Acronyms in Persian Economic, Commercial and Medical Journals

Fatemeh Yazdani[1*], Dr. Foroogh Kazemi[2]

[1]*M. A of Linguistics, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

[2]*Associate Professor of Linguistics, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

****Corresponding Author:** Fatemeh Yazdani, M. A of Linguistics, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract: *The purpose of this paper is to investigate the condition of acronym usage and its application in various Persian journals, including economic, commercial and medical journals. Therefore, we are seeking to answer what kind of acronyms can be found in the journals of Economics Pulse, Health and the Tomorrow Trade weekly magazine? How are acronyms used in the mentioned journals? These studies have been carried out according to the classification of types of acronyms in Persian language by Shaghaghi (2011). The results of the research show that all types of acronyms, including the first letters of several words, the first letters of the foreign name of the organization or the institution, the first letters of the foreign name translation, and the combination of letters and syllables, can be seen in the whole corpus, but the quadruple applications were not necessarily found in all journals. After reviewing all the journals, the first type of acronym was found in 4 cases with repeat frequency 11, the second type was found in 12 cases with repeat frequency 92, the third type was found in 1 item with repeat frequency 1, the fourth type was found in 4 cases with repeat frequency 157. Regarding the frequency of occurrence, the highest rate of acronyms' application was 172 cases in the economic texts (Economics Pulse magazines), then 88 cases in commercial texts (Tomorrow Trade magazines) and at the end, 1 case in the medical journal (Health magazines). It seems that, the difference in acronym's application can be due to the type of text genre. Because there is a significant difference in the acronyms' application in economic and commercial texts, and at the end in the medical texts. The findings show that the speakers and authors of the journals prefer using short and abbreviated forms to long forms.*

Keywords: *Word Formation, Acronyms, Economic Texts, Medical Texts, Commercial Texts, Persian Scientific Journals.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Certainly all of us, when reading the press, especially newspapers and magazines, have encountered a number of words that we do not know their meanings. When it comes to the words such as OPEC, ECOWAS, or ASEAN or EMO in magazines, it may not be clear to the reader, what are these words stand for? In fact, these words are called acronyms that can be seen in all fields including politics, economics, technology, and so on. Today, abbreviations are made based on the requirements of governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Because all over the world, countless goods and services are traded every day, and obviously naming these goods and services is an interesting issue in the language. On the other hand, people's styles are different in expressing the content. One writes short and abbreviated, the other is caught by redundancy, and the other writes moderately. Compliance with the abbreviations in the expression of words is often well-liked, but sometimes the author writes content so short that it makes the reader difficult to understand the subject.

With the advance of technology, the development of communication and consequently, the transformation of human needs are felt. Hence, mass media play a major role in this. Among the mass media, the presses is in the first factor shaping public opinion, for various reasons, including being sustainable, being available at any moment and time, as well as the low price and variety of content, addresses all the different groups and classes of people and thus affect widely the general public. The abundance of abbreviations and their application in some languages are so much that they are referred to as a language in the heart of the original language. Acronym is made up of many terms and names in important foreign languages. These acronyms are sometimes more fully known and more

commonly, and even they enter other languages (Sama ei, 2011). In Persian language, acronyms are used, but not much attention has been paid to them. The present research aims to investigate acronyms in different Persian press and magazines, including economic, commercial and medical magazines, and how they are applied.

This is an applied research and its results can help improve word processing in the press, magazines and newspapers. And it can be helpful for writers and journalists. So, we seek to answer the following questions: what types of acronym can be found in the Nabz Eghtesad and Tandorosti magazine and Tejarat Farda weekly magazine? How is the acronym process used in the mentioned magazines? The research method is analytical and data is collected by library method. The research describes and analyzes the types of acronyms in the mentioned magazines. issues are selected from each of the magazines, so the sample size is 9 issues of Persian scientific journals.

2. REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT STUDIES

Abolhassani and Poushne (2011: 15) studied comparatively the acronym processes in some political texts of Persian newspapers in the two decades of 1960s and 1990s. Among the existing newspapers, they selected the two most widely published newspapers " Ettelaat" and "keyhan" for the 1960s and the "Hamshahri, Ettelaat, Keyhan and Abarar newspapers for the 1990s; therefore, in each year, three texts were selected randomly with an average of forty words and their data was investigated; then the word-making processes involved in each of the data in the text were analyzed, and then all the existing processes in the words included the combination, derivation, loan translated words, acronyms and so on were counted and recorded.

Due to the lack of conventional and manual methods for identifying acronyms, Yeats (2000) developed a new method of extracting acronyms in a digital library environment. In this method, various PPM patterns have been used to encode the acronyms based on their definition. In this model, four characteristics are used in the encoding of each acronym: the position of the acronym before or after the definition, the distance between the acronym and the definition, the letters taken from the words for making the acronym and the number of letters taken to make the acronym. By using the characteristics as well as PPM pattern, Yeats provided a computer model to make automatically acronyms from a group of words. The findings of the research showed that this method is more efficient than old and manual methods

Harlay (2004) developed an article titled "Why the CIA but*the NASA?" The star above the word NASA means that the use of "the" with NASA is non-literal. To answer this question, Harlay extracted 61 acronyms from English web sites and showed that the syntactic behavior of the abbriviated forms are regular. According to the study, acronyms act such as specific names, and hence the definite article is ommited. Dannells (2005) argues that since there are so many online documents in the virtual world, it is often difficult to find the information sought by the searcher. Computer linguists have tried to design different search computer programms to accelerate searching information. Dannells has tried to test acronyms' identification in Swedish medical texts. He did this by using the founding principle and compared it with different ways of learning the search machine. The findings of the research showed that if the computer program has sufficient syntax information as well as textual preprocessing, the program could identify the acronyms used in the medical texts of Swedish websites. Since many acronyms are used in the science and medicine field to refer to devices, methods, diseases, or drugs, this helps many medical researchers to extract information faster.

Booij (2007:19) describes the process of word processing and word creation as two main groups of word making processes. He divides the word making processes into two groups of derivation and combination. In the derivation process, the new word is created through adding affixes, transformation, reduplication, and root and pattern morphology, while in the process of combination, the new word forms from the combination of two or more words. According to him, the combination is more productive in most languages due to its semantic transparency. For making complicated words, Booij addresses to three source of non-syntax, borrowing, univerbation and word creation in addition to the syntax source. It divides the word creation into processes such as mixing, acronyms, alphabisation, and shortening.

Liu and Liu and Huang (2016) noted that in many texts and documents, especially in the fields of engineering and science, the use of acronyms is increasing significantly. The use of acronyms

prevents the repetition of long phrases. Also, the use of acronyms for people who do not have the required scientific background. In general, acronyms are not common in everyday conversations; they aren't found in dictionaries and they are unfamiliar to the listener. Leslie and Nicole (2016) argued how to make short a text in a meaningful way. For instance HRQOL is much shorter than "Health Related Guality of Life". And they argued, five letters versus five words, and if this phrase happens ten times in the text, you write forty words less in the text.

3. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Word formation: Word formation in its most common sense refers to the entire process of syntax change in word formation and is divided into two major processes of composition and derivation. Word formation follows the systematic principles of making words. In this sense, more complex words are created through the applied rules on simpler words, and vice versa, more complex words can be decomposed into simpler words that make up them (Crystal, 1988; Bauer, 1983; Akmajian & Demers & Farmer & Harnish). New words are made through processes such as 1) The Combination2) Derivation 3) Metaphorical Extention4) Repetition 5) Acronym 6) Alphabtic abbreviation7) Coined Words8) Clipping 9) Shortening 10) Blends11) Generified Words12) Borrowing and 13) Conversion. 1) The Combination: consists of two roots or stems together. 2) Derivation: this is a common process, i.e. adding a derivational affixs to a lexical base.3) Metaphorical extention: occurs when the meaning of a word changes and it finds a new application in a new concept. 4) Repetition: many Persian words are made through this process to show concepts such as emphasis, intensity. Repetition may be complete or incomplete. 5) Acronyms: by putting the initial letters of words beside each other acronyms are formed. 6) Alphabetic abbreviations: it is read alphabetically-letter by letter.7) Coined words: are the newly formed words with no origins.8) Clipping: is written in short forms, but read completely.9) Shortening: in this case, we cut some parts of the word in order to make it short. 10) Blends: two words are blended in a way that the first part of the word is combined with the second part of another word in order to make a new word. 11) Generified words: using a proper name in a general sense.12) Borrowing: getting words from another language directly or indirectly is called borrowing.13) Conversion: in this case, the grammatical category of word is changed without formal, structure representation. (Akmajian et al., 1997). But the present article deals with the investigation of the acronyms. So, first, we define the acronym, and then we present a classification for it.

