

Lexico-Semantic Relations in the Terminology System of "Tourism"

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Abstract. In the article, the study made it possible to identify typological features of the terminology of the tourism sector in Uzbek, Russian and English, that is, to establish similarities and differences in the structure, semantics, sources of appearance and history of the formation and development of terms. The terminology system of the tourism sector is an internally organized collection of interconnected and interconnected units that have been formed for several centuries. The analysis made it possible to establish that the development of tourism terminology in comparable languages went in different ways, and at the moment the English terminology system of the tourism sector can be recognized as emerging, while the Russian one is emerging.

Keywords: terminology, tourism, research, lexico-semantic, terminology system, interrelated and interconnected units, tourism terminology.

1. INTRODUCTION

The terminology of any branch of knowledge is always in a state of quantitative and qualitative change: some terms are outdated and out of use, others arise and are introduced; changes the semantic scope of previously known terms; the values are redistributed. This suggests the activity of lexicosemantic relations in terminology, which proceed somewhat differently from the literary language.

2. LITERARYRE VIEW

The work "General Terminology" indicates the peculiarities of the phenomena of polysemy, homonymy and synonymy: "If in general vocabulary such phenomena as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy is consistently presented, then in special vocabulary they have their own characteristics and limitations. Thus, as desired requirements for terms, unambiguity is distinguished, that is, one word - one meaning, which means that the term does not have polysemantic relations, homonyms, synonyms. In practice, this is not the case. The term cannot get rid of the material language form, where all these relations are inevitably present; nevertheless, terminologists select synonyms, specification of homonyms, separation of polysemia to achieve the requirements that are imposed on the term "[10, 55]. Consider this relationship in more detail.

Any terminology, like the language as a whole, is inherent in the synonymy of lexical units. By synonymy it is customary to mean a coincidence in the basic meaning of words, morphemes, constructions, phraseological units. It is noted that synonyms: 1) express one concept; 2) differ in shades of meaning, or stylistic color, or both; 3) are capable of

interchangeability in the context [5, 53]. In terminology, synonyms relate to the same concept and object, they do not characterize its different properties. Therefore, some researchers call this phenomenon terminological doublets (absolute synonyms) [2, 246].

3. MATERIALS AND RESULTS.

A study of tourism terms showed that synonymy is observed more often in the terminology system of the Uzbek, Russian language than English. So, in the studied corps, synonyms are 33% among Uzbek, 12% among Russians and 18.5% among English terms of tourism. Researchers call the main reasons for the emergence of synonyms in terminology: 1) parallel termination of the concept by several researchers; 2) various translations of the term; 3) the presence of a complete and short designation of one concept; 4) coexistence of eponymous and ordinary terms [7,21]. Tourism terminology is most characterized by synonymy, which appears for the first three reasons. Thus, the following terms can serve as examples of term synonyms resulting from the parallel termination of the same concept by different researchers:

- nostalgic - ethnic - ethnocultural tourism (travel of tourists motivated by the desire to visit places, the country from which they themselves or their relatives come [12, 192]): Ethnic tourism is also represented in the region: Izborsk land is the birthplace of the small people living today in southern Estonia (13, 18.11.2009); "The region has a very large share of the so-called nostalgic tourism," says Andrei Kanorsky. "For many Germans, a trip to the homeland of their ancestors becomes the goal of visiting the region." However, the expert notes, "nostalgic tourists" are usually people of poetic age, and over time, of course, their number will decrease (13, 15.01.2009);
- agrotourism - farm tourism (tourism in which tourists board at farms or in rural villages and experience farming at close hand [1, 16]): Langhorne's Buffalo Produce is a family run farm offering farm tours and unusual meat products from the farm [13, March 2010]; Examples of agritourism include tourists picking fruits and vegetables, riding horses, wine tasting and shopping at local farm stands for produce or handmade crafts; Agrotourism in Serbia is one of the most popular branches of tourism in that country (13, 11 September 2009).

