

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM  
TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN AZERBAIJANI LITERARY  
LANGUAGE**

**Specialty:** 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language  
Field of science: Philology

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## INTRODUCTION

**The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.** The rapid development of science and technology in the Azerbaijani language, as well as the emergence of new scientific fields, has led to significant enrichment of the vocabulary in various directions. In today's world, tourism is a rapidly expanding field of study that draws from a diverse range of sources. These relations, in addition to meeting the socio-cultural and tourism needs of those using tourism services, constantly enrich the tourism lexicon. A key area of interest in linguistics is the distinction between the terminology used in the tourism sector and the general lexical layer, along with the reasons for the determination of tourism terms. Tourism, developing as a science and having specific characteristics and spreading all over the world, leads to the expansion of language relations and the emergence of new terms under its influence. This dynamic process influences the mutual interaction of languages in the tourist lexicon, leading to the evolution of the international tourism terminology and its integration into various languages. Consequently, the study of the development characteristics of the layer of international tourism terms, their specific aspects, the processes of the emergence of neologisms in this layer, and the translation of tourism terms relevant, is essential.

Tourism is a multifaceted and multi-disciplinary sector, closely related to the country's economy and culture. Systems in the hotel and hospitality sector, transport, cultural institutions, culinary arts and household services are all involved to a great extent in the tourism sector. This aspect opens up wide opportunities for the development of various field terms in tourism terminology. However, current challenges in linguistics include the inclusion of individual field terms in tourism terminology, the emergence of common terms, and the determination of their semantics. The selection of terms and the arrangement of lexicographic tools,

dictionaries, phrasebooks and reference books related to tourism terminology pose certain difficulties. The study of tourism terminology from this perspective is of great importance and necessity in the modern era. A review of research in this area reveals studies in Russian linguistics and other languages, facilitating cross-comparison with tourism terminology. Studies have been conducted at national levels on tourism terminology in other languages. Regarding tourism terminology in Azerbaijani linguistics, S.S.Amirova has engaged in comparative lexical-semantic and structural analysis of tourism terminology in Azerbaijani and English<sup>1</sup>.

These studies on tourism terminology not only do not reduce interest in this problem, but on the contrary, in recent times, there has been an even greater increase in attention to this area. Tourism terminology has been studied comparatively based on the material of the two languages<sup>2</sup>.

There has also been an increased interest in studying the linguocultural aspects of tourism terminology<sup>3</sup>.

The primary reasons for the expansion of tourism terminology studies are the direct connection between tourism and various fields,

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<sup>1</sup> Əmirova, S.S. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində turizm terminlərinin leksik-semantik və struktur təhlili: Filol. fəls. dok. dis. avtoreferatı/S.S.Əmirova. – Bakı, 2016. – 25 s.

<sup>2</sup> Виноградова, Л.В. Терминология туризма английского и русского языков в синхронном и диахронном аспектах: дис ... канд. филол. наук / Л.В. Виноградова. – Великий Новгород, 2011. - 213 с.; Маркова, Е.И. Заимствованная лексика в сфере туризма/ Е.И.Маркова // Молодой ученый. – Москва, 2014 - № 2. – с. 682-684. – электрон мәнбә: <http://moluch.ru/archive/60/8878>.

<sup>3</sup> Кузина, О.А. Семантические и ассоциативные поля туризма как отражение фрагментов языкового сознания и картин мира русских, немцев и американцев: дис...канд. филол. наук / О.А. Кузина. – Барнаул, – 2006. – 455 с.; Шамсутдинова А. Р. Заимствования из английского языка во французский в области туризма /А.Р. Шамсутдинова // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики: в 2 ч. – 2014. № 9 (39). – Ч. I. – С. 208– 210.

the increase and diversity of tourism types, the strength of interlingual communication and communication in the tourism sphere, the rapid internationalisation of international tourism terms, the incorporation of common words into tourism terminology, and the linguistic and cultural specificity of tourism terms.

Tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language has not been a separate object of research; it can be said that almost no research has been conducted in this field. However, the development of the tourism industry in Azerbaijan is currently a priority. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has issued directives to implement State programs for the development of tourism. Azerbaijan has established a higher educational institution to train tourism specialists. During the years of independence, the rapid development of many fields in Azerbaijan and the naming of their concepts have expanded as a process. However, the formation and development of the tourism lexicon in the Azerbaijani language, general theoretical issues of the terminological system, methods of creating terminology related to this field, sources of creation, ways of enrichment and unification issues have not been studied. The necessity for this research is therefore clear.

**Object and subject of the research:** The object of the study is the formation and development of tourism terms in the modern Azerbaijani language. The subject is the determination of the lexical-semantic and structural-functional characteristics of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language.

**The aim and tasks of the research:** The purpose of the study is to investigate the development trends of the terminological system arising in connection with the formation, formation, and development of tourism as a science in the Azerbaijani language, the lexical-semantic, structural characteristics of tourism terms, their place in the general terminological system, and the main sources of tourism terminology during the period of independence.

