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ENGLISH LANGUAGE TOURISM TERMS IN VOCABULARY AND SEMANTICAL
REVISION

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Abstract.

This article introduces the touristic word meanings of different tourism words used in English speaking countries, as well as could be used in other tourist developed countries, as well as Uzbekistan in the lexical-semantic analysis of the terminology of tourism, it should be noted that English terminology in the field of Tourism appears as a basis in the world languages.

Keywords: tourism, term, terminology, vocabulary, semantics, polysemy, antonymy, polysemy

Introduction. During the formation of the terminology of English tourism, the cause of various linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena was discolored, influenced by a new concept of tourism and, as a result, the languages that contributed to the new term acquired lexico- semantic features of observation. First of all, it would be correct to analyze the lexical features of the terms.

Since English is an analytical language, it is an effective method of loading various new lexical and grammatical meanings into a word by adding words and conjugations.

Words that do not have an independent lexical meaning in the following terms are added to the lexeme and give it a new meaning:

- **Non** - refund Able (on an irrevocable goods or services), **the non** - transferable (non-transferable service type in the name of a person, other than the person who made the order)
- **on** - line (travel on an airline aircraft) **off** - line (travel made by exchanging airlines and airlines)
- **through** passenger, **through** carriage, **through** fare, **through** train (a passenger who goes straight without changing directions, transport, train)
- **duty-free** (tax exemption for goods)
- **ex gratia** payment (voluntary / optional payment)
- **in-** house laundry (hotel laundry services), **in-** flight entertainment (entertainment during the flight), **in-** flight magazines (magazines on the plane)
- **add-on** (not published in travel brochures, service that requires an additional fee)
- **drive-in** restaurant ↔ **drive-through** restaurant (a restaurant that delivers orders to car owners who are in the parking lot ↔ a restaurant that provides orders to visitors to car owners inside or through a window)

Prefix *De* - is effective in the formation of travel fees which are formed by downward movement of the transport means. The prefixes *En* -, *em* - are a functional antonym to it or, rather, represent an exit (trip) to modes of transport:

Embark ↔ *disembark* (to get into the car - to get out of the car)

Embus ↔ *debus* (to take the bus - to get off the bus)

Enplane ↔ *deplane* (to get on the plane - to get off the plane)

Entrain ↔ *detrain* (to get on the train - get off the train)

One of the specific methods of construction of the words available in the English language is a b- lending. In this linguistic phenomenon, parts of two or more words are combined to form a new word that creates a common understanding from the semantic elements of everything. Among the terms tourism, you can also find words that are derived from this method:

- *dinkies* = *double* + *income* + *no* + *kids*
- *motel* = *motor* + *hotel*
- *brunch* = *breakfast* + *lunch*
- *condotel* = *condominium* + *hotel*
- *boatel* = *boat* + *hotel*
- *apartotel* = *apartment* + *hotel*

This phenomenon also exists in the names of the countries that are the developers of the tourism industry. For example, such as Eurasia, Australasia, Polynesia, Melanesia.

Much of English tourism terminology is derived from the formation of a phrase from two or more vocabulary words (e.g. *altitude sickness*, *study trip*, *bell captain*, *boutique hotel*, *hotel rate*, *health club*, and many others).

Alternatively, the case of using a component in the form of an abbreviation between complex words such as this is also considered a phenomenon. We can see this in the example *fam* (*familiarization*) of *trip*, *an e* (*Electron*) - *booking*, *eco* (*Ecological*) *tourism Culture*, *agro* (*agricultural Way*) *tourism Culture*, *auto* (*automobile*) *strada* samples.

Combinations of "adjective + noun" is also well distributed. For example, such as *lodging industry*, *paying guest*, *late check-out*, *plastic money*, *transit passenger*, *connecting rooms*, *green holidays* and so on. All names, which are forms of tourism, are formed in such a manner (*soft / appropriate tourism*, *hard / mass tourism*, *industrial tourism*, *religious tourism*).

Terms with proper nouns are also considered to be one of the features of English tourism terminology, and this circumstance is proof that this large group of rich vocabulary is a joint product of the experience of cultures from different countries:

- *American breakfast*, *Asian breakfast*
- *European Plan*, *American Plan*
- *Chinese restaurant syndrome*, *Delhy belly*, *Montezuma's revenge*

Another proof of this is the fact that the terminology contains words that are assimilated from many other languages, and they can be easily distinguished from the possession of a certain (alien) set of sounds. For example, the words *bureau-de-change*, *force majeure*, *alfresco dining*, *albergo*, *maître d` hotel*, *à la carte menu*, *table d` hôte*, *bistro*, *bodega*, *brosserie*, *entrée* came from French, German and Italian, and they mainly relate to the food service industry and the restaurant business. After all, these countries are believed to have a particular taste for food and have contributed to the tourism industry by offering various types of food and drink for the world's delicacies.

