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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TOURISM TERMS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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Abstract. This article substantiates the relevance of a comparative study of tourist terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages in order to better understand the mechanisms of conceptualization of tourist realities in various linguistic pictures of the world. It is noted that the study of the semantic and etymological aspects of the functioning of tourism terms in the compared languages is of particular interest.

Keywords: term, tourism, semantics, etymology, terminology, comparative aspect.

INTRODUCTION

Among the wide range of thematic terms in the Russian and Uzbek languages, in the 21st century, the interest of researchers in the field of tourism is growing. This is due to social, political and cultural changes in the world. The growth of globalization contributes to the increase in interethnic communication both in the Internet format and in real life.

The phenomenon of tourism in the modern world has enormous socio-economic and cultural significance. Tourism is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the world economy, exerting a significant influence on the development of many industries. The growing interest in the study of tourism terminology is due to the expansion of intercultural dialogue, the globalization of the tourism market, as well as the need to systematize and unify the conceptual apparatus in the tourism sector.

The study of tourism terminology in a comparative aspect allows us to identify the specifics of the conceptualization of tourism realities in the Russian and Uzbek languages, to determine the universal and national-specific features of the terminological system of tourism. Of particular interest is the study of the semantic and etymological aspect of the functioning of tourism terms, which allows us to better understand the mechanisms of their formation and functioning in the language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following research methods can be very effective for comparative study of tourism terms:

– Comparative method. This method was used for comparative analysis of tourism terms in Russian and Uzbek languages, identification of their correspondences, differences and features.

– Descriptive method. This method was necessary for comprehensive description and characterization of tourism terms in both languages.

– Method of component analysis. This method allowed to identify semantic components in the structure of terminological units, to determine their conceptual content.

– Method of contextual analysis. It was used to study the functioning of terms in real speech situations, contexts of their use.

– Method of linguistic observation and generalization. This method was used to collect, systematize and generalize factual material.

Comprehensive application of the described methods allowed to conduct a comprehensive analysis of tourism terminology in the compared languages, to identify its main features and patterns.

RESULTS

The term "tourism" means recreation outside the usual environment, travel and activity for business or other purposes. It includes such large-scale activities as

sightseeing, cultural exchange, recreation and acquisition. The word "tourism" comes from the French word "tourisme", which was first used to describe the practice of traveling for pleasure in the 1800s. In English, the word "tourism" is a derivative of "tour" and was used to describe the practice of traveling for leisure in the early 1850s. The term "tourism" entered the Russian language from English in the early 20th century and meant travel.

A comparative analysis of tourism terminology in Russian and Uzbek languages will reveal both common and specific features in its semantic and etymological aspects.

A large number of works by domestic and foreign researchers are devoted to the study of terminology in general and tourism terminology in particular. Let us consider the main directions and results of these studies in relation to the topic of the dissertation.

Fundamental works in the field of terminology belong to such scientists as D.S. Lotte [3], G.O. Vinokur, V.P. Danilenko [1], G.P. Melnikov [4], V.M. Leychik [2] and others. They laid the foundations of terminological theory, defined the basic concepts, principles and methods of studying terminological systems.

Linguistic aspects of term formation, semantics and functioning of terms in language are covered in the works of T.L. Kandelaki, A.A. Reformatsky [5], R.Yu. Kobrin, E.I. Golovaneva, I.V. Kryukova and others.

Of great importance for the development of the theory of terminology are works devoted to the sociolinguistic and cognitive approaches to the study of terminology (V.F. Novodranova, L.M. Alekseeva, E.S. Kubryakova, E.Yu. Myagkova and others).

The issues of comparative analysis of terminologies of various subject areas, including tourism, are reflected in the works of S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, P.A. Katerinicheva, E.A. Zhuchkova, E.V. Eremina, Kh.S. Khashimova, and others.

Publicistic discourse as a source of terminological material is studied in the works of T.V. Romanova, K.A. Nikolaeva, I.I. Volkova.

The specifics of the functioning of tourism terminology as an object of linguistic analysis are studied in the works of I.A. Alekhina, E.V. Eremina, T.V. Lobanova, E.V. Smirnov, A.V. Ovsyannikova, S.R. Khakimov, and others.

Of particular interest are studies devoted to the comparative analysis of tourist terminology in two or more languages. Among them, the works of M.V. Dubrovskaya, E.A. Zhuchkova, A.V. Mikhailova, N.A. Sarkisyan, Kh.S. Khashimova, L. Vinogradov [7], E. Belan [8], E.V. Moshnyaga [9] and others can be highlighted.

As for the tourist terminology of the Russian and Uzbek languages, this area of research, despite its relevance, remains insufficiently developed. Individual aspects of the functioning of tourist vocabulary in the Uzbek language are presented in the works of N.D. Mamatova, D.R. Kholmatova, R.S. Rakhimova. Comparative studies of tourism terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages are practically absent.

A review of scientific literature shows that, despite a significant number of works devoted to various aspects of terminology, the semantic and etymological aspect of the functioning of tourist terminology in the comparative plan of the Russian and Uzbek languages remains poorly studied. This circumstance determines the relevance and scientific novelty of the undertaken study. Analysis of the semantic structure of tourist terms in the Russian and Uzbek languages allows us to identify both common and specific features of the terminology in question in the compared languages. Thus, in both languages, we can identify the core of tourist terminology, represented by lexemes denoting the main concepts and realities of this sphere: Rus. *туризм, турист, гостиница, отель, экскурсия, маршрут* etc.; Uzb. *turizm, turist, mehmonxona, otel, sayohat, marshrut* etc.

Etymological analysis of tourist vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek languages allows us to identify and describe the composition of borrowed and native terms in the compared languages. If in Russian a significant share is made up of international terms of Greek or Latin origin: *туризм, турист, экскурсия, отель, маршрут, навигация, анимация* etc., then in Uzbek the influence of the Arab-Persian tradition

can be traced: *mehmon* (гость), *mehmonxona* (гостиница), *sayohat* (путешествие), *oshxona* (ресторан), *maqbara* (мавзолей). Along with them, native lexemes such as *yurt* (house, dwelling), *sayr* (walk), *shahar* (city), etc. are actively used in the Uzbek language.

However, both languages show a tendency to borrow tourism terms from English: бюджет-тур, all inclusive, duty-free, шопинг-тур и т.п.

Thus, the study of the semantic and etymological features of tourist terminology in a comparative aspect contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of conceptualization of tourist realities in various linguistic pictures of the world.

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