**The methods of the research:** Descriptive and comparative methods were used in the dissertation work.

**The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:**

- to study the formation and development of tourism terms in the azerbaijani language;

- to provide a thematic classification of tourism terms, to divide these terms into thematic groups, to determine their sub-thematic groups;

- to determine the extralinguistic factors influencing the formation of tourism terms;

- to determine the methods and sources of the formation of tourism terms;

- to clarify the specific features of neologisms in tourism terminology;

- to determine the genealogical picture of tourism terminology;

- to clarify international terms in tourism terminology and their characteristics;

- to determine the ways of systematization, unification and standardization of tourism terms in the Azerbaijani language.

- to determine the principles of applying the results obtained from the standardization of international tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language;

**The scientific novelty of the research:** For the first time, the methods and sources of the formation of tourism terms in the modern Azerbaijani language, the genealogical picture of tourism terminology, ways of lexical-semantic development, borrowed and international terms were systematically investigated. The analysis covered the rapid development, standardisation and features of the international development of the terminology of this field, the factors influencing the emergence of new tourism terms, the reasons and principles of the emergence of neologisms in international tourism terminology, and the characteristics of neologisms. The study also examined the productivity of term creation methods in tourism

terminology, the ways of obtaining tourism terms, and the parallel development of international tourism terms and national language terms in this field.

The study examined the close relationship of tourism with various fields, the development of a common terminological layer in the terminological system, and the issues of their unification and standardisation.

**The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:** As a result of the study, the following provisions were obtained.

– The rapid enrichment of tourism terminology in the modern Azerbaijani language is associated with the formation of its international tourism term layer, the development of tourism, as well as the increase in the types of tourism.

– Tourism terms of the Azerbaijani language are related to various field terminologies of this language and form terminological micro-fields.

– Variability is typical for tourism terms. The main variability is associated with the parallel development of national and international tourism terms.

– The process of terminological development in the tourism terminology of the Azerbaijani language is conditioned by the dominant role of the English language in the creation of international tourism terms.

– The transfer of terms used in international tourism terminology to other languages without changing their structure and composition is due to their development as standards on an international scale and their inclusion in tourism documents.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research:** The dissertation has significant theoretical significance. The results obtained can be used in the study of tourism terms of the Azerbaijani language, within the microsystem of various service areas of tourism, in determining the directions of enrichment of various field terminologies, as well as the vocabulary of the language. The

materials of the dissertation are the main source for giving special lectures on terminology in universities, and for writing textbooks. Tourism terms collected from various sources and recorded in the dissertation can be included in multilingual and explanatory dictionaries in the field.

**The approbation and the applying of the work.** The main provisions of the research work were reflected in the materials of international and national conferences. Articles on the topic were published in journals recommended by the HAC.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished.** The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Terminology of Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 6- pages, first chapter - 34 pages (66, 405), second chapter - 42 pages (80,883), third chapter - 42 pages (81, 492), conclusion - 3 pages (4,000), references - 17 pages, appendix- 2 pages. In total, the dissertation has 148 pages, 244,073 characters.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH**

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of “Introduction” of the dissertation.



The first chapter of the dissertation is called **“Formation of tourism terminology in the modern Azerbaijani literary language”**. This chapter defines the development of tourism as a scientific field, the process of its formation and its interaction with other scientific fields. As noted, tourism, which has become one of the rapidly developing sectors of the economy, leads to an increase in income and foreign exchange earnings, develops transport and communications, and helps solve social problems.

S.A.Makarenko and A.E.Saak divided the development of tourism into four stages: *“1. from ancient times to the beginning of the XIX century; 2. from the beginning of the XIX century to the beginning of the XX century; 3. from the beginning of the XX century to the Second World War; 4. The period from the Second World War to the present day”*<sup>4</sup>. The first stage in this division belongs to the ancient period. The increase in the types of tourism also led to the formation and development of the science of tourism.

There are a number of scientific fields in which tourism develops more closely. Interactions between tourism and geography have led to the emergence of scientific disciplines such as tourism geography, recreation geography, tourist country studies, tourist regional studies, and regional tourism. Tourism economics, in particular, has emerged as a field that intersects with both of these scientific disciplines. The connection between the economic and tourism sectors is very strong, and the range of problems and issues that this field solves is constantly increasing. The philosophy of tourism has emerged from the intersection of tourism and philosophy, while tourism sociology has emerged from the junction of tourism and sociology. Social tourism scientific directions have also emerged. As previously mentioned, tourism has developed at the intersection of various scientific disciplines, including history, philosophy, law, geography, sociology, psychology, anthropology,

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<sup>4</sup> Макаренко, С.Н., Саак, А.Э. История туризма / С.Н.Макаренко, А.Э.Саак. – Таганрог: Изд-во ТРТУ, – 2003. – с.12.

economics, ecology, recreationology and culturology. This multifaceted integration has significantly contributed to the emergence of tourism as an independent scientific discipline. As noted, *“Tourism science has emerged as a result of the synthesis of various sciences. The geography of tourism is integrated into disciplines such as history, economics, and tourism law and is closely related to these sciences.”*<sup>5</sup> The term tourism is defined in the Law “On Tourism” as follows: *“Tourism is the temporary departure of persons from their permanent residence for the purposes of recreation, health improvement, acquaintance, cognition (benefiting from historical and cultural resources, etc.) (with the exception of the performance of official duties), sports and religious purposes, provided that they do not engage in paid activities in the country (place) where they will be temporarily staying”*<sup>6</sup>.

