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Investigating the Role of Acronym In Communication

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Ph. D in English (General Translation)

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Chapter one

Entrance

Introduction

Nowadays, life has become very rapid, everything is done quickly, in no time , people even are always wanting to have things without delay , that happened in different forms of life, and generated new expression began to be used as normal words. Even at international telecommunication (IT). Also at industries , medication, military, education, sciences , politician ..society legal treatments, sports, economic as a whole , every aspects of life you are going to face with huge number of acronyms or abbreviation or short out words. The intention of this behavior is to respond to modern life needs. Folk are in a hurry , every things is done quickly , people have realized the importance of time, and the value of minutes or seconds. When you stand at take away food , you find no much seats are available why because he buyers are in a hurry, they want fast food. Staying at house , asking for your personal needs through internet, they are going to bring your things in no time. so clothes , shoes, books , doctors , maintenance …etc. that sort of life has become the model of today life .. modernization has no patience for waiting just keep moving, even you notice this at literature books, shortcuts are much and acronyms are many !! why for, they say modernization. Economic , it's a new style of life, others say, no it is old began since at the Greek area, the purpose of it to give a brief about adjectives or qualifications. Now we have followed the suit, but in other words , the frame is one but the output is differ. That, what we are going to discover later on. Today's life   in treatments specially merchant's has become easier specifically at airports, commercial places, medicine industries that was really seen and tangible at civilized people in Europe where people are used to such way of life openly, other continent are creeping to copy the best. So this research is an attempt to know more about this modern science and to shed light on it, to know how it began, and where and how can we get it, the better use of it as a new jargon entered our modern life smoothly but positively. The way of

understanding this science is not difficult, because it based on the vocabulary you have and to harness it for your benefit. So as to ease life dealing and handling, that is the main objective of acronyms.

Recently needs: for quick work is clearly seen at different places like airports, where directions are all written in initials letters ...newspapers show acronyms stand for posts, ministries, also at pharmacies where medicines are sold like wise at literature books, where names, places , roads or even general places are written in abbreviation. That and this are the life stereotype , where people are forced to do things in seconds, so as to gain time, and this the main objective of acronyms.

Importance of acronyms

Modern life based on availability of people commodities which mean to render comfortable life for all family members to have that end which spread and cover all aspects of life , it reached also using of different sorts of speech: chat , names of persons cooperation, places, countries , roads , budget , every things you imagine you see economy within it, it is not a matter of eating or drinking , it is more than that , it is thoughts , thinks , and know how to express yourself , to give perfect modern information, to be effective in your society, you have to follow suit, to bigger your name through scientific reflect your products, to create a name for your firm , to build knowledge you have to develop, your way of life, to progress to give the easiest style, attractive clients, to catch eyes to be known at high markets you should have unique method to be distinguish with that shows the **significant of acronyms which are:**

1. Economize words, instead of writing United States of America you just write U.S.A.

2. Coping saving time: due to hasty we notice today, acronyms give you more time to do more things.

3. Activation of memories: to help students at universities , high schools to work out new words for benefit of modernization.

4. Shortening words, safe more distances to others to follow which gives more places to accommodate much words and tenses.

5. Gaining time, to carry out more words, instead of spending it in doing one work, that lead to finish tasks in no time reserved for it.

In some countries, specially Europe the use of papers has finished just you have an e.mail which help you much to bring your needs to your house in no time , that reflects the importance of time and utilizing of civilization and invention , even

though depending of delivery has become the mood to have easy life. It extend **even to using words- just like:**

1. Instead of saying : too fast for you , you replace it in acronyms by : 2 F4U.
2. Instead of saying : mark my words – you say : MMW.
3. Instead saying for you eyes only you say 4 YE.
4. Instead of saying off topic you say OT .
5. Instead of saying point of view you say POV.
6. Instead of saying , away from board , you say AFB.
7. Instead of saying as a matter of fact .. you say AAMOF.
8. Instead of saying by the way, you say : BTW.
9. Instead of saying becuase, you say B/C.
10. Instead of saying see you say .. Cu ……….etc.

There are so many new expressions found to help easy human life beside keeping rules of sentences.

Research limits

The start of this issue previously was in 1890, at that time the science spread wasn't as today. So the way of transferring it had been through merchants or when conquers other countries. Hence the cohesion of people treatments helped much in the spread of acronyms at that time, but in limit boundaries, recently in the 21st century, the matter has changed completely , due to fast technologies of sending information and receiving devices. All are modern. So the sorieties are equal with near in dealing with developments. Therefore, this century consider the period of this revolution , which push up using and keep moving up for more find towards utilizing this abbreviations in our daily life, for it shortened distance. Easy kept. Understandable, beside they are short smart words. All people Loved by or close to sense and united people conceptions.

That conceptions participate in economize debate replacing it with new words not far from old one's to give the spirit of modern life.

Aspects of research are diver from theory to empirical or even personal attempt to invent or to add a new knowledge to human kind. The way was done in the past had been just a method of improvise to brief some names or phrase as it happened at the Creek times. Later the conception has change because the aim of the acronym became a tendency to gain time first beside attractive people who passes by or to find a modern way to make new words into being. This may be intentionally or not intentionally. really the way it was found reflects the wish of the passed nation to find new expression to fix their readings according to their time – from the historical angel you prove that the style of writings shows the desire of people to bring into being term help them to expose their theories.

This what has happened , likewise in other nations coincide with Creek. Like Japanese – Russian – etc… they know also the importance of acronyms, but they differ in the way of taking initials letters. This is clear explained in comer pages

from the reviewing , we come out with conventions that acronyms can't be limited to certain age or time, because it is progressing , for the need of societies and different intellectual themes, or new products treatments. In this connection , we believe that this subject is going to domain the knowledge market by the time , it will be the gate for science or anything a person gets benefit from it, it is not a bad thing to put an end for it. On contrary, it is a perfect sign indicate for progression in life, and a proof for the need to gain time, meanwhile other clients must hurry up to reach this subject of race, otherwise the science train will not wait for them , I mean specifically Africa and Asia , where under development is domain.

Arabic abbreviations

There are several comments about this issue at the speech meeting in their website they say within their addition by those who concern about Arabic language.

1. Registered[1] in September 4.2014 by Abu Khalid Awad stated : there is no abbreviations except in names like the democratic Republic of Egypt becomes ع.ج.م. other said the acronyms are available like (حدثنا فلان) becomes (ثنا فلان) also written at Saud university the text (جستن) which and means (الجمعية السعودية للعلوم التربوية والنفسية). They said also acronyms are found in sculpture for example Alhawgala الحوقلة or البسملة Al basmala, or Alhamdo allah (الحمد لله) all above are sorts were found one day , but today there is no boarden in using it, may be the Arbain are not used to it previously, other sheikh Baker , Abuzaid, Allah mercy him, said : in his book المناحي اللفظية Almanahe Al laphzya page 292. That (زينك) abbreviation to زين العابدين " Jaen Al Abdein , it said there is a slight difference between abbreviation and conscription because abbreviation is written and pronounced as it is, but conscript said as it written.

2. In Al arab chamber ديوان العرب it is written by Baesim Gaepier : abbreviations is a new cries by modern generation to destroy the main Arabic language by evolving a slang language in it, Arab Abbreviation like ج.س.ع ها ها ..هيا ، ع، س classified by the an English social writer Sali Taglymony in research paper since 2008. Resulted in collecting all these new terminologies and expression and putted in category showed the society need for it. Also approved that teenagers used it much to satisfy their desire of it, so these acronyms represent a new revolution in developing Arabic language and a new addition into it.[2]

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[1] قاسم جبير ، كاتب عراقي لكتاب الاختصارات في اللغة العربية . د. ت (N-D)

[2] W.w.w. ahalatheeth.com

Research Methodology

Ways of methodologies are divided into three parts:

1. Description theory.

2. Analysis theory.

3. Practical approach.

Description theory : [3]

It is a wide umbrella which contains several approaches helping in offering the issue easily ..such as social survey or field studies or studying the code itself study on it.