Acronyms: Putting together the initial letters of a few words and constructing a new word is called acronym creation (Akmajian, 2010:27). New words are generally made in two ways: 1- A series of new words are made, or meaning of the existed words is changed. 2-They are made by the word formation rules, which are more important and more applicable than the first one (Akmajian, 2010: 27). Acronyms (or the process of combination of the letters) put together the first letters of words of a phrase and makes a new word which is pronounceable. If necessary, it is probable that some vowels are added, or the first letters of some words are ignored so that a word be made which can be pronounced easily and it will be consistent with the phonetic rules of the language. Acronym is only made using the first letters of the words, but it is unclear the first letters of which words of the phrase are selected. The acronyms that are used in Persian language are made by different methods:

- The first letters of a few words:

Examples: The union of military personnel (Etehadiyeh Taavonihay Karkonan Aartesh (ETKA)), teaching Persian language (Amoozeshe Zabane Farsi (AZFA))

- First letters of the foreign name of organization or institute:

Example: IRNA (Islamic Republic News Agency)

- First letters of translation of foreign names:

Example: Palestine Liberation Organization (Sazman Azadibakhsh Felestin (SAF))

- A mixture of letters and syllables:

Examples: Production and transfer of power (Tolid Va Enteghal Niroo (TAVANIR))

Since the acronyms can be easily pronounced, it seems that this process is more prevalent, also it is a short equation for a long phrase. There is no specific rule for the integration of letters in the Persian language, and in each case, depending on the taste and interests of the word makers and the language phonetic rules, some elements are selected or some vowels are added so that the word can be pronounced (Shaqaqi, 2012).

4. DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. The Analysis of Acronyms Extracted from *Nabz Eghtesad* Monthly Magazine

By examining 3 number of the Nabz Eghtesad Monthly magazine with specified number of pages, several acronyms were extracted. Some of the extracted acronyms that relate to the community's daily affairs have been repeated frequently in the magazine. For example, the below text is taken from page 18 from the number 17 of the monthly magazine.

Example1: Az suye digar gozaresh komisiyun vizheh baresi **barjam** dar majles mored estefadeh komisiyun amniyat meli gharar nagereft koliyat tarh **barjam** ba ray shekanandeh 139 ray movafegh va 100 ray mokhalef dar majles tavanest ray biyavarad

Translation: "On the other hand, the report of Special Exploration Commsion for barjam wasn't used by National Security Commission in the parliment. The overall plan of the barjam hardly won with 139 concurring votes and 100 disagree votes in parliament".

In the above example /barjam/ is an acronym in Persian language. The acronym is the abbriviation of 4 words of "Barnameh Jame Aeghdame Moshtarak which means" Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action". According to Shaqaqi's classification (2012) it is a kind of acronym consisted of letters and syllables. Therefore, syllable /bar/ (the first syllable is taken from the first word) and the first letters of the three next words consisted the acronym. Also, the word has independent phonetic identity and it is pronounced as /barjam/ and the main stress is placed on the second syllable; therefore, it is placed in the fourth group of Shaqaqi's classification (2012). Barjam is repeated 117 times in this genre.

The next example is taken from page 43, issue 16 of the monthly magazine:

Example 2:ozviyat bank keshavarzi dar **swift** tey salhay tahrim laghv nashodeh bud va dar hal hazer niz beruztarin noskheh **swift** ra dar ekhtiyar darim va dar modat kutahi keh az ejray barjam migozarad hodud 40 milyard dolar goshayesh etebare asnadi anjam dadeheim

Translation: "The membership of the agricultural bank at swift has not been canceled during the sanctions, and now we also have the most up-to-date swift version, and we have opened about$ 40 million credit after a short period past JCPOA ".

