# Tourism And Its Linguocultural  Features  In English And Uzbek

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**Abstract ---** This article deals with tourism industry and its linguocultural features between compared languages. In this article 5 micro-areas have been identified in the tourist terminology: leisure activities, catering industry, tourism organization, hospitality industry and passenger and cargo transportation. Linguoculturology (linguocultural studies) is one of the main areas of linguistic research. It studies the national cultural specific laws of the structure of verbal communication, based on the spirit of the language, this or that phenomenon associated with linguistic mentality (originality).

**Keyword ---** terminology, lingvoculturology, approach, concept, hospitality, transportation.

### Introduction

In the second half of the twentieth century, the rapid development of terminology continues. Terminological issues are becoming more and more the subject of research, and the practical aspects of this science are being actively developed. 1970s-1990s A.D. Xayutin, S.D. Shelov, V.M. Leychik, S.V. Grinev, Yu.N. Marchuk, A.V. Superanskaya, V.A. Well-known linguist-terminologist, such as Tatarinov and others, was known by the names of scholars.

At the beginning of the XXI century in the development of terminology in Russia, first of all, there was an exchange of scientific paradigms and the emergence of a cognitive approach to linguistics in general and to terminology in particular. Thus, the science of terms has only recently emerged, but in less than 100 years, it has made significant strides.

Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that in modern terminology the question of the essence of the term has so far been given high priority, as there is no single and universally recognized definition of it. This situation is explained as follows: "On the one hand, this is explained by the fact that the theoretical foundations of terminology are not yet sufficiently developed, its basic concepts are not defined, and there is no consensus on what the scientific and technical term is. On the other hand, the various definitions currently available in the literature do not always and fully reflect the essence of the situation being described "[Tabanakova, 1982. p. 24].

Having studied the existing approaches to the definition of terms from today, we can classify them as follows.
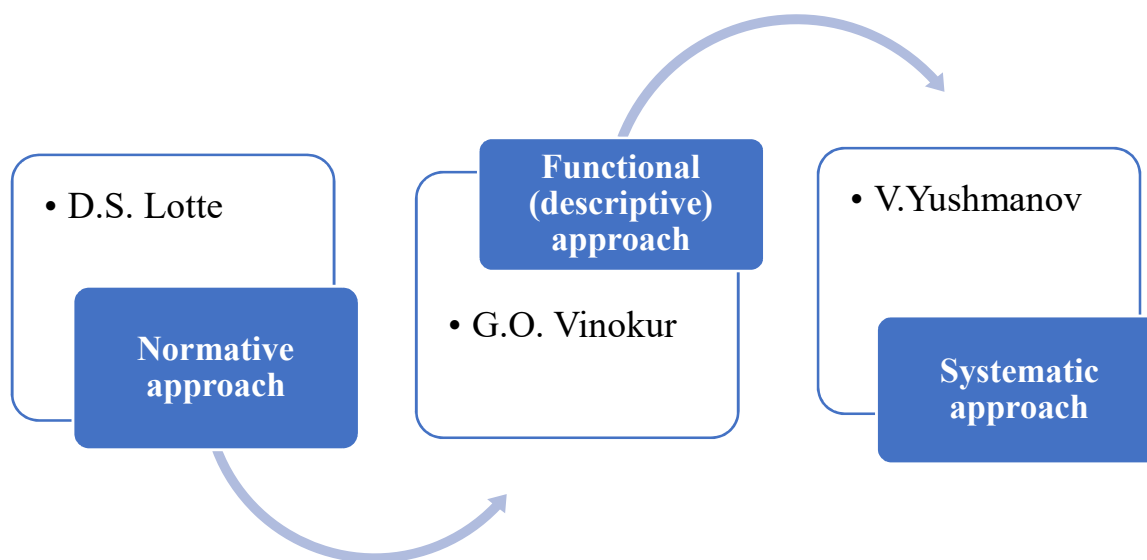
1) **Normative approach**

As mentioned above, D.S. Lotte was the founder of this approach, defining the term as "a word or phrase that has a special meaning, expresses and shapes a professional concept, and is used in the process of knowing and studying scientific and vocational objects" [Lotte, 1968. p.22]. He developed a number of requirements for the term, namely: unambiguousness, clarity, structure, motivation, brevity.

