



**THE PECULIARITIES OF TERMINOLOGY AND SEMANTIC CRITERIA OF TOURISM
TERMS**

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Annotation

This article discusses the characteristic features of terminology, the concepts of terms and semantic criteria of tourism terminology.

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The ongoing reforms in the socio-economic, financial, political and legal systems of our country are increasing the number of international terms entering the lexical level of the language which requires people working in the field to have a complete and accurate knowledge of the terms and concepts of their profession.

The process of social life has always pushed forward the development of language which is the leading law in the development of language. The lexicon of each national language is always in motion and in change. New words appear in the language, they fill and enrich the vocabulary of the language. A new word is appeared with the demands of life. This process is especially evident in terminology. Terms and terminology, which are important in society, have received national attention.

Including the Uzbek language the work in the field of terminology was headed by the Committee on Language and Terminology in the 1950s, and later by the Department of Terminology at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences (since 1964). Later, the Republican Committee on Terminology under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was engaged in the regulation and improvement of the terminology of the Uzbek language. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the system of public administration" PF-3358 of December 9, 2003 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 9, 2003, the committee was suspended. The commission for the implementation of the Law "On the state language" is responsible for coordinating the regulation of work and the development of scientific and practical recommendations.

Terminology after the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated October 21, 2019 No PF-5850 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" There is no doubt that attention to the problems of the industry will increase. Thus, the solution of terminological problems and the study of their application is one of the urgent tasks before linguists. In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of research has been done on the study of the term and its linguistic features [1]. Nevertheless, there are many problems in this area that still need to



be studied. In particular, the problem of linguistic features of hydraulic terms is one of them. In linguistics, the concept of term is still interpreted differently. Some linguists refer to the term not only as words and phrases related to science and technology, but also as the names of all household appliances, the names of the means of production, as well as all the names of primitive weapons of the past, i.e. they also include words related to the profession[2].

The term is derived from the Latin word "terminus" which means "end", "boundary". V.N.Shevchuk gives the definition the term as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages meant "to determine", "to express" ¹. The "term" in Old French means "word." A.A.Reformatsky explains: "A term is a word which is limited to its individual and special features, it is a single, clear word in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics and diplomacy."² It is free of expressiveness which means a specific object or concept and it has its own definite, semantic boundaries and interpretations. " V.P.Danilenko clarifies the term as follows: "A term is a part of the vocabulary, a definite name, a definition of lexical units of a particular science and field" ³. B.N.Golovin writes about the term which means certain professional concepts from a professional point of view.⁴ A similar interpretation can be found in the work of V.M.Leichik. In his view, a term is a lexical unit of a particular language which expresses general, explicit or abstract concepts in the science and practice of specific fields.

G.Abdurahmanov, Doctor of Philology, writes "The accuracy and firmness of the terms show the level of science, education and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms vary in different areas of science and depend on the development of a particular science. As this development continues unabated, the emergence and regulation of new terms will continue.

In general, the elaboration and arrangement of terms in the mother tongue is a necessary resource for both textbooks and manuals, as well as for teaching in the mother tongue. The fact that terms are not developed and regulated also affects the style of speech. " ⁵ Hence, the regulation of terminology and its proper translation is a matter of great importance not only in the scientific field but also in social life. "The World Encyclopedia Dictionary", published in the United States in the 1970s, defines the term as "Terminology - the special words and terms used in science, art, business and economics." Meaning: Terminology is a special word used in science, art, business and economics.

Based on the opinion of the above-mentioned linguists, from our point of view, the word "term" can be interpreted as follows: "It is used only at a certain level of language and the meaning of a particular word or phrase which expresses with a special meaning.

The origin of the term and terminology are associated with the honorary titles of the Austrian scientists Eugen Worster and Dmitry Semyonovich Lotte, who published their first research work in 1930. Currently, several national schools - the Austro-German School, the Franco-Canadian School, the Russian School, the Czech School are investigating on various approaches of the theoretical aspects of terminology. the Russian School of Terminology is leading among them: more than 2,300 defended dissertations, more than 3,500 terms have been studied.

Terminology is currently divided into several fields of research:

1. Theoretical terminology - studies the laws of development and use of special vocabulary (terms).



2. Practical terminology - practical principles of terms, recommendations for overcoming the shortcomings of terms and terminology, their develops tools for application, creation and translation.
3. General terminology - studies the general properties and problems of special lexicons (terms).
4. Private Terminology - The study of terms that belong to a particular area of a particular language.
5. Typological terminology - comparative study of individual terminology and defining the properties of general and individual terminology.
6. Comparative terminology - compares and contrasts general and special terminology in different languages.
7. Semasiological terminology - studies the problems of semantics of specific lexemes, changes in semantic units, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.
8. Onomastic terminology - studies the special lexemes of naming, their naming process, the choice of the optimal form of naming.
9. Historical terminology - studies the history of terminology and analyzes the origin and formation of terms. This is how the terms are regulated. Based on the results of this direction, a new independent science in linguistics - anthropolinguistics - emerged.
10. Functional terminology - the study of the functions of modern terms in various texts, in situations of professional communication, in the training of specialists, as well as the use of terms in speech and computer systems⁶.

Thus, the general features of electoral terminology need to be studied in isolation from the whole system of general linguistics. The peculiarity of electoral terminology is that it is expressed through the conceptual stages of human mental activity and experience. In this terminological system, the terms that function as the functionally leading terms in the electoral system today are reflected.

As we know that term can be related to one field and it can be categorized according to these aspects, such as, technology, economy, ecology, sport, medicine, business, linguistic, touristic terminology and etc. In this article we are also going to discuss touristic terminology. Let's see categories of tourism terminology that follow semantic criteria that are of interest, such as the one proposed by the World Tourism Organization:

1. Sports
2. Tourism Legislation
3. Ecology of Tourism
4. Economy of Tourism
5. Tourism Facilities
6. Visitor Flows
7. Training and Employment
8. Accommodation
9. Leisure Activities
10. Tourism Events
11. Tourism Heritage



12. Tourism Policy
13. Tourism Services
14. Tourism Professionals
15. Tourism Promotion
16. Science and Information
17. Sociology of Leisure
18. Tourism Sectors
19. Transport
20. Countries and Country Groupings

There are some examples for touristic terms and now, we will analyze the following terms.

Accessible: *Usable by all people.* Whether a hotel, restaurant, or attraction can be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities, regardless of physical or other limitations.

Assets: *The attractions, hotels and restaurants within a given region.* Assets are what that area has to offer guests who visit.

Touristic terms may include the following abbreviations. For instance:

CVB: *Convention and Visitors Bureau.* Primarily the same thing as a DMO or TPA (see below).

DMO: *Destination Marketing Organization.* A destination marketing organization is an entity that promotes a town, city, region, or country to increase visitation. It promotes the development and marketing of a destination, focusing on convention sales, tourism marketing, and services. The primary goal of a DMO is to create and implement strategic marketing plans around tourism, bringing local tourism businesses together and helping them to work collectively. This transforms a set of attractions, activities and services into a cohesive and compelling travel experience. Break the Ice Media works with several DMOs, including Cayuga County Office of Tourism, Genesee County Office of Tourism and Visit Syracuse.

FAM: *Familiarization Tour.* FAMs are marketing initiatives, inviting either media or travel trade professionals to tour a region or destination. Experiencing it helps them write about it or sell it as a product to their customers. The activities on a FAM are typically shorter than what the actual visitor experiences. They provide a sampling of what is offered.

In brief, terminology is one of the important branches of linguistics which helps not only to show the lexical level of the language but also to create neologisms.

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