Write down the remarks systematically and preciously I have chosen the above approach for it comprehensiveness, beside it gives you distance to move freely to collect your data within your team or individually, putting in mind that today's information access are easy to grasp, but you need to scrutinize it throw analysis or to be proved through other factors like references or websites.

For this reason the description approach accommodate all other approaches like historical or empirical for its inclusiveness.

Steps that should be followed in research:

1. To feel the problem, collect real data about it,

2. Focused on the phenomenon limits and what relative to it.

3. Put the hypothesis.

4. Mentioning the problem nature.

5. Select society study and collect the sample to conduct for the reason of correct all comes of the issue. I toured universities to gather the data – asking about activating in this field. Deeply sorry there is no great concerns about acronyms , inspite of all intellectual and politician , sports , artists, poetry etc are using it , but approved to me most inventors of acronyms are

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(³) htts: kayt.co/how ..to write a thesis

cooperation – industrials ones specifically are united in acronyms important, that due to their products and their dire need to marketing it.

That was in 1890-1920 the beginning of the industry revolution in Europe. What are the theses statement aimed, they say there are five key questions must have reply to it during the researcher work. And they are :

1. Why I do this research.
2. What are the objectives of this research.
3. Where to conduct this issue state or town.
4. How to do the research.

Because there is a great difference in meaning between the words master or doctorial degree which means collecting data from different parts, classify and analysis them to reach a result. The aim of the research is to put the vision of the researcher according to his information and Ph. D research , it is the highest scientific degrees, distinguished by its specialization in specific field, on condition to reach an invent or new theory or something not approved yet. And this to be registered by the researcher name. So the two theories are diver in ways and tackling from each other , and they emanate their importance from their hard and great efforts which exerted to do both of them.

Analysis and results :

The aims of every research is to give focal point over important issue seen at the surface, to know more about it as a phenomenon or not seen to be avoid , it's appearance if possible ..that depends on the special studies on most used syllabuses , and methods of collecting data, beside knowing how is the theoretical theory used to know or to study the case. So I set amount of forms distributed them to students and teachers, asking them about acronyms. The information are gathered and calculated. The total end, gave indication to the importance of abbreviation as most important modern science nowadays at percentage of 90% out of 100% beside I discover that there is no studies has been done on acronyms locally in side Sudan. this process the importance of this study as a new trend to modernize using words for the sake of gaining time and giving a shocking sense to users of English words when they are speaking , it is not like jardon but a new style of life cope what is going or globally.

The process of survey and it's spreading consider one of disseminating scientific research for the general benefit, and developing insight for researches. So the important of this research is to provide the libraries hot topic which will benefit all those who care of knowledge and eager to progress in their fields, beside this will prevail huge data about acronyms and it's importance from this angels.

First : Research problem increase of scientific researches except in acronyms, there is no research about it. So I have tried to focus on it to shed lights upon it , to show the important of abbreviation in our modern life.

Second. The issue highlighted the importance of using acronyms in our modern writings specially officially, example PM " means Parliament Member. These abbreviations have become essential today for it give brief and direct order to the spot.

Third: At the scientific field , it is hugely used at hospital by doctors. Dr. means doctor, or mister replaced by M. and so on.

The research targets are many, for example"

1. To give attention to use acronyms.
2. To study it at high studies.
3. Develop the way of using it in different aspects of life.
4. To put instructions and orders to guide it.
5. To organize the method of dealing with initialization.

I- Time aspect, I prefer to take a sample of teachers and students at different universities to give me their opinions and ideas about the issue , due to their relevant approach to it.

II–Collection of data took from 10.9.2016 – 10.10.2017 to gather all the information which has connection with the main issue.

III– The place aspects was the laboratories, specifically – Khartoum and Sudan University of science and technology, beside bookshop and central laboratory , and Bahri and Omdurman as well.

The data collected about the topic has scientific face because it related to terms, vocabularies, beside the methods of gathering it and selection of themes and theories applied in analysis elements of the issue.

Historical current use

Acronym, like retronymy is a linguistic process that has existed throughout history but for which there was little to no naming, conscious attention, or systematic analysis until relatively recent times.. Like metonymy, it became much more common in the 20ᵗʰ century than had formerly been.

Ancient examples of acronymy (regardless of whether there was meta-language at the time to describe it) include the following:

* Acronyms were used in Rome before the Christian era. For example, the official name for the Roman Empire, and the Republic use a lot of abbreviations and acronyms to save room and work. For example, Roman first names, of which there was only set, were almost always abbreviated, terms were abbreviated too, such as just "F" for fihius., meaning "son of a common part of memorial inscription mentioning people Grammatical markers were abbreviated or left out entirely if they could be inferred from the rest of the text.

So-called nomina sacra were used in many Greek biblical manuscripts. The common words "God' (oeóc), "Jesus' (lqaouc), "Chrisf" (XplaTóc)l and some others, would be abbreviated by their first. and last letters, marked with an overlmne. This was just one of many kinds of conventional scribal abbreviation, used to reduce the time- consuming workload of the scribe and save on valuable writing materials. The same convention is still commonly used in the The early Christians in Rome, most of whom were Greek rather than Latin speakers, used the Image of a fish as a symbol for Jesus in part because of an acronym- fish in Greek is ichthys (IXO'iOE), which was said to stand for rao ç XptoTóc Geo Ycocwtup (lesous Christos Theouhubs Soter: "Jesus Christ, God's Son, Savior') This interpretation dates from the 2ⁿᵈ and 3ʳᵈ centuries and is preserved in the catacombs of Rome. And for centuries, the Church has used the

inscription INRI over the crucifix, which stands for the Latin Jesus Nazarenes Rex ludaeorum ("Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jew&).

The hebrew language has a long history of formation of acronyms pronounced as words, stretching back many centuries. The Hebrew Bible (Old is known as Tanakh "an acronym composed from the Hebrew initial letters of its three major sections: Torah (five books of Moses) Nevum (prophets) and from the Middle Ages onward are referred to in rabbinical literature by their pronounced acronyms such as Rambam and Rashi from the initial letters of their full Hebrew names: Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon and Rabbi Shiomo.

During the mid- to late in 9th century, an acronym-disseminating trend spread through the American and European business communities: abbreviating corporation names in places where space was limited for writing -such as on the sides of railroad cars (egg., Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad - fF&P); on the sides of barrels and crates; and on ticker tape and in the small- print newspaper stock listings that got their data from it (e.g 1, American Telephone and Telegraph Company - AT&T) Some well- known commercial examples dating from the 1890s through 1920s include Nabisco (National Biscuit Company), Esso (from Another driver for the adoption of acronyms was modem warfare with its many highly technical terms. While there is no recorded use of military acronyms in documents dating from the American Civil War (acronyms such as ANV for "Army of Northern Virginia" post date the war itself, they had become somewhat common in World War I and were very much a pail en of the vernacular language of the sold 1 ers during World War, who themselves were referred to as The widespread, frequent use of acronyms across the whole range of registers is a relatively new linguistic phenomenon in most languages, becoming increasingly evident since the mid-20th century. As literacy rates rose, and as advance s in science and technology brought with them a constant stream of new (and

sometimes more Convenient, extra English dictionary (QED) records the first printed use of the word initialism as Occurring in 1899, but it did not come into general use until *1965?* Well after acronym had become common, By 1943, the term acronym had been used in English to recognize abbreviations (and contractions of phrases) that were pronounced as words. [18] (It was formed from the Greek words OK pOç, akros. "topmost, extreme" and ó\'opa, onoma, "name') ─ For example, the army offense of being absent without official leave was abbreviated to "A.WEL. "in reports, but when pronounced [20] as a word (awol), it became an acronym. While initial letters are commonly used to form an acronym, the original definition was "a word made from the initial letters or syllables of other words", l2lj for example UNIVAC from UNIVersal Automatic Computer.