This definition of the term 'tourism' is important because it shows that the same term can be used to refer to both the field of study (i.e. the science of tourism) and the concept itself. The scientific discipline of tourism encompasses a range of internal fields, including tourism history, tourism geography, tourism economics, tourism pedagogy, tourism law, international tourism, domestic tourism, tourism philosophy, tourism sociology, tourism ethics, tourism psychology, and tourism conflictology, among others. These theoretical and methodological components form the foundation of tourism studies, and each of these terms is integral to the field's terminology.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **“History of the formation of tourism terminology”**. This chapter examines the history of the formation and formation of tourism terminology. The identification of extralinguistic factors influencing the enrichment of field terminologies, the emergence of tourism terms,

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<sup>5</sup> Zeynalova, G.Ə. Definitiv terminlərdə forma və məzmun//Terminologiya məsələləri, – Bakı: Elm, – 2004. – s.11.

<sup>6</sup> Крузиз// <https://1ku.ru/образование/19584-круиз-это-вид-путишествий>.

the development of the terminological system within the field, international tourism terminology, and the genealogical development of tourism terminology, has a significant impact on the formation of the directions of development of the literary language. S.Sadigova divided the history of the formation and development of terminology in the Azerbaijani language into different periods<sup>7</sup>. The development of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language is directly related to the period of formation of terminology in the Azerbaijani language in general. Taking this into account, the history of the development of tourism terminology can be divided into the following periods: 1. The period from the most ancient times to the second half of the XIX century; 2. The period from the second half of the XIX century to the end of the first quarter of the XX century. 3. The period from the end of the first quarter of the XX century to the 1990s. 4. The development of tourism terminology in the years of independence.

Tourism is a combination of various types of travel, which involves the temporary departure of certain people from their permanent places of residence to other countries and places for work, recreation and other purposes. In this regard, the term “tourism” has been given various definitions and explanations. A.Y.Aleksandrova writes: “*Tourism encompasses events and relationships that occur when people leave their permanent places of residence and work and temporarily stay in another place*”<sup>8</sup>. This definition takes into account the concepts of travel and journey, which have the same characteristics and are one of the important criteria in determining this concept. Since ancient times, people who traveled to other countries have written down what they saw during their travels and written travelogues. Tourism terms related to the formative period include words such as *səyahət, səfər, səyyah, gəzmək, heybə, xurcun,*

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<sup>7</sup> Sadıqova, S.A. Azərbaycan dilində terminologiyanın təşəkkülü və inkişafı / S.A.Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005. – s. 33.

<sup>8</sup> Александрова, А.Ю. Международный туризм / А.Ю. Александрова. – Москва, – 2002. – s.16.

*karvan, karvansara*. In ancient times, various containers were used to collect the most important items and food for the journey when setting off on a long journey. Məsələn, M.Kashgari's dictionary contains the words “boğ” and “çoğ”. “Bogh: a bag, a bundle of things, in which things are placed,” and “chogh: a bag, a bundle of things, in which things are placed”<sup>9</sup>. In the Azerbaijani language, the term “xurcun” is also used to denote the same concept. Ancient written monuments of Turkic languages provide rich facts regarding the development of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language. The history of the emergence of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language can be periodised within the framework of the stages of periodisation of the language's terminology.

Tourism is one of the most dynamic sectors in the world today. In the contemporary business environment, there is intense competition among tourist companies. The operational principles that govern these entities also vary significantly. Consequently, the concept of tourism is addressed in diverse ways in scientific research. The motivation of the term is determined by the signs underlying the emergence of the term. Motivation ensures the memorability of the term and its connection with other terms<sup>10</sup>.

These features are also taken as a basis in the creation of tourism terms. Tourism is a system that operates as a set of mutually complementary elements. The participants in these relations, including tourists, tourism enterprises, organisations, regions and state institutions, influence each other reciprocally. Tourism can be viewed as a system made up of two subsystems: the subject of tourism and the object of tourism. The subject of tourism is understood as the individual tourist, who participates in tourism events by using specific services to meet a number of their needs.

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<sup>9</sup> Kaşğari, M. *Divanü Lüğat-it-türk*. III c. – Bakı, “Elm və təhsil”, – 2023. – s. 107.

<sup>10</sup> Сенин, В.С. Организация международного туризма / В.С. Сенин. - М.: Финансы и статистика, 2005. - с.130.

The object of tourism refers to issues that may be of interest to the tourist subject during their trip.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called **“Specific features of tourism terminology”**. It is determined that the specificity of field terms, including tourism terms, is their difference from objects, subjects and events of the same type only by specific features. The formulation of such a problem requires the determination of specific features inherent in the relevant field terms.

The process of travel for a tourist includes considerations regarding transportation, documentation and equipment. Documentation encompasses the formalisation of issues pertaining to the intention to visit another place, the plan to stay there for a certain period of time, and the intention to return. In the tourism industry, these matters are typically addressed by the tour operator, tour agent or tour agency based in the individual's place of residence. The terminology used in this sector is instrumental in defining its scope, as evidenced by the specific terms employed. The terms “tour operator,” “tour agent,” and “tour agency” are all used to describe the same concept in the tourism industry. Specifically, a tour operator is an entity responsible for the complexification of tours, the formation of a complex service for tourists, and the organisation and implementation of tours.

