TURISTIC TERMS OF INTRALINGUISTIC GLOSSARY AND HISTORICAL ETYMOLOGICAL SOURCES

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Abstract: *In this thesis, intralinguistic factors and historical etymological sources of tourism terms are highlighted. The emergence of new types of tourism is the basis for the emergence of new terms.*

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At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, linguists defined the factors of word acquisition not separately (non-linguistic and linguistic), but as a whole (not separated), but with the passage of time, in the experience, the non-linguistic and linguistic factors of word acquisition are separate. - was specially recognized. In fact, word acquisition is a complex process consisting of extralinguistic and linguistic factors. L.P. Krisin included the following among linguistic factors in the classification of word acquisition factors: expression of new concepts in language (fax, computer, printer, scanner, etc.); the need to distinguish concepts that are similar in content, but different from each other (convenience - comfort, service - service, information - information, etc.); tending to use one term to express multi-meaning words in the acquiring language, tendency to simplify the semantic structure of the word; the need to specialize concepts (target word acquisition; for example:

management - management, export - export, import - import, etc.); the tendency to call the concept expressed through word combinations with a single word (specially trained marksman, skilled shooter - sniper; hotel for motorists - motel; short-distance running, swimming, etc. - sprint, etc.) ; overestimation of borrowings compared to words of their own class ("fashion", linguistic snobbery); communicative relevance of the expression of the concept (if the acquired word expresses a communicatively relevant concept, then the frequency of its active use in speech will be high, at least for a certain period, but then die may lose its relevance and decrease significantly).

During the current formation of the Uzbek language tourism terminology, using the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, creating Uzbek alternatives of terms to name newly emerging concepts is one of the urgent problems of linguistics.

The internal possibilities in the formation of the term mean the full use of the existing means of expression and materials of each language. This process can often be called internal or linguistic factors.

It is known from observations that the terminological system of a certain language develops mainly by creating words in the linguistic base of those languages, changing the lexical meaning of words, connecting words based on the internal capabilities of these languages, copying existing terms.

The following main sources can be noted as linguistic factors of the acquisition of tourist terms:

1. Specializing the meaning of commonly used words or creating a term using native words and morphemes.

2. Making native language alternatives of foreign terms.

3. Commonly used words can have the characteristics of a term as the name of something or a concept in the field of science and technology. For example, a recreation zone (an area organized for the purpose of recreation).

4. When a word in general use is accepted as a term, only one of the meanings of this word depends on the concept of the term. The reason is that the term should be concise, clear, unambiguous, uniform.

5. The following are examples of touristic terms formed on the basis of commonly used words: hotel, number, transport, season, hostel, city spectacle, tourist, religious pilgrimage, mausoleum, monument, corner room, two o'clock single room, triple room, quadruple room, shared bedroom, extra bed, family room, floor key, passenger. These units appear as terms related to the tourism industry.

The terminological features of such commonly used words are described by specialists in special scientific literature and dictionaries. This is a semantic method of word formation, widely used in linguistics. Therefore, creating a term in a semantic way is one of the permanent and traditional methods in the practice of terminology.

There is no language on earth that is completely pure and has not adopted words or terms from another language. In different periods of historical development, as a natural result of different levels of contacts between different, distant and nearby peoples, one of the languages of these peoples influenced the other, and a certain amount of words passed from one of them to the other, more or less. , of course, it is known that these processes occurred naturally-voluntarily or sometimes under obligation-pressure.

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