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FEATURES OF TOURISM TERMINOLOGY IN FRENCH LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada frantsuz tili sayyohlik terminalogiyasining asosiy va semantik xususiyatlari o'rganib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Turizm, atamalar, frantsuz tili, semantik, fan, izohli lug'at.

Annotation: This article examines the main formal and semantic features of the French tourism terminology.

Keywords: Turizm, terms, french, semantic, science, explanatory dictionary.

Аннотация: В настоящей статье рассматриваются основные формальные и семантические особенности французской терминологии туризма.

Ключевые слова: Туризм, термин, французский язык, семантик, наука, толковый словарь

The terminology of tourism presents topically, formally and conceptually ramified system of terminological nominations, which includes, along with the operational terms of the tourism industry, linguistic and cultural terms-concepts, terms-concepts in the form of words and phrases, acronyms and abbreviations. The purpose of this article is to determine the peculiarities of the presentation of international terms related to the tourist terminological system in the French explanatory dictionaries.

Currently, in linguistics, interest in the description of sublanguages serving professional communities has increased. Terminology is becoming common not only in the professional sphere, but it is actively penetrating the spoken language. In this regard, scientific interest in the problems of terminology is growing. Modern linguistic research concerns the specificity of scientific texts, the structure of terms and the ways of their formation, the issues of ordering terminological systems. Recently tourism terminology has emerged relatively and continues to be replenished with new lexical units in almost all languages. Modern opportunities for movement provide a new scope for the development of tourism, which did not exist half a century ago, and, therefore, create conditions for the insulation of a whole layer of lexical units into an independent terminology system.

The peculiarities of the French tourist terminology system in science have not yet been sufficiently studied in comparison, for example, with English. Meanwhile, France is a country popular with tourists, it is connected by business relations with other states, which causes a large flow of not only

tourists, but also commercial trips to the country. In this regard, consideration of the specifics of the French tourist terminology is relevant.

In this work, we will consider the main formal and semantic features of French tourism terminology.

The material for the research was specialized in textbooks on tourism, electronic versions of tourist guides, and French explanatory dictionaries.

Analyzing the totality of tourist terms, several groups can be distinguished according to their origin: French proper (including those calling French realities); borrowed from other languages (mainly from English).

Actually French terms can be divided into several thematic subgroups, calling the realities of French life of interest to tourists:

- Gastronomy – “grillades, soupe quotidienne, cidre brut, foie gras, cru classe”;
- Sport – “velo, escalade”;
- The history of the country – “revolution française, Empire, petit general, jacobin, chateau de Versailles”;
- Cinematograph – “Palais des Festivals et des Congres de Cannes, Festival international du film de Cannes, Salon Indien du Grand Café”;
- Fashion – “haute couture, pret-a-porter, boutique”;
- Science – “observatoire, Academie des sciences”;
- Geography – “ambiance volcanique, Canal du midi, Pyrenees”;
- Culture – “la musique troubadour, passe-livres”;
- Religion – “abbatiale, monastere, edifice sacre, abbaye benedictine du Mont-Saint-Michel”.

Borrowed, primarily English, terms are widely represented on the French term for the tourism system. The fact is that tourism originally originated in England, and therefore borrowings from this language are present in large numbers in the tourist terminology of all languages.

Despite the negative reaction to borrowings from the state, Anglicism in the tourist terminology system of the French language undoubtedly enrich the recipient language. This is happening not only due to the direct borrowing of English terms, but also due to the emergences of French neologisms that name new phenomena in the tourism sector. In addition, Anglicism's, of course, contribute to the development of a single terminological base, understandable to speakers of different languages, which is especially important for such an area of human activity as an international tourism.

The emergence of the new words in the French terminological system of tourism is the result of both the borrowing process and the word-formation processes of their own language. Terms - neologisms denoting new phenomena and objects in this area, are formed on the basis of active word-formation models of the modern French language.

In the course of the analysis, we identified several ways to replenish the French tourist dictionary:

1. Morphological method: “caravane – caravanier”, “-iere”, (1. “Utilisateur d’une caravane.
2. Personne pratiquant le tourisme en caravane”).

The analysis of words and expressions included in the dictionaries of travel terms “Petit dico du tourisme” and “Glossaire: les mots du tourisme” showed that the most productive are derivatives formed with the following suffixes and prefixes:

suffix -ment: “debarquement, enregistrement, encaissement”; (2.5%)

suffixes -iste and -isme (2.3%): “bagagiste, naturisme”;

suffix -age: “atterrissage, decalage, amerrissage; (1.4%)

pre- prefix: preavis, precaution (0.7%);

Also, a productive way of forming neologisms is the compounding: coffre-fort, hotel-club (1.6%).

2. Semantic way (changing the meaning of the word), for example: bourse professionnelle: Larouse gives the following definition of the word bourse - petit sac souple pour mettre l’argent et de menus objets (small elastic bag for money and small items). Or the second meaning is Argent disponible, resources (available money, monetary resources).

In tourist terminology, the combination *bourse professionnelle* acquires a slightly different meaning: manifestation permettant un échange d'informations ou des négociations entre professionnels d'un ou de plusieurs secteurs d'activité sur les problèmes les concernant. - activities for the exchange of information or negotiation between specialists from one or more sectors).

3. Formation of terminological combinations: *tourisme de congrès*; *limite d'enregistrement*; *entre-saisons*, *demi saison*; *croisière côtière*; *industrie de l'hébergement*; *gîte et couverts*. As the analysis of examples shows, terminological combinations are formed on the basis of the most common word-formation models of the French language:

- N + N: *voiture couchette*; *journée clients*; *déjeuner buffet*
- N + Adj.: *liaison aérienne*; *bronzage artificiel*; *buffet froid*
- N + de + N: *hall de départ*; *appel de réveil*; *porte de débarquement*
- N + prep. + N: *voyage à forfait*; *aéroport en ligne*; *frais d'agence*
- N + prep. + syntagme nominal: *vol sur l'aviation civile*; *fontaine à eau chaude*.

4. Abbreviation - a way of creating terms that represent the names of various organizations that provide tourist services: A.T.A.F. - Association des transporteurs aériens de la zone francophone. A.N.I.T. - Agence nationale pour l'information touristique. Collecte et diffuse les informations touristiques.

When analyzing the formal features of the French tourist terminology system, we can note the presence of different types of terms:

- simple: *rabais*, *vignoble*;
- complicated: *thalassothérapie*, *omnipresent*, *publipostage*;
- connected terminological combinations: *justificatif des dépenses*, *heure de pointe*;
- free terminological combinations: *jardin tropical*, *liaison aérienne*, *hotesse d'accueil*.

Analogous types stand out, in particular, in the English tourist terminology system, that tells about the general processes of the formation of terminology systems in various languages.

The performed analysis allows us to draw a number of conclusions about some of the features of the French tourist terminology system. First of all, it should be noted the emphatically authentic nature of the terminological system of this sphere. When creating new terms, the French language actively uses its own linguistic means, or at least shows a tendency towards this. As a result, in tourism texts, as well as in the professional field, along with numerous Englishisms, their French equivalents are used. However, despite all the obstacles, English terms penetrate into the tourism sector due to close international contact, since the sphere of use of terminology requires international unification.

Thus, the formation of the tourist terminology system is an actual process of the modern French language. The tourism sector is actively developing, along with this, new terms are being formed. Observing the creation of a new terminology system makes it possible to trace active processes in the French language system and identify their specifics.


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