

## Comparative Study of Terms Used in Tourism

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the comparative study of terms used in tourism, the role and importance of tourism terms in tourism and theoretical views on terminology, terminology, terminosphere, terminosystem, as well as the problems of classification of terms in linguistics.

**Keywords:** Tourist sustainability, comparative-typological research, lexical-semantic phenomena, derivation models, linguistic description, comparative-typological (comparative), semantic-methodical, diachronic, synchronous, component analysis, statistical analysis lexical-syntactic, lexical-semantic.

**Introduction:** The globalization and integration of economic processes taking place in the world economy has given impetus to raising the country's economy and tourism to a qualitatively new level. This, in turn, has led to the development of tourism, the need for a more comprehensive scientific study of the system of economic terms actively used in this area. At a time of deepening reforms aimed at ensuring economic growth and achieving tourism sustainability, the industry needs to train qualified, competitive personnel who are fluent in several foreign languages. Therefore, it is an important strategic task to conduct research on the scientific and theoretical aspects of the terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian.

Comparative analysis of terms related to tourism in world linguistics on the example of English, Uzbek and Russian only develops systematic relations in the lexicon of the studied languages. In addition to interlanguage comparative-typological research, classification, descriptive research, identification and analysis of similarities and differences, differences in lexical-semantic phenomena, which are important for the creation of printed and electronic dictionaries of terms in the field of tourism.

Today, tourism terminology in our country is in the process of formation and development. In this process, the Russian, Arabic and Turkish tourism terminology also plays an important role in the historical and interrelationship with English tourism terminology, which is a world-renowned means of international communication. In this regard, it is important to study the Uzbek language tourism terminology system, to reveal its national and international features. Based on the principles of development, the current demand arises from the need to "... stimulate scientific research and innovation, create effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements" lexical-semantic, grammatical, functional-structural aspects. Indeed, the in-depth scientific study of the system of tourism terms in the training of specialists in the field of tourism provides ample opportunities to further increase the scope and effectiveness of scientific research to determine the general and specific aspects of the Uzbek and foreign languages.

**The purpose of the study** is to reveal the linguistic features (similarities and differences) of the terms "Tourism and Economics" used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, as well as to determine the ways of formation (formation) of terms.

Much research has been done on the previously used 'terminology' and 'terminology' issues, and various definitions have been given. The lexeme 'term' is derived from the Latin word 'terminus', which means 'end', 'end', 'boundary', 'end'. According to P. Nishanov, "A term is a word or a

phrase in its structure, which is semantically limited to a specific field and represents a lexical unit". A term is a word whose content is unconditionally (compulsorily) compared to a particular unit in a particular system of logical concepts. The definition of the term as an object of linguistics and its systematic study led to the formation of definitions of the concept of "term", the description of the term, the development of solutions to problems associated with it, and ultimately the science of terminology. The term has taken a firm place in the system of lexical-grammatical concepts, and language has become a "full member" of the lexical-semantic system. According to U.Usmanov, the term is not "just a word", but whether it is "unusual" or "new word", it can be "rationalized" and, even if "invented", it is first and foremost a. Professor S.Usmanov's research is of great importance for terminology. In this sense, terminology (a set of terms in a particular language) is a witness to modern history, a mirror. In our view, the term, by its linguistic nature, is an integral part of the lexical system of literary language and differs from other categories of words by its clear, concise expression and richness of information in scientific, technical or other professional concepts.

**Practical results of the research.** Working definitions of tourism terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian, such as *guide, excursion, package, hotel, motel, guesthouse* were developed and the translation of terms related to tourism was first proposed by the author;

In the process of translating specific documents in the field of tourism from English to Russian or Uzbek, suggestions and recommendations were made to overcome natural difficulties such as grammatical differences in languages, ambiguity resulting from the tendency of English to euphemize and contextualize.

In recent years, along with the word term, the words "term", "terminology", "nomenclature" are also widely used. According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, along with the word "term", the words "term" and "term" are 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, referring to geographical objects, well-known names, and the word "terminology" can be used mainly in historical texts (for example, literary history, Oriental philosophy, etc.). According to Usmanov: "... the meaning of the term is broader than the meaning of the term, which is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a specific narrow field. In this sense, the concept of term is a scientific-lexical unit that is part of the concept of "term".

In his research, O. Akhmedov distinguishes the concepts of "term", "term", "terminology", "nomenclature". After all, terms and common words are complementary lexical units. Thus, terminology is one of the factors shaping this language lexicon.

After the independence of our country, in addition to the terms that have been in use and have been used for years and absorbed into the speech of the people, some assimilated terms were suddenly adopted as new terms and replaced with old ones without deep study of the content. Instead of the word "term", "terminology" lexemes "term", "terminology" were used, which did not take into account the specific nature of these concepts. "Term" is a broad concept that includes lexical units related to toponymy, anthroponymy which do not belong to the terminology at all. Professor U.Tursunov clarifies the terminology of the Uzbek language and begins to write the same concept as a different term; giving long explanations instead of clear and concise terms; underutilization of the native language in the creation of the term; One of the sources for the enrichment of Uzbek terminology is the existence of different approaches to the external factor, the facts.

Differences in the understanding of terminology (in Russian linguistics) are present in foreign linguistics as well as in Uzbek linguistics. Regarding the differences of opinion on the essence of terminology, B. Safarov writes: Views on the view of terminology as a scientific science are quite fragmented. There are currently various interpretations on this area and a number of controversial issues related to it. Is terminology a science or just a method? Does terminology have the status of

a separate humanities discipline with its own theory, or should it be grateful to relatively consolidated disciplines for its theoretical capabilities, is it a theoretically relatively stable discipline? <...>. The importance of the science of terminology cannot be underestimated. It must be seen as a historically significant force due to its evolution and its advancement in the rapidly changing world of modern technology.

A detailed review of the works of Anglo-American researchers on terminology and terminology is covered in the study of I.S.Tuhkiyev. The author writes that the assertions about the similarity of views in the work of these scholars are explanatory; a deeper study and analysis of the theoretical and practical materials of Anglo-American linguists reveals theoretical differences in their interpretations in terms of the specificity of the terms and their differences from the common dictionary.

**Introduction of research results.** On the basis of scientific results and practical recommendations on the disclosure of lexical-semantic, derivational, semantic-methodological, lingvostatic features of tourism terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek, Russian languages:

Derivation principles of tourism terms used in the field of tourism in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, suggestions and recommendations on affixal, morphemic-morphological, lexical-semantic, functional-semantic and syntactic methods, conclusions OT F8 062 "Derivational laws of language development" (Reference No. 89-03-718 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2018). The scientific results served in the process of creating textbook, teaching aids, electronic resources prepared for the project;

**Conclusion:** Thus, according to H.Mamatqulov, the terms “terminological sphere” and “terminological space” refer to a specific environment that forms a terminosystem by forming a systemic relationship with other terms.

I.S.Tuhliyev’s conclusions were confirmed in a recent study by a representative of Uzbek linguistics: Sh.Ashurov and G.Mirsaov's research on terminology is to determine the properties that serve as a theoretical basis for the possibility. Nevertheless, they both emphasize the need for future research and collaborative efforts to enable the emergence of an appropriate theoretical model. This task is not easy to accomplish due to insufficient communication among professionals, the development of controversial topics in different ways, and different perceptions.

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