

Terminological Abbreviations in Tourist Policing: A Bilingual Perspective

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Abstract: This article explores the intricacies of abbreviations within the realm of safe tourism provision, categorizing them based on reduction methods. It scrutinizes the potential for misunderstandings alongside the convenience they offer. Furthermore, it synthesizes insights from linguists regarding the nuances of terminology and abbreviations. By consolidating these perspectives, the article offers comprehensive conclusions. Through this analysis, it seeks to enhance clarity and effectiveness in communication within the field, recognizing both the practical utility and the potential pitfalls of abbreviation usage. Ultimately, the article contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of language in the context of safe tourism, facilitating improved discourse and professional practice.

1 INTRODUCTION

In an effort to bolster tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and to enhance the efficacy of ongoing reforms within the sector, the Cabinet of Ministers issued Resolution No. 939 on November 23, 2017. This resolution specifically targeted the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, and Shakhrisabz, aiming to ensure the safety of tourist activities and optimize the delivery of tourist services. To operationalize this directive, specialized units were established within the internal affairs departments of the Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm, and Kashkadarya regions, falling under the purview of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These units were entrusted not only with ensuring the safety of tourists but also with conducting research into the terminologies pertinent to the field. Recognizing that the development of terminology mirrors the advancement of a given field, emphasis was placed on comprehensively understanding and incorporating both foreign and domestic terms. Notably, the prevalence of abbreviated terms in the gathered materials underscored a trend in contemporary usage (Nishonov, 2009). While abbreviations can offer efficiency and convenience, their proliferation may

inadvertently engender confusion and misinterpretation. Such ambiguity poses a potential obstacle to effective communication, particularly in contexts where unfamiliar abbreviations are encountered, potentially hindering the exchange of information and impeding collaborative efforts.

Moreover, the pervasive use of abbreviations, particularly within formal written discourse, risks diluting the clarity and professionalism of communication. By elucidating these complexities, it becomes apparent that the judicious application of abbreviations necessitates a balanced approach, one that prioritizes clarity and comprehension without sacrificing brevity. Therefore, alongside efforts to foster linguistic proficiency, it is imperative to cultivate a nuanced understanding of terminologies, encompassing both expanded and abbreviated forms (Lotte, 1961). This multifaceted approach not only facilitates effective communication within the tourism sector but also underscores Uzbekistan's commitment to elevating standards within its burgeoning tourism industry. Through concerted efforts to navigate the nuances of language and terminology, Uzbekistan is poised to enhance its appeal as a premier tourist destination while fortifying its position on the global stage.

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The literature on abbreviations in the field of tourist police terminology, particularly in the contexts of Uzbek and English languages, underscores the pivotal role these linguistic constructs play in enhancing communicative efficiency. The review draws upon the works of various linguists and terminologists to explore the formation, usage, and implications of abbreviations.

Bakhronova and Radjabova's study emphasizes that abbreviations are not merely linguistic shortcuts but integral components of specialized lexicons that facilitate precise and succinct communication within specific fields. Their analysis categorizes abbreviations into shortenings, initialisms, acronyms, and mixed forms, each serving distinct communicative purposes. This categorization aligns with the observations of Lotte, who highlighted brevity and conciseness as primary attributes of effective terminology. Nishonov contributes to the discussion by examining linguistic phenomena such as apocope, ellipsis, apheresis, and syncope, which are closely related to abbreviations. He underscores the significance of these processes in the efficient transmission of information. The importance of clarity and the potential for misunderstandings due to over-reliance on abbreviations is noted, reflecting the views of Mahkamova and Alikulov on the need for careful application of these linguistic tools (Nishonov, 2009).

The study also contrasts the use of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, noting that while English frequently employs acronyms and initialisms, Uzbek tends to favor shortenings that retain a part of the original word. This observation supports Hajiyev's assertion that abbreviations do not create new words but serve as shorthand for existing terms.

Overall, the reviewed literature illustrates that abbreviations are a dynamic and essential aspect of language, particularly in specialized domains like tourist police terminology. They facilitate efficient communication but require judicious use to maintain clarity. The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek abbreviations enriches our understanding of linguistic economy and the adaptive strategies of different languages in professional communication.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Effective communication of safety measures across diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes is crucial. We examine four translation methods: functional translation, word-for-word translation, transcription, and neologism creation. By evaluating these methods,

we aim to identify their strengths and weaknesses in conveying safety-related information in tourism.