Based on D.S. Lotte's views, proponents of the normative approach (S.I. Korshunov, G.G. Samburova, V.I. Siforov) have expanded the list of requirements to the term, calling them "A brief guide to the development and regulation of scientific and technical terminology." (1979).

Thus, proponents of this approach view the term as a static element rather than a dynamic element of language, which has led to the name 'ideal term' in the linguistic literature. But later this theory was sharply criticized. For example, in some works there have been attempts to prove that a term is not always unambiguous, that it can express several concepts, and that it can enter into different terminology systems at the same time, and so on. The requirements for the term will be discussed in detail in the next chapter.

2) **Functional (descriptive) approach**

The founder of this approach is another well-known scientist - G.O. Vinokur, who asserted that "terms are not separate words, but only words with a separate function" [Vinokur, 1939. p.5]. He explained that the word is a special function that appears as a term - a naming function. G.O. Vinokur contrasted his approach with the normative approach: the term as in D.S. Lotte's view, it is studied not in the field of recording, but in the field of its function and application, that is, as a dynamic element of the system prone to constant change. As a result, all the requirements for the term developed by Lotte lose their relevance: as an element of the language system, the term can change, modify, lose its meaning, have a number of synonyms, antonyms, or move to a common lexicon.

3) **Systematic approach**

Proponents of this approach emphasize that the term exists within a regulated system: "When you know a term, you know its place in the system. When you know its place in the system, you know the term " [Yushmanov, 1968. p. 14]. Most modern researchers believe that consistency is the basis for the study of the term. For example, some scholars understand the term "a word (phrase) that is an integral unit of the relevant concept in the system of concepts of this field of science and technology, coordinated (linked) with the sign, wau" [Kulebakin, Klimovitsky, 1970. p. 19-20]; others understand it as "a word or phrase of a special language section created for the precise expression of specific concepts in the system of science and technology" [Gorodetsky, Raskin, 1990. p.47]. In doing so, they mentioned that,

«the term taken separately only in the presence of itself - is something that does not really occur. It exists only in a system of terms, and is associated with a certain relationship with it. " V.A. Tatarinov is a proponent of a similar view, suggesting that the terms form a closed system (1996). Thus, the introduction of the term into the system is a necessary condition for its definition.

Within the framework of the approaches outlined above, certain differences in the interpretation of the term can be highlighted. For example, some authors define the term according to the presence of a definition in it: "it performs a lexical or definitive function, that is, it is either a means of definite definition, and then it is simply a sign, or it is a means of logical definition, then it is a scientific term" [Vinogradov, 1947. pp. 12-13]. The academic term does not name a concept like a simple word, but emphasizes the idea that a concept is defined according to it. In addition, dictionaries do not interpret the term, but define it, with the meaning of the term being a definition of the concept, a definition of which is defined as appropriate word. In other words, if there is no definition, the term itself will not exist.

Classes of special concepts form conceptual-terminological fields, which are the most important components of the whole conceptual organization of the whole terminological system. S.D. Shelov expressed the theoretically clearest idea that the conceptual-terminological fields were "specific to the field, and that the term itself, the concepts required by this term to identify them, and the concepts between them and the concept expressed by this term are totally necessary for conceptual identification." [Shelov, 2008. p. 3]. In his view, conceptual-terminological field  is the most interesting component from a theoretical point of view.

We rely on the conceptual-terminological fields definition given above in this study. Like any other - lexical, semantic - field, conceptual-terminological field has its own core (a concept common to all members of the field) and a peripheral part. Thus, special concepts form a system and form a conceptual-terminological fields with a hierarchical structure.

Based on the existing classification networks of the tourism industry, and taking into account the specifics of the use of terms - the core and periphery of the terminology of the tourism industry in Russian and English, as a result, all terms are divided into two conceptual-terminological fields.

At the heart of this system are the terms conceptual-terminological fields "Tourism Industry" and "Tourism Statistics", where these fields have an intersecting field, as statistical knowledge can be applied to different concepts of the tourism industry, which explains the ambiguity of some terms and their simultaneous use in several microdistricts.