In addition, assimilated words from the languages of the peoples of Asia can be seen among the terms. *Caravan*, *halal*, *Mecca*, *bazaar* - these are familiar concepts for us, they are adapted to the phonetic system of the English language, that is, they become "Englishized" to some extent.

The formative elements of some terms are formed by words belonging to the verbal category of number. This can be seen in the example *one-way ticket*, *second home*, *first (maiden) voyage / flight*, *double occupancy*, *two - income families*.

Bed and breakfast, *boat and breakfast* are a couple of words that are used in the Uzbek tourism industry.

When we look at the lexical-structural nature of English tourism terminology, we see the presence of terms in the form of an imperative mood (imperatives). Since these terms have a high frequency of use in the development of tourism, over time periods becomes a solid connection — Term:

- *Bring your own* (a restaurant that allows you to bring your own alcoholic beverage)
- *Rent it here, leave it there* (transport service that allows you to rent a car in one place of the territory and leave it in another place)

- *Ring - and - ride* a taxi or minibus service, which allows you to order from home for the elderly or disabled by phone)

Among these terms, there are also abbreviations such as PIR (Property Infringement Report - with an image message when baggage is lost at the airport), ATM (ATM machines), etc., which are certainly understandable to representatives of English cultures.

Analyzing English Tourism terms semantically, we are faced with such linguistic phenomena such as synonymy, antonym, ambiguity, portable value, gear value (privatization) and the expansion value (generalization).

According to linguistic views, "the terms they call are characterized by significance, the absence of synonymous sequences." This vision is privatized, it may be a characteristic feature of the sphere's terminology within one language, but very international, it is not a rule that can be applied strictly to the terminology of the universal tourism sector, which is influenced by the culture of many peoples. Nevertheless, there is ambiguity in the terminology of English tourism, both synonymy and even a translation of the meaning.

The fact that one concept of synonyms in English tourism terminology is called differently in the experiences of different countries, as well as the fact that all existing names are exchanged in one or more regions, and one is used in circulation instead of place, others have contributed immensely. Another reason why one of the names characterizing the concept was not chosen is that the object or subject in the image of this concept has a special particular distinctive aspect, although it plays a small role in the culture of individual nations. For example, although *bill of fare and table d` hôte* also refers to a restaurant menu, the original term refers to a wide selection menu with a separate price set for each dish, the same price set for any combination dish chosen for the latter, is understood as narrow selection from the menu. *Plat du jour* and *dish of the day* are the specialties of the day that are not listed on the menu, but are actively consumed at the same time.

All the terms *animator, social director, cruise director, cruise officer, entertainments director, activities host (-ess)* are the organizers of a wide range of synonyms that characterize the person responsible for the developer of the travel entertainment program. By the condition *day visitor, same-day visitor, excursionist*, representatives of English cultures mean the same person (a person who completes his trip on the same day and returns to his address). Similar to *sunbathing / sunbaking, tramping / trekking, thermal springs / hot springs, hotel industry / lodging industry, holiday insurance / travel insurance, urban tourism / city tourism, spouse fare / companion fare, dual-career families / two-income families, duplicate reservation / double booking, factory tourism / industrial tourism, departure tax / exit tax, all-expense tour / all-in tour, boarding pass / embarkation card, camper / caravan / recreational vehicle, layover / stopover, air hostess / flight attendant, baggage / luggage, flying boat / seaplane* and many other word pairs are mutually synonymous with each other .

On the basis of observations and research we can say, that the antonym - this phenomenon, which occurs less frequently in the terminology of the English tourism than synonyms:

- Bareboat charter ↔ crewed / provisioned charter*
- Arrival card ↔ departure card*
- Accompanied baggage ↔ unaccompanied baggage*
- Dry aircraft leasing ↔ wet aircraft leasing*
- Serviced accommodation ↔ self - catering accommodation*
- Hard tourism ↔ soft tourism*
- Generating country ↔ receiving country*
- Urban tourism ↔ rural tourism*
- Sunlust motivation ↔ wanderlust motivation*
- Participant sport ↔ spectator sport*

Host bar ↔ no host bar

Greeter ↔ hostess

Host bar, no host bar

Hi ↔ hostess

These antonymic pairs are considered contradictory due to some semantic component. For example, if *dry aircraft leasing* involves only hiring the aircraft itself, the concept of *wet aircraft leasing* implies an additional supply, for example, of crew members, as well as fuel. In *bareboat charter ↔ crewed / provisioned charter* antonym Ia, above situation associated with the boat or ship understood and *dry / wet lease* also found in an alternative naming.