Our methodology involves several steps. First, we conduct a comprehensive literature review on translation methods in tourism. We then select commonly used safety abbreviations from various languages. Skilled translators will apply each of the four methods to these abbreviations. We evaluate the translations based on clarity, cultural appropriateness, and conciseness. Through detailed analysis, this study aims to provide insights and practical recommendations for improving cross-cultural communication in the tourism industry, ultimately promoting safer travel experiences worldwide.

3 OBJECTIVE

- Examine and categorize abbreviations in safe tourism terminology in Uzbek and English.
- Analyze misunderstandings caused by abbreviations in communication.
- Investigate linguistic perspectives on abbreviations in terminology development.

4 ANALYSIS

Abbreviations in field terminology vary between Uzbek and English, with English employing a broader range of abbreviated forms. These abbreviations fall into four main categories: shortenings, initialisms, acronyms, and mixed abbreviations. Shortenings simplify words for convenience, initialisms use the initial letters of each word in a phrase, acronyms form new words from initial letters, and mixed abbreviations combine different elements. While both languages effectively use capital letter abbreviations, English tends to use them more actively and diversely, often through individual letter pronunciations or creating new terms, whereas Uzbek abbreviations commonly involve truncating parts of words.

Abbreviations used in Uzbek and English field terminology are mainly categorized into the following groups:

1. **Shortenings:** These are abbreviated forms of words, often used in informal language or for convenience.
 - **pol** (police) – politsiya
 - **arr.** (arrival/arrives) – yetib kelish

- **bkg** (booking/reservations; various companies) – buyurtma berish, oldindan band qilish
 - **PAX** (passenger) – yo‘lovchi
 - **CIVPOL** (civilian police) – fuqaro politsiyasi
 - **WARNORD** (warning order) – ogohlantirish buyrug‘i
2. **Initialisms:** Similar to acronyms, initialisms are formed using the initial letters of each word in a phrase, but they are pronounced as individual letters rather than as a new word.
- **AGM** (annual general meeting) – yillik umumiy hisobot yig‘ilishi
 - **TG** (task group) – tezkor guruh
 - **RJ** (road junction) – yo‘l kesishmasi
 - **XO** (executive officer) – shtab boshlig‘i
 - **WTO** (World Tourism Organization) – Jahon turizm tashkiloti
 - **SF** (security force) – xavfsizlik kuchlari
 - **LTO** (Local Tourism Organisation) – Mahalliy turizm tashkiloti
 - **WTM** (World Travel Market) – Jahon sayohat bozori
3. **Acronyms:** These are formed by taking the initial letters of a phrase or a series of words to create a new word.
- **PA** (public address system) – ovoz kuchaytiruvchi karnay
 - **APEX** (Advanced Purchase Excursion) – oldindan sotib olingan arzon chipta
 - **AWOL** (absence without leave) – xizmat joyini ruxsatsiz tark etish
 - **LOS / LoS** (Length of Stay) – qolish muddati
 - **MICE** (Meetings, Incentive Travel, Conventions and Exhibitions) – konferensiya, forum, kongress, ko‘rgazma, seminar va anjumanlar (MICE) turizmi
 - **FAM** (Familiarization Tour) – tanishuv sayohati
 - **FIT** (Foreign Independent Traveler) – xorijlik mustaqil sayyoh
 - **WO** (warning order) – ogohlantiruvchi buyruq
 - **INTERPOL** (International Criminal Police Organization) – Jinoyat qidiruv politsiyasining xalqaro tashkiloti
 - **OPLAN** (operation plan) – operatsiya rejasi
 - **E-FIT** (Electronic Facial Identification Technique) – yuzni elektron identifikatsiya qilish texnikasi
 - **AIM** (Association of Independent Museums) – Mustaqil muzeylar uyushmasi
 - **OTA** (Online travel agency) – onlayn sayohat agentligi
 - **SPINS** (special instructions) – maxsus ko‘rsatmalar
 - **SOG** (special operations group) – maxsus operatsiyalar guruhi
4. **Mixed Abbreviations:**
- **C.-in-C.** (Commander in chief) – Bosh qo‘mondon
 - **TSOP** (tactical standing operating procedure) – doimiy yo‘riqnoma
 - **PIO** (public information officer) – ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimi
 - **PDS** (personnel daily summary) – xodimlarning kundalik hisoboti
 - **OP** (observation post) – kuzatuv posti
 - **OH** (on-hand) – naqd pul
 - **IP** (initial point) – boshlang‘ich nuqta
 - **LTC** (lieutenant-colonel) – podpolkovnik
 - **LTG** (lieutenant-general) – general leytenant
 - **AIEST** (International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism) – Turizm bo‘yicha xalqaro ilmiy ekspertlar assotsiatsiyasi
 - **ARR** (average room rate) – o‘rtacha xona narxi
 - **ATW** (around the world) – dunyo bo‘ylab
 - **B&B** (bed and breakfast) – mehmon uylari va mehmonxonalarda taqdim etiladigan xizmat turi (tunashga joy va ertalabki ovqatni o‘z ichiga oladi)