The acronym is the first letters of a foreign organization or institute and based on Shaqaqi classification, it is placed in the second group of acronyms. /SWIFT/ is the abbriviated form of 5 words of "The Society for Worldwide International Financial Telecommunication". This abbriviation is read as a word. /SWIFT/ is repeated 9 times in the genre.

And we extracted the below example from the same monthly magazine 16th issue page 38:

Example 3:Dar salhay akhir nazdik beh 5 hezar milyard toman beh vezarat behdasht va **naja** babat avarez tavasot sanat bimeh pardakht shodeh

Translation: "In recent years, nearly 5 trillion Toman have been paid to the Ministry of Health and Naja as tax by the insurance industry."

/ naja / stands for the army of the Islamic Republic. Here's how: Niruy Artesh Jomhuriy Aeslamiy and is a two-syllable word that has an independent phonetic identity. According to the Shaqaqi (2011), /naja/ is an acronym consisted of letters and syllables and it is placed in the fourth category of acronyms, and it is repeated five times in this genre.

Other examples of the acronyms are presented in Table 1. The following table uses translitration for the Persian acronyms.

Table1. *Extracted acronyms and their frequency, meaning and type in Nabz Eghtesad magazine*

Row	Acronym	Type of acronym	Description/meaning	Number of frequency
1	ETKA	Acronym/ the first letters of several words (first type)	Etehadiyeh Taavonihay Karkonan Artesh	1
			Union of Army staff cooperatives	
2	ISNA	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Iranian Students' News Agency	2

3	IKEA	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Ingvar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd	1
4	OPEC	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country	1
5	UNIDO	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1
6	SAF	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name translation (third type)	Sazman Azadibakhsh Felestin	1
			Palestine Liberation Organization	
7	PASABARJAM	Acronym/the combination of letters and syllables (fourth type)	PasAz Barnameh Jame Aeghdam Moshtarak	34
			Post Comprehensive Joint Action Program	

According to the above examples, 10 unique acronyms was found in the genre with the repetition frequency of 172.
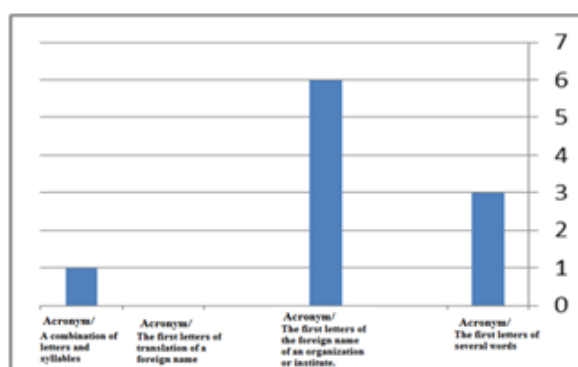

Diagram1. *The application of acronyms in Nabz Eghtesad Magazine*

As it is indicated in diagram 1, acronym created from the first letters of the foreign name of an organization/ institiute was the most type of acronym in Nabz Eghtesad magazine and acronym created from the first letters of the translation of a foreign name was the least type of acronym in the magazine.

4.2. The Analysis of Extracted Acronyms from Tejarat Farda Magazine

By examining the 3 numbers of "Tejarat Farda weekly magazine", "with the number of specified pages, various acronyms have been extracted. Some of the extracted acronyms which are related to trade and commercial affairs have been repeated many times in the magazine. In the followings we see some examples: In the number 178th of the mentioned weekly magazine, the following text is presented in page 119:

Example 1:dar beyn panj guruh shahrvandan azay kanon pishgiri az estemal dokhaniyat **pad** dabiran mahalehei mantaghehei va kol **pad** modiran parkhay bedun dokhaniyat va karshenasan mortabet ba tarh Tehran shahr bedun dokhaniyat surat gereft ast

Translation: "There have been a coordination among the five groups of citizens, the members of the Tobacco Prevention Center (PAD), neighborhood regional and local administrators of PAD, administrators of non-smoking parks and experts related to the Project of "Tehran, The City Without Tobacco."

