
Typology Of Tourism Terms In English And Uzbek

Muratova Dilorom Makhmudovna,

Teacher, English Faculty № 2, Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract: the article deals with the analysis of tourism terms in English and Uzbek languages. As well as, several lexicographical works on tourism terminology in world linguistics have been done, including encyclopedic and philological dictionaries. In Russian linguistics, E.T. Belan, V.L. Vinogradova studied the formation of a tourist terminology system based on the materials of Russian and English languages, Russian and English tourism terminology in synchronous and diachronic aspects. There are also some scientific observations on tourism terminology. In this work we tried to give comparative analysis of terms in English and Uzbek.

Key words: tourist terminology, comparative analysis, linguistic analysis, management and marketing, explanatory dictionary.

Uzbekistan is a country with great potential in the field of tourism. There are more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites in the country, most of which are included in the UNESCO list. At the same time, using the unique nature of our country, the opportunities of beautiful recreation areas, it is possible to open new tourist routes. With the active involvement of world brands in this field, we need to pay special attention to the development of pilgrimage tourism, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic tourism and other sectors of the industry. In this regard, we must take into account that the use of public-private partnership opens up great opportunities for the development of the industry.

Indeed, it is natural that any change in the life of society is reflected in language. The great changes taking place in Uzbekistan, the ongoing radical reforms, scientific and technological progress, close socio-economic relations with other countries are reflected in the language. Today it is impossible to imagine different areas without terminology.

Scientists have found that today there are more than 500 major fields and dozens of their major divisions, each with its own terminological system. It is no secret that in our country, too, various industries are developing rapidly, as a result of which the terminological system is also enriched.

Tourism in Uzbekistan has been considered at the level of state policy since the early years of independence. All the necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the industry have been created, important normative documents have been adopted, and this work is still going on.

Tourism terminology also plays an important role in the terminological system. Tourism is one of the most promising sectors of any country's economy. Among the factors determining the level of its development, the high level of staff qualification is also important. While all changes and innovations in society are first and foremost reflected in language, processes place a number of tasks before linguists. One of these tasks is the issue of linguistic analysis of tourist terms. To date, in Uzbek linguistics there is no special collection of tourist terms. The number of terms included in existing dictionaries is not so great. For example, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" includes 183 terms related to tourism.

It is also important to regulate the issue of terminology in the training of leading specialists in the field, personnel who can meet world standards. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states: "Quality of qualified personnel for the tourism industry, especially in the field of management and marketing. It is important to radically improve the system of training, regular retraining and advanced training of tourism personnel. It is important to have in the training of textbooks, the level of availability of textbooks, strict regulation of industry terms. One of the

important tasks of Uzbek terminology is the linguistic study of the tourist terminology of the Uzbek language, the creation of an explanatory dictionary of terms [5].

The main part of the acquisition of tourism terminology is the acquisition of terms from English, as well as French, Italian and German.

Elvira Belan [1] investigated the terminology of tourism in Russian and English and their comparative analysis. The study analyzes 508 English and 427 Russian tourist terms. For historical and social reasons, English is said to be the most widely spoken language in the tourism industry. The terms international tourism in Russian and English have been formally and structurally analyzed. 44% (226 terms) of the total English material received for analysis are terms. 56% of special lexical units are terminological compounds. So, when the English terms of tourism are examined in terms of content, it turns out that most of them are in the form of phrases. 32% of the terms in this compound form, or 161 terms, are led by the following model:

adventure tour – приключенский тур – sarguzasht turizmi

baggage car – багажный вагон – yuk vagoni

budget tourism – социальный туризм – ijtimoiy turizm

business tourism – деловой туризм – xizmat turizmi

Analysis of Russian terms shows that 42% (179) of the total material collected is terminology, 58% (247) are terminology. In Russian, too, the term-compounds make up a significant amount.

When checking the content of word terms, the following was observed:

21% (89) of the general terms are in the form of root words and have no affixes: *билет, гид, виза, туризм*.

1. 12% (52) of general terms are special lexical units with affixes:

высадка, носильщик, проводник, разговорник.

2. 28 lexemes (7% of total terms) are complex:

мореплаватель, бордпроводница, бизнес-класс, вагон-ресторан.

