PARADIGMATIC AND DERIVATIONAL PROPERTIES OF TOURISM TERMS

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Abstract: In this article, the results of scientific research on the paradigm of tourism terms, paradigmatic and derivational properties of tourism terms are written. Scientific views on the paradigmatic formation of tourism terms are analyzed and proved with examples. In the traditional direction for the terminological system, he emphasized the importance of the formation of language terminologies, firstof all, the role of some historical processes in the formation of modern terminological arrays of the living language. It deals to the process of working with scientific and technical information has served not only to develop the terminological system, but also to expand the general lexical wealth of the language. Today's globalization processes and the flow of information have led to the emergence of countless terminological layers in national languages.

Key words: tourism, affixation, syntactic, semantic (semantic-syntactic), conversion (transposition), acronyms and abbreviations, Hyper-hyponymic (genus-species), terms hyponymy, hyponym, and hypernym.

Introduction. Fundamental changes in the field of science and technology have always created a solid foundation for increasing the functional capabilities of national languages in technical and scientific communication, ensuring their competitiveness in the global arena, and working in international scientific and technical cooperation. The process of working with scientific and technical information has served not only to develop the terminological system, but also to expand the general lexical wealth of the language. Today's globalization processes and the flow of information have led to the emergence of countless terminological layers in national languages. Along with the areas of economy, taxation, domestic transport, court, law, sports, etc., fundamental changes have also occurred in the terminological system of the tourism sector.

A number of areas serve as the main factor in the formation of the tourism lexicon. In particular, such areas as: tourist tourism, business tourism, food industry in tourism, hotel tourism, production and management in tourism, guide and interpreter activities are considered specific areas in the tourism macro-field, and each of them includes hundreds of terms.

It should be noted separately that a significant part of the tourism terms used in the Uzbek language are prototerms, that is, lexical units related to national values, traditions. Experts say that *prototerms* (Latin: protos - "the first, much earlier") were actively used in the vernacular before the emergence of science and served to express special concepts. After the emergence of science, such lexemes began to be used in parallel with terms related to the fields..

The method. Comparative-typological, hybrid, cognitive, conceptual, differential-semantic, diachronic and synchronic component analysis, as well as distributive, transformational and linguostatistical methods were used to clarify the research topic.

Discussion. According to H.Ne'matov and R.Rasulov, there are three types of relations between language units: 1. Similarity (paradigmatic) relations. 2. Hierarchical (hierarchical) relations. 3. Neighborhood (syntagmatic) relations .

Tourism terminology is no exception. In both languages, as an integral part of these languages, this terminological system is built on the basis of the above relations.

In particular, the priority of semantic relations (synonymy) is observed in the field. As a result of our research, it was determined that there are 334 mutually synonymous tourist terms in English and 144 in Uzbek. It was confirmed that causative synonyms prevail in both languages.

Kvazisinonim – synonyms are synonyms whose meanings are partially similar, but serve to express exactly the same concept in terminology. For example, in English, the term **receptionist** is used at the same time as the term administrator (administrator), which expresses the same meaning as it expresses. Receptionist literally translated into Uzbek means "receiver" (in Uzbek, the "administrator" variant of this term is actively used in consumption, and the historical diachronic form is *"eshik ogʻasi",* and synchronously, it is called *"host").* Several examples can be given for this situation: stewardess, *cabin girl* – *stewardess; second class, economy class – second class; accommodation, room – room*; In Russian, the following units form a synonymous series: *tur po gorodu, obzornaya ekskursiya po gorodu – a trip around the city; dvuxmestnыy nomer, nomer s dvuxspalnoy korovatyu – double room; electric train, electric train – electric train; tourist, excursionist - tourist.* Unlike other languages, the phenomenon of homonymy is also observed in English international tourism terms. One term serves to express several meanings: *Charter – 1) statute, regulation; 2) charter flight; 3) chartered aircraft; 4) chartered vessel; 5) charter holiday; Porter–1) cargo carrier; 2) Swiss; 3) door guard;* **Route** *– 1) direction; 2) course; 3) traffic road;* **Cabin** *– 1) compartment;*

2) salon; 3) cabin. As we have emphasized in our researches published in recent years, the homonymy of terms is not observed in Russian and Uzbek languages (in Uzbek language terms are mainly acquired through the Russian language and also, in Uzbek language).

In the Uzbek language, no term homonymy was observed. It should be noted that the term and professional lexicon are distinguished from each other. Researchers such as N.S. Sharofutdinova, B.N. Rahimberdiev, M.N. Volodina, S.G. Kazarina note that the above two layers of the term coexist and occupy the same area in the information scope, while N.M. Shansky includes professional lexicon in the category of terms, and T.R. Kiyak considers them synonymous terms.

