, Henry. You're making me feel a whole lot better. Thanks a lot! Thank you very much. And I must thank you for giving young Wesley a job. Thanks for letting me stay last night. I appreciate it.

From the examples we can see that in some cases the speaker may use "amplifiers" such as "very much", "a lot" and "again". This underlines once again the culture and polite attitude towards each other. Also, from the use of certain constructions, it is possible to determine the relationship between the interlocutors. Often, after words of gratitude, the verb of the evaluative action «appreciate» is used. It also lends a polite flavor to the entire expression.

Table 5

The use of acronyms in the meaning of thanks in English and Uzbek people on Facebook comments

English acronyms	The meaning of this word	Uzbek acronyms	The meaning of this word
TQ	Thanks	TY:	Rahmat
TFL	Thank for like	TFTF	Kuzatganingiz uchun tashakkur
THX	Thanks		

In conclusion, the phenomenon of employing English abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms can be easily observed in people's daily activities, particularly in some networked Facebook activities. This issue happens as a result of the widespread use of casual language in social media by users who just copy other users' popular behavior. Following the completion of this study, the researcher discovered that initialism is primarily used on Facebook. The usage of acronyms and abbreviations is another format.

It is hoped that this study would provide an example of the languages utilized on Facebook. Future research on Facebook's language usage or a different topic linked to this thesis will be beneficial. There will be a variety of sociolinguistic phenomena that can be seen on Facebook in the future, such as studies on whether or not older people can understand the types of English abbreviations, acronyms, and initialism that teenagers primarily use. Another researcher may look into the social context and motivations behind the use of English abbreviations, acronyms, and initialism. The concept of politeness, as a rule, is associated in the public consciousness with knowledge of the rules of etiquette, with respect for another person, with gallantry, courtesy. Politeness is perceived as the most important regulator of human behavior in society, necessary to achieve the most effective social interaction. Numerous studies on the problems of intercultural communication carried out both in our country and abroad, pay special attention to speech etiquette, considering it as a system of rules for verbal behavior and stable formulas for polite communication. Linguistic politeness is realized in the verbal and non-verbal expression of the personal attitude of the addressee to the addressee, in taking into account by the addressee or, conversely, ignoring the addressee's social face, his unique personality, his needs at the given moment.

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