As can be seen from the figure, 5 micro-areas have been identified in the tourist terminology: leisure activities, catering industry, tourism organization, hospitality industry and passenger and cargo transportation. These microfields, in turn, are divided into thematic blocks.

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┌─────────────────────────┐        ┌─────────────────────────┐
│    tourist terminology   │        │    leisure activities    │
└─────────────────────────┘        └─────────────────────────┘
        │                                   │
        │   ┌──────────────────┐            │   ┌──────────────────┐
        ├───│     catering     │            ├───│     tourism      │
        │   │     industry     │            │   │   organization   │
        │   └──────────────────┘            │   └──────────────────┘
        │                                   │
        │   ┌──────────────────┐            │   ┌──────────────────┐
        └───│    hospitality   │            └───│  passenger and   │
            │     industry     │                │      cargo       │
            └──────────────────┘                │  transportation  │
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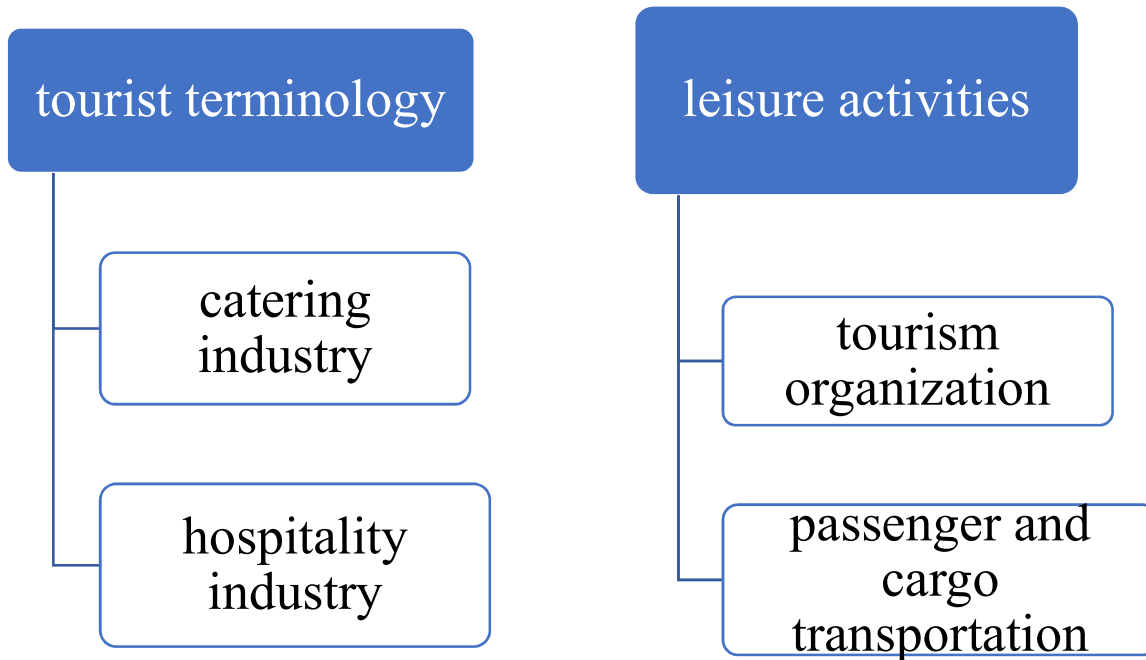
A comparison of these conceptual-terminological fields, obtained as a result of a logical-conceptual analysis of tourist terminology, allows to determine their compatibility in the studied languages, which is to some extent determined by the convergence of models of tourism development in Russia and abroad.