Polysemy is also observed in tourism terms. For example, the term cabin has a high level of polysemantic properties and in different contexts expresses the following meanings: a small and simple shelter (for example, a summer house), a simple structure on the beach or by the pool, a closed elevator, a room intended for overnight stays on a ship, and the interior of an airplane reserved for passengers, etc.

In the chapter *"Hyper-hyponymic (gender-species) relations in tourism terms",* in addition to the affixation method of word formation (prefix, suffix) in the formation of English terms related to the field of tourism, in determining the frame of terms, various linguistic

elements are included in their composition (for example: morphemic, morphological, semantic and syntactic).

There are the following types of formation and formation of tourism terms in English: *1. Affixation; 2. syntactic; 3. semantic (semantic-syntactic); 4. conversion (transposition); 5. acronyms and abbreviations.*

By affixation, the word living is divided into the main groups in English:

1. through suffixes; 2. through prefixes.

It should be noted here that words are formed through affixes, and Grammatical forms are formed through additions.

English and Uzbek languages have the following tourism terms consisting of a single morphemic element. For example: Trip - sayr, hike - walk (a trip to the mountains), camp - rest (camp), roam – aylanmoq sayr qilmoq (in the streets of the village)

The terms hyponymy, hyponym, and hypernym were first used in 1968 by the English linguist Lyons. After that, the initial scientific information about hyponymy began to be actively used in Russian linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, R. Safarova first studied this semantic relationship. Hyponymy is a semantic relationship arising from the hierarchical (hierarchical) relationship of lexemes in the vocabulary.

In a hyponymic relationship, the hypernym represents the genus, and the hyponym represents the species. The concepts of hypernym and genus are broad. The concepts of hyponym and species are narrow. Hyponym shows the relationship between a general term (hyponym) and its specific copy (hypernym). A hypernym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym.

Hyponyms are usually used to refer to nouns, but they can also be used in other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that belong to a wide category of actions. The general concept is called hypernym. Hyponymy is the inclusion of these units in the corresponding class of names: rose, lilac, carnation, tulip, violet - names of flowers; literature, linguistics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, drawing - names of sciences.
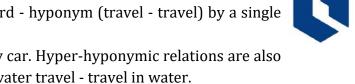
Such inclusion of the same units in the corresponding classes is carried out on the basis of their belonging to a certain semantic field. Words with a common hypernym are called cohyponyms.

For example, tourism is a hyponym, vine tourism is a wine tourism, business tour is a service tourism, fame-tour is a advertising tourism hypernym.

The hyper-hyponymic relationship can also be seen in the example of the term trip - a journey, a trip. Unlike journey - a trip, a trip is a round trip. It has the following names: road trip, business trip, day trip, boat trip, camping trip, wedding trip, etc.

Hyper-hyponymic relations in English tourism terms are complex and at the same time already well-established phenomena in the language. In accordance with English society, all the ins and outs of tourism have been developed in this language and have strict rules and regulations. In paradigmatic relations in this language, especially in the gradation and internal divisions inherent in the phenomenon of hyponymy, they are clearly manifested. For example, travel - travel - has many manifestations in English. Each of them differs from each other in its internal structure, but is traced back to the main word - hyponym (travel - travel) by a single invisible thread.

Air travel - travel by plane, car travel - travel by car. Hyper-hyponymic relations are also observed in the terms space travel - travel in space, water travel - travel in water.

In the Uzbek language, hyper-hyponymic relationships in terms such as travel, tour, tourist, which express basic concepts, do not have a solid foundation like in English, and are currently undergoing formation processes.

In our previous research, 23 types of tourism were identified. Their number is expanding in the following order.

№	O'zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida
	Turizm soha turlari. Types of tourism industry.	
1.	Sayohat turizmi	Travel tourism
2.	Biznes turizmi	Business tourism
3.	Sayohat. Ko'ngilxushlik, Hordiq turizmi	Recreational tourism
4.	Madaniy turizm	Cultural tourism
5.	Sarguzasht turizmi	Adventure tourism
6.	Ecoturizm	Ekoturizm
7.	Agroturizm	Agrotourism
8.	Qishki turizm	Winter tourism
9.	Sport turizmi	Sport tourism
10.	Ma'rifiy (Ta'limiy sayohat) turizmi	Educational tourism
11.	Tibbiy salomatlik turizmi	Health tourism
12.	Ziyorat turizmi	Religious tourism
13.	Ko'ngillilar yoki yoshlar turizmi	Gap-year tourism
14.	Gastronomik turizm	Gastronomic tourism
15.	Qora (AZA) yoki motam turizmi	Dark or Black tourism
16	Etnik turizm	Indigenous, roots tourism
17.	Sanoat turizmi	Industrial (factory) tourism
18.	Meros turizmi	Heritage tourism
19.	Fazo turizmi	Space tourism
20.	Fahsh turizmi	Sex tourism
21.	Tog turizmi (Geoturizm)	Mountan tourism (Geotourism)
22.	Madaniyatlar to'nashuvi turizmi	Cross - Cultural tourism
23	Qishloq turizmi	Village or Rural tourism

