

CONCEPTION OF LEARNING TOURISM TERMS

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Abstract. The present-day stage of development of the scientific sphere is of interest for describing the sublanguages serving professional communities: both theoretical and applied terminological studies are increasing every year.

At present, based on the material of various languages, the authors highlight the specific features of scientific texts, the formulation of terms and the ways of their formation, the issues of standardization and ordering of terminology. Consequently, there is a need to generalize the results achieved, to systematize the available methods, to outline the prospects for the development of this direction. Given the theoretical importance and applied meaning of this approach to the study of terminology, it is advisable to use the terminological material of the sublanguage, which has not yet been subjected to deep systematic research. In this regard, this paper explores the terms of the tourism sector.

Keywords: methods of term formation, terms of tourism, semantics, vocabulary.

Introduction.

Tourism arose when a person got the opportunity to think not only about meeting primary, vital needs, but also about recreation. Although people have always traveled, only at a certain stage of the economic development of society did a special type of product appear - travel services. Further, tourism stood out as a separate branch of the national economy, which required the formation of an appropriate industry, the availability of qualified personnel, etc. tourist services [1-3].

The tourism industry includes hotels, catering companies, travel and excursion agencies, travel companies, motor transport companies, excursion companies, museum business, as well as cinema services, consumer services, entertainment and sports centers, health centers, construction companies, etc.

Methods of research.

The study of the terms of the tourism sector becomes necessary already due to the rapid expansion of the tourism business: "During the second half of the 20th century, the number of international tourists increased almost 15 times, and revenues from this type of service increased 200 times." Contacts of Uzbek and foreign partners are being activated, which are forced to use tourist terminology.

Equally, foreign travelers are faced with the need to understand the terms used in the field of tourist services. At the same time, the science of tourism continues to develop rapidly, new specialties in tourism and hospitality have been identified in the education system. However, even in scientific circles, disputes are born over the terms of the tourism sector: "The topic of terminology in tourism suddenly became the subject of fierce discussions, gave rise to the emergence of many publications of various kinds." All this gives us the right to state that the terminological system "tourism" is a fact of mass communication, and its study is the most important condition for successful professional activity and travel organization [4-5].

In recent years, several specialized dictionaries have been published. Special mention should be made of the voluminous work of the team of authors, which is not a dictionary, but a glossary, since the dictionary entry does not provide a definition, but a detailed, sometimes even lengthy, description of a particular concept; while the term itself is given in English, and its description - in Russian.

However, the authors of all the named lexicographic works are not philologists and terminologists, but experts in the field of economic sciences. Their works do not always comply with generally accepted rules of lexicographic description and design; they are guided only by their experience, which affects the quality of the dictionaries they have compiled. A comprehensive linguistic consideration of the terminological system "tourism" is a necessary condition for creating a high-quality dictionary of tourist terms.

The above-mentioned dictionaries, specialized journals, textbooks and teaching aids on tourism, reference books served as the material for our study. As a result of the study of these sources, a corpus of 500 terms of tourism has been formed. At the same time, a third of the sample is made up of terms that function in texts, but are not reflected in specialized dictionaries.

Before proceeding to the analysis of the terminological system, it is necessary to develop criteria on the basis of which its study will be carried out. Taking the concept of basic terminology as a basis and making some additions, we will focus on the following criteria:

- 1) general:
 - historical (stages and reasons for the formation of the terminological system "tourism"),
 - prevalence of the terminological system;
- 2) formal:

- structural composition of terms (the ratio of one-, two- and multi-word terms and term combinations),
- morphological and syntactic derivational processes (the main methods of term formation);
- 3) semantic-semantic:
 - lexico-semantic structure of the term system (identification of subsystems and lexico-semantic groups within them),
 - completeness of the terminological system (absence / presence of gaps in it),
 - semantic consistency of the terminological system (the presence of terminological nests in it),
 - semantic isomorphism of the terminological system (establishing the share of synonymy, homonymy, polysemy and antonymy);
- 4) functional:
 - openness of the terminological system (resistance to external influences);
 - Problems of terminological system functioning.

