

## THEORITICAL PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH OF TOURISM TERMINOLOGY

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**Annotatsiya:** *Maqola terminologiya sohasi va uning nazariy masalalariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda terminlarning paydo bo'lishi, 'ayniqsa, turizm sohasiga oid terminlar hamda ularning tarjima muommolari yoritib berilgan. Ma'lumki, har bir fan sohasining rivojlanishi va takomillashuv darajasi shu soha terminologiyasining qay darajada taraqqiy etgani, shuningdek, tartibga solingani bilan ham uzviy bog'liqdir. Atamalarning ishlanmaganligi va tartibga solinmaganligi nutq uslubiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *termin, atama, terminologik sistema, suffiksatsiya, leksika.*

**Abstract:** *The article is devoted to the field of terminology, and its theoretical issues, and the appearance of terms in it, especially those related to the field of tourism, and their translation problems are explained. Every scientific discipline is known to be at this stage of growth and advancement, and there is an intrinsic connection between this and the degree to which the terminology used in the area has changed and been regulated. The way that words are processed and regulated also has an impact on speech pattern.*

**Key words:** *term, term, terminological system, suffixation, lexicon.*

### INTRODUCTION

Numerous terminological dictionaries in the Uzbek language were produced and published in the 1930s. The emergence of terms, their meanings and subject groups, theoretical underpinnings of grammatical composition and structure, their evolutionary history, and their sources of enrichment concerns all occurred during this period. Terminology in linguistics is constantly changing, and the creation of new terminology is closely tied to the advancement of research and the growth of various professions. This was carried out by L.I. Bojno: "Under the influence of technical progress, terminology is based on two interrelated laws, firstly, the laws of the scientific and technical process, and secondly, the language changes in connection with the general laws of development."

Although it hasn't been formally examined yet, tourism terminology likewise holds a unique place in the Uzbek terminological system.

In the last century, terms from many fields were brought to the Uzbek language through the Russian language in Europe. However, today's terms are being assimilated straight from foreign languages. It is well known that Greek and Latin terminal components are frequently encountered in terminology used in international contexts. Another theoretical concern is the existence of term elements in tourism term verification. Nonetheless, there is a natural inclination to minimize word duplication because of the scientific method's strong requirement for term accuracy in science. That's it; the synonymy of terms is demonstrated to be a significant flaw in terminology in every piece of literature pertaining to terminology. An

extensive phenomenon of synonymy in the field of scientific terminology during the early era of terminological systems, for the period of their inception, is characteristic, according to L.L. Kutina, who specializes in the history of Russian terminology. Nevertheless, synonymy is merely the nascent stage of terminological systems; it is peculiar to a certain developmental stage alone, and at present, this state of affairs is not present in terminology.

#### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

As a result, word synonymy is thought to be a universal phenomena across all languages. There are 334 English synonyms for "tourist" and 144 Russian counterparts; the terminology' existence is established. In both languages, causal synonyms are commonplace. Semi-synonyms are terms with slightly similar meanings that are used to communicate the same idea in different terminology. For instance, it was equivalent to the word "administrator" in English. The notion is expressed by using the phrase receptionist. Uzbek receptionist means "receiver" when translated literally implies, which is the administrator's version of the term that is actively used in consuming in Uzbek. There are numerous instances of this circumstance:

stewardess, cabin girl – Stuardessa;  
second class, economy class – ikkinchi klass;  
accommodation, room – хона

The units listed below constitute a synonymous series in Russian: тур по городу, обзорная экскурсия по городу – shahar bo'yulab sayohat;

двухместный номер, номер с двухспальной кроватью – ikki o'rinli nomer;  
электропоезд, электричка – elektrtichka; турист, экскурсант – turist.

English is a phrase used by tourists from around the world, unlike other languages, and homonymy is a known phenomenon. A single phrase can convey multiple meanings, as follows:

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, there is no homonymy of terms.

As a result, the study project mentioned above is comparative in nature, and formal-structural and mathematical statistical techniques are frequently applied in both Russian and English. The terminologies used in the language of terminology pertaining to the tourism industry were examined. It is recognized for its openness, historical significance, and socially driven international English language tourism.

It is acknowledged that it has a significant impact on the terminology.

Another one, titled "Terminology Tourism in English and Russian Languages and Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects," was defended by Ludmila Vinogradova and is devoted to the theoretical issues of tourism terminology research. Important typological aspects of the appearance of touristic terms in this work are studied in both synchronic and diachronic aspects of both Russian and English tourist terminology. The diachronic method of lexeme analysis in tourism terminology necessitates a thorough account of the emerging process. Thus, a system of concepts linked to touristic terminology, split into stages of its production, is proven in the dissertation regarding the development of the terminology related to tourism in the Russian and English languages.

The following elements of the phrase are highlighted as crucial:

1) Semantic features: contextual independence, clarity, motivation, systematization at the understanding level, specialization, and significance to the idea;

2) Formal characteristics: brevity, invariance, and systematization in the expression plan;

3) Pragmatic attributes: specified, solidified. A component of the vocabulary used in tourism is the touristic term, which is a term or phrase that expresses a special idea in the industry.

