

Formation of Tourism Terminology and Study of Translation Problems

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Annotation. The article deals with the field of terminology and its theoretical issues, in particular, terms related to tourism and their translation problems.

Keywords: term, term, terminological system, suffix, vocabulary.

Main part

Tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is in its infancy, and as a result of the development of the industry, its content is enriched with new special units. Since tourism originated in the United Kingdom as a result of economic activity, the region is recognized as its homeland. Also, given that English is a leading language in international tourism terminology, it is natural that most of the Uzbek language is learned from this language. The following cases were observed during the analysis of tourist terms collected on the basis of Uzbek language materials.

Structurally, simple, compound, and compound terms have been observed.

Simple terms can be divided into two types according to their genetic characteristics:

- 1) simple tourist terms that already exist in the Uzbek language;
- 2) simple tourist terms that are directly assimilated from international languages.

1. Holiday, customs, order, money, ceremony, client, tomb, hotel, castle, reserve, reception, hotel, trip, boat, cruise, park, complaint, sanatorium, supply, visit, room, terms such as pass, passenger, monument, dormitory, pilgrimage, shrine, accommodation, employment, destination, which are actively used in the field of tourism, are formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. Many observations of suffix formation in Russian and English have been noted in the above analysis.

Due to the internal capabilities and morphological features of each language, some affixes are productive in term formation. Unlike Russian and English, Uzbek does not have the dominant affixes involved in the formation of tourism terms. The affixes involved in the creation of tourism terms in different languages are:

English		Rus tili		O'zbek tili	
-ing	camping hiking staggering	-ние	размещение ориентирование бронирование	-хона	mehmonxona qo'riqxona qahvaxona
-tion	reservation recreation animation	-ация	машрутизация регистрация анимация	-goh	Ziyoratgoh sihatgoh sayrgoh
-age	pilgrimage portorage	-ник	паломник проводник отпускник	-ma	yo'llanma
-er	hosteller busser greeter			-lik	Yodgorlik
-ist	receptionist excursionist motorist				

1.1-table. A comparative table of affixes forming tourist terms.

Artificial terms in the Uzbek language, which contain a constructive affix, cannot be considered purely tourist in nature, as such terms are also used in other spheres of social life and scientific terminology. For example, the term customs is used in economics, the term reserve is used in ecological terminology, and the term monument is used in historical terminology.

1. One of the most effective ways to learn words and terms in the modern stage of language development is the shield. It allows the expression of concepts that do not exist in the language through the units that exist in the language.¹ When studying the issue of mastering the Uzbek language in tourism terminology, it was found that direct term acquisition is active.

When learning a term directly, the term being acquired is obtained without any changes or with some (partial) phonetic changes.

The following lexical units in tourism terminology belong to this type.

The apartment is located in a modern building close to the living quarters, with the possibility of cooking. An important aspect of the term is that the customer can cook in the room. Hotels usually do not have this type of room. So the lexical basis for the term is associated with the name of a new type of hotel room.

A guide is a professional guide who speaks one or more languages to guide tourists to a city or a particular attraction. The term is actively used in consumption.

Tabldot is a type of service used in restaurants for food, ranging from snacks to desserts and with general prices for food. Usually, each meal is served at a set price.

A timer is a room that can be purchased as a separate or shared apartment for a long period of time.

Transit is the movement of passengers, cargo, etc. from one area to another through a third area in no more than 24 hours. The term is also used to describe other compound terms, such as transit cargo and transit passenger.

Transfer - transportation of a tourist anywhere within the tourist center (from the station, airport, seaport to the hotel or vice versa; from one station, airport, seaport to another; from the hotel to the theater or in the opposite direction).

A charter is a lease agreement between a vehicle owner and a lessee for the use of a vehicle for a specified period or flight.