The emergence of synonyms for the second reason is more characteristic of Russian-language terminology of tourism, since many terms are borrowed from English and receive different translations. So, for example, the English term bed and breakfast is borrowed by the Russian terminology system and transmitted into Russian by two synonymous terms - "bed and breakfast," "accommodation and breakfast": A family hotel with a friendly and cozy atmosphere offers bed and breakfast accommodation in the center of the village and ski resort Madonna di Campiglio (13, 22.01.2009); Prices include accommodation and breakfast, an opportunity to use the sauna and wellness center in the morning (13, 12.05.2009). Tourism terminology is characterized by the presence of a complete and brief designation of one concept, since multi-word terms are inconvenient due to their cumbersome nature: "the use of complete forms contradicts the principle of language economy, according to which only separate, communication-optimizing language forms are implemented in speech" [5, 56]. Therefore, short versions of the term, truncated forms, abbreviations, as well as elliptical constructions appear in the texts, when one of its component parts is used instead of the full form of the term. The most characteristic are brief forms of terms for Russian terminology of tourism, when, along with the full term, its complex version is used: tourist base - turbase, tourism business - turbo business, tourist operator - tour operator, travel agent - travel agent, tourist package - tour package, environmental tourism - ecotourism, geological tourism - ecotourism, economic class - economy

class. In English terminology, abbreviation occupies a greater place in the creation of short versions of terms: DET - domestic escorted tour, DIT - domestic independent tour, FIT - foreign independent tour, GIT - group inclusive tour, VFR - visiting friends and relatives.

4. DISCUSSION

In terms of complete and concise terms, it must be recognized that they constitute a special case. In recent decades, there has been an authoritative view that these forms should not be seen as synonyms, since the short version is secondary, depends on the full and in meaning, and in form, and true synonyms exist on equal rights, formally and semantically not conditioning each other [11, 201]. Thus, we will refer such terms to the terminological versions, which will be discussed below. Among the reasons for the presence of synonyms in tourism terminology are the borrowing of a foreign-language term when doublet terms function, one of which is original and the other borrowed. A comparison of the terms of the Russian and English terminology systems "tourism" allows us to find that doublet terms of foreign origin are more common in Russian (28 synonymous pairs and rows of 107), due to the emerging nature of the Russian-language terminology system, which has an unfinished established terminological apparatus. Examples of such terms include: *lobby* - *lobby*; *youth hostel*; *number release period* - *release period*; *rafting alloy*; *amateur tourism* - *backpacking*; *shopping tour* - *shop tour*; *guide* - *Hyde-beech*; *tourist film* - *alarm*; *Upgrade* - *Upgrade dry rations* - *lunch bag*; *destination* - *destination*, etc. In the English-language terminology system of the tourism sector, doublet terms of foreign origin are few: *concierge* (French) - *head porter*; *sommelier* (fr.) - *wine waiter*; *plat du jour* (French) - *dish of the day* (3 pairs out of 82). Speaking of absolute synonymy in the terminology system, it is necessary to dwell on the issue of the variability of terms, which arouses the increased interest of modern terminology. There are two opposing points of view on the problem of terminological variability. The first is associated with the name D.S. Lotte and the followers of his school S.I. Korshunov, G.G. Samburova, etc. The essence of this concept is that any terminological word is associated with the concept of isomorphism of the content plan and the plan for expressing a special sign.

Similar views were expressed by E.N. Tolikina, who characterized the terminology systems as autonomously functioning in the language and forming closed systems in which a semantically special sign does not develop. Statements about the impossibility or undesirability of variability in terminology are characteristic of the work of foreign scientists. So, the ideas of the isomorphic device of the terminology system are supported by V. Ville, a representative of the West German terminology school of O. Wüster. The second point of view, recognizing the presence of terminological variability, has developed only in recent decades and is associated with the names of such specialists as B.N. Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.I. Siforov, T.L. Kandelaki, V.M. Leuchik, I.S. Kvitko and others. To date, there are a large number of classifications of terminology options.

