



UDK:801.8.1291

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DERIVATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL TOURISM TERMS

Annotation

The article talks about the historical-genetic roots (etymology) of tourism terms used in the field of rural tourism in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages related to the field of tourism, fundi-genefundi and improvement in the stages of historical development, specific changes and updates in their semantics are evidenced on the basis of factual-analytical materials.

Key words: Agriculture, penthouse, wickiup, farmer, farmer's house, agrotourism, jeep safari, rural tourism, flotel, tour leader, Catering service, horse riding, national and sports games, pony rides for children, golf game, vineyards, Orchard, Livestock Farm.

QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI VA QISHLOQ TURIZMI ATAMALARINING DERIVATIV XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada turizm sohasiga oid ingliz, o‘zbek va rus tillaridagi qishloq turizm sohasida qo‘llaniladigan turizm terminlarining tarixiy-genetik ildizlari (etimologiyasi), fondi-genafondi hamda tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlaridagi takomili, ularning semantikasidagi o‘ziga xos o‘zgarishlar va yangilanishlar faktik-analitik materiallar asosida dalillanishi haqida so‘z yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qishloq xo‘jaligi, penthaus, vikiup, fermer, Fermer uyi, agroturizm, jip safari, qishloq turizmi, flotel, sayyohlik rahbari, ovqatlanish xizmati, sayr qilish, milliy va sport o‘yinlari, bolalar uchun poni sayrlari, golf o‘yini, uzumzorlar, bog‘, chorvachilik fermasi.

ДЕРИВАТИВНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ТЕРМИНОВ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И СЕЛЬСКОГО ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация

В статье говорится об историко-генетических корнях (этимологии) туристических терминов, используемых в сфере сельского туризма в английском, узбекском и русском языках, связанных со сферой туризма, фондами-генофондами и совершенствованием на этапах исторического развития, на основе фактологически-аналитических материалов доказываются конкретные изменения и обновления в их семантике.

Ключевые слова: Сельское хозяйство, пентхаус, викиап, фермер, дом аармера, агротуризм, сафари на джипах, сельский туризм, флотель, руководитель тура, служба общественного питания, верховая езда, национальные и спортивные игры, катание на пони для детей, игра в гольф, виноградники, сад, животноводческая ферма.

Introduction. In recent years, the words "term", "term", "nomenclature" have been widely used. According to the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, along with the word "term", the words "atama" and "istilah" are also used in the same sense. But they cannot express the full meaning of the word "term". The word "term" is used in a broad sense and is applied to geographical objects, famous names, and the word "revolution" is mainly used in texts on historical topics (for example: history of literature, Eastern philosophy, etc.). can be used freely. According to S. Usmanov: "... the meaning of the word "term" is wider than the meaning of the word "term", it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized one used in a certain narrow field. is a word. In this sense, the concept of term is a scientific-lexical unit included in the concept of "term".

Literature review. By the beginning of the 21st century, there was an increase in the number of linguistic studies related to the field of tourism. For example, O. L. Shakhbazyan studied the tourism market as a terminological continuum, the processes of assimilation and derivation of tourism economic terms. V.V.Kasyanov did a comparative analysis of the terminology of the field of tourism in English and Russian languages, M.Kholboev studied the linguistic analysis of tourism terms and translation problems based on the English and Uzbek languages in his doctoral work, and L.N.Mitireva studied the psycholinguistics of neologisms based on the material of economic terms. analysis, E.V. Kinchina's works aimed at determining the main ways of formation and sources of economic terminology should be highlighted.

As an addition, P.P. Nishonov "The term applied to an object or reality, first of all, defines and classifies this object or reality. A deeper study and analysis of the theoretical and practical materials of Anglo-American linguists reveals the theoretical differences in their interpretations regarding the

uniqueness of the terms and their difference from the common vocabulary.

In his research, O. Akhmedov distinguished the concepts of "term", "nomenclature" and said that "Terms actually have a general literary form in terms of lexical-semantics, and they pass to the common language through a certain terminological system.

Materials and methods: By determining the derivational principles of tourism terms used in the field of rural tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the formation of lexical-semantic, functional-semantic and syntactic methods was revealed, affixal, morphemic-morphological models were determined.

The historical-genetic roots (etymology) of the tourism terms used in the field of rural tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, fund-gene-fund and improvement in the stages of historical development, specific changes and updates in their semantics are proven on the basis of factual-analytical materials.

The current state of tourism terms in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the ways to enrich the terminology of the field at the expense of internal and external factors have been proven, the level of activity and quantitative indicators of the mastery layer according to the frequency of use in oral and written speech is being determined.

A practical cross-sectional study of the derivational characteristics of new tourism terms (original/root term, adopted term, interterm) used in the field of rural tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages and reflecting their originality. suggestions and comments are put forward.

Some words related to agriculture. Agriculture, penthouse, wickiup, farmer, farmer's house, agrotourism, jeep safari, rural tourism, flotel, tour leader, Catering service, horse riding, national and sports games, pony rides for children, golf game, vineyards, Orchard, Vegetable Garden, Farmstay, Cooking

Class, Livestock Farm, Wine Tasting, Farm Tour, Cheese, Charcuterie, Honey, Chestnuts, Artisan, agritainment, yield, harvest. Fruits, corns, Crops; grains, seeds, seedlings, tuber-yams, cassava, coco yams, okra, potatoes, onions, spinach.

