



IN TERMS AND TERMS USED IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Annotation:

The article focuses on the field of terminology and its theoretical issues, reflecting on the emergence of terms, 'terms specifically related to the field of Tourism, and their translation treatments.

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It is known that the level of development and improvement of each field of science used in the educational process is inextricably linked with the extent to which the terminology of this field is advanced, as well as the one that is regulated. The lack of elaboration and deregulation of terms also influences the style of speech.

In the 30s of the 20th century, many terminological dictionaries were compiled and published in the Uzbek language. In the same process, theoretical issues were also developed about the history of terms, meaning and subject groups of terms, grammatical structure and making, the path of progress and sources of enrichment. In linguistics, the change of terms, the emergence of new terms are directly related to the development of Science and the development of fields. This Is Done By L.I. Bojno argues that "under the influence of technical progress, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, firstly, in connection with the laws of the scientific and technological process, and secondly, with the General Laws of language development." Tourism terminology also occupies a special place in the Uzbek terminological system, but this terminological system has not yet been theoretically researched. While in the last century, terms from different fields have borrowed into Uzbek from European languages through Russian, to this day, they are borrowed directly from foreign languages. As you know, in international terms there are many terminological elements that relate to Greek and Latin. Checking the presence of terminological elements in tourism terms is also one of the theoretical problems. We can observe that in Russian linguistics a number of studies have been carried out on the terminology of Tourism. In Particular, E.T.



Belan, W.L. Dissertations were defended by Vinogradova. Scientific observations have also been made on tourism terminology. The synonymy of terms is a product of the continuous development of certain Sciences and fields, the emergence of New-new concepts, consequently, terms. However, in the scientific style, a natural aspiration is felt to avoid the doublet of terms due to the strong need for the accuracy of terms in science. Accordingly, in all literature devoted to terminology, the synonymy of terms is indicated as a serious defect of terminology. Specially engaged in the history of Russian terminology L.L.Kutina writes: "the phenomenon of synonymy, which is common in the field of scientific terminology, is characteristic of the first period of operation of terminological systems, the period of their formation."¹ however, synonymy is characteristic only of the initial stage of development of terminological systems, and it should not be assumed that this condition is currently absent in terminology. Hence, since the synonymy of terms is considered a phenomenon found in all languages. It has been found that there are 334 mutually synonymous tourist terms in English and 144 in Russian. In English, for example, the term administrator (adminstator) is used simultaneously with the term receptionist, which expresses the same meaning that it represents. When translated literally into Uzbek, a Receptionist means "receiver" (in Uzbek, the administrator variant of this term is actively used in consumption). A number of examples can be given to such a case: stewardess, cabin girl-stewardess; second class, economy class - second class; accommodation, room - room; and in Russian, the following units form a synonymic line: tour po gorodu, obzornaya excursion po gorodu-travel around the city; dvukhmestny Nomer, number s dvukhspalnoy korovatyu - two-seat number; electropoezd, elektrichka-elektrichka; tourist, excursion-tourist. In contrast to other languages, the phenomenon of homonymy is also observed in English international turtistic terms. One term serves to represent several meanings: charter – 1) Charter, Charter; 2) Mercenary Flight; 3) hired samalyot; 4) hired ship; 5) charter recreation; porter – 1) trucking; 2) Schweitzer; 3) door guard; route – 1) Route; 2) Course; 3) commuting route; cabin – 1) coupe; 2) Lounge; 3) kayuta.

So, the research work considered above is of a comparative nature, with extensive use of methods of formal-structural and mathematical statistics, with an analysis of terms related to the field of tourism in Russian and English, it is noted that the field of terminology has an open nature, historical and social, according to which it is recognized that the English language plays an important Another