Comparing the results of the analysis in Figures 2 and 3, we show the percentage of conceptual-terminological fields, which allows to identify similarities and differences in the conceptual structure of tourist terminology in Russian and English.
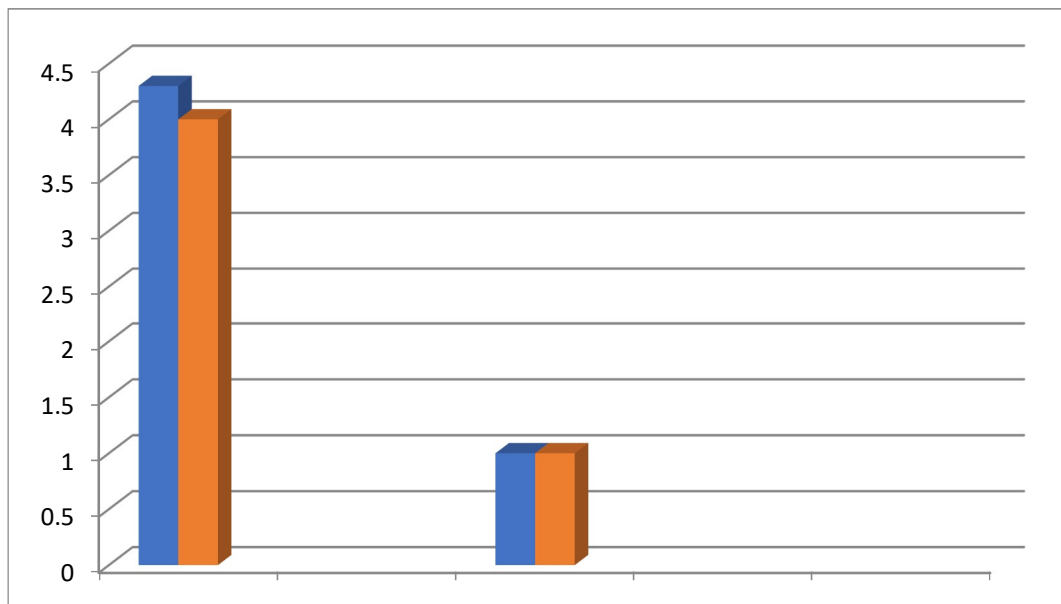


Figure 2: Percentage of conceptual and terminological areas of tourism in Russian and English
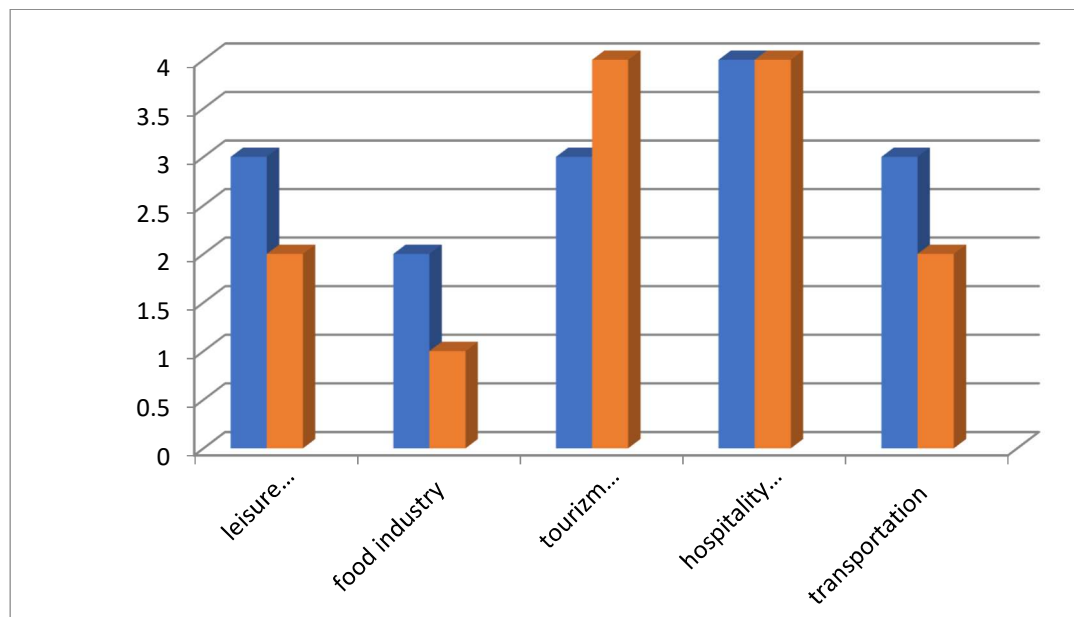
Figure 3: Percentage of micro-areas of tourism in Russian and English

As can be seen in Figure 2, in both English and Russian tourism terminology, the tourism industry is much larger than the tourism statistics   explained by the fact that it is based on the interaction of utilities, public catering, etc. Each sector in tourism consists of a group of enterprises of the same type that form. However, it is impossible not to include "tourism statistics" conceptual-terminological fields in the system of terms studied, albeit in small numbers, because the study of tourism requires the calculation and analysis of quantitative indicators, which are based on statistical data. Therefore, the problems of statistical accounting, as well as its relevant terminology, are paramount in tourism research.

