



PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF TOPICS RELATED TO TOURISM (USING THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES).

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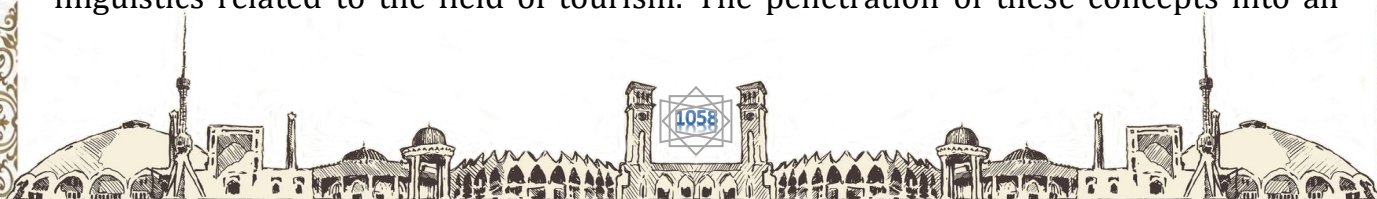
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Abstract: *This article analyzes the lexical and semantic features of a number of terms related to business tourism in English and Uzbek. Tourism is one of the most important sectors of the economy today. With the emergence of new types of tourism, new terms are emerging. In the last century, terms related to various fields were introduced into Uzbek from Russian through European languages, but today they are directly derived from foreign languages.*

Keywords: *Budget, term, type, tourism, industry, object, business, lexical-semantic.*

Globalization and integration of the processes taking place in the field of tourism in the world have given impetus to a qualitatively new level of development of the tourism industry of our country. Uzbekistan is a country with a huge potential in the field of tourism. Today, taking advantage of the unique nature of our country, beautiful recreation areas, we must pay special attention to the development of new tourist destinations of pilgrimage tourism, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic tourism and other branches of this sphere, as well as personnel issues. The tourism sector is one of the most promising industries that bring high income to the national economy. "Further strengthening of our country's economic ties with foreign countries and further increasing its international prestige abroad by widely promoting the economic opportunities of our republic, accelerating investment attraction, further development of the tourism industry are among our priorities in the economic sphere." This, in turn, led to the development of the tourism sector, the need for a more detailed scientific and practical study of the system of terms related to the tourism sector, which are actively used in this area. Today in our country, terminology related to tourism is at the stage of development, and an important role in this process is played by the English-language terminology of tourism, which is a globally recognized means of international communication. The development of the tourism industry is inextricably linked with translation and intercultural dialogue. A feature of tourism is the unification of a number of industry areas: the hotel industry, the restaurant business, credit and financial organizations and entertainment. "Tourism is not only the study of territories, but also a cultural system reflecting the process of its creation and change." The tourism sector is the third most profitable sector of the world economy.

Today, the system of tourist terminology generates a direction of systemic linguistics related to the field of tourism. The penetration of these concepts into all





spheres requires the creation of explanatory and translational dictionaries for the needs of humanity. Such dictionaries reflect the specific linguistic features of terminological units related to the field of tourism, both word formation through translation and comparative translation. The change of terms from year to year and the emergence of new ones are inextricably linked with the development of science, education, production and innovation. Areas in a natural state due to the widespread use of achievements in this field by various professionals in this field, attention to terms is increasing and new terms are emerging. Translation into Uzbek of scientific texts containing terms from various fields in other foreign languages in the process of creation or vice versa, various problems arise. Today, one of the first problems is from which language the term is translated, which corresponds to the meaning of the term in the text, cannot be found when translated from another language. This creates a big problem. For the translation into Uzbek of terms found in scientific papers from other languages (English), there are no, although incomplete, manuals on industry terms created in Uzbek, which causes great problems when translating terms for translators and language learners. We think that because of the above problems, a third problem arises, which is that a term translated from another language is perceived as a proper foreign word (tracing paper) after we do not find a suitable word for this in our native language, and gives the wrong meaning if we see a translation of this words in our native language. Today, this can be considered an important problem when translating terms into the industry. The penetration and absorption of words from one language into another is not just a simple process, but a pattern associated with complex linguistic and socio-historical conditions. In order for a word to be assimilated from language to language, first of all, real conditions are necessary. Such conditions are language interactions, that is, relations between languages. When expressing terms or texts related to tourism in the Uzbek language, the following translation methods were used:

- tracing paper: full tracing paper and half-tracing paper;
- equivalent translation;
- transliteration;
- annotated translation.

Calcification is a complex process in which 3 phenomena are mainly observed:

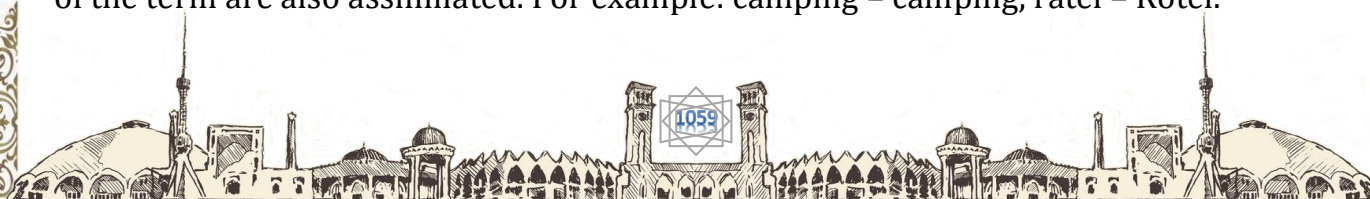
foreign language participation;

participation of a custom element;

D) participation of a foreign language element.

The essence of the first phenomenon is that the punning material is not one's own language, but someone else's. The second phenomenon is calcination, based on the possibility of its own layer of another material. The third phenomenon is the transfer of foreign material by foreign words [8. B. 94-95].

Transliteration – in the process of translation, the semantics, structure and form of the term are also assimilated. For example: camping – camping, ratel – Rotel.





In English, the word "area" has the following meanings: 1) a part of a country, Town; 2) a part of A house Office, Garden; 3) a particular subject, range of activities – I V sochetanii "catchment area "vistupaet V novom znachenii" an area from which the majority of users of an Attraction, facility or service are drawn": if your airport is a destination for VFR, Include data on the numbers of people, catchment area, where they are coming from or going to.

An equivalent translation converts the corresponding or corresponding translation values.

For example: cancellation fee, affinity group.

As a result of the incompatibility of systems related to the tourism sector, the unit of non-alternative terms, i.e. non-alternative terms, may include realities that are absent in the discourse about the tourism sector of another state. An annotated translation is used when a word or phrase in the original does not have a variant or equivalent in the vocabulary of the translated language, when its annotation is used in the translation process, that is, an image of the concept that this unit expresses. The interest in the issues of translation of tourism terminology into different languages serves to constantly improve the terminology related to the field of tourism. The change of terms from year to year and the emergence of new ones are inextricably linked with the development of science, education, production and innovation. The relevance of studying the problems of translation of terms related to the field of tourism is mainly related to the development of international relations, the expansion of cooperation between domestic and foreign companies, as well as the training of professional personnel in this field.

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