

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>



SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF TOURISM TERM IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Gulnaz Turabekovna Turgunbaeva

Master's Student

Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute

Chirchik, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: term, tourism terms, semantic properties, terminology, term system, borrow term.

Received: 15.02.24

Accepted: 17.02.24

Published: 19.02.24

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of tourism terms, their types and semantic peculiarities, types of the terms and their meaning on the material of the English and Russian languages.

INTRODUCTION

Language is crucial aspect of civilization, serving as a means of recording history and forming a specialized vocabulary that can be consciously regulated and organized. The connection between language development and cultural history becomes most evident in terminology, which encompasses specialized lexical units in various fields of knowledge. [4, 127–132.]

This study focuses on the etymological analysis of English tourist terms and explores the semantic methods of their formation. Given the relevance of the tourism industry and its terminological system in a globalized world, this research employs etymological analysis as the primary method.

Before starting to analyze the terminology system, it is necessary to develop criteria based on which will be studied. Taking as a basis the concept of S.V. Grinev. [1, 309]

In addition, we will focus on the following criteria:

1) general:

— historical (stages and reasons for the formation term system "tourism"),

— prevalence of the terminology system;

2) formal:

— structural composition of terms (ratio of one-, two- and multi-word terms and term combinations),

- morphological and syntactic derivational processes (main methods of term formation);

3) semantic-notional:

— lexical-semantic structure of the terminology system (identification of subsystems and lexical-semantic groups within them),

— completeness of the terminological system (absence/presence of gaps in it),

— semantic consistency of the terminology system (presence there are terminological nests in it),

— semantic isomorphism of the term system (establishing the share of synonymy, homonymy, polysemy and antonymy);

4) functional:

— openness of the terminological system (resistance to external influences);

— problems of functioning of the terminology system.

Within the framework of this article, we will focus on the consideration of formal criteria, since the structural features of terms and derivational processes play an important role for understanding terms, for mutual understanding among specialists in the field tourism.

Analyzing the formal side of the term, many researchers distinguish two main groups of terms that differ in composition: word terms (single-component) and phrase terms (multicomponent). In the term system being studied, they are present as single-component (41.5%), and multicomponent (58.5%) terms. More precisely, russian term system "tourism" includes terms: single-component - 287 units (41.5%); two-component - 369 units (53.4%); three-component - 33 units (5%); four-component - 1 unit (0.1%).

Previously conducted studies of terminology (S. V. O. Grinev. I. V. Kazachkova. I.Kumanin [2, 63-66], etc. indicate that the number of multicomponent terms in the formed thermosystem of a particular field of knowledge is approximately seventy percent Thus, the data that we received shows that the terminology "tourism" in the Russian language is still in the process of development. The predominance of multi-component terms also indicates the strengthening of the process of specialization of tourism terms, the formation of a hierarchical structure of the term system and the establishment of derivational connections between terms.

According to research, the syntactic formation of terminological phrases is currently the most effective method of term formation. When combinations of two components predominate in the sample, this ensures a coherent system and prevents the sample from being cluttered with longer nominations. Most two-component phrases are formed according to the "adjective + noun" and "noun + noun" models. Such phrases consist of two parts, one of which is the base term. Combining words

are defining words that define the terminological meaning and clarify the meaning of the main term. A terminological group containing the main term “tourism” can serve as an example.

Analysis of the morphemic structure of tourism terms allowed us to identify the following types of one-component terms:

1) simple non-derivative terms, i.e. one-word lexical units, the basis of which coincides with the root: meeting, cruise, safari, boat, jacuzzi, cabana, quota, resort, suite, parador, hostel, junket, banquet, season, class, transfer, hub (the term system “tourism” has 109 non-derivative terms);

2) derived terms, i.e. one-word lexical units, the basis of which contains a root and affixes (81 terms).

The analysis showed that the main affix in term formation is the suffix - 65 terms. To the most productive suffixes can be attributed to: **-ние** (8% — размещение, ориентирование, фрагтование, бронирование, резервирование); **-ник** (8% — гусятник, проводник, отпускник, путешественник); **-ация** (8% — маршрутизация, регистрация, анимация, рекреация, дестинация)

It should be noted that in the Russian terminological system “tourism” the suffixes -er/-or become highly productive (12%- backpacker, animator, restaurateur, hotelier, camper, consolidator) and -ing (34% - parking, caravanning, yachting, diving, camping, catering), which indicates the invasion of English word-formation elements into the system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historical research reveals that some monolexic terms in the field of tourism emerged through intra-language borrowing.

This borrowing process involves terminology, specialization, expansion, metaphorization, and metonymic transfer of meanings from commonly used words, thereby serving as a lexical-semantic method of term formation.

Through diachronic analysis of tourism terminology, this study found that a special group of monosyllabic terms exists, wherein their meanings in specialized vocabulary align with their meanings in everyday language. These terms are formed by terminologicalizing the commonly used meanings of words. The evolution of these special lexemes occurred gradually as individuals gained experience and developed scientific concepts.

For example, the term "**cancellation**" originally referred to the annulling of a legal document in 1535 [Oxford English Dictionary]. However, around 1953, this term gained an additional, narrower meaning: the act of canceling a reserved seat, room, place, etc. [Oxford English Dictionary]. It is worth noting that this term was formed with the incorporation of Latin elements.

