

Linguistic and cultural relations in the terminological system of the term "tourism" in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: In this work, the author examines Synonymy of terms, that is, the problem of using several special lexical units to designate one concept remains one of the main and most important problems of terminology.

Key words: tour, terminology, concepts.

Despite the fact that words are practically inexhaustible reserves, their multidimensional and meaningful essence, the diverse nature of their connections, the vocabulary structure of the language consists of a certain system that does not go beyond the general language system, but, on the contrary, actively participates in its logical development. Synonymy of terms-concepts of terms and terms is considered one of the types of inconsistency, that is, there is a manifestation of an excess of means of official expression of the concept. Synonymy of terms, that is, the problem of using several special lexical units to designate one concept, remains one of the main and most important problems of terminology.

The problem of the ambiguity of the term has long been one of the traditional problems of terminology. But with one lexical unit, several concepts can be qualified as cases of naming, polysemy (polysemy) or homonymy. Changes in the features of this condition have been observed in the terminological literature for many years. analyzing the semantic features of the lexemes tour - tour, tourism - tourism, tourist - tourist, it should be noted that the term "tour" is quite common in English. The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as follows: "a trip from place to place, a circle; an excursion or journey involving visiting a number of places in a circle or sequence; often qualified as a bicycle, hiking, wedding tour." {"A walk or a trip from one place to another in a circle; an excursion or a trip that includes visiting several places in a row; often: cycling, hiking, qualifies as a tour after the wedding").

Only L.P. "Tourism, hospitality, service: dictionary-reference" edited by Voronkova, E.I. Specialized dictionaries, such as "Tourist Encyclopedia" edited by Tamm, give a narrower definition of the term. That is: "comprehensive tourist service, trip, trip, tour trip", which is organized on an individual or collective basis according to a specific route and program, with the introduction and purchase of travel tickets, hotel, transport, sightseeing and catering services, visa, insurance, etc. services in advance, a tourist trip planned in advance (direction, terms, set of services); organized by the tour operator

So, unlike the popular English term "tour", the Russian term "Tour" is common only in the tourism sector in the sense that interests us. In English, the term "tourism" will have a broader meaning than the term "tourism", which is equivalent to it in Russian. Compare: "tourism - theory and practice of tours; traveling for pleasure. Also, the

business of selecting tourists and providing their reception and entertainment; the business of organizing tours" [Oxford English Dictionary]. ("Tourism is the theory and practice of traveling for pleasure. A business that also consists in attracting tourists and providing them with a place of residence and entertainment; a species management business").

The definition presented in the dictionary of modern literary Russian language: "tourism is one of the types of active recreation, consisting of trips carried out for the purpose of obtaining knowledge, for the purpose of hardening the body and other purposes." In one of the specialized dictionaries mentioned above, there is the following definition: "tourism is a journey in free time (travel, traveling); in free time, faol is a type of recreation, a means of recovery, cognition, spiritual and social development of the individual" [tourist encyclopedia, 1993]. As without this, so in this case, the meaning of the term "tourism" becomes broader.

According to the definitions given in the dictionaries, the terms "tourist" and "tourist" can be considered completely equivalent. "A tourist is someone who makes a tour or excursions; someone who does it for recreation; someone who travels for pleasure or culture, visiting a number of places for interesting objects, landscapes or the like; a member of a tourist sports team" [Oxford English Dictionary]. ("A tourist is someone who goes on a tour or a tour tour; someone who does it for recreational purposes; someone who travels to different places to visit their sights, natural landscapes, etc., for pleasure or for the purpose of cultural enrichment of himself; a member of a tourist sports team").

The analysis of the state of eponymy makes it possible to evaluate names and adverbs as a likely source of the formation of terms and nomenclature units. The group of terms under study includes lexemes – terms of the same name, which include names (names). The list of English terms contains 2 examples of terms of the same name. The list of terms for tourism in Russian does not mention the terms of the same name. In the terminology of tourism, one cannot deny the status of names and titles that contribute to the enrichment of terminology, in turn, they are a productive and actively used source of its enrichment in other fields of knowledge. In tourism terminology, the terms of the same name are actually considered a source of synonymy, which is unnecessary and unacceptable for any system of terms.

Russian and Uzbek languages, having studied the semantic features of the terms "tour", "tourism", "tourist" in English, Russian and Uzbek, we can come to the following conclusions: - unlike the English term "tour", which is actively used in the language of general consumption, the term "tour" in Russian and Uzbek is common only in tourism in the sense that we are interested in; - the term "tourism" in English, which is equivalent to it in Russian and Uzbek, will have a broader meaning; - according to the definitions given in the dictionaries, the terms "tourist", "tourist" and "tourist" can be considered completely equivalent. Young, now crucial fields of knowledge follow a certain path of development. As you know, terminology in any field of knowledge goes through 3 stages in its development: - simple; - skill level (up to science); - scientific ed. E.A. According to Sorokina, 3 types of reasoning are suitable for each stage: - simple thinking; - thinking is more important than science; - scientific thinking The analysis of the tourist terminology in English, Russian and Uzbek languages has shown that the terminology in English is at the stage of scientific understanding, is developing and is striving to complete its formation. Observations and studies have shown that terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages is at the

pre-scientific stage of its development. As evidence, the following cases can be cited - evidence confirming this state of terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages: - the presence of a widely branched synonymy; - the abundance of borrowed words; - the presence of phrases in which attribute components can consist of 2 to 11 elements; - the presence of a large volume of quasi-terms, words preceding the terms, and pseudo-terms. From a formal point of view, most of the tourist monosyllabic terms in English, Russian and Uzbek languages belong to a group of simple lexemes. And fewer terms have a clearly noticeable affixal property. It is established that within the studied Russian polylex terms, there is a large variability in the formation of terms consisting of their own compounds. The priority type of two-component adjectival phrases is the adjectival-substantive model of terminological phrases, which introduces an adjective that performs the function of a prepositional determinant.

Thus, the national specificity of English terminology is explained by the fact that in its development it has largely advanced from the terminology of the Russian and Uzbek languages. The diachronic analysis of the studied vocabulary confirms that the appearance and subsequent formation of this terminology was influenced by factors both inside and outside the language. The terminology studied has an open character, which is determined by the fact that such a sphere of human activity as international tourism is extremely public, and eventually it becomes an extremely widely branched and promising network of the national economy.

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