There are various specific aspects of the renewal of tourism terminology. The first of these is the specific use of general lexical units in the field of tourism. Secondly, there is the process of terminological derivation. The derivation of tourism terms is distinguished by certain features similar to the derivation of the terminological lexicon. These features can be divided into the following: 1. Terms name only the concepts of this field; 2. Terms are used not only to name the concepts of this field, but also as general words. 3. Terms are used in parallel in other scientific fields as well as in other fields. 4. Terminological derivation is carried out

consciously; 5. Word-modification tools play an important role in creating the internal form of the term.

One of the main features that gives rise to the specificity of tourism terminology is the connection of this field with many other fields. Consequently, terms from a variety of fields are employed in tourism terminology. The incorporation of these field terms into tourism terminology is widely regarded as a pivotal aspect.

The fourth paragraph of the first chapter is called “**Thematic classification of tourism terms**”. The thematic division in the study was carried out on the basis of tourism fields and types of tourism. One of the main thematic groups of tourism terminology is the group of tourism objects. This includes hotels, holiday resorts, campsites, holiday cottages, tour offices, tourist bases and many other terms.

The excursion service is a special field that occupies a leading place in tourism. Within the thematic framework of tourism, the excursion service constitutes a distinct category. This thematic area encompasses a wide range of tourism-related terms, including excursions, guides, tour guides, excursion routes, excursion durations, walking excursions, and transport excursions, among others.

The following six types are noted in the functional classification of tourism types: 1. recreational tourism; 2. medical tourism; 3. business tourism; 4. religious tourism; 5. ethnic tourism; 6. transit tourism. In this division, the purpose of the tourist trip plays the role of a distinguishing criterion.

There are seven subtypes of medical tourism, which are expressed as follows: medical and health tourism, resort tourism, sanatorium tourism, balneological tourism, thalassotherapy tourism, travel to thermal springs, and climate-therapy tourism. The distinction between these subtypes lies in the methods and means of treatment and recovery.

Sports tourism is classified according to the types of sports as follows: “1) *hiking tourism*; 2) *ski tourism*; 3) *mountain tourism*; 4)

*water tourism; 5) speleotourism; 6) sailing tourism. According to the means of transport used in sports tourism, bicycle, horse and car tourism are distinguished*"<sup>11</sup>. Subtypes of sports tourism are expressed by the following tourism terms: bicycle tourism, autotourism, motorcycle tourism, hiking tourism, sailing tourism, ski tourism, horse riding tourism, etc.

In the thematic division, ecotourism terms are also separated as a special group. Ecological tourism - ecotourism is one of the relatively new directions of the tourism industry. There are three main types of ecological tourism: scientific-ecological tourism, nature tourism and recreational tourism. The thematic division of tourism terms underscores the comprehensive nature of these terms.

The second chapter is called **“Development of tourism terminology based on the internal capabilities of the language in the modern Azerbaijani language”**. This chapter analyzes the ways and methods of creating tourism terms. The ways of creating terms are a problem directly related to word and term creation and are one of the main means of enriching the vocabulary of the language. In the creation of tourism terms, each of these ways is distinguished by its specificity. One of the main specific features of tourism terms in the Azerbaijani language is the terminology of common words.

S.Sadigova writes: *“Two processes are observed in semantically formed terms: 1) the semantic expansion of a word with a general meaning and acquisition of a term meaning; 2) the semantic expansion of terms and expression of a newer scientific and technical terminological meaning”*<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Волков, В.В. Термин и понятие «медиа»: аспекты герменевтического исследования/ В. В. Волков// Известия Саратовского университета. Новая серия. Серия: Филология. Журналистика. – Саратов, – 2021. Т. 21, вып. 1. – С. 20.

<sup>12</sup> Sadıqova, S.A. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının problemləri. S.A.Sadıqova – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – 125 s.

The lexical-semantic method involves narrowing and clarifying meanings, as well as expanding meanings. In addition, factors of identity due to similarity and commonality play a role in the creation of terms.

The creation of tourism terms by the morphological method is the most productive approach. This process involves the use of suffixes to form new words. This method is productive in the creation of terms and is also widely used in tourism terminology.

- *çı*, - *çı*, - *çu*, - *çü*. This suffix is used in the creation of terms denoting art, profession, occupation, etc.: *ziyarət* – *ziyarətçi*, *səyahət* – *səyahətçi*, *bələd* – *bələdçi* etc. The meaning of these words belonging to the general lexical layer of the language has undergone specialization and refinement.

The suffix *-ma*, *-mə* is one of the productive suffixes in the modern Azerbaijani language. It is used to form a noun from a verb. In tourism terminology, the terms *anlaşma* from the verb *anlamaq*, *ödəmə* from the verb *ödəmək*, *təsdiqləmə* from the verb *təsdiqləmək* and other terms are general in this field. The suffix *-ış*, *-iş*, *-uş*, *-üüş* is a suffix that forms a noun from a verb. It has participated in the formation of a number of tourism terms. For example, *getmək* – *gediş*, *girmək* – *giriş*, *çıxmaq* – *çixış* etc.