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 in understanding terms, for mutual understanding of tourism specialists.

Analyzing the formal side of the term, many researchers distinguish two main groups of terms that differ in composition: terms-words (single-component) and terms-phrases (multi-component). In the studied terminological system, there are both single-component (41.5%) and multi-component (58.5%) terms. More precisely, the Russian terminological system "tourism" includes the terms: single-component - 287 units (41.5%); two-component - 369 units (53.4%); three-component - 33 units (5%); four-component - 1 unit (0.1%).

Previous studies of terminology indicate that in the formed terminological system of a particular field of knowledge, the number of multicomponent terms is close to 70%. This means that the data we have obtained prove that the terminological system "tourism" is in the process of formation. The predominance of multicomponent terms also testifies to the intensification of the process of specialization of tourist terms, the formation of a hierarchical structure of the term system, and the establishment of derivational links between terms.

Analysis of the morphemic structure of tourism terms made it possible to identify the following types of single-component terms:

1) simple non-derivative terms, i.e. one-word lexical units, the stem of which coincides with the root: meeting, cruise, safari, hotel, jacuzzi, cabana, quota, resort, suite, parador, hostel, junket, banquet, season, class, transfer, hub (the term system "tourism" has 101 non-derivative terms);

2) derived terms, i.e. one-word lexical units, the basis of which contains the root and affixes (92 terms).

The analysis showed that the main affix in term formation is the suffix of 76 terms.

The most productive suffixes include:

- -tion (8% - accommodation, orientation, chartering, booking, reservation);
- nickname (8% - goose, guide, vacationer, traveler);
- -ation (8% - routing, registration, animation, recreation, destination).

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

Prefixing is not a productive way of forming tourism terms: there are only 9 terms (arrival, departure, off-season, no-show, non-resident). The prefix-suffix method of term formation is even less typical for the studied corpus of terms (5 terms - overbooking, no-show, wake-up call, transportation, carrier).

The most productive ways of forming tourist terminology include word formation - 93 terms are formed in this way:

1) noun + noun (reserve museum, yacht club, cocktail hall);

2) an invariable connected component of an international character + a noun (flight, motorhome, airport terminal, car restaurant, water park).

It is among the complex words belonging to tourist terminology that the invasion of English vocabulary is clearly observed, which has acquired an international character: groom service, lunch package, boutique hotel, rope jumping, casino hotel, reality tourism, booking list. At the same time, some of these words have equivalents, for example, a guidebook - a guide.

Results.

The analysis carried out showed that the syntactic formation of terminological phrases is currently the most productive way of term formation. At the same time, two-component combinations prevail in the sample, which ensures the harmony of the system and prevents it from being cluttered with longer nominations. Among the two-component phrases, most of them are formed according to the models "adjective + noun" and "noun + noun". Such phrases are a combination of two components, one of which is the base term. Combining words are determinants that clarify the meaning of the base term and determine the terminological meaning. An example is the terminological group with the base term "tourism" (model "adjective + noun"):

- alternative tourism - a type of tourism, the purpose of which is to minimize the negative impact of recreation on the environment and the socio-cultural environment in the promotion of radically different approaches to tourism;

- caravan tourism - a type of autotourism, in which a self-propelled or attached to a car van (caravan) is used as a means of accommodation;

- event tourism - tourism associated with visiting events (events), such as major international sports competitions, cultural events, ethnic holidays, as well as events associated with anniversary celebrations;

- equestrian tourism - a type of sports tourism, carried out in the form of horseback riding routes through nature reserves or national parks.

Terminological group with the base term "capacity" (model "noun + noun"):

- capacity of the hotel - the total number of permanent places intended for accommodation of visitors in the hotel;

- room capacity - the total number of visitors that can be accommodated in the room.

Conclusion.

Outline the analysis, it can be argued that the Uzbek terminological system "tourism" is in the process of formation and is able to develop and replenish due to terminological combinations and word formation. However, even these methods of term formation will be strongly influenced by a similar English term system.

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