Luxury is a category of hotel rooms, which is a luxury of rooms offered to the customer. The term is used in dictionaries to mean "luxury, luxury," but is also used in English as a form of tourism. One of the important features of the use of lexical units in terminology is that, although it is possible to express a donor terminological unit in the recipient language, it cannot be forcibly introduced if the unit is not popular in consumption. This creates artificiality and synonyms for the terms. As you know, synonymy is not a positive thing in terminology.

Flotel is a floating hotel with specially equipped cabin rooms, active recreation service, negotiations, conference, congress halls, communication facilities, various bars and restaurants.

Rotel is a portable hotel with one or two seats for evening rest.

Although the types of hotels used in the above two terms do not exist in Uzbekistan, they are mentioned in the tourism literature.

Also animation, visa, voucher, bungalow, block, class, flight, parking, cruise, boarding house, bar, restaurant, jacuzzi, kayaking, parking, port, cafeteria, resort, cottage, motion, offer, hotel, tent, picnic, Terms such as beach, rafting, villa, diving, safari are also structurally simple, tourist terms that are directly derived from the Uzbek language.

The main part of tourist terms in the Uzbek language is a compound word and a compound term.

It is well-known that compound words are born in a language because of a certain need. Because it is not always possible to express objects, events and phenomena, their specific or complete features in one word (independent meaning, single root word). Therefore, there is a need to express a certain concept in a new compound word consisting of two or more phrases.

"Conjunctions," writes G.O. Vinokur, "are not only to satisfy the need for new words, but more precisely because of the need to express two concepts in one word. it is necessary. "

Many common terms in various fields of science and technology today serve the same purpose - to express two concepts in one word.²

Most of the compound words previously used in Uzbek are made up of words from the main vocabulary of our language, in part, from Arabic and Persian words that have been assimilated into Uzbek. In recent years, as a result of the influence of Russian and English on the Uzbek language and its lexicon, new types and models of compound words have emerged. These are mostly compound terms that refer to new concepts. The components of compound terms vary according to their genetic material.

Components of common terms in Uzbek tourism terminology are terms belonging to different languages. The following types are observed:

1. Aero, avia, auto terminology + compound terms of the morpheme type: aerobics, aerodrome, aerophobia, airplane, airport; air ticket, airline, airfare; car camping, bus rally, bus station.

2. Common terms for tourism: autotourism, agrotourism, ecotourism, enotourism, geytourism, photo tour.

3. Terms representing the types of health in the field of tourism: heliotherapy (sun therapy), galotherapy (treatment in the microclimate of artificially created salt caves), hippotherapy (equestrian therapy), lithotherapy (treatment using a bow), cryotherapy (treatment using ice or low temperature), thalassotherapy (treatment using seawater and mud properties), balneotherapy (treatment in aqueous procedures such as baths, showers with natural or artificial mineral waters).

4. Combined terms with the word tour: travel agent, tourbroker, travel document, tour guide, tour operator.

The term tour is one of the most actively used units in the tourism industry. The literature in the field explains: Tour - a real-time tourist trip provided by a set of tourist services in a particular direction (accommodation, catering, transport, recreation, excursion services and other services) .1.

Common terms used to describe the subjects and objects of ecotourism:
ecoresource, ecosafari, ecotourist.

This means that the joint tourist terms in the Uzbek language are of an international nature, and their peculiarity is that both components consist of assimilations.

Terms are required to be clear and concise in each language. At the same time, it is a positive thing that in the system of terms, nationality and internationality coexist without contradicting each other. When studying the structure of tourist terms in the Uzbek language, it was observed that most of them are in the compound form. The main reasons for this are:

1. An attempt to use two or more lexical units to ensure their intelligibility and accuracy, as many of the terms available in international tourism terminology are not equivalent in Uzbek.