- *lıq*, - *lik*, - *luq*, - *lüq*. This suffix is added to words belonging to different parts of speech and is used in tourism term creation. For example, *agentlik*, *turagentlik*, *hotelçilik*, *yataqlıq*, *çarpayılıq*, *gündəlik*, *birdəfəlik* and etc.

In tourism terminology, the formation of terms in the form of new complex words or word combinations through the combination of words is widely observed. Term-word combinations are typical for tourism terminology, as well as other field terminologies. S.Sadigova showed that two types of syntactic methods are used in term creation



in the modern Azerbaijani language: “1) lexical-syntactic method; 2) morphological-syntactic method<sup>13</sup>”.

A large part of the terms in tourism terminology are term-word combinations. For example, *macəra gəzintisi*, *macəra səfəri*, *macəra tətili*, *gediş saati*, *çixış günü*, *çixış saati*, *gediş günü*, *idman turizmi*, *dini turizmi*, *qrup bələdçisi*, *məlumat bürosu*, *xarici turizm*, *xarici səfər*, *işgüzar turizm*, *gəmi səyahəti*, *düşərgə salmaq* and etc.

From the analysis it becomes clear that in the formation of tourism terms, semantic, morphological, syntactic methods are distinguished by their productivity.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called “**Neologisms in tourism terminology**”. The formation of tourism terms in accordance with demand, and the fact that a number of words in the general lexical layer acquire new meanings in tourism terminology, raises the need to determine the specific characteristics of term-neologisms. The formation of new words in the language, as well as new terms, directly depends on the processes taking place in real reality, on the approach to life, events, objects from a new perspective. While the term neologism may have been novel in its initial formation, it has gradually evolved and moved away from its original sense. This interpretation is also reflected in the dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova. “*A word created to express a new subject or concept is a neologism*”<sup>14</sup>.

The primary criterion for identifying a neologism is its ability to convey a novel concept or creation. Novelty is a decisive factor in the definition of a neologism, and neologism is a relative concept. In the current business climate, tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors on the global stage. A number of international organisations hold meetings in different countries and arrange tourist trips and

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<sup>13</sup> Sadiqova, S.A. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının problemləri / S.A. Sadiqova – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – 147 s.

<sup>14</sup> Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С. Ахманова. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия, – 1966. -607 с.

tours for participants. Consequently, the term "bleisure" has emerged, signifying a combination of tourism and business. The term was formed by abbreviation from the words *business and leisure*. The word is combined with the initial grapheme of the word business. "*Leisur*" – 1) *free/free time, leisure, time off from work, fairy tale*; 2) *free, free, empty, idle*"<sup>15</sup>.

It should also be noted that international organizations organizing bleisure tourism allow participants to travel with accompanying persons, often paying for the second person's travel, accommodation and participation in excursions.

In international tourism terminology, new terms related to gastronomic tourism have emerged: *apitourism*. *Apitourism* is organizing a trip to places where bees are kept. In these places, tourists get acquainted with the beekeeping industry, examine the types of honey extracted from various flowers and trees, and walk in the bosom of nature. The neologism of apitourism and the characteristics of such travel have given rise to the emergence of a large number of terms related to specific tourism names. For example, *alkoturizm, tabakoturizm, kofeturizm* and etc.

As tourism develops rapidly, its types and subtypes multiply, and the range of tourist services expands. This aspect also leads to the emergence of term-neologisms in the field of tourism. *Set-set turizm, benifitturizm, entropiturizm, vulkanturizm, qlamturizm, macəra turizmi, bəqpəkiç turizmi, slipturizm, günlük turizm* and etc. only the term neologisms associated with the name of new types of tourism are neologisms.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called "**Translation methods of tourism terminology**". Four methods of translating terms are mentioned: 1) selection of a functional equivalent of the term specific to cultural and linguistic traditions; 2)

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<sup>15</sup> Xudiyev, N.M. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin sovet dövrü / N.M. Xudiyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989. – 510 s.

literal translation; 3) borrowing the term from the source language; 4) creation of a neologism<sup>16</sup>.

The first method of translating tourism terms involves finding the lexical equivalent of the term in the source language. The lexical equivalent of the term is thus used in the translation. In the absence of a lexical equivalent in Azerbaijani, a definitive explanation is provided. In the terminology system of the Azerbaijani language, more precisely, in tourism terminology, the terms *səyyah*, *səyahətçi* and *turist* (traveler and tourist) are distinguished by their functionality.

Although it is possible to express some of the tourism terms with one word or word combination, their definitive presentation and explanation are necessary in the translation process. For instance, “*packagetour*” is a more precise term than “*tour package*”. A package of services (transportation, accommodation, food, excursions, etc.) provided to a tourist by a tourist organisation in a complex manner over several days. The term “*package*” is also used in other tourism terminological combinations. For instance, *package service*, *package lunch*, and so on. The word ‘*package*’ is a polysemantic word. In the context of package tours, the term assumes a particularly complex meaning. The term is also used in the context of package service.

The term *snack bar* used in English tourism terminology refers to a “*cafe-bar*” offering light, quick-to-prepare and ready-made food (*pendir*, *yağ*, *mürəbbə*, *sem*, *kolbasa*, *hazır kotlet*) (cheese, butter, jam, sausage, ready-made cutlets, etc.).