An acronym is an abbreviation formed from the initial components in a phrase or a - word Usually these components are individual letters (as in NATO or laser) or parts of words or names (as in Benelux) There are broad currents of consensus but no universal standardization of various names for such abbreviations and of their orthographic styling.

In English and most other languages, such abbreviations historically had limited - use, but they became much more common in the 20th century. Acronyms are a type of word formation process, and they are viewed as a subtype of blending. Whereas an abbreviation may be any type of shortened form, such as words with the middle omitted (for example, Rd for road or Darfur Doctor), an acronym is a word formed from the first letter or first few letters of each word in a phrase (such as sonar, created from sound navigation and ranging). Attestations for Akronym in German are known from 1921 and for acronym in English from 1940 [1].

Although the word acronym is widely used to refer to any abbreviation formed from initial letters, [2] so me dictionaries and usage commentators define acrorym

to mean "a [31141 .word, usually pronounced as such, rn contradistinction to Initialize (or aiphabetism)-a word or abbreviation formed. ... *[5]* froma string of initials -whereas some others include at senses equating sting of individual letters. Examples in reference works that make the distinction include NATO / Neltou, scuba *I* scuba / and rader / reldar / for acronyms and FBI! efbi; al / CRT / si, ar, ti / and HTML/ eltfti: emel. for initialisms , the rest of this article uses acronym for both types of abbreviation.

There is no rule on what to call There is no rule on what to call abbreviations whose pronunciation involves the combination of letter names and words, such as JPEG / 'd3etpg/ and MSDOS /lmcsdos/ .There is also some disagreement as to what to call abbreviations that some speakers pronounce as letters and others pronounce as a word. For example, the terms TJRL and IRA can be pronounced as individual letters: ilju: an elf and / aiar'er/, respectively; or as a single word: I' 3ri 1 and / araraf, respectively or as a ar el/ and /at or *eI* / respectively, or as a single word. 3rl/ and/ alera/ respectively regardless of pronunciation. –

The spelled-out form of an acronym or iitialisrn (that is, what it stands for) is called its expansion.

Comparing a; few examples of each type

- Pronounced as a word, containing only initial letters
- NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Scuba: self-contained under water breathing apparatus
- Laser: light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
- Taser: Thomas A. Swift' s electric rifle .
- Pronounced as a word, containing non
- Gestapo: Geheimestaatspolizei (secret state police)
- Interpol: international Criminal Police Organization
- Nabisco: National Biscuit

- Pronounced as a word, containing a mixture of initial and non-initial letters syndrome acquired immune deficiency
- Necco: new England Confectionery Company
- Radar: radio
- Pronounced as letters, depending detection and ranging a word or as a string of on speaker or context (Initialism vs. acronym)

  FAQ: ([faek] or ef-ay-cue) frequently asked question.
- IRA: When used for Individual Retirement.
- SAT (s): ([st] or ess- aytee) (previously) Scholastic Achievement (or Aptitude)

  Test(s) (US) now claimed not to stand for anything) or O Standard
- Assessment Test(s) (UK),
- SQL: ([sI:kwai] or ess-cue-ef) Structured Query Language. a Pronounced as a combination of spelling out and a word
- CDROM: (cee-dee- [rom]) Compact Ciscread-only memory
- IUPAC: (i-u- [pk]) intern atiqnal Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
- JPEG: (jay-[pegJ) Joint Photographic Experts Group
- SFMOMA: (ess-ef [mou ma]) San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
- Initializim are pronounced only as a string
- OEM: original Equipment manufacturer
- USA: United States of America
- * C: MOUfitaifi Equipment Co-Op
- pronounced as a string of letters, but with a shortcut

• AAA:

* (triple A) American Automobile Association; abdominal aortic aneurysm;

antiaircraft artillery; Asistencia, Asesoriay Administration

* (three As) Amateur Athletic Association

*IEEE:; (I triple E) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

• NAACP: (N doub/e A C P) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

* NCAA:N C double A or NC two A or N C A A) National Collegiate

Athieticand Manufacturing Company

• (1SC)2: (ISc-squared) International Information Systems Security Certification 'Consorburn

• *W3C:* (W three C) World Wide Web Consortium

• C4ISTAR: (C four star) Command, Control, Communications, Computers,

Intelligence, Surveillance, Target p [14]. Acquisition, and Reconnaissance

• Multi-layered acronyms'

• NAC Breda: (Dutch football club) N CAD

ADVENDO Combinatje ("NOAD ADVENDQ

Combination'), formed by the 1912 merger of two clubs from Breda:

*NOAD

(Noo it Opgeven Altijd Doorgaan "give up, always persevere).

Ontspanning "Pleasant by entertainment. **[15Th 6)**

and useful by relaxation)

• GAIM (former name of Pidgin): GTK+ AOL instant Messenger

• GIMP: GNU Ir: age Manipulation Program

* VHDL: VHS/C hardware description language, where VHSID stands for very-high-speed integrated circuit.

* Recursive acronyms, in which the abbreviation refers to itself

• GNU: GNUts not Unix!

* Wine: Wine is an emulator (originally, windows emulator)

• PHP: PHP4 Hypertext Preprocessor (formerly personal orue pace tools)

*These may go through multiple layers before the self-reference is found:

∗ HURD: HIRD at Unix-rep/acing

sequence of characters that, when pronounced as intended, invoke other, longer words with less typing [17]

• CQ: cee-cue for "seek you", a code used by radio operators

∗ IOU: i-o-u for "I owe you" (a true acronym would be 1OV)

∗ K9:kayenine for "canine", used to designate police units utilizing dogs

• Q8: cue-eight for "Kuwait"

*Acronyms whose last abbreviated word is often redundantly included anyway

• ATM machine: automated teller machine machine.

• E3 expo: electronic entertainment expo expo.

∗ HIV virus: human immunodeficiency virus virus.

• PN number: personal identification number number.

∗ CAC card: common access card card.

In English, acronyms pronounced as words may be a **20th** —century phenomenon. Linguist David Wilton in World Myths: Debunking Linguistic Urban Legends claims that "forming words from acronyms is a distinctly twentieth- (and now twenty-first-) century phenomenon. There is only one known pre-twentieth century [English] word with an acronymic origin and it was in voue for only a short time in 1886. The word is colinderies or colinda. an acronym for the Colonial and Indian Exposition held in London in that is year **[23H241** However although acronymic words seem not to have been employed in general vocabulary before the 20th century (asWilton points out):, the concept of their formation is treated as

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effortlessly understood(and evidently not novel) in a Poe story of thel 830s, How to Write a Blackwood Article, which includes the contrived acronym P.R.I.E.J.T.Y,B.L.U.E.B .A.T.C.H.

• The use of Latin and Neo-La:in terms in vermicular has been pan-European and predates modem English. Some examples of acronyms in this class are:

• AM. (from Latin ante meridiern, "before noon) and P.M. (from Latin post meridiem, "after noon")

• A. D. (from Latin Anna Domini, "in the year of our Lord"), whose complement in English, B.c. [Before Christ], is English sourced

• O.K. , a term of disputed origin, dating back at least to the early 19th century, now used around the world

Current use

Acronyms are used most often to abbreviate names of organizations and long or flequently referenced terms, The armed forces andacronyms; some well-known examples from the United States are among the "alphabet agencies (also jokingly referred to as alphabet soup") created by Franklin D. Roosevelt (also of course known as FDA) under the New Deal, Business and industry also- are prolific coiners of acronym s. The rapid advance of science and technology n recent centuries seems to be an underlying force driving the Usage, as new inventions and concepts with multiword names create a demand for shorter, more manageable [citation needed] names. One representative example, from the US . Navy, is COMCRUDESPA C, which stands for commander, cruisers destroyers Pacific; it's also seen as "Corn CruDesPac" "YABA compatible" (whe YABA stands for 'yet another bloody acronym") is used to mean that a term's acronym can be pronounced but is not an offensive word, e.g, When choosing a new name, be sure it is 'YABA 8