/pad/ is an acronym in Persian language. According to shaqaqi's classification (2012), it is the type of first letters of several words. The acronym is the abbreviated form of Pishgiri az Aestemal Dokhaniyat (Prevention of using tobacco) and the created word complies with the structure of words in Persian language; it is a single syllable word and has an independent phonetic identity and it belongs to the first type of acronyms. /pad / is repeated 4 times in the genre.

The next example is seen in the Number 179th, page 18 of the weekly magazine:

Example 2: **irna** saeed Montazerolmahdi sokhanguy naja az taeid movafeghat polis ba faaliyat sinamaha ta sahar dar ayam mah mobarak ramezan khabar dad

Translation: IRNA: "Saeed Montazerolmahdi, NAJA's spokeman, announced the agreement of the police with the activity of cinemas upto dawn during the holy month of Ramadan".

/ irna / is an abbreviation for Islamic Republic News Agency. It is a two-syllable word that has an independent phonetic identity. /irna/ is an acronym created from first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute and it belongs to the second group of Shaqaqi's classification (2012).It is repeated 22 times in the genre.

We have the below example from the Number 179th, page 52 of the weekly magazine:

Example 3: has an rohani dar neshast khabariy khod darbareh padideh **enso** mozakereh kard

Translation: "Hassan Rouhani negotiated about ESNO phenomena in his press conference".

/ESNO/ is an acronym in Persian language. The acronym is the abbriviation for El Nino Southern Oscillation, and according to Shaqaqi's classification (2012), it is the acronym of first letters of froeign name of organization or institute and it belongs to the second type of acronyms. /ESNO/ is repeated 38 times in the weekly magazine.

Example 4: ba miyangin 20 keshvar bartar jahan va keshvarhay ozv sazman **brics** dar jadval zir be namayesh dar amad ast

Translation: "The chart below shows the average of the top 20 countries in the world and the BRICS member countries".

/BRICS/ is the abbriviation for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, it is the type of first letters of foreign name of organization or institute and according to Shaqaqi's classification (2012), it belongs to the second type of acronyms. The abbriviation is read as a word. It is repeated 9 times in the weekly magazine.

The rest of extracted acronyms from 3 numbers of the magazine are presented in Table 2:

Table2. *Extracted acronyms and their frequency, meaning and type in Tejarat Farda magazine*

Row	Acronym	Type of acronym	Description/meaning	Number of frequency
1	SANA	Acronym/ the first letters of several words (first type)	Samaneh Nezarat Arzi	5
			Foreign Exchange monitoring system	
2	ESKUDA	Acronym/ the first letters of several words (first type)	Etehadiyeh Sarasari Kanonhay Vokalaye Dadgostariy Iran	1
			National Union of Lawyers of Iran Attorneys	
3	ILNA	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Iran Labor News Agency	5
4	MAKE	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise	1
5	PIN	Acronym/the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute (second type)	Personal Indication Number	1
6	SATNA	Acronym/the combination of letters and syllables (fourth type)	Samaneh Tasviyeh Nakhales Ani	1
			Real Time GrossSettlement	

According to the above examples, 10 unique acronyms with repetition frequency of 88 was found in the 3 numbers of the magazine and the most acronyms (6 cases) are created from the first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute and the rest are indicated in the below diagram.
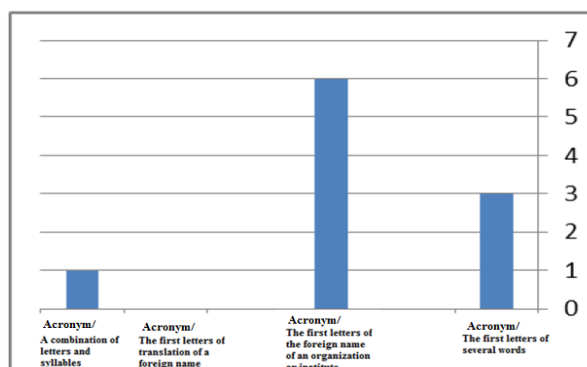

Diagram2. *The application of acronyms in Tejarat Farda Magazine*

As it is indicated in diagram 2, acronym/ the first letters of the foreign name of an organization/ institiute was the most type of acronym in Tejarat Farda magazine and acronym/ the first letters of the translation of a foreign name wasn't found in the jenre.