The primary objective of translation is to identify an equivalent expression in the target language that conveys the same information as the source language. If the degree of equivalence can change

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<sup>16</sup> Алькудах, А.К.М. Типы терминологических номинаций в лексике тематической сферы «Туризм» в современном русском языке / А.К.М.Алькудах// Известия Воронежского государственного педагогического университета. – 2016. №2 (271). – с. 11.

during the process of translating a word, this is not permitted in the translation of terms. Each term in a given field is intended to express a specific concept and is included in the terminology system of that field. When a term is translated descriptively into the target language, an explanation of the corresponding concept is included in the terminology system of the target language. In parallel with the descriptive translation, the borrowing of the term from the source language also occurs. The borrowed term is subsequently reduced to a simpler and more understandable form in the target language.

In the enrichment of field terminology, *kalka* is considered one of the main methods of term creation. *"Calque, unlike free translation, is an accurate, literal translation based on the model of a foreign word. However, this accuracy cannot be understood in a completely absolute sense"*<sup>17</sup>.

The concept of "literal translation" is explained as "word-for-word translation." In order for this translation to be considered a calque, additional conditions need to be defined. "During calque, morphemes that form words that do not have equivalents are replaced by their literal counterparts."<sup>18</sup>

The calculus method is widely used in the creation of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language. Many tourism terms are calculus from English into Azerbaijani.

One of the main indicators of the calculus of a term is the preservation of the sequence in the sequence of its constituent units. For example, the term "family room" was calculus into Azerbaijani with the terms "family number" or "family number". There is no structural difference in the terminological combinations shown during calculus. Thus, it becomes clear that the creation of tourism

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<sup>17</sup> Qurbanov, A.M. Mūasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili / A.M. Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1985. – 244 s.

<sup>18</sup> Латышев, Л.К. Перевод: проблемы теории, практики и методики преподавания / Л.К.Латышев. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1988. – 105с.

terms by the calculus method has specific features. These features are related to the diversity of services used in tourism.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is called **“Abbreviation of international complex tourism terms in the language”**. One of the specific features of tourism is that it covers a large number of areas. In this regard, internationally accepted abbreviations also occupy a special place in tourism terminology.

When a complex multi-component terminological combination is used frequently in a scientific text, the principle of economy requires its abbreviation. Since tourism is spread worldwide and covers speakers of different languages, numerous abbreviations are used in this field. For example, BB (breakfast), HB (half board), FB (boarding), ALL INCL (all inclusive system), SGL (single), DBL (double), TRPL (triple), INF (adult), CHL (children), CHD (child), ADT (senior), SV (sea view), etc.

A number of abbreviations are used in price lists used in hotels. BB, CHD, ADL, DBL, EX.B., FB, HB, SGL, TRPL, UP .

The development of international tourism in Azerbaijan has also accelerated the acquisition of international terms in the field of tourism. Abbreviations are created based on the phonetic system of the language in which these terms are used. The active involvement in international tourism fosters the development of its terminology, including the use of international tourism abbreviations, which form a specialised layer of this field.

The third chapter is called **“Forms of adoption and lexical-semantic paradigms of tourism terminology borrowed into the modern Azerbaijani literary language”**. In the first paragraph of the third chapter, tourism terms borrowed into the lexical-semantic system of the Azerbaijani language and their structural-semantic and functional features are examined. Borrowings in tourism terminology of the Azerbaijani language can be divided into two main groups: 1) terms borrowed from and through the Russian language; 2) terms borrowed directly from the English language. The first group of

borrowed terms belongs to the period when Azerbaijan was part of the USSR and partly to the first years of independence. During the Soviet period, tourist, tourism, cruise, boarding house, excursion, guide, group tour, cottage, excursion and other terms were transferred to the Azerbaijani language. The borrowings are distinguished by the diversity of origin and the difference in the process of acquisition. For example, the term advisor passed directly into the Azerbaijani language from English during the years of independence. It denotes the name of the position of an advisor in various fields. In tourism, he prepares advice and proposals on determining new directions of activity and new excursion services in a travel agency. The term agent is a term used in Latin in the sense of *agens, agentis*, which brings into action. Both agent and agency are also used in the form of a term combination in modern tourism terminology: *tourism agency, tourism business*. If earlier in Azerbaijani tourism terminology the term *bureau, office* was considered functional, now the term *agency* is functional. *Agency* is a derivative term and was formed by adding the suffix *-lik* to the derived term *agent*.

N.Mammadli divided the derivational elements of Greek and Latin origin into two groups: conservative and deformative term elements, and included the term element *air (aer)* among the conservative term elements. The author shows that conservative elements “retain their initial forms, even independent semantic features in the term component to which they are attached”<sup>19</sup>.

The term element is used in a prepositive position, creating the meaning of an airplane in a number of terms. For example, *aircrew – aircraft crew, crew, aircraft – aircraft, air ambulance – ambulance aircraft, airmail – sending by plane* etc.

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<sup>19</sup> Məmmədli, N.B. Yunan və latın mənşəli beynəlmiləl termin elementlər/ N.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm, – 1998. – 8 s.