In this study, we use the classification proposed by the C.B. Grinev [6,58], which, in our opinion, is the most complete and best reflecting the modern situation. The scientist considers terminological variants within the lexico-semantic paradigm of absolute synonyms. So, he writes: "There is an opinion that synonymy and variability are different concepts, and variability cannot be considered as a kind of synonymy, but since variants serve to call one concept, they fully correspond to the features of absolute synonyms" [6, 109-110]. Based on these concepts, we classified English and Russian synonyms of tourism terminology and obtained the following

data. An analysis of the sample of English terms in the tourism sector showed that 98 terms (9.9% of the total sample) have options in this language. In the Russian sample, this number is 118 (16.9%). Taking into account the level of the language system, the following types of options are noted.

1) Graphic - terms that differ only in spelling. English synonyms of this kind are presented in the amount of 18 units, which is 18.4% of the number of all sample options. Example: *traveler* - *traveller*, *pressurization* — *pressurisation*, *familiarization trip* — *familiarization trip*, *travel catalog* — *travel catalogue*, *traveler's check* — *traveller's cheque*, *appetizer* — *appetiser*, *camping site* - *campingsite*. In English tourism terminology, the presence of graphic variants is primarily due to differences between the British and American versions of the language. Let us give an example from English-language tourist texts: Tour operators commencing this kind of advertising should have a comparative advantage, as the prices in travel catalogues will appear to be considerably lower [4, 59]. The Web is a complementary information source providing consumers with relatively easy access to electronic versions of travel catalogs[8, 73]. In Russian, graphic versions are presented in the amount of 28 units (23.7%): *hotelier* - *hotelier*, *jacuzzi* - *de/sacuzzi*, *shopping* - *gyoping*, *snack bar* - *snack bar*, *economy class* - *economy class*, *camper* - *camper*. Our observations give reason to believe that all graphic variants in Russian are borrowings from English terminology. Therefore, the reason for the appearance of Russian graphic variants can be called different ways of transmitting the sound-letter form of the English term to Russian. At the same time, in the sample there are cases when, with a matching sound-letter form, the options are distinguished by the presence or absence of a hyphen: At the moment, the cost of an air ticket Moscow - Bangkok - Moscow on the TEZ Tour operator's website, depending on the departure time, is from \$650 to \$1400 (economy class). According to Mr. Byhal, tickets for the "premium economic class" (the surcharge for the economy class is from \$30 to \$100) and business class (the surcharge is from \$550 to \$1750) are in great demand. [13, 24.12.2009]. 2) Phonetic variants are variants that differ only in pronunciation. Synonyms of this kind are presented only in English in the number of 12 units, which is 12.2% of the number of all sampling options: *scheduled/light* f'jedju: ldj - ['skedju: ld], *valet parking* f'vcelitj - f'vceleij, *transit* f'trcensitj - [' tramzit], *boarding pass* [ppeleij In most cases, variants of different pronunciation of terms arise due to differences between the British and American versions of the language, which leads to an increase in the number of phonetic variants in the English terminology of the tourism sector.

3) Phonetic-graphic variants - variants that differ only in pronunciation and variant spelling of identical lexes. In English us 8 similar options (8.2%) were revealed: *snorkeling* ['snoiklirj] - *snorkelling* ['sno: kdlin], *agrotourism* ['cegrdvotvdriism] - *agritourism* ['cegriotvdriism], *barber's shop* [Ja: bər fop] - *barber shop* [Ja: bə J op], *draft* [dra: ft] - *draft* [draft]. Among the synonyms of the Russian language, 12 phonetic-graphic options were identified (10.2%): *studio* - *studio*, *suite* - *siute*, *ellotment* - *allotment*, *snorkeling* - *snorkeling*, *inclusive tour* - *inclusion*, *haydbook* - *gidbook*. Here are text examples: The hotel has 60 rooms of various categories - standard single, standard double, studio, suite and apartments decorated in the Art Nouveau style [13, 11.12.2009]. The hotel's room stock is now very diverse: rooms of categories standard, business, suite, studio, suite are attractive to a wide variety of customers [13, 24.02.2010]. As with graphical variants, the reason for the emergence of terms in this group is the borrowing of English terminology. 4) Word-forming variants - variants that differ in derivational affixes or the order of the elements. In the English sample, this type of variant is less significantly represented

- only 8 terms (8.2%): shopping tour - shop tour, yachting tourism - yacht tourism, camping site - campsite, turning down - turndown. Uzbek word-formation options are presented in the amount of 12 units (10.2%): club-hotel - hotel-club, snowboarding - snowboarding, flight - flight, caravan - car caravan, non-stop flight - non-stop flight, traveler - traveling. Evidence that these options are used in tourism terminology is the following examples: Thai Airways International reports an increase in the number of flights in the winter period from October 31, 2010 (RATA-news. No. 2594. 05.08.2010). This summer, another new flight will appear from Moscow to Italy. You may never have considered camping in London but the capital has 5 camping sites within the M25 (Camping's in the UK). The cost of a campsite, per night, is usually based on the number of tents, people and cars (Campsites in the UK).