The use of acronyms has been further popularized with the emergence of Short Message Systems (SMS). To fit messages into the I 60-character limit of SMS, acronyms such as "GF" (girlfriend), LOL" (laughing outloud) and **"DL"** (download or down low) have been popularized into the mainstream [26] Although prescriptivism disdain for such neologism is fashionable, and can be useful when the goal is protecting message receivers from. crypticnessit is scientifically Ig roundless when couched as preserving the "punt or "legitimacy of Language; this neologism is merely the latest instance of a perennial linguistic principle- the Sanie one that in the 19th century prompted the afore. Mentioned abbreviation of corporation names in places where space for writing was limited(e.g., ticker taper

newspaper column inches)

Leaving a document

The expansion is typically given at the first occurrence of the acronym within a given text, for the benefit of those readers who do not know what it stands for. The capitalization of the original term is independent of it being acronymized, being lowercase for a common noun such as frequently asked questions (FAQ) but uppercase for a proper noun such as the United Nations (UN) (as explained at Case > Casing of expansions). In addition to expansion at first use, some publications Ia lso have a key listing all acronyms used therein and what their expansions are. This is a convenience to readers for two reasons. The first is that if they are not reading the entire publication sequentially (which is a common mode of reading), - then they may encounter an acronym without having seen its expansion. Having a obviates skimming over the text searching foran earlier se to find the expansion. (This is especially important in the print medium, where no search utility is available.) The second reason for the key feature is its pedagogical value in educational works such as textbooks, it gives students a way to review the

meanings of the acronyms introduced in a chapter after they have done the line-by1 line reading, and also a *way* to quiz themselves on the meanings (by covering up the expansion column and recalling the expansions from memory, then checking their answers by uncovering.) in addition, this feature enables readers possessing knowledge of the abbreviations not to have to encounter expansions (redundant to such readers). Expansion at first use and the abbreviation- key feature are aids to the reader that originated in the print era, and they are search engine technology.

Jargon

Acronyms often occur in jargon. An acronym may have different meanings in different areas of industry, wilting, and scholarship. The general reason for this is convenience and succinctness for specialists, although it has led some to obfuscate the meaning either intentionally, to deter those without such domain-specific knowledge, or unintentionally, by creating an acronym that already existed. The medical literature has been struggling to control the proliferation of acronyms as their use has evolved from aiding communication to hindering it. This has become such a problem that it is even evaluated at the level of medical academies such as the American Academy of Dermatology.

Acronyms are often taught as mnemonic devices, for example jn physics the colors of the visible spectrum. are ROY G. B1V (red or Yellow green building They are also used as mental checklists for example in aviation: GUMPS, which is Gas Other examples of mnemonic acronyms include CAN SLIM, and PAVPANIC

Acronyms as legendary etymology

- See also: Baclaonyme.

It is not uncommon for acronyms to be cited in a kind o false etymology, called a folk etymology, for a word. Such etymologies persist in popular culture but have - no factual basis in historical linguistics, and are examples of urban legends. For example, cop is commonly cited as being derived, it is presumed, from "constant

Punctuation

Showing the effipsis of letters

In English, abbreviations have traditionally been written with a full stop/period/point in place of the deleted part to show the ellipsis of letters - although the colon and apostrophe have also had this role - and with a space after full stops (e.g. "A. D."). In the case of most acronyms, each letter is an abbreviation of a separate word and, in theory, should get its own termination mark. Such punctuation is diminishing with the belief that the presence of all-capital letters is sufficient to indicate that the word is an abbreviation. Efflpsis4s-understood style.

The BBC, no longer requires punctuation to show ellipsis; some even proscribe it. Larry Trask, American, author of The Penguin Guide to Punctuation, states categorically that, in British English, 'this tiresome and. H [33] unnecessary practice is now obsolete, though some other sources are not so absolute in their pronouncements

Pronunciation.. .dependent style

Nevertheless some influential style guides, many of them American, Still require periods in certain instances. For example, The New York Times' guide recommends following each segment with a period when the letters are pronounced individually, as in K.G,B., but not when pronounced: as a word, as in NATO. The logic of this style is that the pronunciation is reflected graphically by the Punctuation scheme.

When a multiple- letter abbreviation s formed from a single word, periods are in general not used, although they may be common in informal usage. T.V, for example, may stand for a single word (television or transvestite for instance), and is in general spelled without punctuation (except in the plural). Although PS stands for the single word Postscript (or the Latin Postscriptum), it is often spelled with

periods (P.s.). The slash (*I* or solidus) is sometimes used to separate the letters in a two letter acronym, as in N/A (not appflcabl4 not avaflabk) c/o (care of) and w/o - (without). Inconveniently long words used frequently in related count, as can be represented according to their letter count. For example, il8n abbreviates intern at ionization , a computer. science term for adapting software for worldwide use the 18 represents the 18 not use an apostrophe to form the plural of an abbreviation" Also, the American Psychological Association specifically says, without an apostrophe. Multiple options arise when acronym. are spelled with periods and are pluralized: for example whether compact discs may become CD3ts, C12s, or **CDs.** Possessive plurals that also include apostrophes for mere pluralization and periods and ear especially complex: for example, the c.a's' labels (the Iabei.s of the compact discs. This is yet another reason to use apostrophes only for possessives - and not for plurals. 41n some instances however, an apostrophe may increase clarity: for example, if the final letter of an abbreviation, is SF as in SOS's (although abbreviations ending with S can also take -es, eg. SOSes), or when pluralizing an abbreviation that has periods.

last in internationalization. Localization can be abbreviated illOn, multi-legalization ml7n, and accessibility ally. In addition to the use of a specific In umber replacing that amount of letters, the more general " can be used to replace an unspecified number of letters (e.g., Crxn for crystallization).

Representing plurals and possessives:

There is a question about how to pluralize acronyms. Often a writer will add an 's following an apostrophe, as in tlPC's". However, KateTurabian, writing about style in academic writings, allows for an apostrophe to form plural acronyms "only when an abbreviation contains internal periods or both capital and lowercase letters". Turabian would therefore prefer FJDVDSU and "URLs" and **IPh DsH,** while the Modern, attract a plural suffix at the end to be made plural, even if the

first word is the main noun [48][49)f501t5 11 in the spelled-out form. The argument that acronyms should have no different plural form (for example, "if D can stand for disc, it can also stand for discs') is in general disregarded because of the practicality in distinguishing singulars andplurals. This is not the case, however, when the abbreviation is understood to de scribe a plural noun: already: For example, u.s. is short for United States, but not.United State. In this case, the options for making a possessive form of an abbreviation that is already in its plural form without a final s may seem awkward: for example, US.'S , etc. In such instances, possessive abbreviations are often foregone in favor of simple attributive usage (for example, the OES. economy) or expanding the abbreviation to its full form and abbreviations, preferring 'FC 's, TV\s and VCR's'.

A particularly rich source of options arises when the plurI of an acronym would normally be indicated in a word other than the final word if spelled out in full. A classic example is Member of Parliament, which in plural is Members of Parliament. it is possible then to abbreviate this as P. (or similar), as used by former Australian Prime Minster Ben Chifley. This usage is less common than forms with s at the end, such as MPs, and may appear dated or pedantic, in common usage 1 therefore, weapons of mass destruction becomes 4MDs, prisoners of war becomes PO4, and runs batted in becomes Ris -generally if the abbreviation ends with a tensed back vowel syllable. The plural of RBI is I:R8ISII because attract a plural suffix at the end to be made plural, even if the first word is the main noun in the spelled .-out form. The argument that acronyms should have no different plurI form (for example, "If D can stand for disc, it can also stand for disc is in general disregarded because of the Practicality in distinguishing singulars and plurals This is not the case, however when the abbreviation is understood to describe aplural noun already: For example, U.& is short for United States. but not United State. In this case the Options for

making a Possessive form of an abbreviation that is already in its plural form Without a final may seem awkward: for example, us., us , etc. In such instances — Possessive abbreviations are often foregone in favor of simple attributive usage (for example, the Us, economy) or [expanding the abbreviation to its full form and sometimes Is used. Abbreviations that come from single, rather than multiple, Worlds- Such as TV (television)-are usually pluralized without apostrophes (two TVs); most writers feel that the apostrophe should be reserved for fi, e possessive (the TV's antenna).