If the opposite meaning of *arrival card ↔ departure card* is based on the direction opposite to the direction of movement, in *participant sport ↔ spectator sport* pairs, active or passive movement of individual forms of antonyms.

An interesting situation arises in Antony *hard tourism Culture ↔ soft tourism Culture* is the fact that the transferred meaning formation it took semantic controversy. *Hard* tourism refers to traditional traditional mass tourism, which is defined as a "ruthless" approach to the environment and geography of a region, while *soft tourism* is intended to have the least impact on green / alternative tourism.

Pair word *the Greeter ↔ hostess* - it's expressive terminology, based on gender-based.

The polysemantic nature of the forming lexemes is another characteristic of the terminology of English tourism. Using the example of analyzing several samples, we will consider the phenomenon of polysemy in terms of:

Air carrier represents both passenger, mail and cargo aircraft and the airline involved in these activities.

Gangway termin-token is a compound word, from its structural components (literal translation would be "thugs / ladder"), it is not understood by the following values:

1. Corridor between the rows of seats in the auditorium.
2. The slope that is used when retrieving and unloading passengers on board the ship.
3. A wheelbarrow that allows you to increase and decrease the load on the aircraft.

The basic meaning of the term *epicure* is "a person accustomed to living an easy and pleasant life", based on the derivative meaning "a person who has formed an unusual style / taste for good food and drink - an eater. ",

The term *cabin* has a high ambiguous index:

1. A small, simple shelter, similar to a summer cottage.
2. A simple room or similar structure on the beach or by the pool.
3. Closed elevator.
4. sleeping places on the ship.
5. The interior of the aircraft intended for passengers.

In the terminology of English tourism, other terminological combinations were formed based on the meaning of this lexeme, which was last cited above. These are *cabin steward*, *cabin attendant*, *cabin crew*.

If the direct meaning of a *captive* lexeme refers to a person, or a being who is captured and held in captivity under the control of someone, the meaning of a derivative based on the migration of meaning has become a terminology in the business and tourism industry:

1. An audience that is unwittingly exposed to information (for example, those who go to the movies are exposed to advertisements aimed at them);
2. The condition of the obligation to voluntarily choose another brand, service or product in the absence of alternative options.

If the first meaning of the word *Mecca* is "holy city", known throughout the Muslim world, in which a pilgrimage takes place, the following derived meanings are general terms in tourist terminology:

1. a place to visit when a person has been dreaming his whole life / place;
2. A place / region where people love, where they gather during busy hours.

Green tourism (alternative / suitable / sustainable), which is expressed in the general sense of tourism in relation to nature / environment and the geographical and ecological system of the territory in a particular sense, is also called "green tourism" because of these characteristics.

In English tourism terminology, there are also terms with an interesting expression of the name, for example, *ghost town* and *depressed area*. They have slightly different aspects of semantics, although in dictionaries one is ascribed to another. If this tool is used in relation to cities that flourished earlier, at the same time were abandoned by residents and functioned as an ancient tourist destination, then the subsequent domestic production represents a high level of stagnation, unemployment and migration of the population to the outskirts of the country, areas in need of foreign economic investment. ...

The concepts of recreation and health improvement in tourism are formed on the basis of the original resort term. Historically, this lexeme originally meant meat, which tourists turn to mainly for health purposes, and therefore in many cases are found in unique natural habitats, especially in coastal oases. But after a certain period of time, this legitimacy of this term went beyond its functionality, and on the same day it began to designate tourist zones that are organized for voluntary purposes, acquire voluntary and diverse geographical features, and the flow of visitors. Currently, the most massive resort (that is, resort) area, especially for foreign tourists, are the huge capitals of megalopolises.

Another striking example of its meaning in terminology is the semantic change in the concept of *spa*, which went through almost the same process. This term refers to a recreation center with a source of mineral and thermal water, primarily intended for consumption and bathing, and in some regions of the linguistic map of the world, it refers to an additional type of resorts. Since this term etymology refers to the name of a city in Belgium, it is itself on this day considered an integral part of the name of many resorts.

The meaning of a derivative, which is based on a generalization of its meaning together with the base meaning, also acts in the same way in different parts of the world today. This concept is also applicable to all types of catering in some places, if at first it concerns the provision of food, which is carried out at specific times in private situations (birthday, anniversary, etc.).

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