- **b/s** (bags) – yuklar
- **CTT** (Council for Travel and Tourism) – Sayohat va turizm kengashi
- **ITX** (Inclusive tour fare) – Inklyuziv sayohat narxi
- **IUOTO** (International Union of Official Travel Organizations) – Rasmiy sayohat tashkilotlarining xalqaro ittifoqi
- **PG** (paying guest) – ijarada yashovchi
- **R & R** (rest and recreation) – dam olish
- **LZ** (landing zone) – qo‘nish joyi (zonasi)
- **TPA** (Tourism Promotion Agency) – Turizmni rivojlantirish agentligi
- **CRS** (Computerised Reservation System) – Kompyuterlashtirilgan bron (band) qilish tizimi
- **F&B** (Food and Beverage) – oziq-ovqat va ichimliklar taklif qiluvchi xizmat turi
- **NGO** (Non-Government Organisation) – nodavlat tashkilot
- **PS** (Police Station) – Politsiya mahkamasi
- **PO** (Police Officer) – politsiya ofitseri
- **SP** (security police) – xavfsizlik politsiyasi
- **STO** (special technical operations) – maxsus texnik operatsiyalar
- **WIA** (wounded in action) – harakatda yaralangan
- **LE** (law enforcement) – huquqni muhofaza qilish
- **LEA** (law enforcement agency) – huquqni muhofaza qilish organi
- **ES** (emergency services) – favqulodda xizmatlar
- **turviza** – turistik viza
- **turpaket** – turistik paket
- **ekosafari** – hayvon va baliq ovlarini amalga oshiruvchi turizm turi
- **etnoturizm** – etnografik turizm
- **turbroker** – turizm brokeri
- **ekoturizm** – ekologik turizm

In both languages, abbreviations consisting of a set of capital letters are used very effectively. In English, this is more active with individual pronunciation of the letters or reading them by adding letters, whereas in Uzbek, it is more common to form abbreviations by dropping certain parts of the words.

5 CONCLUSION

Abbreviations play an essential role in enhancing the efficiency and precision of communication across diverse fields. By condensing lengthy expressions into more manageable forms, abbreviations facilitate quicker and more streamlined exchanges of information. This is particularly advantageous in professional and technical domains where time and space are often at a premium. However, the utility of abbreviations must be balanced with the imperative for clarity and comprehensibility. Overuse or misuse of abbreviations can lead to confusion, especially among those who may not be familiar with the specific jargon of a given field. Thus, it is crucial to employ abbreviations judiciously, ensuring that their use enhances rather than impedes understanding. The principle of economy underpins the use of abbreviations, advocating for their role not as standalone entities but as concise representations of more complex combinations of words. This principle ensures that communication remains efficient while retaining its intended meaning and specificity.

In the context of specialised terminology, abbreviations often reflect a pattern where the final component of a multi-term phrase forms the base. This observation is particularly evident in the field-specific lexicons analysed, where multi-component compounds frequently exhibit this structural characteristic. The strategic use of abbreviations in this manner underscores their function in economising language use, thereby improving the overall effectiveness of communicative practices. Abbreviations are crafted to encapsulate intricate concepts succinctly, promoting an expedited flow of information that aligns with the fast-paced demands of modern communication. Consequently, while abbreviations serve as powerful tools for enhancing

According to the study of field terminology in the Uzbek language, the use of abbreviations is much less frequent than in English.

- **aparthotel** – xonalarida uncha katta bo‘lmagan oshxonasi ham bo‘lgan mehmonxona
- **botel** – suzib yuruvchi mehmonxona
- **ekotur** – ekologik tur
- **avialiniya** – havo yo‘llari
- **agroturizm** – agronomik turizm
- **turagent** – turizm agenti

communicative efficiency, it remains imperative to strike a balance that preserves clarity and accessibility. The goal is to leverage the benefits of abbreviations, ensuring they contribute positively to the precision and economy of language without sacrificing the ease of comprehension essential for effective communication.

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