In some languages the convention of doubling the letters in the acronym is used to indicate plural words: for example, the Spanish EE. UU, for Estados Unidos ('United States. This old convention js still followed for a limited number of English abbreviations such as SS for Saintsal4 pp. for the Latin plural of 'pages' l paginate, or MSS for manuscripts Case **All** caps style except for those few that have linguistically taken on an identity as regular words, with the acronymous etymology of the words fading into the background of common knowledge, such as has occurred with the words scuba, laser, and radar - these are known as an acronyms

Small caps variant

Small caps are sometimes used to make the run of capital letters seem less jarring It o the readers. For example, the style of some American publications, including the

- Atlantic Monthly and USA Today, is to use small caps fQr acronyms longer than three [citation needed] letters ; thus US. and FDR in normal caps, but "NATO" in small caps. Theacronyrs "AD ., and "BC" are often small capped as welil as in: "From 4004 BC to AD 14

Words derived from an acronym by affixing are typically expressed in mixed case, so the root acronym is clear. For example, "pre-WWII politics' or "post-NATO world in Some cases a derived acronym may also be expressed in mixed case. For example, messenger RNA and transfer ANA become mRNA and TANA.

Pronunciation. Dependent style

At the copy editing end of the Publishing industry, where the aforementioned distinction between acronyms (pronounced as a word) and initialism (pronounced as a series of letters) is usually maintained, some publishers choose to use cap lowercase (c/ic) styling for acronyms, reserving au-caps styling for initialisms Thus NATO and Aids (c/lc), but USA and FBI (caps). For example, this is the sty le used in The Guard/and BBC News recommends all-caps). The logic of this style is that the pronunciation is reflected graphically by the capitalization scheme. Some style manuals also base the letters' case on their number. The New York Times, for example, keeps NATO in all capitals (while several guides in the British. press may render it NATO), but uses lover case in UNICEF (from. "United Nations international Children's Emergency Fund") because it is more than four letters, and to style it iii caps might loo .kungainly (flirting with the appearance of "shouting capitals)

Numerals and constituent words

While abbreviations typically exclude the initials of short function words (such: as "and", "or , "of', or 'ito"), this is not always the case. Sometimes they are included to make a pronounceable acronym, such as COPE. lower case, such as in the cases of (Transport for London)nd LotR (Lord of the Rings); this usually occurs when the acronym represents a multi-word proper noun. Numbers (both cardinal and ordinal) in names are often represented by digits rather

than initial letters: as in 4GL (Fourth generation language) or G77 (Group of 77).

Large numbers may use metric prefixes, as with Y2K for "Year 2000' (sometimes

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written Y2k, because the Si symbol for 1 000 is k-not k which stands for kelvin),
_____ Exceptions using initials for numbers include TLA (three-letter acronyrnlabbreviation) and GoF (Gang of Four). Abbreviations using numbers for other purposes include repetitions such as *W3C* ("World Wide Web Consortium) and T3 (Trends, Tips & Tools for Everyday Living); pronunciation such as 2B ("business to business); and numeronyms, such as iJ8n (internationalization " 18 mr epresents the 18

Casing   of   expansions

Although many users of natural language. when engaging in expository writing, show a predisposition to capitalizing the initials of the expansion for pedagogical emphasis (trying to thrust the reader's attention toward where the letters are coming from), this has no basis in standard English orthography, which reserves capitals for maintaining the common-versus proper distinction, Enforcing. the latter, most professional editors case-fold such expansions to their standard orthography when editing manuscripts for publication. The justification is that (1) readers are smart enough to figure out where the letters came from, even without their being capitalized for emphasis, and that (2) common nouns do not lake capital initials in Standard English orthography. By the same expectation (Point 1) hold or italic font for the letters is 'the onset of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF" (unpublished manuscript) and "the onset of congestive heart failure (CHF) (unpublished manuscript) become "the onset of congestive heart failure (CH F)" (published medical article) Not all publishers copied it content before publishing it. however, so unedited styling is seen frequently. -

Changes to (or word play on) the expanded. Meaning Pseudo-acronyms

Some apparent acronyms or other abbreviations do not stand for anything and cannot be expanded to some meaning such Pseudo-acronyms inequality as

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orphan initialisms "; an existing acronym is redefined as a non-acronymous name, severing its link to its previous meaning. For example, the letters of the SAT college entrance test originally dubbed ugchofastic Aptitude Test no longer officially stand for anything. This is common with companies that want to retain brand recognition while moving away from an outdated image: American, Telephone and Telegraph became Kentucky Fried Chicken became KFC to de-emphasize the role of frying in the preparation of its signature dishes, and 8ritish Petroleum became BR Pseudo-acronyms may have advantages in international markets: for exam pie, some 'IBM" (for example, "IBM Canada) to avoid: translating the full name into local languages. Likewise, "UBS" is the of the merged Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corporation, and "USBC is has replaced "The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Redundant acronyms and RAS syndrome Main article: RAS syndrome Rebranding can lead to redundant acronymsyndrorne, as when Trustee Savings Bank became TSB Bank, or when Ra 11w ay Express Agency became Express. A few: companies have taken: the redundant acronym to the extreme: for exarnple, SM information Systems Management Corp. and SHL System house Ltd. An example in (Navy was dropped in the second season), where the redundancy was likely designed to educate new viewers as to what the initials stood for, The same reasoning Was in evidence when the Royal Bank of Canada's Canadian operations rebranded to ABC Royal . Bank, or when Bank of Montreal rebranded their retail banking subsidiary BMO Bank of Montreal. Another Conon example IS RAM memory, which is redundant because RAM (random- access memory) includes the initial of the word memory PIN stands for personal Identification number, obviating the second word in PIN numbers in this case its retention may be

motivated to avoid ambiguity with the homophonous word "pine". Other examples.

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CISSA   Studies   Strategy   to   Overcome Cyber   Crimes

The Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) was established on 26 August 2004 in Abuja, Nigeria by I-leads of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa, to assist the African Union and all its institutions to effectively address the seemingly intractable security challenges confronting Africa. It was also conceived as mechanism of dialogue, study, analysis, consulting, concerting. and adopting common strategies towards common security challenges among Intelligence and Security Organizations of Africa. The aim is to raise awareness of the importance and practical value of cooperative constructive multilateralism. CISSA has organized serial of workshops to discuss security challenges such human trafficking, terrorism and economic sanctions imposed on some African countries, a new challenge emerged. the crimes that related to technology and information, it is the crime of the age, how to overcome cyber crimes?, what is it? What measures should be fbllowed to combat it? Participants from 40 African countries were gathered at Khartoum yesterday to discuss security threats resulted due to big change in the world of information, security officers, experts and representatives of research study centres were going to debate on the current and recent crimes (Cyber   Crimes).

The chief of Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) Lieutenant General engineer Mohamed Atta warned that fighting against cyber crimes requires full cooperative among CISSA member states "The members should have to promote legislations to address the challenges" said Atta. CISSA executive director told that information is power that used by high profile criminals to threat our economic and personal interests, he added that the motive behind cyber crimes is to 'Weaken us" so this type of crimes "deserves high level

attention" he continued to urge for new legislation "To protect the continent". CISSA is one of the key bodies that send early indications to African leaders whom responsible for drawing proper regulations and law, the director of African security and peace department informed that terrorists use technology to recruit youth and provide training courses, the matter that threat economy and even social structure of African societies. the AU representative says" In fact online magazines were used in Arab peninsula" participants agreed with the necessity of promoting law to overcome challenges.

