



UDK:81-112:001.4

Dildora KHOLBOEVA,

Lecturer, the department of Interfaculty(english) The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
E-mail:dildora.kholboeva1985@gmail.com

Under the review of USWLU ,associate prof. N.Yuldasheva

DIACHRONIC AND SYNCHRONIC APPROACH TO THE TERMINOLOGY AND TERM(TOURISM) IN LINGUISTICS

Annotation

The article discusses the main features of the term. The main requirements that should be met for the term are: consistency, motivation, unambiguity, accuracy, brevity are discussed in detail. The study and definition of any terminological system should also be synchronous. include diachronic aspects, in which a comprehensive analysis of the history of terminology development allows us to determine the general principles of creating terms and their use-activity.

Key words: system, motivation, demotivation, optional.

ДИАХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ И СИНХРОНИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ И ТЕРМИНУ(ТУРИЗМ) В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются основные особенности термина. Подробно рассмотрены основные требования, которым должен соответствовать термин: последовательность, мотивированность, однозначность, точность, краткость. Изучение и определение любой терминологической системы также должны быть синхронными. включают диахронические аспекты, в которых комплексный анализ истории развития терминологии позволяет определить общие принципы создания терминов и их употребление-деятельность.

Ключевые слова: система, мотивация, демотивация, факультатив.

TILSHUNOSLIKDA TERMINOLOGIYA VA TERMIN(TURIZM) TUSHUNCHALARIGA DIAKRONIK VA SINXRONIK YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya

Maqolada terminning asosiy xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi. Teminga qo'yilishi lozim bo'lgan asosiy talablar ya'ni:tizimlilik, motivatsiyalanganlik, bir ma'nolilik, aniqlik, qisqalik kabilar batafsil yoritilgan. Har qanday terminologik tizimni o'rganish va ta'riflash ham sinxron bo'lishi kerak. terminologiyaning rivojlanish tarixini har tomonlama tahlil qilish terminlarni yaratish va ulardan foydalanishning umumiy tamoyillarini aniqlash imkonini beradigan diaxronik jihatlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tizim, motivatsiya, yalanganlik, demotivatsiya, fakultativ.

Introduction. Today, one of the main problems of any field of scientific knowledge is the definition of terminology, since terminological factors play a special role in professional and scientific society and make up more than 80% of textual material. At the same time, due to their structural and semantic terms, they cause difficulties in the mutual understanding of specialists.

The term is subject to constant change and modification is a dynamic element of the language. These are the definitions of this term subject to change and inherent in the term itself defining a characteristic as specific to the requirements placed on it doesn't make much sense.

Literature review.1) Systemacity. Each of the terms is an integral part of the terminological system-is an element, it always organically interacts with its other elements. This feature is the most important for most researchers.

2) Motivation, semantic transparency of the term, signs that make up its "literal meaning". Some linguists in his opinion, this term is always motivated: "Generally applicable an unmotivated word in a language, when it is a term in a language will be motivated."

3) The idea that the term may not be motivated which classifies terms according to the degree of motivation is confirmed in the works of scientists:

1) Motivated, that is, semantic and word-forming conditions with motivation

2)semi-motivated (i.e., of the two types of motivation only motivated on the basis of one)

3)unmotivated sign of a motivating language unit loss leads to his demotivation, and this situation or symbols reflecting the nature of the terminable concept terminological unit and designation, which is the basis for differentiation when the connection between them weakens or for some reason at all loss occurs unconsciously or in the process of term formation used consciously and specifically.

Thus, in our opinion, the term is motivated. This feature should be considered optional rather than required.

4) Ambiguity. This feature has been around for quite sometimes subject to harsh criticism.

The first researchers, if this lexical form in other fields of knowledge is used in other meanings that this does not affect his ambiguity in a certain field of knowledge emphasized. In fact, today the same term is used in different systems many examples that represent different concepts we can bring (basis - library work, computer science in economics).Today, for many authors, polysemy is precisely one we are talking about the opportunity to meet in the terminological system itself. There are especially many such examples in technical language, where the terms substance and can represent process, material and process e.g.: lubricant (substance and process), wire (conductivity)(material and process). Thus, the ambiguity of the term cannot be considered its obligatory feature.

