

## STUDY OF THE TERMS OF TOURISM IN ENGLISH ON LEXICAL- SEMANTIC ASPECTS

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**Abstract:** 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. This article introduces the word meanings of different tourism words used in English speaking countries, as well as could be used in other tourist developed countries, as Uzbekistan

**Keywords:** tourism, term, terminology, vocabulary, semantics, polysemy, antonymy, multi-meaning

**Introduction.** During the formation of the terminology of English Tourism, the cause of various linguistic and extralinguistic phenomena was bleached, subjected to the influence of a new concept of Tourism and, as a result, languages that contributed to the new term, acquired lexical-semantic features worth of observation. First of all, it would be correct to analyze the lexical peculiarities 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 along with conjugation.

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-refundable** (non-refundable service or goods), **non-transferable** (non-transferable service type in the name of the person, other than the person who made the order)
- **on-line** (the journey carried out on an aircraft of an airline) **off-line** (the journey completed through the exchange of airline companies and aircraft)
- **through** passenger , **through** carriage, **through** fare, **through** train (passenger who goes straight without changing direction, transport, train)
- **duty-free** (tax-exempt goods)

- **ex gratia** payment (voluntary / non-compulsory payment)
- **in-house** laundry (hotel laundry service), **in-flight** entertainment (entertainment during flight), **in-flight** magazines (magazines in the airplane)
- **add-on** (not published in the Travel brochure , a service that requires an additional fee)
- **layover**, **stopover** (when air route is changed, a short waiting time)
- **drive-in** restaurant ↔ **drive-through** restaurant (a restaurant that supplies orders to car owners who are in a parking lot ↔ a restaurant that provides orders to visiting car owners inside or through a window)

The prefix *De-* is effective in forming travel fees, which form a downward movement from the vehicle. The prefixes *En -*, *em-* are a functional antonym to it, or rather represent an exit (ride) to the types of transport:

*Embark* ↔ *disembark* (to get onto a vehicle – to get off vehicle)

*Embus* ↔ *debus* (to get onto a bus – to get off a bus)

*Enplane* ↔ *deplane* (to get onto a plane – to get off a plane)

*Entrain* ↔ *detrain* (to get onto a train – to get off a train)

One of the specific word-building methods available in English language is blending. In this linguistic phenomenon, parts of two or more words are united and a new word is formed, which creates a common understanding from the meaning elements of all. Among the terms tourism, one can also come across words that are a derivative of this method:

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

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

Most of the terminology of English Tourism came into being through the formation of a word combination of two or more vocabulary words (for example, *altitude sickness*, *familiarization trip*, *bell captain*, *boutique hotel*, *hotel tariff*, *health club* and many others).

Alternatively, the case of the application of a component in the form of an abbreviation between such compound words as this is also considered a phenomenon. We can see this on the example of *fam* (*familiarization*) *trip*, *e* (*electron*) - *booking*, *eco* (*ecological*) *tourism*, *agro* (*agricultural*) *tourism*, *auto* (*automobile*) *strada* samples.

"Adjective / qualitative+ noun" combinations are also well spread. For example, such as *lodging industry, paying guest, late check-out, plastic money, transit passenger, connecting rooms, green holidays* and so on. All of the names that represent forms of tourism are formed in this way (*soft/appropriate tourism, hard/mass tourism, industrial tourism, religious tourism*).

Terms with the proper nouns are also considered one of the peculiarities of the terminology of English Tourism, and this circumstance is proof that this large group of rich vocabulary is a joint product of the experience of cultures of 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 in the composition of terminology there are words that are assimilated from many other languages, and it is possible to easily distinguish them from the possession of a specific (foreign) set of sounds. For example, the words *bureau-de-change, force majeure, alfresco dining, albergo, maître d` hotel, á la carte menu, table d` hôte, bistro, bodega, brosserie, entreé* came from French, German and Italian, and they are mostly attributed to the catering industry and restaurant business. After all, representatives of these nations were considered to have a special taste in nutrition and contributed to the tourism industry with various types of food and drink for the world's delicacies.

Also, assimilated words from the languages of Asian peoples can be seen among the terms. *Caravan, halal, Mecca, bazaar* are familiar concepts to us, they are adapted to the phonetic system of the English language, that is, they are somewhat become "anglicized".

The forming elements of some terms are formed by words belonging to the word category of the number. We can see this on the example of *one way ticket, second home, first (maiden) voyage/flight, double occupancy, two-income families* terms.

*Bed and breakfast, boat and breakfast* are the terms in the form of a pair of words, which are used in the Uzbek tourism industry.

When we look at the lexical-structural nature of the terminology of English tourism, we witness the presence of terms in the form of an imperative mood (imperatives). Since these terms have a high frequency of usage in the process of tourism development, over time periods has become a solid compound – term:

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

- *Ring – and – ride* (taxi or minibus service, which allows you to order from home for elderly or disabled people by calling)

Among the terms there are also such abbreviations as PIR (Property Irregularity Report – giving image report when the luggage is lost at the airport), ATM (automated teller machines ), etc., which, undoubtedly, are understandable to representatives of English cultures.

**Main part.** While we analyze the terms of English Tourism semantically, we are faced with linguistic phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, transferred meaning, reductive meaning (privatization) and extension meaning (generalization).

According to linguistic views, "the terms are characterized by a meaningfulness, the absence of synonymic sequences". This vision is privatized, it can be a characteristic sign of the terminology of the sphere within the framework of one language, but extremely 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 nations. However, in the terminology of English Tourism, polysemantism can be observed, both synonymy and even meaning transfer.