Rwanda Intelligence chief said we need to improve International jurisdiction to secure our empty space, the more you improved legislation the more that criminals change their way of violating law and breaking regulations, to support security experts aid to fund research study centres is the only solution to combat cover crime.

Climate Change Finance in Post-2015 SDA (9)

Countries interconnecting climate financing and development

By: Pan African Climate Justice Alliance

This discussion paper has been prepared, firstly as a contribution into the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FJD) held in Addis Ababa on 13-16 July 2015, and secondly as a contribution to the broader climate finance discourse in the context of the ongoing international dialogue on climate.

Current Funding Sources

In order to achieve the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) it is important to have a multi-stakeholder global partnership. This partnership includes coining together of several factors including civil society organizations (CSOs), national governments, international organizations, businesses, foundations and the scientific community. These actors together would be able to create a vibrant ecosystem that brings together an entire community in order to foster innovation, ensure accountability and transfer knowledge for national scale implementation programmes.

Climate Financing comes in the form of private commercial funding that seeks a market rate of return or as non-commercial finding from government and private providers who are willing to accept no or below-market rate of return. On the other hand, official finance comes from international and domestic sources. International sources are divided into concessional and no concessional flows, while Domestic Budget Revenue (DBR) comprises of government tax and nontax revenues that pass through government budgets and include expenditures by central governments as well as local governments such as municipalities.

Private/Public Sectors Roles

Private commercial finance can support investments in private assets such as factories provided they generate an appropriate return. In turn private financing is

intrinsically insufficient or impossible in several key areas for the sustainable development Goals (SDGs) such as helping the poor who d9-not have purchasing power to meet basic needs, networked infrastructure where social benefits exceed private returns, global public goods such as post-conflict assistance, biodiversity, climate change and promoting new technologies. hence, a central challenge for Financing Sustainable Development (FSD) is how the public-private partnership navigates between profit and needs of the people who have no capacity to even generate basic survival income.

Iviobilizing domestic resources will require minimum standards for domestic resources as well as improved regulation and transparency to reduce illicit financialf lows, in particular, FSD should call for transparent beneficial company ownership in all countries; a reform of international tax rules to curb abusivet ransfer pricing, particularly out of developing countries; automated exchange of information among tax authorities without frill reciprocity from low-income countries that lack the institutional means to comply and transparent financial reporting by companies. For instance the SDSN (2013) proposed that developing countries are expected to raise at least 20% of GNI in domestic resources. This benchmark is consistent with standards referenced by UNDP (2010) and World Bank (2011).'

 The unprecedented rise in private wealth is creating opportunities to drastically increase the contribution of private philanthropy towards financing international development and the response to climate change. Private philanthropy has been playing a vital role in development finance for decades. For example, the Rockefeller Foundation was a central actor in developing the improved seed varieties and farming techniques that drove the Green Revolution in the 1 960s and I 970s. Moreover recently the pioneering work of the Gates foundation has been making a major contribution towards providing core operating budgets to

programs in health and agriculture. Together with philanthropists like George Soros they have helped make the international development, finance system more result-oriented (Sachs, 2015.

Private financing can be grouped into two categories: firstly, Private Funds *Mobilized* (PFM) through DBR ODA and for OOF, that supports sustainable development and secondly, commercial finance such as foreign direct investment that not rely on public co-financing and may target distinction between PFM and commercial flows is important since many SDGs financing challenges require the targeted mobilization of PFM for specific objectives. Public investment on the other hand, covers areas where private, for-profit financing is intrinsically insufficient or impossible. Six areas usually referred to as public goods' stand out for public development and climate finance. These areas include sustainable infrastructure such as rail, roads, pipelines, power distribution among others. Social services such as healthcae and education, thirdly post-conflict assistance and peace building and finally climate change mitigation and adaptation since poor countries are besieged by climate shocks, - heat waves, and rise in sea leveL storms, and floods among many others. These areas will need financial support for adaptation to ensure preparedness, response and resilience.

Part of this financing can be regarded as compensation to poorer countries for losses incurred as a result of Green House Gas emissions by richer countries. In addition, poor countries will need incremental funding to adopt cleaner but more expensive energy technologies. Hence, such investments in adaptation and mitigation in poor countries require substantial public co-financing (Stern, 2015). The government of Rwanda is one of the few nations globally, which have created a National Climate Change Environmental Fund. This Fund is built on the newly adopted green growth and climate resilient strategy. The main purpose of this fund

is to ensure sustainable financing is accessible to support environmental sustainability, resilience to climate change and green growth, which is important towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG5). Rwanda stands out as a model of diverse climate financing among countries in Africa. Other than the initiative taken by the government to mobilize public financing, the Bank of Rwanda manages a credit facility to incentivize private sector investment. They understand that if investments into low carbon climate resilient development become commercially viable, the fund has scope to evolve and be managed as a venture capital fund over the long term. Rwanda stands out in the community of African countries as it has adopted a pioneering approach, overseeing a big shift in the financial landscape and a future in which purely private investments will dominate.

WFP and SFB sign MoU **for Helping Vulnerable Group**

By: **Staff Reporter**

Khartoum

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the Sudanese Food Bank (SFB) have signed today a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to join efforts in providing assistance to vulnerable and needy people in Sudan. Through this partnership, WFP and SFB will work closely together in areas of food security, nutrition, education, community resilience building and capacity building of NGOs/C30s at national and state levels.

In a special ceremony held at WFD Sudan County Office in Khartoum and attended by representatives of both parties, WFP Sudan Country Director, /dnan Khan, and SFB Director, Ibrahim Osman signed the MoU which effectively created a framework for creative and strategic partnership between the two organizations.

In line with the sustainable development goal which aims to build support with the objective of achieving zero hunger, signing this MoU will enable both organizations to cooperate and coordinate their work to jointly assist towards realization of this goal and breaking the cycle of poverty in vulnerable communities in the country.

This is a good opportunity for both of our organizations to join efforts, share knowledge and experience and develop an effective strategy to eventually ensure that vulnerable people get the support they need to lead a decent life and become self-reliant, said WFP Sudan Country Director, Adnan Khan.

This MOU provides a dynamic and strategic framework for the collaboration between our two organizations to effectively respond to the needs of the vulnerable

communities and at the same time build their resilience and livelihoods, said Sudanese Food Bank, Director General Ibrahim Osman.

Technology technology) and the formerly redundant Sat test (Scholastic Achievement! Aptitude! assessment Test, flow simply Sat reasoning Test). TN (The Nashville / National Network) also renamed itself the new TNN for a brief interlude.

The UK defense contractor BAE System was formed when British Aerospace (BAe) merged with Marconi Electronic systems (MES).

According to the company's branding policy, the BAe part of the name is said to ' not stand for anything' and the company insist that "we are always BAE systems, never BAE or BAES".

Simple redefining:

Sometimes, the initials continue to stand for an expanded meaning, but the original meaning is simply replaced. Some examples:

ethical term digital video disk is now stated by the **DVD** forum as standing for digital versatile disc.