5) Syntactic variants - variants-phrases that differ in the syntactic model of formation (word order and relations between them). Synonyms of this kind are presented in the amount of 10 units in English (10.2%), Uzbek (7.1%) and 14 units in Russian (11.9%): *date of departure* - *departure date*, *date of arrival* - *arrival date*, *country of origin* - *origin country*, *tourism demand* - *demand for tourism*, *tourism infrastructure* - *infrastructure of tourism*, *guest house* - *guest house*, *hotel catalogue* - *hotel*. Examples of the use of these options: According to the Minimum Property of Karachay-Cherkessia, this year the profit from the operation of the gondola-cableway at the peak of the season decreased by 40% compared to the same period last year, from 14 to 9 million rubles. In October-February (peak season), it is necessary to rent cars of the mentioned classes in 2-3 months due to their popularity. Tourism demand is sensitive to the influence of political violence and terrorist attacks, since tourists — like everyone else - value tranquility and peace for the enjoyment of the pleasures and activities offered by destinations [Arana, 2008]. The ratio of public investment to GDP (PI) which is used as a proxy to capture the welfare effects emanated from public infrastructure networks is negatively and Marmara Earthquake is positively related to the demand for tourism in Turkey [Asian, 2009]. 6) Morphological-syntactic variants are variants, one of which is a term-phrase or a complex term, and the other is its short variant obtained by syntactic or morphological transformations.

The following varieties of morphologosynthetic variants are distinguished: - elliptical, formed by passing one of the elements of the multicomponent term without changing its meaning. In English, 16 such terms were noted (16.3%): farm stay tourism - farm tourism, healthcare tourism - health tourism, ground handling operator - ground operator, day tripper - tripper, world round tour - world tour, scuba diving - diving, same Russian elliptical options are inferior in number to English and amount to 16 units (13.6%): commission - commission, tourist product information - tourist information, tour with educational goals - educational tour, block charter - block, baggage allowance - baggage allowance, tourist class bus - tourist bus; - composite, formed by adding words or basics of a multi-component term. In the English terminology system of the tourism sector, only 6 composite options were recorded (6.1%): agricultural tourism - agritourism, familiarization trip - fam trip, apartment hotel - apart hotel, while in the Russian terminology system this type of options is the largest - 34 units (28.8%): financial guarantees - financial guarantees, economic class - economy class, tourism industry - tourism industry, tourist package - tour package, environmental tourism - ecotourism, information tour - info tour, tourist base - turbase, congress hotel - congress hotel, club hotel - hotel. Such a significant quantitative difference in Russian and English samples is due to the differences in the structure of the languages studied: the vocabulary is more characteristic of synthetic languages to which the Russian language belongs; - abbreviations formed by adding

parts of the words of a multicomponent term, or letters (acronym variants). Terms of this type are more characteristic of the English system - 20 units (20.4%) than for Russian - only 2 units (1.7%). Examples include the following synonyms: floatel - floating hotel, corkage - cork charge, motel - motor hotel, VFR - visiting friends and relatives, GIT - group inclusive tour. Thus, morphological-syntactic variants in both languages make up the largest group and make up 42.9% in English and 35.6% in Russian, which is mainly due to the desire of both terminology systems for the semantic capacity of the term and savings in language funds.