The paragraph entitled *"Derivational Features of Tourism Terms"* discusses tourism terms formed on the basis of formation patterns in Uzbek and English.

As is known, there are the following types of formation and formation of tourism terms in English:

1. Word formation by affixation. The suffixes -ing and -ment, -tion in English correspond to the suffix -(i)sh, which forms the noun of action in Uzbek. They function as active term-forming suffixes in the tourism terminology system. For example, hiking - sayr kirul, vegetation - nabotot, meditative silence - mediativ sukunat, complement - hushomad (ijibiy).

The English -er (or) is a productive suffix corresponding to the Uzbek -chi affix, and forms personal nouns. It is added to words belonging to the verb class in English and serves to form nouns denoting certain professions: traveler, visitor, operator, guider, counsellor, observer, transfer, sender. 68 tourism terms formed using this suffix were identified.

The system contains formation patterns that are unique to the English language only. Examples of these are the suffixes in-, de-, yen-, em-: in-house laundry (in-house laundry service), in-flight entertainment (in-flight entertainment), in-flight magazines (in-flight magazine); drive-in restaurant / drive-through restaurant (a restaurant that delivers orders to parked cars/ a restaurant that provides an order to a visiting car owner inside or through a window; embark // disembark (boarding a vehicle); embus // debus (boarding a bus); enplane // deplane (boarding a plane); entrain // detrain (boarding a train).

2. Word formation using the syntactic method. Examples of this include tour agent, tour operator, boutique hotel, Gross Domestic Product, etc. Among terms formed in this way, combinations such as adjective/adjective + noun are often found: lodging industry, paying guest, late check-out, plastic money, transit passenger, connecting rooms, green holidays, etc.

All names denoting forms of tourism are formed in this way: soft/appropriate tourism, hard/mass tourism, industrial tourism, religious tourism, etc.

3. Number word formation with the participation of a word group. The forming elements of some terms are words belonging to the number word group. We can see this in the examples of the terms one credit course, first\second name, first (maiden) voyage/flight, double occupancy, two-income families.

4. Word formation by the blending method. One of the unique ways of word formation in English is blending. In this linguistic phenomenon, parts of two or more words are combined to form a new word that creates a common concept from the meaning elements of all of them. Among tourism terms, words derived from this method are also often found: motel = motor + hotel; brunch = breakfast + lunch; tightmon = tight + money (small amount); tightmar = tight + margin (small profit, small difference in sales); incoterms = international + commerce + terms.

5. Term formation by shortening words. They occur in two forms. a) forming a word by shortening the first syllable or first letter of words: fam (familiarization) trip - familiarization trip, e (electron) - booking - electronic booking, eco (ecological) tourism - ecological tourism, agri (agricultural) tourism - agricultural tourism, auto (automobile) strada - highway, etc. ; b) forming a word by quoting the first letter of words: PIR (Property Irregularity Report - a statement describing the loss of luggage at the airport), ATM (automated teller machines - ATM), RT - Road transport - automobile transport, B&B - Bed and Breakfast - accommodation and breakfast, etc.

6. Terms in the imperative form. These terms have had a high frequency of use in the process of tourism development and have become stable terms over time:

1) bring your own (a restaurant that allows you to bring your own alcoholic beverages for a certain fee);

2) rent it here, leave it there (a transport service that allows you to rent a car in one place in the area and leave it somewhere else);

3) ring – and – ride (a taxi or minibus service that allows the elderly/disabled to order a ride from home by calling).

RESULTS. Russian linguist G.V. Kolshansky: "Language is a sign that reflects the thinking ability of a person, an individual and all of humanity. Language, through its system and structure, reflects the process of human perception of the world, practical activities and socio-natural conditions. It is not only a means of communication, but also an important part of cultural and intellectual activity," he wrote.

