

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES IN TOURISM TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Gulomova Sitora Isxakovna

Student of the Uzbek State World languages university

Annotation: The article was made in line with the lexical typology and is devoted to the comparative study of tourist terminology systems of English and Russian languages.

Keywords: terminology, lexico-semantic, morphemes, constructions, phraseological units, synonyms.

The terminology of any branch of knowledge is always in a state quantitative and qualitative changes: obsolete and come out of the use of some terms, others arise and are introduced; changes semantic relationships in terminology that occur somewhat different from the literary language.

The work "General Terminology" indicates the peculiarities of the phenomena of polysemy, homonymy and synonymy: "If in general vocabulary such phenomena as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy is consistently presented, then in special vocabulary they have their own characteristics and limitations.

Thus, as desired requirements for terms, unambiguity is distinguished, that is, one word - one meaning, which means that the term does not have polysemantic relations, homonyms, synonyms. In practice, this is not the case. The term cannot get rid of the material language form, where all these relations are inevitably present; nevertheless, terminologists select synonyms, specification of homonyms, separation of polysemia to achieve the requirements that are imposed on the term "[1, P. 55]. Consider this relationship in more detail.

Any terminology, like the language as a whole, is synonymous lexical units. By synonymy, it is customary to mean a coincidence in the basic meaning of words, morphemes, constructions, phraseological units. It is noted that synonyms:

- 1) express one concept;
- 2) are distinguished by shades of value, or stylistic color, or both;
- 3) are capable of interchangeability in the context [2, P. 53].

In terminology synonyms relate to the same concept and object, they do not characterize its different properties. Therefore, some researchers call this phenomenon terminological doublets (absolute synonyms) [3, P. 114].

A study of tourism terms showed that synonymy is observed more often in the terminology system of the Russian language than English. So, in the studied corps, synonyms are 33% among Russians and 18.5% among English terms of tourism.

The main reasons for the emergence of synonyms in terminology researchers call:

- 1) parallel termination of the concept by several researchers;
- 2) various translations of the term;
- 3) the presence of a complete and short designation of one concept;
- 4) coexistence of eponymous and ordinary terms [4, P.10].

Tourism terminology is most characterized by synonymy, which appears for the first three reasons. Thus, the following terms can serve as examples of terminological doublets resulting from the parallel termination of the same concept by different researchers:

• *nostalgic - ethnic - ethnocultural tourism (travel tourists motivated by the desire to visit places, countries, immigrants of which are themselves or their relatives [5, P. 192]): В области представлен и этнический туризм: Изборская земля является родиной малочисленной народности сето, проживающей сегодня на территории южной Эстонии [6, №2415. 18.11.2009]; «В регионе очень велика доля так называемого ностальгического туризма, - говорит Андрей Канорский.*

- Для многих немцев поездка на родину своих предков становится целью посещения региона». Однако, замечает эксперт, «ностальгические туристы» - это, как правило, люди позднего возраста, и со временем, естественно, их число будет сокращаться [7, №129. 15.01.2009];

• *agrotourism* -farm tourism (tourism in which tourists board at farms or in rural villages and experience farming at close hand [5, P. 16]): *Langthorne's Buffalo Produce is a family run farm offering farm tours and unusual meat products from the farm; Examples of agritourism include tourists picking fruits and vegetables, riding horses, wine tasting and shopping at local farm stands for produce or handmade crafts; Agrotourism in Serbia is one of the most popular branches of tourism in that country* (TravelDailyNews. 11 September 2009).

The appearance of synonyms due to the second reason is more characteristic of Russian-language tourism terminology, as many terms are borrowed from English and receive different translations. For example, English-language term *bed and breakfast* borrowed by Russian terminology system and transmitted to Russian by two synonymous terms — «*кровать и завтрак*», «*размещение и завтрак*»: *Семейный отель с дружеской и уютной атмосферой предлагает размещение «кровать и завтрак» в центре посёлка и горнолыжного курорта Madonna di Campiglio* (RATA-news. №2202. 22.01.2009); *Цены включают в себя размещение и завтрак, возможность по утрам пользоваться сауной и оздоровительным центром* [7, №2280. 12.05.2009).

