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Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of tourist terms, the characteristics of their formation and functioning in modern discourse on the material of the English language. The structural and semantic properties of the English term system are revealed.

Keywords: tourist terms, structural and semantic properties, image, term system, language.

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена исследованию туристических терминов, особенностей их формирования и функционирования в современном дискурсе на материале английского языка. Выявлены структурно-семантические свойства английской терминосистемы.

Ключевые слова: туристические термины, структурно-семантические свойства, образ, терминосистема, язык.

Tourism terminology is an important section of the term system of any language. This is explained by the fact that the sphere of tourism occupies an important place and plays a significant role in the life and activity of each person. Tourism terminology is characterized by a wide variety of applications in comparison with other terminological systems. The problems that have been actively developing in recent decades which are related to the peculiarity of specific languages have posed a set of questions for researchers that are reflected in the study of the characteristics and typologies of multi-structured languages. The relevance of the study is determined by the growth of intercultural relations, the role of the language of tourism in the modern communicative process, as well as the insufficient knowledge of word-formation, morphological, semantic and functional characteristics of tourist terminology.

Such linguists as F.Y. Mauler [1], E.V. Moshnyaga[2], A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolska, N.V. Vasilyeva [3], N.I. Arnold [4] were deeply involved in terminology problem. Most researchers recognize that terminology is one stylistic feature of the scientific style, which is the core of the language of science. The term is usually the language means of expressing a special concept.

Language, as a system, has enough laws and means of education of new concepts. They may be found in special vocabulary and require nomination. One of the common means of nominating tourist terms is the use of multi-valued common language words in a special touristic field. The use of these words in various fields of science is based on the very laws and mechanisms of the 'formation' of various contents and their use.

The structural and semantic potential of the tourist term, its word-formation paradigm is the interest of many linguists.

Systemic organization, structural and semantic characteristics and dynamics of nominative processes are determined by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. The latter should include cultural mutual influences of peoples, the presence of oral and written contacts between speakers of different languages, the growing relevance of learning foreign languages,

the credibility of the donor language, the historically determined seizure of certain social strata by the culture of other countries. Extralinguistic factors led to the emergence of borrowing and internationalism that constitute the overwhelming majority of the new tourist terminology.

Many scientists have definitely argued that the term is a lexico-nominative language unit that corresponds to the concept of a special professional sphere, for example tourism. There are three points of view:

1. Tourist terms have that lexical meaning which they mean;
2. Tourist terms have a lexical meaning and it is the concept;
3. Such terms coincide with the concept and have no lexical meaning [3].

Speaking about the semantic structure of the word-term, you shouldn't forget about its structure and internal form.

The method of decomposition of the tourist term into constituent semantic components in order to simulate its semantics is fully justified. The same tourist term can be defined differently. It can be included in different systems. An elementary semantic concept is formed in the process of verbal transfer of knowledge on the basis of the text informativeness of the term. Various types of informativeness provide for the presence of certain patterns of realization of the semantic potential of the term. If the sign information content is transmitted based on the implementation of semantic features that are identified and definitional and classification is based on features that are differentiated, then signs relevant to a specific communicative situation are actualized in the texts.

The best way to form a term is to use commonly used words that are based on both the generalized nature of the word and its meaning creating opportunities. Tourist terms differ from common words in that they have a definition that reveals the most essential features of special concepts.

Another way to create terms is specialization of the meaning of a commonly used word. It arises as a result of various kinds of transition of its basic meaning, metaphor, metonymy, etc.

It should be noted that tourist terms that designate the same object or phenomenon may have the conceptual integrity as the main independent layer of the vocabulary of the language. The term's ambiguity in the process of its formation, development and functioning is natural. The same form can adapt to the designation of various objects and perform different functions. The analysis of lexical and semantic connections of tourist terms shows that these connections can be internally systemic and intersystem. Thus, within the systemic semantic phenomenon, the polysemy of the same term within the same terminological system is considered.

Systemic and structural features are the main criteria for determining a tourist term in English language system. In one system of language there are no absolutely identical signs, therefore, there are no absolute synonyms, because in one system of concepts there are no two or more different signs that would be called the same term.

Thus, the development of tourism led to the emergence of numerous English borrowings to refer to concepts that were previously absent in reality. Along with this, there is a tendency to use Anglo-Americanisms instead of the existing words in the receptor language to give habitual objects and phenomena 'western character', prestige. Some travel companies use literal translation of terms, others use Anglo-American vocabulary along with Russian. Most borrowings of the term 'tourism' pass through two stages of adaptation to the language system: 'entry' into the receiving language (phonetic and graphic level) and mastering the borrowed term by the receiving language (semantic level).

So, the study of the structural and semantic relations between the terms implies the continuity of two plans that are interconnected: a stable invariant semantic component of the

paradigmatic plan of the language system and the expression of variable components from the syntagmatic plan of speech, which determine, respectively, different meanings of the use of the word - term.

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