Knowing the conceptual foundations of tourism-related terms and their effective use in speech are directly related to the processes of their perception and naming in the human mind. In fact, the desire of members of society to learn more about the culture of other places, their beauties, the life of people there, and their customs has led to the emergence and systematic development of a separate set of lexemes in each national language - tourism terms.

It is known that tourism is developing steadily due to globalization and technological improvements. Rapid technological developments in transport have created opportunities for millions of people to travel to distant places of their choice in a short time. Travel and tourism-related activities have become the main source of income for a number of countries with unique tourist destinations, and serious thought has begun to be given to various means of attracting tourists. A wide path has been opened to consider the various positive and negative effects of tourism, the coefficient of language use in these processes, and issues such as discursive, that is, speech processes, have been studied. This is of great importance in analyzing the impact of tourism on human activity. The development of tourism has led to the formation of new terms related to tourism and its manifestations, travel to tourist destinations, accommodation in hotels, providing them with qualified service, food, transport, a separate group of specialists serving tourists, etc.

According to Wilhelm von Humboldt, who paved the way for conceptual thinking: "Language is the most visible manifestation of the spirit of the people: the language of the people is its spirit, and the spirit of the people is its language, and nothing else can be imagined that is more compatible with each other."

The concept of tourism is a unity of people's national thinking about the world, all information about it is loaded into a linguistic sign and verbalized in linguistic signs.

Let's take just sports tourism. It does not consist of the ideas about sports that we know. It is not a sphere of participating in competitions, demonstrating one's physical strength, and determining the winners as a result of uncompromising confrontations, but a completely different world - a separate process that takes place with the participation of any person. The main goal of sports tourism is to create the necessary conditions for tourists to engage in the sport of their choice. For the successful development of sports tourism, a certain infrastructure is required: various sports equipment, special tracks, rope courses, sports grounds and equipment. This direction contributes to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle and the development of tourism.

This approach to tourism is leading to the formation of new concepts in the minds of Uzbek speakers about such tourism sectors as ecotourism, gastronomic tourism, safari tourism, hunting tourism, nostalgia tourism, speleotourism, extreme tourism. It is worth noting that there is no clearly formed set of concepts in Uzbek society for some types of tourism and the terms used in them, they are just beginning to form. For example, safari tourism, hunting tourism, speleotourism, extreme tourism, etc. This is also confirmed by their explanations: safari tourism - a type of travel carried out for the purpose of watching animals in reserves, hunting, fishing, photo-hunting and observing animals freely in nature; speleotourism - a type of travel that includes exploring caves or entering them for sports purposes; Extreme tourism is a type of tourism associated with risk, which includes various forms of sports tourism and is characterized by a high level of risk for the tourist.

The achievements of human society are clearly reflected in its thinking, worldview, culture and art. The concept of culture is inextricably linked with the creative thinking, creativity and manifestation of special qualities of people that serve as an example to others. In fact, people go from one place to another to see and feel things, strange things that they do not have and that can be an example for them. In this sense, the reflection of cultural codes in the language should be viewed as a positive situation.

In terms related to tourism, cultural codes are reflected in terms that represent tourism forms and their types. For example, rural tourism - rural tourism; space tourism - space tourism; extreme tourism - extreme tourism; culinary (cuisine) tourism – culinary tourism; tolkientour – excursions for book lovers and trips to filming locations based on the film trilogy "The Lord of the Rings" are an example of this.

Religious tourism – aspects related to the worldview and beliefs of the Uzbek people may arise when traveling to holy places to perform Umrah and Hajj.

Guide – (gid) guide; event organizer – event organizer; tour agency (travel agent) – travel agency; airport baggage handler – airport baggage handler; standard room – standard room; daily average rate (DAR) – average price per day; reservation – booking; cancellation – cancellation of the order; full board/American plan (AP) – full board / American plan (AP); a la carte – providing services based on the menu; back of the house – hotel service rooms; all inclusive – hotel options that include all services; Tip – tea (only breakfast is included in the daily services for free); charge – amount of payment; refund – refunded; non-refundable (NRF) – non-refundable; gate – entrance gate; scheduled flight – scheduled flight; sightseeing – sightseeing; city guide – information about the city; departure point – departure point; meeting point – meeting point; shop tours – travel for commercial purposes, signs typical of European culture are emerging in such terms.

These terms combines dozens of terms. For example, religious tourism, in turn, is divided into internal religious tourism and external religious tourism and includes many lexical units such as ihram, tying ihram, repentance, shaving, leaving ihram, ablution, reciting salawat, and circling the Kaaba.

Or missing tourism - a type of travel carried out to see relatives or friends, and mainly represents a process related to people who have moved from their countries for various reasons.