Tourism terminology is characterized by the presence of a complete and brief designating one concept, since multi-word terms are inconvenient due to their cumbersome nature: "the use of complete forms conflicts with the principle of language economy, according to which only individual language forms that optimize communication are implemented in speech" [1, P. 56]. Therefore, short versions of the term truncated forms, abbreviations, as well as elliptical constructions, appear in the texts when one of its parts is used instead of the full form of the term.

The most characteristic short forms of terms for Russian tourism terminology, when along with the full term it is used complex reduced version: *туристская база — турбаза, туристский бизнес — турбизнес, туристский оператор — туроператор, туристский агент — турагент, туристский пакет — турпакет, экологический туризм — экотуризм, геологический туризм — геотуризм, экономический класс — эконокласс.*

In English terminology, abbreviation occupies a greater place in the creation of short versions of terms: *DET - domestic escorted tour, DIT — domestic independent tour, FIT—foreign independent tour, GIT—group inclusive tour, VFR — visiting friends and relatives, VR — visiting relatives, RIH/LIT — rent it here, leave it there.*

In terms of complete and concise terms, it must be recognized that they constitute a special case. In recent decades, there has been an authoritative view that these forms should not be seen as synonyms, since the short version is secondary, depends on the full and in meaning, and inform, and true synonyms exist on equal rights, formally and semantically not conditioning each other [4, P. 107]. Thus, we will refer to such terms in the terminological versions, which will be discussed below.

Among the reasons for the presence of synonyms in tourism, the terminology is the borrowing of a foreign-language term when doublet terms function, one of which is original and the other borrowed. A comparison of the terms of the Russian and English terminology systems "tourism" allows us to find that doublet terms of foreign origin are more common in Russian (28 synonymous pairs and rows of 107), due to the emerging nature of the Russian-language terminology system, which has an unfinished established terminological apparatus. Examples of such terms include: *вестибюль — лобби; молодежное общежитие — молодежный хостел; период высвобождения номера — релизпериод; сплав на плотах — рафтинг; самостоятельный туризм — бэкпакинг; тур за покупками — шоп-тур; путеводитель — гайд-бук; туристский фильм — тревелог; повышение класса — апгрейд; сухой паек — ланч-пакет; место назначения — дестинация and others.* In the English terminology system of the tourism sector, doublet terms of foreign origin are few: *conciierge (фр.) — head porter; sommelier (фр.) - wine waiter; plat du jour (фр.) — dish of the day* (3 пары из 82).

So, the analysis of lexico-semantic relations gives us the opportunity conclude that for tourism terminology both Russian and English is characterized by basic semantic relations. Moreover, in significant differences were found in the corps of languages studied, concerning the activity of lexico-semantic relations, which indicate a more mature state of English terminology of the sphere tourism and the emerging Russian.

Literature:

1. Суперанская А.В., Подольская И.В., Васильева Н.В. Общая терминология: Вопросы теории / Отв. ред. Т.Л. Канделаки. Изд. 4-е. М.: Издательство ЛКИ, 2007. - 248 с.
2. Головин Б.Н., Кобрин Р.Ю. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах: Учеб. пособие для филол. спец. вузов. М.: Высш. шк., 1987. - 104 с.
3. Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: опыт лингвистического описания. -М.: Наука, 1977.- 246 с.
4. Изергина И.А. Синонимия в современной английской терминологии электроники: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. — Л., 1980. -21 с.
5. ТГС — Туризм, гостеприимство, сервис: Словарь-справочник / Г.А. Аванесова, Л.П. Воронкова, В.И. Маслов, А.И. Фролов; Под ред. Л.П. Воронковой, -М.: Аспект Пресс, 2002. 367 с.
6. Газета Российского союза туриндустрии RATA-news
7. Газета Российского союза туриндустрии RATA-news. Hotel&Resort (20072010 гг.)
8. Гринев С.В. Введение в терминоведение. М.: МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, 1993.-309 с.