LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES AND TRANSLATION OF NOVEL TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract There is a lot of work being done to develop the country's economy. In particular, we are seeing rapid changes in the tourism, which is one of the main links of economic development. Not it would be an exaggeration to say that the decisions and decrees issued by our President in tourism industry today are big steps taken to replenish gaps in this regard and bringing tourism to the national level. In this The article deals with the problems of translation of tourist terminology from

English into Uzbek.

Keywords: tourism terminology, development of the country's economy, globalization, beautiful recreation areas, tourist destinations

Today tourism is the one of flourishing spheres in our country. While tourism is developing, some problems are appearing in the usage of terms in the field of tourism and translating them. This research project will provide an overview of the usage neologism in tourism as a term and their semantic features in translation. The role of neologisms as a term in tourism sphere brings some problems in terms of translation. The reason of that is the imbalance of novel words between their semantic meaning and pragmatics. It can be considered that neologisms are being created every day because of the emergence of new way of communication like a social media. Besides that the novel words are came to existence with a help of word-formation: affixation, blending, compounding and others. For example DNA trip (compounding) which means to visit a places where ancestors lived to find out more about them. From point of view semantic DNA is the evidence conveying liner genetic code, but here DNA is used to explain the means of trip. In terms of translation, it is difficult to find the equivalence of these kind of novel words in target language.

The world's processes in the tourism industry are becoming more integrated and globalized, which has inspired us to improve the standard of the tourism industry in our nation.

One of the nations with significant tourism potential is Uzbekistan. Today, it's important to make the most of our nation's distinctive features, its stunning recreational areas, and other aspects of this industry, such as pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, educational tourism, ethnotourism, gastronomic tourism, and other branches. It's also important to pay close

attention to the personnel issue. One of the most promising industries that contributes significantly to the national economy is tourism. The development of the tourism industry was then required, as was the necessity for a more thorough investigation of the terminology system that is actively utilized in this industry from both a scientific and practical standpoint. The English language tourism terminology, which is a widely used tool of worldwide communication, is crucial to the development of our nation's tourism vocabulary at this current stage. Translation and cross-cultural communication are intrinsically related to the growth of the tourism sector. The integration of several industries, including the hospitality sector, the food and beverage sector, the credit and financial sector, and the entertainment sector, is a distinctive aspect of tourism. Tourism is a cultural system that represents the process of a region's creation and change, as well as the study of geographical areas. The third-most lucrative sector of the global economy is the tourist industry. Today, the direction of systems linguistics relevant to the subject of tourism is created by the system of touristic terminology. The spread of these ideas across all disciplines necessitates the development of explanatory and translation dictionaries for the benefit of humanity. Such dictionaries highlight the unique linguistic characteristics of terminological units relevant to the industry of tourism in various systematic languages through comparative translation and word generation through translation. The evolution of the domains of research, education, production, and innovation is intrinsically tied with the shifting of terminology from year to year and the birth of new terms. Naturally, as disciplines expand and the accomplishments of numerous specialists in this subject are widely used, attention to terminology grows and new ideas appear. When translating scientific texts from other foreign languages into Uzbek or the other way around, there are a number of issues that can occur. One of the biggest issues nowadays is that when translating from another language, it is impossible to find a term that accurately captures the meaning of the term in this text. It's a significant challenge. Prior to that, it is possible to discuss a minor issue. It is difficult for translators and language learners to translate terms from other languages (such as English) into Uzbek because there are no manuals on the subject, even if they are incomplete.According to some researchers, the above problems lead to the third issue, which is that when a term is translated from another language but does not correspond to the word in our native tongue, another foreign word is accepted as it is (kalka), and when we see the translation of that word in the native tongue, it has the incorrect meaning. It is currently regarded as a significant issue in the field of terminology translation. The introduction and assimilation of words into new languages is not only a routine procedure but also a result of intricate sociolinguistic and historical circumstances. To begin with, actual circumstances must exist for words to be learned from one language to another. These circumstances include interlanguage communication, or the mutual cooperation of languages.

Due to the incompatibility of the tourism sector system, it is possible to incorporate non-alternative terms, or realities, into the unit of the non-alternative term. These realities are ones that do not exist in the tourism sector discourse of another country.When a word or phrase in the source text lacks a synonym or equivalent in the lexicon of the target language, an explanation—an image of the concept expressed by this unit—is used instead. This is known as an explanatory translation. The interest in translating tourism terminology into many languages contributes to the ongoing improvement of terms used in the tourism industry. The evolution of the domains of research, education, production, and innovation is intrinsically tied with the shifting of terminology from year to year and the birth of new terms. The development of international connections, the expansion of cooperation between domestic and foreign businesses, and the training of professional workers in this field all contribute to the urgency of studying the issues with the translation of terminology connected to the tourism industry. Improvements to internal economic structures and the growth of industries associated to the tourism sector are both influenced favorably by the industry's growth.

But it is well known that substantial financial resources are needed in order to travel, rest somewhere other than one's home, explore new places, or recover health in therapeutic locales. The transportation to the targeted location, the overnight stay and lodging, the meals, and the use of numerous services all cost money. It is practical to employ the state's social protection program in part for the demographic groups that require it. These population groups have unique trip planning procedures in place in developed nations, and through them it is ensured that tourism services serve precisely the poor segments of the population.

According to a preliminary study of the literature, the researches on the theme focuses on identifying and classifying neologisms, particularly in the sphere of tourism and the genre of online consumer reviews. A number of approaches for classifying these unique concepts have been offered in recent years. Formal neologisms, syntactic neologisms, semantic neologisms, borrowings, and other types of neologisms were classified by Cabré and Estopà as formal, syntactic, semantic, and borrowing neologisms (including cases which are difficult to classify such as jargon, dialectal words, etc.). Cabré went on to examine the problem of categorizing neologisms and refined the categories that had previously been developed, including the variation category. Borrowing, compounding, affixation, and conversion are the four categories postulated by these writers for the production of neologisms (semantic and functional shifts). Derivation with affixes, compounds, raised com-pounds, conversion, syntactic neologisms, graphical and morphological doublets, English loan words, idiosyncratic loan words, and others were among the sorts of neologisms she recognized (dialectal words, slang, professional jargon).

For routine information transmission, digital communication is becoming increasingly vital. Internet users may communicate with individuals all over the globe in a matter of seconds, and the close nature of this has become quite important in some professional settings, such as tourism. The usage of the Internet to provide opinions in the form of customer evaluations is of particular interest in this article. Internet users were basically spectators, but in Internet technology they have become active players, since Internet technology is defined by its ability to develop networks and build connections around mutual interests, views, and product information.

As a conclusion, it is the most important to know the semantic and pragmatic meaning of neologisms in their usage during translation. To avoid of misunderstanding, a translator should learn the novel word which he or she rewording from linguistic point of view. One of the crucial objectives of Uzbek terminology is the creation of explanatory, electronic, and translation dictionaries of already existent tourism terms. To familiarize the learner with the most important and general concepts of this subject, to raise his level of knowledge, and to spark interest in this field, terms are given and explained in explanatory dictionaries and specific dictionaries for tourism phrases.

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