4. DISCUSSION

There are differences in the opinions of many linguists as to whether the existence of synonyms in terminology is justified. Some believe that they inevitably lead to misunderstandings in the perception of the text and are negative factors (I.A. Isergin, E.F. Skorokhodko, E.N. Tolikin, S.P. Hizhnyak). Others evaluate the presence of synonyms in terminology as a positive fact, testifying to the development of scientific thinking and the design by other means of fixing the new sides of real reality that have opened before the researcher (V.A. Donbass). Still others recognize the presence of synonyms as a tolerant phenomenon, but not desirable for terminology (V.P. Danilenko, V.P. Kuzmin, B.N. Golovin, R.Yu. Kobrin, F.A. Tsitkina). Sharing the third point of view of linguists, we consider synonymy as not interfering with the adequate perception of the text by specialists and scientists. However, a large number of doublet terms in the Russian-speaking tourism system requires streamlining. At the same time, it is necessary to draw the attention of terminologists and translators to the fact that in the texts of recent years, a term formed by non-translational borrowing, transliteration and transcription is preferred from existing doublets.

Polysemy (ambiguity) is understood to mean that the same word has several related meanings, usually resulting from the modification and development of the original meaning of this word [5, 48]. In our study, in order to obtain more accurate results, we consider a polysemic term to be one that is polysemic within a given terminology system. We noted the 25 of Russian ambiguous terms, which is 3.6% of the total number of terms, and 148 of ambiguous terms in English (15%). As noted in the literature, there are a number of reasons for the existence of ambiguity of terms:

- penetration of homonymous professionalism into terminology (I.S. Kvitko);
- use of word term as a component of terminology combination (V.N. Shevchuk);
- the presence of synonyms in the term that are related to different meanings or to one of the meanings (O.V. Shestak);
- traditions of the functioning of the term, its semantic and word-forming connections (F.A. Tsitkina);
- the evolution of concepts leading to the expansion, change, refinement of the semantic boundaries of terms denoting them, to the filling with new content at different stages of the development of sciences (O. V. Shestak),
- the use of the term in different microterm systems, in close fields of knowledge (V.M. Leuchik, O. V. Shestak). The last two causes of polysemia are characteristic of the terminosystems studied. The polysemic terms we discovered arose as a result of the terminology of polysemic words and their further clarification in tourist terminology (20 Russian terms, or 80% of the total number of ambiguous terms and 131 English terms, or 89%). Consider a few polysemic terms. 1. The Russian term "recreation" is polysemic. Initially, recreation was understood as "an extended reproduction of the living forces of a person (physical, mental and

intellectual)" [12, 239], i.e. the word was understood in the broadest sense and was unambiguous. Later, already within the framework of the term system of the tourism sector, this concept was narrowed and is now used in the following meanings:

- any game, entertainment, etc., used to restore physical and mental strength [ST. C.51]: Recreation is mainly aimed at the development of human physical forces: sports games, water ilye/sleeping sports, long walking crossings [Volkov, 2004];
- civilized rest provided by different types of on the prevention of diseases in inpatient conditions, sightseeing activities, as well as during physical exercises: Medical and resort recreation is carried out and can develop on the basis of the resort - the main diving center [13, 06.07.2010];
- the fastest growing segment of the leisure industry related to the participation of the population in active outdoor recreation, which falls mainly on the weekend [12, 239]: In recent years, due to the increasing pollution of the coastline and the waters of the Amur and Ussuri bays, in the summer there has been an increasing shortage of beaches that meet at least minimum sanitary requirements and are available for short-term recreation [13,25.02.2010].

2. *Polysemic is the English term "host." This word originally had the meaning "a person who has invested guests" [3, 152], then it was terminology with the meaning "the landlord of a hotel or inn, also sometimes of a restaurant" [3, 152]. Later, with the development of the tourism sector, this meaning was clarified, as a result of which in English the term "host" has the following meanings:*

- *a representative of the group (organizer) that may array optional excursions and answer questions but does not have escort authority [11,96]: Your local host can suggest optional tours or ideas for independent exploring and dining;*

- *liaison to the tour operator or tour manager [8, 156]: Acting only as a liaison for suppliers, the Host and DuCar International Tours are not responsible for damage, loss or theft, of luggage or personal belongings or personal injury, accident and/or illness;*