The word ‘administrator’, derived from Latin, was first recorded in 1533 with the meaning of someone who manages or carries out tasks. Over time, it has come to refer to individuals who work

in management and organization in various settings. This definition is supported by the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. The word **'itinerary'** is interesting because it can be created in two different ways, depending on its intended meaning. With its roots in Latin, it initially meant "route" and later expanded to include the definition of "guidebook" due to its common usage. The term **'hostel'**, borrowed from French, originally meant a place of temporary residence. Since 1384, it has been used to describe lodging and entertainment establishments for travelers, such as inns and hotels.

The lexeme **service** is borrowed from the French language with the meaning "the fact of serving a master" [Oxford English Dictionary] [3, 1320]. Due to the terminology of the commonly used meaning of the lexeme **"service"** becomes a tourist term meaning "the act or manner of serving guests, customers, etc., in shop, hotel, restaurant, etc. (The act or manner of serving guests, customers, etc. in a store, hotel, restaurant, etc.)"¹ The date of formation of this term should be considered the end of the 16th century. The word **pilgrim'**, also borrowed from French, underwent a terminological process and changed its meaning from "one who travels from place to place" to "one who journeys to sacred places as an act of religious devotion. "Similarly, the term **service**, borrowed from French, initially referred to serving a master but later took on the meaning of serving guests, customers, etc. in stores, hotels, restaurants, etc. The term **'suite'**, borrowed from French, originally meant a set of rooms used by

An individual, family, or company. In the context of tourism, it refers to a group of connected rooms in a hotel forming a single living unit. Tourism terms often emerge from semantic shifts that expand the meanings of existing words. For example, the term **"alpinist"**, borrowed from French, initially meant someone who engages in Alpine climbing but now refers to climbers in glaciated mountain areas like the Alps. The term **"cabin"** originated in French and was initially used to refer to a temporary shelter made of thin materials such as a tent or booth. Over time, it took on additional meanings, such as a small room on the side of the road or on a ship, as well as an area inside a plane where passengers or pilots reside. This evolution of meaning falls within the lexical-semantic group of cabins (temporary shelters) and cabins (small rooms or areas).

Similarly, the word "excursion" underwent a similar process of expanding meaning based on Latin elements. Originally meaning *"the action of running out"* or *"striving for the most distant"*, it eventually came to signify a journey or expedition away from one's home with the intention of returning. This progression demonstrates the productive nature of commonly used words in creating new term. The concept of "small" is exemplified in tourist terminology through the metaphorical

¹ Skeat W. W. An etymological dictionary of the English language. Oxford, Clardon Press, 1958. 780 p.

formation of simple special units. Typically, the metaphorization of common words involves external similarities before considering functional similarities of objects.

The term "**track**" was borrowed from French with the meaning of a mark or series of marks left by the passage of something, such as footprints. Through metaphorization, it acquired a new meaning referring to a continuous line of pair of rails and the space between them, upon which railway vehicles travel.

Metonymic transfer of meaning involves the transfer of meaning based on the contiguity of concepts. Examples of such lexemes in the studied English term group include "berth", derived from the word "bear" (to carry), which came to indicate a sleeping place in a railway carriage or elsewhere. In this case, the metonymy is used to denote the process through its tool.

The term "**fare**" also demonstrates the process of evolution in meaning. Initially meaning "a going, journeying; voyage", it later took on the meaning of "cost of conveyance". It is worth noting that the original poetic meaning of "fare" is now only used in stylized texts. The formation of several terms through narrowing and specialization of meaning suggests the emergence of specialized terminology separate from everyday language. The term "**schedule**" was borrowed from the French language with its original meaning being a slip or scroll of parcel or paper containing writing. It later developed to refer to the content of what is written, specifically a time-table. The word "passenger" was borrowed from French and originally referred to a traveler or wayfarer. Within the realm of English vocabulary, its meaning shifted to indicate someone who travels in a vessel or vehicle.

CONCLUSION

The creation of terminology in a specific field involves borrowing, specialization, expansion, metaphorization, and metonymic transfer of meaning from commonly used words. Monosyllabic terms often constitute a special group where their meanings in specialized vocabulary align with their meanings in everyday language, resulting from terminologicalizing the commonly used meaning of a word. The evolution of these special lexemes occurred gradually as individuals gained experience and formed scientific concepts. Tourist terms, in particular, arose from semantic shifts that created a significant discrepancy between their old meanings and the new concepts they came to represent, as a result of expanding the meaning of existing words in the language. This process also involves metaphorization based on external similarities before considering functional similarities of objects. The formation of terms through narrowing and specialization of meaning indicates the emergence of specialized terminology distinct from everyday language.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- [1]. Grinev S.V. Introduction to terminology. M.: Moscow. Lyceum 1993. 309 p.

[2]. Kazachkova O.A., Kumanin V.I. Interpretation of terms in explanatory terminological dictionary “Technology of artistic processing of metals” // New metals and technologies. Mat. scientific-technical conf. M.: MGAPI, 2001. P.63-66

[3]. Oxford English Dictionary. Second Edition / J. A. Simpson and E. S. C. Weiner. Clarendon Press. (Vol. 1–20). Oxford, 1989.

[4]. Prima V.V. Functioning of English-language tourist terminology in guidebooks for Ukraine. Notes on Romano-Germanic philology. Odesa, 2014. Edition 1 (32). P. 127–132.

[5]. Ruda A. V. Semantic ways of forming tourism terms in the English language.

Skeat W. W. An etymological dictionary of the English language. Oxford, Clardon Press, 1958. 780 p.

[6]. Vinogradova L.V. Russian terminology of tourism: structural characteristics russian terminology of tourism: structural characteristics.