International term	In Russian	In Uzbek
Adult	Взрослый турист	O'spirin turist
Baby-sitter	Услуги детской сиделки	Bolalarga qarash xizmati
Beachview	Номер с видомна пляж	Plyajga qaragan nomer
Cityview	Номер с видомна город	Shaharga qaragan nomer
Gardenview	Номер с видомна сад	Bog'ga qaragan nomer
Landview	Номер с видомна окрестности	Atrofga qaragan nomer
Mountainview	Номер с видомна горы	Tog'ga qaragan nomer
Oceanview	Номер с видомна океан	Okeanga qaragan nomer
Parkview	Номер с видом на парк	Parkka qaragan nomer
Poolview	Номер с видомна бассейн	Basseynga qaragan nomer

1. Terms that have been readily introduced into Russian from Western European languages and from Uzbek into Uzbek as a result of full or partial translation. This means that the calming is done directly from the languages of Western Europe or through the Russian language. We have tried to express this situation in the following table:

Riverview	Номер с видомна реку	Daryoga qaragan nomer
Seaview	Номер с видомна море	Dengizga qaragan nomer
Valleyview	Номер с видомна долину	Vodiyga qaragan nomer
E-ticket	Электронный билет	Elektron bilet
Grandmaster	Мастер-ключ	Master kalit
Tripl	Трехместный номер	To'rt o'rinli nomer
Ботель	Плавающий отель	Suzuvchi mehmnxona
Дайвинг	Подводное плавание	Suv ostiga shong'ish
Incentive-tour	Инсентив-тур	Insentiv tur
Catering	Общественное питание	Ijtimoiy ta'minot

1.2-table. Comparison of international tourism terms based on kalkalash.

We see that compound terms have two or more components. The three-component terms also make up a significant amount. In particular, the star system, which is used to classify hotels, also uses three terms.

The star system is a widely used system of classification of hotels in France, Austria, Hungary, Arabia, Russia, Uzbekistan and other countries.

The British Travel Agency (BTA) classifies hotels according to the star system into the following types.

A one-star hotel is a budget hotel located in the center of the city with minimal amenities.

A two-star hotel is a tourist-class hotel with an additional one-star bar and restaurant.

A three-star hotel is a medium-sized hotel with a high level of service.

The four-star hotel is a first-class hotel with very high quality accommodation and excellent service.

The five-star hotel is a high-class hotel with a very high level of service and accommodation.

As in Russian and English, Uzbek is a dominant term in tourism terminology, and many compounds are formed with their participation. These include terms such as "tourist", "tourism", "tour", "number", "class".

The terms formed by the "tourism" component are numerous: tourist base, tourist market, tourist activity, subjects of tourist activity, tourist group leader, tourist vessel, tourist industry, tourist class, tourist class hotel, tourist complex, tourist product, such as product customer, tourist product activity, tourist product organization, tourist product shift, tourist center, tourist route, tourist flow, tourist package, tourist interest, tourist collection.

The existence of several types of tourism necessitates the existence of the terms "tourism": children's tourism, extreme tourism, gastronomic tourism, military tourism, amateur tourism, domestic tourism, social tourism, individual tourism, caravan tourism, congress tourism, cultural tourism, national tourism, museum tourism, marriage tourism, advertising tourism, industrial tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, mountain tourism, small tourism zones.

Special lexical units consisting of the terms "tour", "number", "class" are the terms that are actively used in the field of tourist services: tour police, tour package, tour organizer, tour guide;

single room, double room, deluxe room, balcony room, presidential room, three room, four room; tourist class, first class, middle first class, middle tourist class, second class, classic tourist route, high quality first class, high quality tourist class.

Tourism terminology is open-ended and differs from other terminological systems in that it is rapidly gaining traction. The fact that comparative scientific research on tourism terminology has been carried out in world studies shows that the terminology of this field is regulated in a certain sense, and certain principles have been developed in the naming of emerging concepts. One of the important tasks of the industry is to develop practical recommendations on the regulation of existing tourist terms in the Uzbek language, the choice of terms and their introduction into circulation.

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