3. A very small number of terms (12 percent or 12 of the general terms) in abbreviated form: *авиалиния, турагент, экономкласс, экотуризм.*

Based on the materials in English, there is a slight difference:

1. 22% of the analyzed English terms (113 terms) are primitive terms:

flight – рейс – reys

steward – стюард – bort kuzatuvchisi

alien – иностранец chet ellik

track – путь – yo`lka

2. Affixed terms are less common than compound terms (44 lexical units or 9% of the total material):

administrator – админстратор –

administrator bearer – носильщик – eltib

beruvchi excursionist – турист – turist

package – турпакет – turpaket

3. Compound units accounted for 12% of total terms (59 units):

aircrew - letnyysostav - volatile content doorman - Swiss - Swiss

airport - aeroport - aeroport railroad - jeleznyadoroga - temiryo`l

4. Abbreviated terms do not make up a large number (9 lexemes or 2% of the total material):

aircrew – летныйсостав – uchuvchi

tarkib doorman – швейцар – shveytsar

airport – аэропорт – aeroport

railroad – железнаядорога –

temiryo`l

Thus, the tourist terms of the two languages are formally and structurally analyzed.

Unlike other languages, the phenomenon of homonymy is also observed in English international tourist terms. A term can have several meanings:

charter –

- 1) ustav, nizom;
- 2) yollanma reys;
- 3) yollangan samalyot;
- 4) yollangan kema;
- 5) charter dam olish;

porter –

- 1) yuk tashuvchi;
- 2) shveytsar;
- 3) eshik qorovuli;

route –

- 1) yo`nalish;
- 2) kurs;
- 3) qatnov yo`li;

cabin –

- 1) kupe;
- 2) salon;
- 3) kayuta.

In Russian, however, the homonymy of terms is not observed.

Thus, the above-mentioned research work is comparative in nature, widely uses the methods of formal-structural and mathematical statistics, analyzes the terms of tourism in Russian and English, notes the openness of the field of terminology, historical and social reasons. It is recognized that English plays an important role in international tourism terminology.

Another study on the theoretical issues of tourism terminology was defended by Vinogradova Ludmila [2].

The study of synonymous and diachronic aspects of tourist terms in Russian and English studies the important typological features of the emergence of tourist terms. When studying the structure, it was observed that the terms are simple, compound and compound.

Simple terms are divided into two types according to their genetic characteristics:

- 1) simple tourist terms that already exist in the Uzbek language;
- 2) simple tourist terms, which are directly assimilated from international languages.

1. Holiday, customs, order, money, ceremony, client, tomb, hotel, castle, reserve, reception, hotel, trip, boat, cruise, walk, complaint, sanatorium, supply, visit, room The terms that are actively used in the field of tourism, such as ticket, passenger, monument, dormitory, pilgrimage, shrine, accommodation, employment, destination, are based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. Many observations of the formation of terms by the method of suffixation in Russian and English were noted in the above analysis.

Due to the internal capabilities and morphological features of each language in the formation of the term, some affixes are considered productive. Unlike Russian and English, Uzbek does not have the dominant affixes involved in the formation of tourism terms. The affixes involved in the creation of tourism terms in different languages are:

English		Uzbek	
-ing	camping hiking staggering	-xona	mehmonxon a qo`riqxon qahvaxona

-tion	reservatio n recreation animation	-goh	Ziyoratgo h sihatgoh sayrgoh
-age	pilgrimag e portorage	-ma	yo`llanma
-er -ist	hosteller busser greeter receptionist exursionist motorist	-lik	Yodgorlik

Conclusion:

1. Tourist terms of the Uzbek language are initially divided into several thematic groups according to their content, function, scope. These thematic groups are further divided into smaller lexical-semantic groups.
2. Within the framework of tourist terms, the terms that express the concepts related to the organization and provision of tourism have a great weight.
3. Synonymy has always been one of the problems of terminology.
4. One of the important tasks of Uzbek terminology is the creation of explanatory, electronic and translation dictionaries of existing tourism terms in the Uzbek language.
5. The leading role of English in international tourism terminology today can be explained by the region of origin and development of the industry and the position of English among international languages.
6. Specialization of common words or their meanings, creation of terms on the basis of existing words and morphemes, finding alternatives of some terms

in the language are the linguistic factors of creation and mastering of tourist terms.

References:

- [1] Belan E. Features of the formation of new terminological systems (based on the English and Russian terminologies of international tourism): Author. Diss. Ph.D. - Moscow, 2009.
- [2] Vinogradova L. The terminology of tourism of the English and Russian languages in the synchronous and diachronous aspects: author. Diss ... Candidate of Philology - Veliky Novgorod, 2011.
- [3] Jomonov R.O. Problems of word acquisition and spelling in the Uzbek language.– Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2013.
- [4] Ivanova GA. Synonyms in the terminological system of the metalanguage of linguistics / Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod University. N.I. Lobachevsky. - 2011.
- [5] Iskandarova Sh. Problems of studying vocabulary on the basis of semantic field. - Tashkent: Fan, 1998.
- [6] Kadirbekova D. Linguistic and non-linguistic factors of term formation // Language and literature education. - Tashkent, 2015. –№3.