5) Accuracy. A term in terms of concept, semantic rigor or must have clarity: "the term - its meaning is strictly defined word".

"Clarification of the meaning of the level of direct agreement it is emphasized that words processed on the surface are terms.In our opinion, any term should strive for clarity.

6) Brevity. Some researchers highlight this feature shows that due to the large size of the term it is widely used in speech believes that it prevents its use.

Other terms about "brevity" and optimal length, that is, in a certain system of terms

(based on a given natural language) is the reality of the formation of terms reflects the length of time during which conditions are taken into account. Third category considers the points of the previous point of view to be incorrect: "The term is not a word in everyday use and its precision is short will be more important." Therefore, the verbosity of the term author doesn't consider this a disadvantage.

It is known that terms are used in various fields and sciences. Today, the rapidly developing tourism sector is no exception, and there are special terms for tourism activities. The study and definition of any terminological system should also be synchronous. include diachronic aspects, in which a comprehensive analysis of the history of terminology development allows us to determine the general principles of creating terms and their use-activity. Therefore, in this

study, we considered it appropriate to primarily study the processes of formation and development of tourism terminology.

A large number of studies have been devoted to the problem of studying terminology in diachronic order. Among them are L. L. Kutina, G. P. Snetova and N. V. Vasilyeva's scientific research deserves praise. The state of terminology, sources and methods of forming terms have been deeply studied in the studies of the mentioned scientists.

Analyses and results. It should be noted here that the diachronic study of terminological units has its own characteristics, the essence of which lies in the study of the historical sequence of the development of individual terms and the development of the terminology system as a whole. Of course, this statement creates the necessary conditions for studying the history of the emergence and development of tourist terminology and its full description.

In the modern era of globalization, despite natural disasters, economic downturns, various conflicts, terrorist attacks, wars, etc., tourism growth is observed all over the world, and tourism is treated as one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy. For this reason, new terms appear in the lexical layer of the language.

The system of terms related to the sphere of tourism in English has its own stage of formation and development. We will discuss this in detail below.

It is known from various sources that England is the birthplace of tourism as a type of economic activity, so we considered it appropriate to consider the formation of tourism terminology in more detail using the English language as an example. This industry is visible in our country and does not include the period, because of this, Uzbek tourism terms are less voluminous compared to English ones. According to the analysis of the scientific literature on tourism that we studied, in particular, according to S. N. Makarenko and I. V. Zorin, English tourism historically has four stages, and the division into these periods is based on technical development, social and economic reasons.

The first stage - the prototype of tourist activity - covers the period from antiquity to the beginning of the 19th century, when the main reasons for British travel were trade, pilgrimage, healing and education. In the 16th century in England, the Grand Tour - a trip of rich people to the European continent became attractive to many and became popular. The beginning of the Grand Tour will allow you to see the surroundings of the Mediterranean Sea. In the 18th century, health resorts became popular in a number of cities, which also contributed to the increase in the number of travelers. As a result of the above reasons, the terminology associated with English tourism began to form; the terms actively used at that time were carriage, boarding house, excursion, hotel, resort, route, etc. The terminological units were taken from the commonly used literary language. For example, the word "resort" in the lexical layer of the language initially expressed the meaning of "something to which one turns for help or assistance", but later it acquired the meaning of "a place where people go on vacation and became tourism.