4.3. The Analysis of Extracted Acronyms from Tandorosti Magazine

By examining the 3 numbers of "Tandorosti monthly magazine"

"With the number of specified pages, only one acronym has been extracted, which is presented in Table 3. In the number 168th of the mentioned monthly magazine, the following text is presented in page 18:

Example 1: **isn**a 300 ta 400 hezar irani be alzaymer mobtala hastand aludegi hava ruy amalkard maghz tasirgozar ast

Translations: ISNA: 300 to 400,000 Iranians suffer from Alzheimer's disease. Air pollution is effective on the brain function.

/ isna / is anacronym in Persian language and is an abbreviation for Iranian Students'News Agency. It is a two-syllable word that has an independent phonetic identity and complies with the structure of the syllables of the Persian language, and therefore it can be used in Persian language as a Persian word.According to Shaqaqi's classification (2012), it is the first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute, therefore, it belongs to the second group of acronyms.

Table3. *The extracted acronyms and their repetition frequency and meaning in Tandorosti magazine*

Row	Acronym	Type of acronym	Description/meaning	Frequency of repetition
1	isna	The first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute (type 2)	Iranian Students' News Agency	1

As it is shown in the above table, only one acronym is used in 3 numbers of the magazine and its repetition frequency is 1.
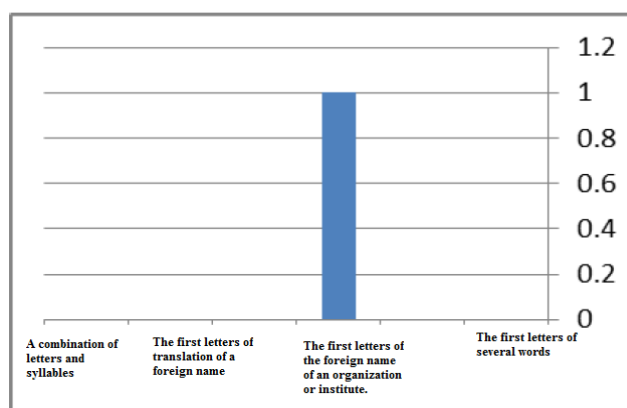

Diagram3. *The application of acronyms in Tandorosti Magazine*

As shown in Figure 3, the "first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute" was the only acronym in *Tandorosti* magazine, and other types of acronyms weren't found in the magazine.

4.4. Comparison of the Extracted Acronyms for the Magazines

After examining 3 numbers of each of the magazines of *Nabze Eghtesad*, *Tejarate Farda* and *Tandorosti* for specified number of pages, 21 acronyms have been extracted. In this section, we intend to examine the application of different kinds of acronyms in the magazines. The frequency of their occurrence is shown in the below table:

Table4. *The number of repetition of extracted acronyms in each magazine*

Row	Magazine name	Number	Frequency
1	*Nabze Eghtesas*	10	172
2	*Tejarate Farda*	10	88
3	*Tandorosti*	1	1
	Total	21	261

According to the above examples, 10 unique acronyms have been found in this genre with repetition frequency of 172.

Table 5 shows the number of repetition of different types of acronyms (4 types of acronym creation) separately for each magazine:

Table5. *The number of repetition of different types of extracted acronyms in each magazine*

Row	Acronyms' type	Nabze Eghtesad	Tejarate Farda	Tandorosti	Total
1	Acronym (a combination of letters and syllables)	3	1	0	4
2	Acronym (the first letters of a foreign name translation)	1	0	0	1
3	Acronym (the first letters of the foreign name of organization or institute)	5	6	1	12
4	Acronym (the first letters of several words)	1	3	0	4
	Total	10	10	1	21

As it can be seen, the most frequent types of acronyms are related to the type of "first letter of the foreign name of the organization or institute", and the lowest frequency is the "first letters of the foreign name translation". In the table below, the number of repetitions of English and Persian acronyms is in written separately for each magazine:

Table6. *The number of English and Persian acronyms in the magazines*

Row	Magazine name	Number of English acronym	Number of Persian acronym	Number of extracted acronym
1	*Nabze Eghtesas*	4	6	10
2	*Tejarate Farda*	4	6	10
3	*Tandorosti*	0	1	1
Total		9	13	21

As it can be seen, the application of Persian acronyms is more than English acronyms in the mentioned magazines.