In tourism, the transfer of hotel-related terms from English to other languages is more often observed. The difference in hotel types and services often makes the borrowing of the term relevant. In the field of hotel business, such borrowed terms as *vip-otbunel*, *butik-hotel*, *qastro-hotel*, *kazino-hotel*, *kabana*, *kempinq*, *motel*, *klub-hotel*, *koqress-hotel*, *qesthaus*, *apart-hotel*, *apartament-hotel* etc. are used. Most of the given borrowed terms consist of two components connected by a hyphen.

Tour operators and tour agents play a major role in the organization of tourism and the provision of tourist services. The term tour operator came directly from English to Azerbaijani. The term hotel (hotel) was also borrowed from English through transliteration. This word, which means a hotel, has the letter “h” at the beginning, and when pronounced, it is expressed with the phoneme “h” and is used as a hotel. Sometimes the terms hotel-hostel are used in parallel in the language. It should be noted that hotel and hostel differ from each other as tourism terms. A hotel is a more expensive type of hotel and there are many types of services provided to customers. A hostel is a type of hotel intended for overnight stays, with a bathhouse, toilet, etc. located outside the room and intended for general service. A hostel is a dormitory type, with two, four, six, etc. customers accommodated in one room. There are no additional services in a hostel.

In modern tourism terminology, the functionality of some components and term elements is observed in the composition of borrowings. One of such components is the word “tour”. In the formation of terms in the terminology of tourism, the productive use of the -ing element is observed: *bukinq*, *bekpeking*, *dayvinq*, *inkaming*, *karavanning*, *keytring*, *kempinq*, *raftinq*, *roupcamping*, *cipinq* etc. The -ing suffix forms a noun from a verb in English, and this noun denotes the name of the process.

As in various field terminologies, there are many terms with the prepositional mini-term element in tourism terminology. For

example, *minitour*, *minibar*, *minicruise*, *minihotel* etc. N.Mammadli noted that “the mini-term element of Latin origin *min-* carries the meanings of smaller, smaller, smallest”<sup>20</sup>.

The term element *multi* (many) of Latin origin is added to terms and words and participates in the creation of new units in tourism terminology. For example, *multitur*, *multiklub*, *multiviza* etc. A number of other term elements are also used in tourism terminology.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called “**Specific features of international tourism terms**”. Tourism is closely related to the socio-cultural and economic spheres of public relations. Consequently, a dual approach is evident in the definition of international tourism terminology. Tourism is divided into two main categories: domestic and international. Local tourism is local tourism. For instance, residents of Baku, Azerbaijan, have the opportunity to explore various regions within the country. International tourism is distinguished by the range of excursions and trips offered, along with other tourist services. Tourists transition from one linguistic environment to another, becoming acquainted with the local area, lifestyle and quotidian life of its inhabitants. Local tour operators and travel agents fulfil the role of serving the tourist. One of the specific features of international tourism is the presentation of tourist offers used in the service sector in accordance with a single standard, or rather, an international standard. The international tourism terminology system is divided into four thematic groups: 1) tourism activities; 2) tourist services; 3) marketing and payments; 4) club recreation<sup>21</sup>.

This division also includes the conclusion of contracts and the presentation of a list of services to the tourism services group. The

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<sup>20</sup> Мəммədли, N.В. Yunan və latın mənşəli beynəlmiləl termin elementlər / N.В.Мəммədли. – Bakı: Elm, – 1998. – 14s.

<sup>21</sup> Рябова, И.А., Исмаев Д.К. Словарь международных туристских терминов / И.А. Рябова, Д.К. Исмаев, С.Н. Путилина. – Москва: МАТГР, – 2005. – 181 с.



marketing thematic group includes catalogs and tariffs. Often, the catalog indicates tariffs and payment terms. Documents, as a rule, are presented in English.

International tourism terms can be divided into separate thematic groups. The first thematic group includes types of international tourism. These include *чyрәнмә туризми*, *ekoloji turizm*, *transsәрhәd turizmi*, *dini turizm*, *qastronomik turizm*, *zәvvarlәq sәfәri*, *virtual turizm*, *e-turizm* etc. Most of the terms denoting types of international tourism are two-component.

In modern international tourism terminology, the definition of the terms e-tourism and virtual tourism, as well as the concepts they express, are of particular interest. Virtual tourism is a virtual tour organized or implemented by individuals and legal entities. It is noted that the initial form of the word in ancient Latin is *vir* - man, husband. It originated in Middle Latin as *virtus* (courageous, courageous) and passed into French as *virtus*. From French it passed into English<sup>22</sup>.

*Virtual tourism* is considered to be imagined, imaginary tourism. Its emergence is associated with the Internet. Tour operators, travel agents, video and photo enthusiasts prepare special presentations about attractive places and place them on the Internet.

E-tourism is a tourism term formed by the abbreviation of the combination of electronic tourism. In modern times, high-tech tools play a special role in the development and promotion of tourism.

With the help of electronic tourism, an interactive presentation of each country, city, natural object is possible. In electronic tourism, determining the destination of travel, determining the route, purchasing a ticket, booking a hotel and solving many other problems is simplified. The following terms are used in international tourism related to transport infrastructure and services: *aviatarif*,

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<sup>22</sup> Шереверов, В.И. Что означает виртуал / В.И.Шереверов // Виртуальное пространство культуры. – Санкт-Петербург: Санкт-Петербургское философское общество, – 2000. – с.56.

