Quranic Verse

الآيـــة

(Reading ! in the name of Lord, who has created all, has created man from a clot, create ! a your Lord is the most generous who has taught by the pen, has taught man that which he knew lot).

Surah El-Alag , verses from (1-5)

قال تعالى:

بِاسْمِ رَ (ّ كِ َ الَّذخِ يَلَقخَ َ لَالإِْ نسْ َ انَ اقْرِنَ أْ وعَ َلَقٍ بُّكَ* الأْ َكْرَ مُ *الَّذِي
عَلَّمَ َ الإِْلْقَسَلَمِ انَ مَ ا لَمْ يَ عْلَم ْ)

سورة العلق - الآيات (1-5)

Dedication

To my parent ,

my wife and children ,

to all my colleagues , brothers and teachers .

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank all my 4 batch at the university of Sudan of Science and Technology for their honest stand by me , through encouraging , or giving advices.

Thanks extends , to my parents who pushed me a head by providing everything to me when they are alive, (Allah mercy them) and I donate this work to their pure souls.

Also , to the university family who provide a suitable climate for awareness.

I look respect to my father Mr. Ghalib who helped me in typing , printing out my information from the internet.

Last not for least, my great gratitude to my father, paedagoger , the breeder and consultant advise Prof. Mahmoud Ali Ahmed , who dedicated all his time to serve knowledge and standing with those who demand it, thanks to his loyalty, jealousness for education.

Abstract

This study aimed at deliver in types and various usage of the Acronyms of relation to cultures and nations. The problem of the study is to ease handling and dealing of information between people. The importance of the study is to raise of different usages of Acronyms in our normal life. The study followed the descriptive methodology. The study achieved a number of findings; the most important of these results are to economize writings and speeches in formal and informal usages for time and efforts. Communication between people, regardless of their races, countries, cultures, religions, tribes , status … through different sorts of media has near social relations, it has become clear to feel other feelings through words , which connect folk together , from this angle , you see intellectuals, normal people, use the modern terminologies when they are chatting. It narrow understanding and have become known all over the world as language of today, that is acronyms: cutting initial letters of words. Change into new word, being used in the daily life, specially, at markets , conferences, newspapers, formal places , totally everywhere you find it. The speed era has made his way into being for the sake of easing our daily like. So it is accepted by all people spectrum. Since ancient times, people began thinking about new methods to speed communicating with each other that once was a dream today. Have change into reality, even kids are using acronyms when they are playing, or shopping, so this is the (IT) information.

المستخلص

هدفت هذا الدر اسة لتسهيل التواصل بين الأجيال ، بغض النظر عن الأعراف ، الأقطار ، الثقافات ، الأديان ، القبائل، ومعرفة الأحوال عن طريق وسائل التواصل المختلفة ، تمثلت مشكلة الدراسة في كيفية تناول المعلومات باختصار غير مخل بالمعنى ، ساعد ذلك على التقارب بين الشعوب، وأصبح شائعا أن يشعر الإنسان بما يعانيه الأخر..نبعت أهمية الدراسة من الاستخدامات المتعددة للاختصارات اللغوية في حياتنا العلمية والعملية. واستخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي، وتوصلت الدراسة الى العديد من النتائج أهمها: أهمية الاقتصاد في المعلومات واختصار الجهد والوقت عند التعامل حتى ولو بعدت المسافات. ومن هذه الزاوية ، نرى المفكرين والأفراد العاديين يستخدمون وسائل التواصل الحديثة عند المؤانسة مع بعضهم. وهي بذلك قاربت بين المفاهيم وأصبحت لغة التخاطب العالمية. وهذه هي الاختصارات أي استخدام الحروف الأوائل من الكلمات اختصارا للوقت وتوفيرا للجهد وبذات المعنى عند التعامل اليومي، في الأسواق بالاختصار في جميع مناحي الحياة.

العصر الحالي بأسلوبه المتسارع أثر في تسهيل المعاملات اليومية وبذلك قبلها المجتمع ليسرها. ومنذ العصور القديمة .. فكر قدماءنا باستخدام عبارات مختصرة تفي بغرض الجمل الطويلة ووجدوا ضالتهم في الاختصارات وأصبحتواقعاً معاشاً اليوم.

وحتى الصغار أصبحوا يتداولون تلك المصطلحات الصغيرة في تعاملهم مع الالكترونيات.

Content

Content	Page No.
Chapter one Introduction	1
1.1 Background and Overview	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Significance of the study	3
1.5 Questions of the Study	4
1.6 Hypotheses	4
1.7 Methodology	4
1.8 Research Limits	4
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1.1 Historical Review	5
2.1.3 What is Acronym?	8
2.1.4 Current Use	10
2.1.5 What is a Word?	11
2.1.6 Integrity Criterion	14
2.1.7 Studying word-formation	19
2.1.8 Root and Base	21
2.1.9 Zero-suffixation	23
2.1.10 Inflection and Derivation	25
2.1.11 Semantic Opacity	28
2.1.12. Identifying morphemes	31
2.1.13 The Mapping of Form and Meaning	33
2.1.14 Compound words, Blends and Phrasal Verbs	34
2.1.15 Headed and headless compounds	40
2.1.16 Blends and acronyms	42
2.1.17 Compounds containing bound combining forms	43
2.1.18 Phrasal words	44
2.1.19 Nomenclature	46
2.1.20 Acronyms and Jargon	48
2.1.21 Acronyms as mnemonics	48
2.1.22 Acronyms as legendary etymology	48
2.1.23 Acronyms and Punctuation	49

2.1.24 Case	53
2.1.25 Numerals and constituent words	54
2.1.26Casing of expansions	55
2.1.27Redundant acronyms and RAS syndrome	57
2.1.28 Simple redefining	58
2.1.29 Acronym as oppose to Backronyms	59
2.1.30 Contrived acronyms	59
2.2 Previous related Studies	62
CHAPTER THREE **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**	64
3.2 Study Population and Sample	64
3.3 Research Design	64
3.4 Tools and sample of the study	64
2. 4 Tutors Questionnaire	68
3.5 procedures of distributing and collecting the questionnaire	68
3-6 Validity and Reliability	69
3-7 Validity of the Study	69
3.10Application of the Study's Tool:	74
CHAPTER FOUR **DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**	75
4.1 Test of the Study Hypotheses	74
4.2 Analyzing the Diagnostic Test	76
4.3 Analysis of the Questionnaire	80
4.4 Verification of the study	96
4.5 Summary of the chapter	96
CHAPTER FIVE **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**	97
5.1 Summary and Conclusions	97
5.2 Recommendations	99
5.3 suggestions for further studies	100
References	101
Appendices	107

Table list

Table	Page No.
(2.1.1) Word formation	18
(2.1.2) Noun Conversion	23
(2.1.3) Truncation (clipping)	24
(2.1.4) Word-formation	26
(3-1) shows teachers' numbers and their distribution according to sex.	65
(3.2): The Frequency Distribution for the study Respondents according to academic qualification	66
(3.3): The Frequency Distribution for the study Respondents according to years of experience	67
3.8 The questionnaire's referees and their jobs and places of work	71
istical reliability and validity of the pre-test sample about the study questionnaire	73
(4.1) : the frequency distribution of the respondent's answers of all scenarios	76
(4.2) : the means distribution of the respondent's answers	77
(4.3|) undergraduate surdents	78
(4-4) Multiple Choice Questions	79
(4-5) Multiple choice questions	79
(4-6) Acronyms	80
(4 .7): Chi-square test results:	83
(4.7): Chi-square test results:	89
(4-7): Chi-square test results:	93