Field-related terms and terminoids are included in the tourist terminology system, which is also known as the receiving system. Study terms in the tourist industry include professional specific lexical units (professionalism), words and phrases used in professional colloquial language (professionalnye prostorechie), and professional references to jargon (professional jargon).

Here's where the word and formal vocabulary diverge.

Numerous researchers have noted the coexistence of these two lexicon layers (M.N. Volodina, S.G. Kazarina). If they conclude that they are in the same informational domain, some (N.M. Shansky) evaluate the professional lexicon as a term, while others (T.R. Kiyak) believe that they are synonymous terms.

According to L. Vinogradova, even though the terms have a professional lexeme, their fields of application are different. For example, when a professional lexeme is employed in casual situations, it is deemed "informal." The professional lexicon is also examined within the framework of the terminosis outlined in the dissertation; these are referred to as terminoid units.

As a result of the investigation, the following were determined:

1. The terminological system for tourism terminology in both Russian and English is used to refer to concepts and actions within the field of tourism. It is further divided into conceptual terminological fields and microfields based on themes.

2. Russian and English have various forms of terminology related to tourism. While English has an almost fully formed system, Russian is still growing.

3. The morphemic base that contributes to existence is observed in the formation of the term of maximum closeness in the tourism terminology system of both languages. Term construction making compound terms and suffixes for both languages is a useful strategy.

In both language models, the base word in the terminological combination is a noun and belongs to On the other hand, in English, the lexical unit that combines around the base word is a noun group, but in Russian, it is an adjective. As an illustration,

tourist class - tourist class (adjective + noun) (adjective + noun)

(adjective + noun) wine tourism - wine tourism (adjective + noun) (adjective + noun)

(noun+noun) business tour - business tourism - service tourism (noun+noun) (adjective + noun)

(horse+horse) fam-tour - advertising tourism - advertising tourism

(noun+noun)

(adjective + noun)

(noun+noun)

vegetarian meal - vegetarianskaya eda - vegetarian food

(noun+noun)

(adjective + noun)

(adjective + noun)

master key - floor key - floor key ot+ot)

(adjective + noun) (noun+noun)

4. Homonymy and antonymy share the same attitude in Russian and English, which is lexical-semantic. The percentage ratio of term homophones to term synonyms is nearly identical to the same indicator. The existence of modeled homonyms in English is the primary distinction between them. In Russian, there is a situation like this, but it's not. The phenomenon of polysemy is frequently recognized in English, although a significant quantity of synonymy is recorded in Russian variations. The vocabulary used in English tourism illustrates how much more advanced and standardized it is than in Russian.

5. It is feasible to observe semantic derivation in both languages In this instance, the terminological fund's content increased as a result of transterminologicalization, determinologization, and terminologicalization.

6. There is a noticeable distinction between the terminology used in tourism in Russian and English, which seems to be at a mastery level. Russian language proficiency stands at 60.3%, while English proficiency is at 6.3%. Therefore, the term's creation involves the fruitful adoption of Russian as a language. The fact that most English learners are multilingualism suggests that there is a trend for the terminological systems to converge.

In this research effort devoted to the study of statistical methodologies, formal-structural and mathematical scientific theory are employed in conjunction with a comparative analysis of tourism phrases in Russian and English.

The examination of the aforementioned research works makes it abundantly evident that terminology related to tourism has been investigated at the highest level of international and Russian linguistics study. The definition of the tourist term system's formation periods has been provided. The vocabulary related to tourism is still developing in the Uzbek language, and as the industry grows, new, unique units are added to its composition. Travel was first established in England due to economic activity, and this area is acknowledged as his birthplace. Additionally, for foreign travel, given that English is the most often used language in terminology, Uzbek It makes sense that this language was the primary source of most language gains. Uzbekistan The tourist terms gathered from language resources are examined in the circumstances that were noted below.

### CONCLUSION

The term "tourism" also refers to the variety of tourism that exists. Necessitates the presence of the following automatically: travel for children, extreme travel, food tourism, travel for military purposes, travel for fun, domestic travel, travel in groups, travel by caravan, travel for congress, travel for culture, travel for a national museum, travel for advertising, travel for industry, travel for adventure, travel for health, travel to mountains, and travel to small tourist zones. The phrases "type," "number," and "class" participated in the formation of a unique lexicon.

The sphere of tourist services saw the highest level of unit consumption.

Terms such as "tour militia," "tour package," "tour organizer," "tour ticket," and "one place number" or "two-digit number" were commonly used. The language used in tourism is flexible, so feel free to use it. Its quick enrichment sets it apart from other terminological systems. The fact that comparative scientific research has been done on this subject on the language of tourism in global science suggests that certain principles have been worked out in the naming of notions. The terminology is regulated in a specific sense. Phrase usage, phrase selection, and arrangement in the Uzbek language used for tourism. One of the objectives for the industry is to produce workable proposals for entry into circulation.

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