Farming implements: Cutlass, hoe, rake, axe, watering can, spade, shovel, hand fork, hand trowel, garden fork, head pan, digger, tractor, silo barn, bulldozer, harvester, Bush-clearing, planting season, ridge making, staking, weeding, pruning, manuring, fertilizer

Сельское хозяйство, пентхаус, вики, фермер, фермерский дом, агротуризм, сафари на джипах, сельский туризм, флотиль, руководитель тура, кейтеринг, верховая езда, национальные и спортивные игры, катание на пони для детей, игра в гольф, виноградники, фруктовый сад, огород, проживание на ферме, кулинарный класс, животноводческая ферма, дегустация вин, экскурсия по ферме, сыр, колбасные изделия, мед, каштаны, ремесленник, агроразвлечение, урожайность, сбор урожая. Фрукты, кукуруза, сельскохозяйственные культуры; зерна, семена, рассада, клубни ямса, маниока, кокосовый ямс, бамия, картофель, лук, шпинат.

Сельскохозяйственный инвентарь: сабля, мотыга, грабли, топор, лейка, лопата, совок, вилы, ручная кельма, садовые вилы, ковш, экскаватор, трактор, силосная яма, бульдозер, комбайн, расчистка кустов, посадка, создание гребней, установка кольев, прополка, обрезка, внесение удобрений, удобрение

Qishloq xo'jaligi, penthaus, viki, fermer, ferma uyi, agroturizm, jip safari, qishloq turizmi, flotiliya, tur rahbari, ovqatlanish, ot minish, milliy va sport o'yinlari, bolalar uchun poni sayrlari, golf o'ynash, uzumzorlar, bog', sabzavot bog'i, fermer xo'jaligi, pazandachilik sinfi, chorvachilik fermasi, vino tatib ko'rish, fermer xo'jaligiga sayohat, pishloq, charcuterie, asal, kashtan, hunarmand, qishloq xo'jaligi, hosil, meva, makkajo'xori, qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari; don, urug'lar, ko'chatlar, yams, kassava, hindiston yong'og'i, bamiya, kartoshka, piyoz, ismaloq.

Qishloq xo'jaligi asboblari: Kesma qilich, ketmon, grabl, bolta, sug'orish idishi, belkurak, совок (changlatgich), shoxa, qo'l molga, bog' shoxasi, chelak, ekskavator, traktor, silos, buldozer, kombayn, butalarni tozalash, ekish, tizmalar yaratish, qoziqlar o'rnatish, begona o'tlar, butash, o'g'itlash.

...like and other English, Uzbek and Russian languages, working definitions of tourism terms used in the field of rural tourism were developed, and the translation of the terms related to the field of tourism was proposed by the author for the first time in Uzbekistan. The old view that terms represent the periphery of the language lexicon has already been rejected. Terms have all the characteristics of natural language lexical units. However, one of the most important directions of lexicology is the determination of the composition of terms related to a specific field of science, their arrangement, the unification of terms and the creation of terms for new scientific and technical fields.

It is desirable to develop and effectively use different approaches in the study of not only linguistic, but also non-linguistic factors in the analysis of peculiarities in the structure and semantic evolution of the terminosphere.

The derivation method appears as an indicator of the gradual development of terminological units in the formation of the terminosphere hierarchy. Derivative factors increase the importance of studying the concept of "terminosphere" in relation to the concept of "terminosistem" in terminosphere formation. This, in turn, encourages people to put forward opinions that these terms are close to each other, and that they are synonymous or not synonymous, despite the fact that the terms belong to specific scientific and social circles.

Results and discussion. The studies analyzed above are aimed at studying the market economy terminologies of different system languages. Linguists distinguish several methods of semantic, syntactic, word acquisition in terms of terms. Borrowings of Latin, Greek, French and English origin are cited as the main sources of terminological systems. However, such acquired terms and terminological units have to go through the processes of adaptation to the needs of real communication in a specific professional speech and literary language.

It is worth noting that, as in other terminologies, the terminological field of tourism and its nuclear area, namely the terminological system of tourism, are definitely influenced by extralinguistic factors. According to the forms and levels of power affecting them, they are divided into historical, political-ideological, communicative and economic factors. The terminological field of tourism in the Uzbek language participates in the integrative process with the common lexicon and nominations of other terminological fields.

In this sense, its basic basis is made up of the adopted nominations from other languages, as well as the adopted terms through primary contamination.

Conclusion. Thus, although there are different points of view and views on the issue of terminology, it has already formed as a component of general lexicon and a sub-discipline within lexicology. The modern way of life of society, the development of production, education, science, and technology cannot be imagined without terms and terminology. For example, this science deals with the study of the origin of terms, criteria and principles of their use, which semantic group they belong to, layer of assimilation, polysemy or tendency to one meaning, classifications, fields of application, phenomena such as determinologization and terminologization that occur in terminology.

Based on the above considerations, we considered it appropriate to develop the following main criteria for the purpose of classifying the terms of tourism used in the field according to the methods of creating the term.

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