

# QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF THE ACQUISITION OF TOURISM TERMS

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**Abstract:** In this article, the specific features of the processes of development of scientific knowledge are clearly reflected in the linguistic landscape of the world, in particular, in terminology. That is why experts emphasize that the object of anthropological research should be the lexical systems of different languages, primarily terminology.

**Key words:** *conductor, booking, commute, Pullman car, liner, room, excursion, , aircraft, aircraft carrier, shuttle*

The specific features of the processes of the development of scientific knowledge are clearly reflected in the linguistic landscape of the world, in particular, in the terminology. Therefore, experts emphasize that the object of anthropological research should be the lexical systems of different languages, first of all, terminology.

The formation of the tourism terminology in the English and Russian languages took place in accordance with the development of a person as a field of professional activity. The homeland of tourism as a type of economic activity is England. The formation of tourism terminology in English is divided into the following periods:

**Stage 1.** The period from antiquity to the beginning of the 19th century. At that time, the main purpose of the British trip was trade, pilgrimage, education, and treatment. At this stage, there is a collection of terms expressing the concepts of means of movement, living conditions, and they are formed on the basis of lexical units, which are not much larger than the general literary language;

**Stage 2.** It includes the period up to the end of the 19th century. During this period, the mass development of tourism is observed. The management, work method and material and technical base of organizations organizing tourism were laid. About 45 percent of tourist terms were founded during this period. They are considered to be terms that mainly represent tourist services;

**Stage 3.** It is the period from the beginning of the 20th century to the Second World War. The peculiar aspect of this period is that the development of tourism went parallel with the development of transport modernization. Terms related to the service of transporting tourists appeared during this period: leg, aircraft, aircraft carrier, shuttle, airline, etc. Also, the hotel business began to expand, accordingly, new terms were created that represent accommodation and rooms (motel, penthouse, duplex), persons (hotelier, receptionist), and the appearance of services (reservation, room-service). At this stage, 25% of English tourism terms were formed at the expense of transport and hotel terms.

**Stage 4.** From the period after the Second World War to the present day. This period is characterized by the emergence of special types of tourism (agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgia tourism, familiarization trip), hotel (condominium, check-in, check-out, boutique hotel), social support (brunch, catering, stand-up, buffet), intermediate services between the tour operator and the travel agency (catchment area, last minute tour, reservation system) are

characterized by the emergence of new terms depending on the tourism infrastructure. Also, the terminological system of tourism was enriched with artificial and substantive designations (tour leader/tour operator/tour participant) that appeared in the system of concepts, and became more complex internally.

The important aspect of international tourism terminology formed on the basis of Western European languages can be explained as follows. The basis of terms in European languages is Greek-Latin language units, Greek-Latin term elements. Experts note that Greek-Latin term elements form a unique neutral terminological fund. "Indeed, since they do not belong to any living language today, they belong equally to all languages (at least to all languages belonging to the European Linguistic Area). At the moment, the fact that the Greek-Latin languages are dead languages is an important factor for the stability of the terms created on the basis of the materials of these languages, the preservation of their ambiguity, and their immutability.

First of all, it should be said that all the creation of terms based on the materials of the Greek-Latin language are not events that once happened in these languages, but in one or another living language according to the need to name new concepts that appeared in the development of science and technology. is to make words based on language materials. The following are examples of tourism terms formed on the basis of Greek-Latin languages: class, offer, registration, administration, visa, villa, gastronome, charter, excursion, expedition, emigrant, emigration, immigrant, immigration, individual, infrastructure, course, ward, airline, airline, bus station, auto rally, agent, vegetarianism, arboretum, etc.

Because the Greek-Latin term elements are a neutral terminological base, they have gained importance and internationality not only for European languages, but also for other languages of the world. Of course, in particular, they have been serving as international terminological elements for the Uzbek language. Previously, such terms and term elements were accepted into Uzbek, Azerbaijani and other languages, mainly through Russian, but today they are also accepted from European languages, and this process is accelerating. The formation of Russian tourism terminology has gone in a specific direction. Unlike the European nations, the status of tourism as an economic activity took place after several centuries.

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