study devoted to theoretical issues of Tourism terminology was defended by Vinogradova Ludmila (“terminology turizma englishskogo I russkogo yazikov v synchnom I diachronnom aspektax). In this work, in which tourist terms in Russian and English are studied in the synchronous and diachronic aspect, important typological features of the emergence of tourist terms are studied. The diachronic method of lexeme analysis assumes a comprehensive description of the process of emergence of the tourism terminosystem. Accordingly, in the dissertation, the stages of development of the tourism terminosystem in Russian and English are separated, it is proved that a system of concepts related to tourist terminology is formed. The semantic and structural features of Tourism terminology in Russian and English are highlighted in detail. About 1,700 lexemes and word combinations were taken for analysis, of which 700 belong to the Russian language and 990 to the English language. A bilingual vocabulary is attached. One of the important aspects of the study is the introduction of important features of the system of terms, a definition is given to the concepts of tourist term and tourism terminology. As important features of terminology, the following are noted: 1) semantic feature: specialization, relation to understanding, systematization at the level of understanding, accuracy, motivation, monoscience, contextual independence; 2) formal features: systematization in the expression plan, invariance, brevity; 3) pragmatic features: definiteness, embeddedness. A tourist term is a word or a combination of words that represent a specific concept in the field of Tourism, considered an element of the tourism terminosystem. The tourist terminosystem is recorded as a system that receives field-specific terms and terminoids. By terminoid, the researcher refers to professional specific lexical units in the field of Tourism (professionalism), words and phrases used in professional colloquial language and professional jargons (professionalnie jargonism). At this point, the term and professional lexicon are distinguished. Many researchers (M.N.Volodina, S.G.Kazarina) note that these two layers of the lexicon coexist and are in the same region in the information scope, while some (N.M.Shansky) evaluates professional lexicon as a term, while others (t.R.Kiyak) are synonymous terms. L.Vinogradova states that while terms are interrelated with the professional lexeme, but differ in the field of application: “formality” to terms, the professional lexeme gives the status of “informality” as it is used in informal relationships. Within the framework of the terminosystem separated in the dissertation, professional lexicon is also analyzed and they are called terminoid units. As part



of the study, the following were identified: 1. Tourist terms in Russian and English serve at the border of this terminological system, naming concepts in the field of tourist activity and tourism, according to which the conceptual terminological field is divided into micromaydon and thematic groups. 2. The formation of the tourism terminosystem took place in different ways in Russian and English. Tourism terminology in English is almost firmly formed, while Russian is a developing system. 3. The maximum affinity in the tourism terminosystem of both languages is observed on a morphemic basis involved in term formation. A viable method of term formation is suffixation and compound word formation for both languages. The percentage ratio between term-homonym and term-synonym is close to the same indicator. The main difference between them is the presence of homonyms modeled in English. And in Russian there is no such case. In English, the phenomenon of polysemia is observed a lot, in Russian, in a large number of variants, the phenomenon of synonymy is observed. This situation indicates that the terminology of English Tourism is much more developed, normalized than Russian. 5. Semantic derevation can be observed in both languages. In this case, the phenomena of terminologization, determinologization and transterminologization occurred, and the contents of the terminological fund expanded. 6. Russian and English are a big difference in tourism terminology, which is visible at the level of self-acquisition. In Russian, the term acquisition is 60.3%, and in English-6.3%. So, mastering when forming a term is a viable method in Russian. The large number of English adoptions suggests that terminosystems in two languages tend to converge. This research work, which is devoted to a comparative analysis of tourist terms in Russian and English, a scientific theoretical study, also made extensive use of methods of formal-structural and Mathematical Statistics. From the analysis of the above-mentioned research work, it is known that the terminology of tourism is studied at the level of scientific research in World, Russian linguistics. Periods of formation of the tourism terminosystem have been identified. Tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is at the stage of its first formation, and as a result of the development of the industry, its composition is becoming richer with new special units. This area is recognized as its homeland for the fact that tourism was originally formed in England as a result of economic activity. Also, considering that English is in the leading position in international tourism terminology, it is quite natural that the main part of Uzbek language acquisitions has borrowed from this language. The



following cases were observed when the tourist terms collected on the basis of materials of the Uzbek language were analyzed.

In conclusion, it can be said that the presence of several types of tourism makes it self-sufficient that there are also terms with the content of "Tourism": children's tourism, extreme tourism, gastronomic tourism, military tourism, amateur Tourism, Domestic Tourism, social tourism, individual tourism, caravan tourism, Congress Tourism, Cultural Tourism, National Tourism, Museum tourism, marriage tourism, advertising tourism, industrial tourism, adventure tourism, wellness tourism, mountain tourism, small tourism zones. Special lexical units arising in the presence of the terms "type", "Number", "class" are terms that are mainly in active consumption in the field of tourist service: tour militia, tour package, tour organizer, tour guide; one-seat number, two-seat number. Tourism terminology is open in nature and differs from other terminological systems in its rapid enrichment of content. The fact that scientific research work of a comparative nature on the terminology of tourism in World dentistry has been carried out indicates that the terminology of this field is regulated in a certain sense in them, certain principles have been adopted in the naming of emerging concepts. The regulation of existing tourist terms in the Uzbek language, the choice of a term and the development of practical recommendations for its introduction into circulation are some of the important tasks before the industry.

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