The fact that one concept of synonyms in the terminology of English Tourism is called differently in the experience of different nations, as well as the fact that all existing names are exchanged in one or several regions and one is used in circulation in the place of the other has made a huge contribution. Another reason why one of the names that characterizes a concept is not chosen is that the object or subject in the image of this concept has a distinctive private distinctive aspect, although has small role in the culture of individual nations. For example, although both *bill of fare* and *table d` hôte* content also refer to the restaurant menu, the initial term refers to a wide selection menu with a separate price set for each meal, the same price set for any combination dish selected under the latter is understood as a narrow selection of menu. *Plat du jour* and *dish of the day* represent a special dish of the day, which is not indicated in the menu, and in the same active consuming.

All of 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 entertainment program developer during the journey. Under the terms *day visitor, same-day visitor, excursionist* representatives of English cultures understand the same person (a person who completes his trip in one 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 pairs of words are mutually synonymous with each other.

On the basis of observations and research, we can say that antonymia is a phenomenon less often encountered in the terminology of English Tourism than in synonymy:

*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*

The above antonymic pairs are considered contradictory due to some semantic component. For example, if *dry aircraft leasing* only implies hiring the aircraft itself, in the *wet aircraft leasing* concept is understood to have additional supply, such as crew members as well as fuel. In the *bareboat charter ↔ crewed/provisioned charter* antonymy, the above situation related to boat or ship transport is understood, and the *dry/wet lease* is also encountered as an alternative naming.

If the contrary meaning of the *arrival card ↔ departure card* is based on the opposite direction of the movement, the *participant sport ↔ spectator sport* pair, the active or passive movement of the individual forms an antonym.

An interesting situation occurs in the antonym of *hard tourism ↔ soft tourism* is that the transferred meaning formations in it have made semantic contradictions. *Hard* tourism refers to traditional traditional mass tourism, which is defined as a "merciless" approach to the environment and geographical features of a region, while *soft tourism* is intended to have the least impact on green / alternative tourism. *Greeter ↔ hostess* pair word is a person-expressive terminology based on gender dependence.

The polysemanticity of the forming lexemes is another characteristic of the terminology of English Tourism. In the example of the analysis of several samples, we will consider the phenomenon of multi-meaning in terms :

*Air carrier* represents both the passenger, mail and cargo plane, and the airline company involved in this activity.

*Gangway* term-lexeme is a compound word, from its structural components (literally translation will be "thugs/gangway") its following meanings are not understood:

1. The corridor between the rows of seats in the auditorium.
2. The slope, which is used in the extraction and unloading of passengers on board the ship.
3. Wheelbarrow, which allows you to increase and drop loads on the plane.

The base meaning of the term *epicure* is "a person who has used to live easy and pleasant life", which is based on the derivative meaning of "a person who has formed an unusual style/taste for good food and drink — eater".

The term *cabin* has a high polysemantic index:

1. A small, simple shelter, like a summer house (dacha).
2. A simple room or a similar structure on the beach or by the pool.
3. Closed elevator.
4. The sleeping room on the ship.
5. Internal territory of the aircraft intended for passengers.

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

If the direct meaning of the *captive* lexeme refers to a person or creature who is taken captive and kept in captivity under the control of someone, the meanings of the derivative based on the migration of meaning have become terminology in the business and tourism industry:

1. An audience that is involuntarily exposed to information ( for example, those who go to the cinema are exposed to advertising that targets them);
2. A condition of obligation to voluntarily choose another brand, service or product in the absence of alternative options.

If the first meaning of the word *Mecca* is a "holy city", known to the entire Muslim world, in which a pilgrimage is made, the following derivative meanings are terms of a common character in the tourist terminology:

1. A place to visit where a person dreams all his life/space;
2. A place/region where people are loved, where they gather in crowded hours.

The green tourism (alternative/appropriate/sustainable), which is expressed in the general sense of tourism in relation to nature/environment, as well as the territory geographic-ecological system in a private sense, is also called "green tourism" because of these characteristics.

The lexical meaning of " hour of joy/ happiness " is understood the term *happy hour* refers to the business promotion technique, which is carried out by offering drinks at a discounted price in hotels, restaurants and other organizations in order to attract the buyer in the conditions of tourism, which in many cases

corresponds to one of the evening hours.

Some types of catering establishments are also named on the basis of meaning migration. For example, *greasy spoon* (dirty spoon), as its name suggests, refers to a cafe with a small, inexpensive and unpleasant appearance.

The lexicon of *Rest room* ("rest room") refers to the toilet, it is considered an evfemistic option, and in this regard the translation into Uzbek is carried out in a very appropriate way.

In English Tourism terminology, there are also terms that have an interesting name expression, such *ghost town* and *depressed area*. They have slightly different aspects of semantics, although in dictionaries one is attributed to the other. If the instrument is used in relation to the cities that flourished earlier, at the same time were abandoned by the inhabitants 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.

**Conclusions.** The concepts of recreation and recreation in tourism are formed on the basis of the original resort term. Historically, this lexeme originally meant meat, which tourists go to mainly for the purpose of health care, and therefore in many cases are located in unique natural habitats, and especially in coastal oases. But after a certain period of time, this validity of this term went beyond its functional scope, and on the same day it began to denote the tourist areas that are organized for voluntary purpose, acquire voluntary and diverse locational features, flow of visitors. At present, the most massive resort (that is, resort) zones, especially for international tourists, is the huge megapolis capital-cities.

Another of the vivid examples of its meaning in terminology is the semantic change in the concept of *spa*, which has passed 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, while in some regions of the world linguistic map it refers to an optional type of resort. Since this term etymology goes to the name of the city in Belgium, it itself on this day is considered a constituent component of the name of many resorts.

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

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