The same can be said about *gastronomic tourism*. It is a trip across countries and continents to get acquainted with the local cuisine. Such a trip allows tourists to taste ancient dishes and products, and also includes a set of activities aimed at tasting dishes made from unique ingredients that are not repeated in other places and are characteristic only of a certain region.

It is observed that the names of our national dishes, such as *pilaf soup, tandoor, green dumplings, green manti, green samsa, lagman, Samarkand bread, Kokand patiri, sumalak, halim,* and the names of the person, place, and process that prepare them, are adapted to perform the function of a linguocultural code in the terminological system related to tourism.

From the above, it can be understood that tourist trips perform positive social functions such as cognitive, socio-communicative, sports, aesthetic, emotional-psychological, health-improving, creative, and pilgrimage.

The paragraph *"Reflection of universal and national characteristics in tourism terms"* discussed the universal and national characteristics of tourism terms.

Tourism, in fact, is the desire of people to get to know each other. In this sense, tourism is primarily of a universal nature. The introduction of terms such as tour, guide, tourism, and tourist from English, which forms the basis of the terminological reserve of world tourism, into national languages, including the Uzbek language, should be traced back to the development of the era.

The acquisition of a universal nature of tourism terms is inextricably linked to their cognitive, health-improving, socio-communicative, sports, aesthetic, and emotional-psychological functions, as well as pilgrimage.

For example, Muslims, who make up almost 2 billion of the world's population, go on pilgrimages to Hajj and Umrah every year. There is information that more than 4 million Muslims perform the Hajj in one season. Most of the terms related to these processes are of a universal nature. At the same time, lexical units such as haji ziyorat, haji ona, haji aka, haji oshi, haji bola, which are relevant only to Uzbeks, acquire a national character.

Religious pilgrimage can be different among the peoples of the world. For example, Christians have formed terminological reserves related to traveling to holy places associated with Jesus (Jesus Christ), diving and drinking in the Jordan River, and repentance; Indian, Japanese, and Tibetan peoples have formed terminological reserves related to the worship of Buddhist statues.

Several factors must be taken into account in order for terms to acquire a universal character. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1.

Factors influencing the universality of tourism terms

№	Factors	In Uzbek society	In English society
1	Rapid economic development	High	eveloping
2	Intensification of integration esses	High	Increasing
3	Strive for political cooperation	Moderate	Moderate
	Scope of globalization processes	High	Average
4	Spiritual and moral environment	Moderate	High
5	Population's inclination to travel	High	Average (mainly ous tourism)
6	Extent of tourism policy established	High	High
7	History	There is tourism	No tourism
8	Lifestyle	High	Stabilizing
9	Availability of tourist destinations	High	High
10	Belief	High (to Christianity)	High (towards Islam)

In general, the terms of the tourism industry are becoming more and more universal. We can see this in the rapid introduction of terms in the field of hotel service, tourist destinations, tourism-related events, and tourist services into the Uzbek language. Our opinion can be proven by the tourism terms that represent such types of hotels as hotel, motel, hostel, camping, apart hotel, eco hotel, spa hotel. It should be noted that even in this case there are national and universal signs. For example, while terms such as hotel, hostel, apart hotel have become popular in the Uzbek language, eco hotel, spa hotel, Bed and Breakfast B&B,

guesthouse, flotel, botel, and the like are becoming difficult to assimilate. They are used only in the language of a certain group.

CONCLUSION. The results of the statistical analysis were as follows: 1) terms related to the organization of tourism (292 in English, 285 in Uzbek); 2) terms related to hotels (213 in English, 178 in Uzbek); terms related to the food industry (59 in Uzbek, 118 in English); 3) terms related to transport: (127 in Uzbek, 198 in English): 4) terms related to events: (126 in English, 77 in Uzbek).

The main semantic features of the terminological field related to tourism are manifested through paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, and these relations form the basis of the terminological field.

It is known that the term has a paradigmatic nature from a semantic point of view, that is, it is closely connected with the concept. Semantic fields are formed on the basis of mutual associative connections of certain concepts. Terminological fields always arise due to *extralinguistic* factors and acquire social significance. Therefore, the goal-oriented activity of members of society is always professionally limited. This field is also distinguished by its international nature, since professional activity is not limited to the circle of one country or one people.

As is known, language is considered a holistic system. The most important sign of a system is its regular movement and viability. Therefore, language also strictly obeys this law. The viability of a language does not depend on the number of levels and elements that make it up. It all comes down to the relationship of the parts to the whole in the system, and the parts to each other. The infinity and diversity of relations ensure the richness of the language and the inexhaustible possibilities of expression.

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