Comparing the microdistricts that are part of the conceptual-terminological fields "Tourism Industry" and shown in Figure 3, it is possible to identify another aspect of the terminology, which is typical for both Russian and English terminology: conceptual-terminological fields terms occupy the largest part, which is also not a coincidence.

First, organized tourism can not live without the organization and sale of tours, as well as organizations engaged in the preparation and conduct of excursions, accordingly, the following thematic groups can be distinguished within the micro-area of "tourism organization":

1) participants and organizers of tourism: host, autotourist - motorist, tour operator, retailer - retailer, supplier of tourist services (supplier of tourist services) - supplier,  tour leader ,

2) types and forms of tourism: (tour "in the spirit") - all-inclusive tour, caravan - caravan, (cultural-educational tourism) - cultural tourism, dating tour - familiarization tour, health tourism;

3) organizational processes: booking, tourist route - itinerary, meet and greet, meeting place - pick-up point, change route (rerouting) - rerouting, annulation tour -  tour cancellation;

4) tourist documents: agent agreement (agent agreement) - agency agreement, coupon - travel coupon, travel check - traveller's check, voucher - voucher,

5) sale, advertising and development of tourist products: tourist catalog (travel catalog) - travel catalog, tourist fair (tourist fair) - travel fair, trevelog - travelogue, tourist brochure (tourist brochure) - tourist brochure.

Second, it has historically been decided that one of the most important needs of a tourist to be met during a tourist trip is a bed. Therefore, the "hospitality industry" ranks second in terms of the number of microdistricts, which include the following thematic blocks:

1) accommodation: apart hotel, commercial hotel, adjacent places - connecting rooms, flotel, guest house, resort hotel;

2) Hotel activities: check-in, early arrival, late check-out, no show, list of guests in the room ( list of places) - rooming list;

3) hotel services: valet parking, floor service, luggage tray (portage), wake up call;

4) types of accommodation: accommodation without meals - accommodation only; bed and breakfast, half board, European plan, family plan.

Third, the main stage of tourist travel is transportation. Officially, without it, tourism will not take place, which also follows from the definition of tourism. A person belonging to the category of tourists must temporarily leave his place of permanent residence, another place or state [Birjakov, 2006. p. 110]. Thus, the "transport" microfield is also the most important component of the terminology system in the field of tourism, which has the following thematic blocks:

1) air transportation: air carrier - air-carrier, arrival hall - arrival hall, boarding pass - boarding pass, charter flight (chater flight) - charter flight, consolidator - consolidator, internal ( domestic) aviareys - domestic flight,

2) passenger transportation on land:

- in cars: car - camper, car rental - car rental, tourist bus - coach, limousine service - limousine service;

- by rail: cruise train - cruise train, wagon-restaurant -> dining sag, spalnыy wagon - sleeping car,

3) water transport: berbout-charter - bareboat charter, cruise line (cruise line) - cruise line, vneshnyaya cabin (outer cabin) - outside cabin.

However, despite the similarity of the conceptual organization of tourist terms in the languages studied, it is noteworthy that only 63% of terms in Russian have full or partial equivalents in English, which means that TTM elements in Russian and English are not complete, but only partially compatible. indicates This situation is primarily explained by the peculiarities of the historical formation of the terminological system. For example, if we look at the percentage of terms in the micro-area of "tourism organization", we see that the number of terms in Russian is 10% higher than in English. At the same time, many terms that do not have appropriate terms in English were created during the Soviet era, when voluntary-social, and then trade-government-style tourism management was equated with tourism.

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