- *a representative who provides only information or greeting services or who assists at the destination with ground arrangements without actually accompanying the tour [9, 101] {Your local host will arrange a Welcome adDrink and tour briefing [13, 08 December 2009]. The comparison of Russian and English ambiguous terms made it possible to detect their use in different conceptual-terminological fields and microfields, in close fields of knowledge, which also explains the phenomenon of polysemia (5 terms in Russian or 20%, and 17 terms in English or 11%). For example, the tourist term "registration" has two different meanings: 1) in the microfield "hospitality industry" - one of the stages of the process of registration of a guest at the entrance to the hotel [7, 219] {At the request of the tourist, you can book an early check-in or a late check-out [13, 26.02.2010]; 2) in the microfield "transportation" - the process of registration of a passenger when boarding an aircraft [12, 56] (As a rule, check-in at airports begins: on domestic flights - 1.5 - 2 hours before departure; on international flights - 2.5 hours before departure. The following terms can be used as examples: Active tourism 1) in the conceptual and terminological field "tourism industry" - a type of tourism made for the development of physical forces using active modes of movement [12, 15]*

(Today, the average number of active tourists in tourist clubs and at tourism stations is approximately 2100 people, of which 1300 people are children and adolescents. 2) in the conceptual and terminological field "tourism statistics" - the arrival of foreign tourists, which ensures the supply of currency to the budget of the host country and thereby intensifies its balance of payments [12, 15] (Active tourism is a factor in the import of money (currency) into a

given country. Arrival 1) in the concept-terminology field "tourism industry" - arrival in the country of visitor to the tourism facility [9, 279] {Responsibility for untimely arrival is fully borne by the tourist (from the tourist contract)); 2) in the concept-terminology field "tourism statistics" - a unit of measure adopted as a conditional indicator of the number of tourist trips [8, 59] {Tourist arrivals to Italy in the first half of 2009 decreased by 7.2%. [13, 07.08.2009]. Check-in 1) in the micro field "hospitality industry" - procedure for registration of guests on arrival in hotels and other accommodation facilities, common by signing a register [3, 5 6] {The hotel voucher and credit card must be presented upon check-in at the hotel, together with a valid form of photo ID; 2) procedure for passengers completing airline formalities before flight departure, also sometimes applicable in other forms of transport [3, 56] {Check-in at Luton airport was today suspended after a man was arrested while attempting to take an unknown substance onto a plane. [13, 06 March 2010].

Carousel 1) in the micro field "transportation" - revolving mechanism from which passengers claim checked baggage at airports and other transport terminals [1, 92] {There are no signs telling people which flight baggage is on which carousel. 2) in the micro field "catering industry" - food and beverage self-service, in which food and/or drink is displayed on several revolving circular shelves at different heights; from there the customer places his/her chosen items on a tray [3, 49] {The carousel has a limited application as a method of food service, although it may be suitable for some catering operations. Serve 1) in the micro field "catering industry" - to bring food or drink to a customer [11, 105] {Do not serve the guest if you believe he or she is already intoxicated; 2) in the micro field "leisure activity" - to deal with a customer in a shop [11, 105] {Integration of customer data happens "behind the scenes" but is fundamental to enabling customers to shop the way they prefer and to support store employees' ability to effectively serve customers [13, 03 April 2010]. The above data show that polysemia is more common in English terms. The reasons for this are as follows. Firstly, the development of a system of concepts inevitably leads to the development of a system of terms denoting these concepts. At the same time, the capabilities of the language system do not always fully correspond to the capabilities of the conceptual system, since the number of language units used is much less than the number of conceptual units, and polysemia, in turn, allows you to significantly expand the nominative potential of the language without increasing the number of your own lexical units.

5. CONCLUSION

Thus, an analysis of the actual material showed that in the terminology of the tourism sector of the Uzbek, English and Russian languages the terms-antonyms of the contradictor, complementary and counter type prevail. So, the analysis of lexico-semantic relations gives us the opportunity to conclude that the main semantic relations are characteristic of tourist terminology of both Uzbek, Russian and English. At the same time, significant differences were found in the buildings of the languages studied regarding the activity of lexico-semantic relations, which testify to the more mature state of the Uzbek, English terminology of the tourism sector and the emerging Russian.

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