5. CONCLUSION

In the present paper, we have investigated acronym creation in some Persian magazines with different genres (economic, commercial and medical).The investigation was conducted according to the classification of different types of acronyms (Shaqaqi, 2012). The findings show the significant use of acronym in the reviewed magazines. The results indicate that all types of acronyms, which include the first letters of several words, the first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute, the first letters of the translation of foreign name and the combination of all letters and the syllables, are not seen in all magazines. All types of acronyms have been found only in magazine of *Nabze Eghtesad* and *Tejarate Farda* and Magazine of *Tandorosti* doesn't contain acronyms of the first letters of translation of a foreign name. Only one case of the "first letters of foreign name of the organization or institute is extracted from *Tandorosti* Magazine and other types of acronyms aren't found in the magazine. The statistics show that in the whole body, the first type of acronym has 4 cases with repeat frequency 11, the second type of acronym has 12 cases with repeat frequency 92, the third type has 1 case with repeat frequency 1 and the fourth type has 4 cases with repeat frequency 157. Also, in the whole body, 28 unique acronyms have been extracted, with a repetition rate of 261. From the 10 acronyms available *in Nabze Eghtesad* magazine with a frequency of 172, all types of acronyms have been seen. The first letters of the foreign name of the organization or institute" is the most frequent type of acronyms.

Also, the number of its Persian acronyms is more than English acronyms. From the 10 acronyms available in *Tejarate Farda* magazine with Repetition Frequency 88, all types of acronym, except the "first letters of the foreign name translation," have been found. In this genre, its Persian acronym is more than its English acronym. 1 The acronym available in the medical magazine is the type of "first letter of the foreign name of the organization or institute". In general, the highest number of acronym has been found in *Tejarate Farda* magazine and *Nabze Eghtesad* magazine, after them, the medical magazine which contains 1 acronym, has the lowest number of acronym usage. The difference in acronym usage can be due to the type of text genre. Because there is a significant difference in acronym usage in economic and commercial texts and medical texts at the end, which suggests that the speakers understand the short and concise forms more easily and better than the equally long forms. It can be concluded that the type of text genre can affect the use of acronym. It seems that

Persian speakers are willing to create acronyms that are similar to actual and potential words in Persian language. Obviously learning and memorizing such acronyms is easier for linguists. Also, the time spent reading a short and concise text is less than the time spent reading a long text and the reader easily receives the original message. On the other hand, printing costs are reduced. Therefore, it's better that organizations, institutes, and all authorities in writing areas, including writers, etc., should avoid redundancy as much as possible, in this way they can transfer communication message faster.

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AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHY

Fatemeh Yazdani was born in Iran in 1986. She is BS of Accounting at Islamic Azad University, Amol Center, and MA of linguistics at Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch. Mrs Yazdani has written a book in linguistics. She has also published 1 article in a journal of linguistics in 2018.
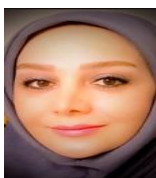
Foroogh Kazemi was born in Iran in 1974. She is head of linguistics department and associate professor of linguistics in Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University in Iran. She has published more than 50 articles (most of them cited in google scholar) and 15 books in linguistics. Dr. Kazemi has been advisor, reader and referee of many linguistic theses and judge of articles in journal of linguistics. She is a member of research council in faculty of foreign languages at Central Tehran Branch. She is also a member of editorial board, quarterly of language and literature: Parneyan Kheyal. Her areas of interest are functional linguistics, sociolinguistics, typology and discourse analysis.