- GAO changed the full form of its name from general accounting office to government accountability office.
- GPO changed the full form of its name from government printing office to government publishing office.
- RAID used to mean redundant array of inexpensive disks, but is now commonly interpreted as redundant array of independent disks.
- WWF originally stood for world wildlife fund, but **now** stands for worldwide fund for nature (although the former name is still used in Canada and the US)

- The **UICC,** whose initials came from the romance-language versions of its name (such as ??'???? changed the English expansion of its name to union for international cancer control (from international union Against Cancer) so that the English expansion , too, would correspond to the UICC initials.

acronyms:

Mair   article   :   Backronym
A backronym (or bacronym) is a phrase 'that is constructed' after the fact' from a previously existing word. For example, the novelist and critic Anthony burgess once proposed that the word "book" ought to stand for "Box of organized knowledge "[62] a classic real world example of this is the name of the predecessor to the apple Macintosh, the A5ple Lisa , which was said to refer to " Local integrated software architecture", but Steve Jobs' daughter   m   born   1978   ,   was   named   Lisa another real-world example is the supposed ??? " Graphical and narrative Time   Table"
Contrived   Acronyms:
Acromyms are sometimes contrived , that is , deliberately designed to be especially   apt   for   the   thing   being   named   (by

having a dual meaning or by borrowing word) . Some examples of contrived acronyms are USA PATRIOT, Can SPAM, CAPTCHA and ACT UP. The clothing company French connection began referring to itself as fuck, standing for "French Connection United Kingdom ". The company then created T-shirts and several advertizing campaigns that exploit the acronym's similarity to the taboo word" fuck" The US department of defense's Defense advanced research projects Agency (DARPA) is know for developing contrived acronyms to ??? magazine reported that DARPA announced programs to "transform biology from a descriptive to a predictive field of science" named BATMAN and ROBIN for Biochronicity and temporal mechanisms Arising in nature and Robustness of biologically — Inspired Networks ,*[63]* a reference to the batman and Robin compicb ook superheroes. Some acronyms are chosen deliberately to avoid a name considered undesirable : For example , Verlibt in Berlin (ViB), a German telenova , was first intended to be Alles nuraus Liebe (All for love) , but was changed to avoid the esu1tant acronym ANAL. Likewise , the computer Literacy and Internet technology qualification is known as CLaIT, [64] rather than CUT. In Canada , the Canadian Conservative Reform Alliance (

Party) was quickly renamed to the Canadian Refon Conservative Alliance when its Opponents magazine Frank had proposed alternatives to CCRAP, namely SSHIT and NSDAP.) Two Irish Institutes of technology (Gaiway and Tralee) chose different acronyms from other institutes when they were upgraded from Regional. technical colleges. Tralee RTC became the institute of Technology Tralee (ITT) , as opposed to Tralee institute of Technology institute of Technology (GMIT), as opposed to charity sports organization team in training is known as " TNT" and not "TOT" . technological Institute of textile & sciences is still known as TITS. Contrived acronyms differ from backronyms in that they were originally conceived with the artificial expanded meaning, whereas backronyms are later-invented expansions, 9citation needed).

A macron, or nested acronym, is an acronym in which one or more letters stand for acronyms themselves . The word " macronym" is a portrnanteau of' macro-" and acronym". Some examples of macronyrns are:

• XHR stands for "XML HTTP Request", jn which XML is" extensible markup Transfer Protocol".

• Power stands for " Performance optimization with enhanced Risc". in which RISC stands for " reduced Instruction set computing

• VHDL stands for 'VHSIC hardware description language", in which VHSIC stands for " very High Speed Integrated Circuit".

• XSD stands for " XML Schema Definition". In SECS stands for SEMI equipment communication standard, in which SEMI stands for "Semiconductor equipment manufacturing industries.

. AIM stands for ": AOL Instant messenger", in which AOL stands for "American Online".

• HASP stood for Houston Automatic spooling priority , but spooling itself was an acronym — simultaneous peripheral operations one-line

Some macronyms can be multiply nested: the second — order acronym points to another one further down a hierarchy In an informal competition run by the magazine new scientist a fully documented specimen was discovered that may be the most deeply nested of all: RARS is the regioiial ATOVS Retransmission Service", ATOVS is " Advanced TOyS, TOVS is " TIROS operational vertical sounder and TIROS is television infrared observational satellite ". [6] fully expanded, RARS " thus becomes: " Regional Advanced television infrared observational satellite operational vertical sounder retransmission service".

Recursive   acronyms:

Main;   article: Recursive   acronym

A special type of acronym, the recursive refers back to the macronym itself. One of the earliest examples appears in the hacker's dictionary as MUNG, which stands for   "MUNG   until   no   Good".

Some   examples   of   recursive   acronyms   are:

• GUU stands for" GNU's Not Unix"
• LAME stands for" LAME Ain't and MP3 Encoder".
• WINE stands for "WINE" is not Emulator"
• HURD stands for ' HIRD" of Unix-replacing daemons **Non-English language**

Non-English   languages

Specific   languages

Chinese

In English language discussion of languages with syllabic writing systems (Such as Chinese. Japanese, and Koran, acronyms" describe the short forms that take selected characters from a multi-character word. So Peking University is commonly

rns hortened to (lit. "north-great") by also only taking the first character of Pecking, the "northern capital". In some cases, however, other characters than the first can e selected. For example, the local short form of Hong Kong University uses   Kong   rather   than   Hong.

There are also cases where some longer phrases are abbreviated drastically, especially in Chinese politics, where proper nouns

were initially translated from Soviet Leninist terms. For instance, the full name of Chinas highest ruling council, the Politburo Standing Committee (PSC), is "Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China". The term then reduced the 'Communist Party of China" part of its name through acronyms. Then the "Standing Committee Communist Party" part altogether, creating "Politburo Standing Committee" and eventually just "Standing Committee". The PSC's members full designations are "Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China" this *was* eventually drastically reduced to simply Changwei with the term Ruchang used increasingly for officials destined for a future seat on the PSC. In another example, the word (National People's Congress) can be broken into four parts: "the whole nation", "people", "representatives", "conference". Yet in its short form (literally "manpeople big"), only the first characters from the secondand the fourth parts are selected; the first part and the third part are simply ignored. In describing such abbreviations the term *initialism* is many proper nouns become shorter and shorter over the time. For example,the CCTV New Year's Gala, whose full name is literally read as "China Central Television Spring Festival Joint Celebration Evening Gala", but eventually referred to as simply Chunwan. Along the same vein,

IZ hongguo Zhongyang Dianshi Tai was reduced to Yangshi in the mid 2002s.

German

To a greater degree than English does, German tends toward acronyms that use initial syllables rather than initial single letters, although it uses many of the latter type as well. Some examples of the syllabic type are Gestapo rather than GSP (for Geheime) lipo rather than l (fbr, detective division police). The extension of such contraction to a pervasive or whimsical degree has mockingly labeled (for strange habit abbreviating).Examples of Akufi include Vokuhlia (for vorne kurz. hinten lang. short in the front, long in the back, i.e., a mullet) and the mocking of Adolf Hitler's title as Greatest General of all Times).

IH   ebrew

- **Main   article: Hebrew   acronYms**

 It is common to take more than just one initial letter from each of the words composing the acronym; regardless of this, the abbreviation sign gershayim is always   written   between   the second-last and last letters of the non-inflected form of the acronym, even if by this An example that takes only the initial letters from its component words. In inflected forms the abbreviation **sign** gershayirn remains between the second-last and last letters of the **non**   /6%

Ii nflected form of the acronym (e.g. "report", singular: plural: "squad commander', masculine: feminine:

Indonesian

There is also **a** widespread use of acronyms in Indonesia in every aspect of social life. For example, the Golkar political party stands for Partia Golongan Karya. Some acronyms are considered formal (or officially adopted), while many more are considered informal, slang or colloquial. The capital's metropolitan area (Jakarta and its surrounding satellite regions), Jabodetabek. is another infamous acronym. This stands for Jakarta — Bo gor — Depok — Tangerang — Bekasi. Many highways are also named by the acronym method; e.g. Jalan Tol (Toll Road) .Jagorawi (Jakarta-Bo gor — Ci awi) **and** Purbaleunyi (Pur vakarta-Bandung-Ci leuyi), Joglo Semar (Jog Ii a-so lo-semar ang). In some languages, especially those that use certain alphabets, many acronyms come from the governmental use, particularly in the military and law enforcement services. The Indonesian military (TNI-Tentara Nasional Indonesia) and Indonesian police are infamous. Military district command-ne of the Indonesian army's administrative divisions), (Sersan Kepala; Head Sergeant), (Military Academy — in Magelang) and many other terms regarding ranks, units, divisions, procedures, etc.

Heavy acronym use by Indonesians makes it difficult for foreigners and learners of Bahasa Indonesia to seek information and news in Indonesian media.

