

STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH TERMINOLOGICAL WORDS FOR INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the issues of the structure of English terminological phrases of international tourism. The purpose of this article is to point out the features of terminological phrases.

KEYWORDS: term, tourism, terminological phrase, term element, quasi-term.

INTRODUCTION:

Among the English terminological phrases (TS), the dominant is the substantive model of attributive phrases, where the noun acts as a prepositive definition. A word combination, the structural formula of which is presented as "N + N" (abbreviation system: N - noun; A - adjective; Ving - verb form ending in -ing; Ved - verb form ending in -ed; Adv - adverb; Num - numeral; P - pronoun; p - preposition; c - union), are easily created in the system of modern English tourist terminology. 170 phrases of this type were identified, which is 33% of the total number of studied English terms and 60% of the number of English vehicles (air travel - the number of hours spent in the air; baggage car - luggage car; baggage room - luggage room).

MAIN PART:

An interesting two-component terminological phrase is Island hopping, where the participle hopping is substantivized, thus this combination refers to the "N + N" model.

It should be noted that this structural type of attributive word combinations in

English occurs much more often than in Russian. This is a combination of two nouns, in which the first word acts as a definition to the second (adventure tour - an adventure tour; baggage car - a luggage car; budget tourism - social tourism; business tourism - business tourism). In Russian, such attributive relations can be expressed by a relative adjective with an affix indicator (adventure, baggage, social, business). In the English language, if the first word does not have an adjective affix of a multicomponent term, it is difficult to unambiguously determine to which part of speech the definition word belongs and, accordingly, it is difficult to distinguish between a phrase and a complex word.

This kind of terminological formations are on the border separating complex words and phrases themselves. Although the problem of distinguishing a complex word and a phrase is ambiguous, both in domestic and foreign linguistic literature, even a superficial review of the main sources of information on this issue made it possible to identify some general principles sufficient to develop the main strategic line of the authors when analyzing two-component phrases such as "N + N".

Among the most frequently mentioned criteria for differentiating complex words and phrases are phonetic criterion, for example, continuous pronunciation, single stress, combination of phonetic and semantic criteria, criterion of semantic cohesion of components [1, p.105], [2, p.17].

There are also other criteria that are more practical in nature, for example, one of the obvious signs of a complex word is the

impossibility of using other words between its elements, as well as the impossibility of changing the order of the components [5, p.67].

All of the above distinctive features are manifestations of the basic distinctive characteristics of a complex word, namely, the integrity of semantics and integrity, in other words, the formal and logical integrity of the complex word [3, p.256].

The primary signs of a complex word as a whole are:

- The behavior of education as a single formative basis;
- Behavior of education as a single word-forming basis;
- The impossibility of separating the components of education in any other words;
- Continuous pronunciation or continuous or hyphenated spelling of education;
- The presence of a single stress [4, p. 457].

The analysis of word combinations like "N + N" in view of the above demonstrated the following.

In our case, such phrases are mainly spelled separately, but in some sources they can also be found in the form of a compound word, usually in hyphenated spelling, for example, baggage-man (porter), baggage room (storage room) or baggage man, baggage room; or even merged, for example, customhouse, custom-house (customs).

In addition, in the studied lexical array, there are phrases, the defining component of which is expressed in a chain term-element, which, in turn, makes it difficult to correlate it with one or another part of speech. Examples of such chain terms, which include at least three relatively independent foundations, are: around-the-world journey (travel around the world); coast-to-coast flight (transatlantic flight); round-the-world trip (trip around the world). It seems fair to rely on the base (world) component ((coast / coast) component) of the

chained term when defining a part of speech of this kind of terminology.

In this regard, English approaches the languages of the isolating type, in which the "bare" roots of words are juxtaposed, without grammatical design. It is with these that the existence of variants of writing the same terms is connected: merged, hyphenated, separate.

The next most common are attributive terminological phrases with an adjective in the function of prepositive definition: advance timetable (advance schedule of regular flights); American Plan (American plan); common room (common room); continental breakfast (continental breakfast). The structural formula of such phrases is "A + N".

Less common are phrases with the present participle in the role of a prepositive definition, the structure of which can be determined by the formula "Ving + N", for example, bathing place (seaside resort); crossing tour (tour across the whole country); dining car (dining car); boarding card (boarding hoist).

Being in a preposition to the nuclear component of a phrase, the present participle acquires adjective properties, since it becomes a means of expressing signs of the same type as is expressed by an adjective. However, the status of the first element in such phrases is not yet fully defined, and the definition of this status raises some controversy.

Indeed, the present participles, acting as a determinant of nouns, are likened to a certain extent to adjectives, but traditionally it is believed that the participles of the so-called "terminative" (or "conclusive") verbs in English retain the property of the latter to express temporal relations (compare camping trip) in contrast to the present participles "non-terminative" (or "inconclusive") of verbs, which are less characteristic of the reflection of processes and which, therefore, are carriers of

a constant attribute (compare boarding house). But in both cases, it is obvious that the participles become carriers not of a procedural (temporary), but rather a specific feature of the noun being defined.

This is also confirmed by the results of transformational analysis, which in some cases showed the possibility of transforming the phrase "present participle + noun" into a combination of "noun + gerund", for example: sleeping car - car for sleeping (car for sleeping).

Somewhat less common are terminological phrases such as escorted tour (a tour accompanied by a guide or tour leader); chartered flight (charter flight); conducted tour (tour accompanied by a guide or tour leader); guided tour (tour accompanied by a guide or tour leader), formed according to the "Ved + N" model, that is, the first element of which is the participle of the past tense, the meaning of which, as in the previous case, has lost its temporal character and acquired the character of quality and which in Russian cannot be translated by the corresponding participle.

Among the compound terms, a model with numerals in the role of the defining element "Num + N" was revealed: first class; second class; third class.

An insignificant number of tourist terms are formed using a noun in the possessive case as a prepositional definition of the model "N's + N" - traveler's check; traveller's check, the first component of which reflects a sign of animation, is insignificant from the point of view of terminological use.

Among the ternary English travel terms, the most common are the following, listed in descending order:

- Phrases based on two noun stems, "N + N + N" (charter class fare; city packages tour; nature study tour; rail adventure tour).
- In compound terms, at the base of which the stem of a noun with a preposition is strung,

corresponding to the model "N + p + N" (administration on duty; bill of entry; place of interest; travel by land), such prepositions as on; of; out; by.

Constructed according to the "A + N + N" model, with an adjective and a noun, they are strung on the basis of the phrase (majestic mountains tour; round trip ticket; round way ticket).

Corresponding to the model "A + A + N", that is, with adjectives strung on the basis of the phrase (foreign independent tour; Full American Plan) and "N + Ving + N" - a model with a noun and a present participle as prepositional components (all-expense sightseeing tour; horse riding tour).

Some English lexemes and polylexeme units can be classified into the group of quasi-terms: "Ving + p + N" (checking out time); "Num + N + N" (one way ticket); "N + A + N" (world round trip); "N + c + N" (bed and breakfast) - quasi-terms are formed according to this model, "V / V + N" (fly / drive tour).

There is a four-component term based on nouns strung together with the conjunction, "N + c + N + N" (health and fitness tour). This model also serves to form quasi-terms.

Analysis of the types of English multicomponent terminological phrases allows us to conclude that the most typical are two-component phrases formed by defining the original term, in which adjectivized nouns act as an attributive element. The value of the defining element usually points to a function (cabin crew), a property (boat tour), the shape of an object (baggage car) denoted by the nuclear element.

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