The second stage is the beginning of the development of mass tourism - this stage covers the 19th century. By this time, the foundations of the material and technical base of tourism, methods of work and management bodies began to be created. It was at this stage that the terms "tourism" and "tourist" appeared, which are now widely popular and are used in languages as exotic lexemes. The term "tourism" was first introduced by the English writer D. Page at the beginning of the 19th century. In his book "Jokes of the English Tourist" he first called the traveler a tourist. The term "tourist" was first mentioned in the Oxford Universal Dictionary in 1800 as "a

person who travels for the pleasure of travel and out of curiosity." In connection with the rapid development of the tourism industry, tourism terminology was actively formed at the second stage. Moreover, their formation took place in accordance with various tourism services. For example, the terms "conductor", "reservation", "coupon", "commute", "Pullman car", "final stop", "liner", "transit", "head waiter", "bivouac", "room" appeared. "safari", "attraction". Based on the newly created terms, the following phrases were formed: special tour/personally conducted tour/additional tour; entrance ticket / international travel card / travel card; load capacity; tourism activities; tourism opportunities; hotel coupon system; inclusive fare. Foreign terms have also actively penetrated English terminology: from French (coupon, bivouac, head waiter, omnibus, a la carte, table d'hôte); from German (Baedeker), from Swedish (buffet)

The third stage lasted from the beginning of the 20th century until the end of World War II. "This period also saw the growth of the hotel business and the expansion of the range of hotel services provided, which led to the emergence of new terms - new means of accommodation and lodging (motel, penthouse, duplex), persons (hotelier, administrator), services led to the creation of conditions for types (reservation, room service)". Due to the dynamic development of transport in tourism terminology, the number of terms related to tourist transport services has expanded: leg, plane, aircraft carrier, shuttle, airline, airport, hitchhiking

The fourth stage - mass differentiated tourism - began after the Second World War and continues to this day. Differentiated tourism is characterized by a wide range of services, and in this regard it is important to note that the English terminology of tourism has begun to be actively supplemented with terms of specialized tourism. (agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip, flightseeing, island hopping, jeep safari, on-your-own package, rural tourism and etc.) The 50-60s of the 20th century - a period of intensive creation of tourism infrastructure in the sphere of hospitality (condominium, check-in, check-out, boutique hotel, flotel), public catering (brunch, catering, stand-up buffet, American plan, European plan), led to the emergence of new terms specific to the sphere of intermediary services of tour operators and travel agents (service area, last minute tour, booking system, tour cancellation, incoming, redefining commission). In our opinion, the third category the scientists' opinion seems to be preferable because if the concept is good systematicity of a term expressed by a group of agreed words provided. Thus, the brevity of the term is optional and not mandatory peculiarity.

Thus, at the end of the 20th century, tourism terminology in English was enriched with another large layer of terms, that is, the terms of tourist statistics, settlement of friends and relatives. Thus, at the end of the 20th century, tourism terminology in the English language was enriched with another large layer of terms - the terms of tourism statistics.

Conclusion. As a conclusion from the above, we can say that the emergence of terms specific to tourism directly goes back to the English language. The reason is that, as stated above, the first tourism activity was created in England, and as a result of the popularization of this industry, it spread to other continents and countries. Currently, tourist terms used not only in our language, but also in other languages, are directly borrowed in certain places and are called exotic, i.e., unalternative lexemes, while others are translated according to the laws of the language. The stage of formation and development of tourism terminology in our linguistics can be explained directly by the expansion of tourism activities and the introduction of terms related to this area from foreign languages.

LITERATURE

1. Alieva M.T. Razvitiya industrii turizma // Mezhdunarodnye Plekhanovskie chteniya, April 19 REA. im.G.V. Plexanova. - M., 2006
2. Ушаков Д.С. Технология выездного туризма. Учебное пособие. – М.: Финансы и статистика, 2009. – С. 240.
3. Aliyeva M.T., Mirzaev M. va boshqalar. Turizm huquqi. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.:Talg'in, 2003. – B. 245.
4. Алиева М.Т. Развитие индустрии туризма // Международные Плехановские чтения, 19 апреля РЭА. им. Г.В. Плеханова. – М., 2006
5. Алиева М.Т. Тенденции развития туризма в Узбекистане // Пятнадцатые международные Плехановские чтения, 27 апреля РЭА. им. Г.В. Плеханова. –М., 2002.
6. Grinev- Grinevich S.V. Terminovedenie. Uchebnoe posobie. - M.: Akademiya, 2008. - P.102-104.
7. www.uzbekturizm.uz.
8. hppt://en.wikipedia.org