Japanese

Main article: Japanese abbreviated and contracted words The Japanese language makes extensive use, for example, the Pokemon media franchise's name originally stood for "pocket monsters" which is still the long-form of the name in Japanese, and stands for "word processor". However, the practice is also common with native kanji and hiragana words.

Korean

Many aspects of academics in Korea follow similar acronym patterns as Chinese, owing to the languages' commonalities like using the word for "big or great" to refer to universities (daehak, I" big school"). They can be interpreted similar to Amerian University appellations. such as "Upenn" or "Texas Tech." Some acronyms are shortened forms of the (Hongik Daenakgyo) is shortened to Hngdae ("Hong, the big [school]" or "Hong-U") other acronyms can refer to the University's main subject, e.g. Korea National University of Education (anguk Gyown) is shortened to Gyodae Big Ed.' Or "Ed.-U"). Other schools use a Koreanized version of their English acronym. The Korea advanced Institute of Science and Technology is refelTed to as KAIST in both English and Korean. The *3* most prestigious

schools in Korea are known as SKY, combining the first letter of their English names (Seoul National, Korea, and Yonsei Universities). In addition, the College Scholastic Ability Test Daehak Suhang Neungryeok Siheom) is shortened to Suneung. There are also initialisms, such as CMN means of mass informing, i.e. mass media. Another Russian acronym, (Gulag) combines two initials and three letters of the final word: it stands for lagerey, Chief Administration of Camps.

Swahili

In Swahili, acronyms are common for naming organizations such as TUKI, which stands for (the Institute for Swahili Research). Multiple initial letters (often the initial syllable of words) are often drawn together, as seen more in some. In languages such as Scottish Gaelic and Irish, where lenition (initial consonant mutation) is commonplace, acronyms must also be modified in situations where case and context dictate it. In the case of Scottish Gaelic, a lower case "h" is added after the initial consonant; for example, BBC Scotland in the genitive case would be written as BhBC Alba, with the acronym pronounced "VBC". Likewise, the Gaelic acronym for '"television" (gd: telebhisean) is TBh, pronounced "TV" as in English.

Extremes

• The longest acronym, according to the 1965 edition of Acronyms, initialism and Abbreviations Dictionary, is ADCOMSUBORDCOMPHJBSPAC, a United States Navy term that stands for

• Amalgamation (names)

• Astronomical acronyms

• Backronym

• Initialized sign

• Internet slang

• Lists of abbreviations

• List of abbreviations in photography

• List of acronyms

• List of fictional espionage organizations

• List of Japanese Latin alphabetic abbreviations

• -onym

• Portmanteau

• RAS Syndrome (Redundant Acronym Syndrome)

• The card-game Magic: The Gathering has a playing card called "Our marke: research shows that players like really long card names so we made this card to have the absolute longest card name ever elemental", with text on it saying: "Just call it OMRSTPLRLCNS\VMTCTHTALCNEE for short". See also

- Acronym in healthcare
- Acronym in the Philippines
- Acrostic
- Syllabic abbreviation
- Three-letter acronym

Conclusion and Recommendations

Globalization has become today's issue, every part of the world have become part and parcel of the international village, which consist of the world continents, in seconds events , happens, spread in few moment in the whole world. So education follow suit from distance, where you can start your education, to develop your self- no limits, for science that have easiest the way of having education. Beside this the education facilities are available everywhere , yes you may pay lot's of money , but   at the end you earn your efforts , further nowadays , the comprehensive instruction , spread quickly through internet and other media such as papers, television, magazine, institutions, universities. The very important thing is the style of awareness has change.

Recently, at some universities you may find language laboratories , where there are tools to help students to gain the skills of talking fluently. These tools are : cassettes – microphones , headphones, recorders and main thing are qualifies scholars. To learn you how to deal perfectly with letters, since starting till you reach progressed stage at universities. In the same track the paedology of information has advance much, the same way you take lectures, the tackling of education dosage has gone far away , specifically at vocabularies, coping the rapid way of getting thing done quickly, has shown us the real value of time.

No way or time to wait , you just ask , the reply comes at once. This is today's life , hence the need to economize words has come into being to serve the world population great need to communicate with each other in shortcut words, understandable to all of them, and these words are from their dictionaries , but was in the way of taking the initial letters from every word, put beside other one's to give a full meaning, indicating to bigger sentence like international organization of migrants, becomes. (IOM) , this term in known all over the

world , specially to those who deal with the social media, televisions, news papers, international conferences and scientific forms.. even for the ordinary citizens, they usually read at the firms fronts, or governmental boards abbreviations which point to specific meaning. In this connection, you notice at every products , such as food, vehicles, medicine , stationeries………etc. all have got acronyms to show their status, that means this way of trading has become era language , which established on economy that drive world of today. This research based on information survey, gave us full indication to the importance of abbreviations as a new trend to hurry finishing things , and to cope with the modernization of addressing formal entities and popular meetings. This the optimum aim of acronyms is to shorten distance , economy time and tools , regardless of the existence of some social slices which are far away from dealing with these jargon, definitely , they will consistently go with this surge due to its being everywhere when communicating with people.

For more benefits, we suggest to develop this short language to ease the following:

1. At primary school, secondary ones to put this subject with the syllabus.
2. At universities from the first year to have it as major material.
3. Held workshops at the level of journalists, to aware them about using acronyms in their issues.
4. Issuance of modern acronyms dictionaries, for all language specially English.
5. Develop Arabic abbreviation to cope with the international developments.

I hope that, I have benefited the tutors, undergraduate students, and those who concerns about the English language to enrich the scientific libraries with this issue, asking Allah to have it as charity to the soul of my parents(Allah mercy them).

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Sudan university of science and technology

College of graduate studies and scientific

Research

College of education – English department

A questionnaire for university tutors at Sudanese universities

Dear colleague,

This questionnaire will gather data about the effect of using acronyms terminologies on enhancing undergraduates, students and university teachers reading.

The analyzed data will help form a better insight about the nature, causes and how the problem can be addressed.

Part 1 : Personal data:

Name : (Optional ……………………………………………………………..

2. Highest degree earned :

Bachelor's degree   Master's Degree   Ph.D

3. How many years have you been teaching English

1. year   2. 5 years   3. 6-10 years   4. More than 10 year

Part 2 : General Statement

Instructions:

- Please choose only one answer for every question or statement.
- Use the following scales:
- Strongly agree : (if you strongly agree with the idea stated in the item)
- Agree : (If you agree with the idea stated in the item).
- Disagree: (If you disagree with idea stated in the item).
- Strongly disagree : (If you strongly disagree with idea stated in the item)

	Statement	Response			
		Strong Agree	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
1	Reading acronyms (with pleasure , willing, and interest) does not make the reader feel sleepy , tedious and borning while reading.				
2	Reading acronyms (with interest , willingness and pleasure, encourage students to read different kinds of books and promote their reading ability.				
3	When you read different kinds of books you develop knowledge, vocabulary and grammatical structure as well.				
4	When the reader gains knowledge, of vocabulary and grammar is level of achievement shall be improved remarkable				
5	Lack of basic vocabulary affects students comprehension and their level of achievement negatively				
6	Reading acronyms develops fluency, vocabulary and background knowledge				
7	Tutors have to encourage their students to read acronyms				

8	The overall environment at undergraduate level is not advantageous to develop acronyms readings programme	**Strong Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
9	Generally, readings with willingness, interest and pleasure develops students reading growth and receive higher test scores				
10	The English syllabus is not given enough weight along the lines of other syllabuses				
11	Presenting students with printed teaching material deprives them from creativity and introduces boredom and consequently abandon reading altogether.				
12	The teaching of English at lower under-graduate levels is entrusted to barely trained tutors, who are not even acquainted with the right methodology of teaching.				
13	Almost all syllabuses are designed by local Sudanese expertise but mostly assigned to staff members with relatively inadequate knowledge in acronyms reading program is neglected.				
14	Learning about the culture of the native speakers can encourage reading and implants the idea of reading acronyms because it narrows the gap of understanding.				