*çarter reysi, müntəzəm reys, hab, kruiz-layner, tatl-xidmət, turist avtobusu, avtomobil, inter-rayl, loykoster, taksi-tur, ekspress avtobus* (air fare, charter flight, regular flight, hub, cruise liner, tourist service, tourist bus, car, inter-rail, low-cost carrier, taxi tour, express bus) etc. The mentioned terms refer to the movement of tourists, as well as their movement, arrival and departure, etc. means used in providing services, as well as services.

In international tourism terminology, terms denoting tourist services and tourist accommodation systems have a special volume. This subgroup includes the terms *villa, hotel, bünqalo, kabana, hostel, syut, apartament, kongres-hotel, kazino-hotel, butik-hotel, klub-hotel, apart-hotel* (villa, hotel, bungalow, cabana, hostel, suite, apartment, congress hotel, casino hotel, boutique hotel, club hotel, apart-hotel) etc. In international tourism terminology, terms related to information and excursion services form a separate layer and are very prominent in terms of their direct connection with tourism.

Tour operators and travel agents use international tourism terms when inviting international tourism participants to tours and excursions. Such a feature leads to the transfer of international tourism terms to other languages and the emergence of international tourism terms. *Treking, pəkiç-tur, ekoturist, dayver, dayvinq, kongress-tur, tübinq, kempinq, kotec, hotel, hotel-klubotel-kazino, apartament, apart-hotel* (trekking, package tour, ecotourist, diver, diving, congress tour, tubing, camping, cottage, hotel, hotel-club-hotel-casino, apartment, apart-hotel) etc. terms have already become established as international tourism terms.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called “**Principles of regulation and standardization of tourism terms in the Azerbaijani language**”. During the initial period, the regulation of field terminology encompassed the removal of synonymous terms from the terminological system, the clarification of term definitions and their spellings. This process has led to the necessity for an inventory. The process of clarification necessitates the collection and

registration of field terms, and the compilation of their list. The compilation of dictionaries has combined both the inventory, definition, and regulation of terms. It is no coincidence that M.Gasimov described the regulated terminology as “the unity of the system of concepts and the system of signs determined by a special methodology”<sup>23</sup>.

During standardization, the variation of terms is completely eliminated, and different variants expressing the same concept are also recorded and included in the general system.

In order to simplify filling out questionnaires in hotels and placing orders via the Internet, the abbreviation and standardization of tourism terms has become widespread internationally. DBL (Double) - a room with one double bed; TWIN - a room with two single beds; TRPL (Triple) - a triple room; QDPL (Quadruple) - a quadruple room; EB (EXB- Extrabed) - placing an extra bed in the room. The use of a single terminology is important both for the creation of specific patterns and standards of the field, and for the intensive delivery of information.

Variants of each term are recorded in the standardized lists of tourism terms. Variants are listed in a certain sequence in the list. For example: *Tur// səfər// səyahət, kruiz//voyaj, turist səfəri//gəzinti* (tour// trip// travel, cruise//voyage, tourist trip//trip). These terms are used as synonymous variants in tourist discourses. In standardization, the terminological system and the nominatives for the terms that make up it are determined. The standard list provides the exact spelling of the term in the language, notes its non-standard variants and international equivalents. Linguistic unification of tourism terminology, in addition to eliminating terminological variability, involves finding an unambiguous expression of a specific concept, determining the “rational minimum” of term creation methods and models. The use of unified terminology is important both for the

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<sup>23</sup> Qasımov, M.Ş. Azərbaycan terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasımov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1973. – 110 s.

creation of specific patterns and standards of the field, and for the intensive delivery of textual information. Joining the international tourism industry also requires raising the field terminology of the language to the level of international standards.

In the **“Conclusion”** part of the dissertation, the following scientific and theoretical provisions are summarized:

1. Tourism terminology is characterised by the expression of specialised concepts that have gained functionality in this field. In the terminological system of the constantly developing tourism sector, terms that denote semantically close concepts are used more often, and terms related to other fields also find real application in the tourism sector. Some of such terms differ in their functional specialisation within the field and are motivated by close inter-field connections.

2. Tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language is divided into various thematic groups and subgroups. The following fall into the main thematic groups: 1) terms denoting types and forms of tourism; 2) terms denoting concepts related to the organisation of tourism infrastructure; 3) terms related to the organisation of tourist activities; 4) terms denoting the directions of activity of tourism industry participants and the specifics of this activity; 5) terms denoting the names of concepts related to international tourism. 6) terms related to the documentation of tourism activities; 7) terms denoting the characteristics of the activities of tour operators and travel agents.

3. The process of derivation of tourism terms can be divided into the following groups: 1. Terms name only the concepts of this field; 2. Terms are used as general words in addition to naming the concepts of this field. 3. Terms are used in parallel in other scientific fields in addition to naming the concepts of this field.

4. The terms denoting types and forms of tourism are formed in connection with various means of tourist activity. These include the means of transport used in travel and travel, the place of travel and

the characteristics of this place, accommodation facilities, the tourist's activity in the place where he is located, and other factors.

5. In the formation of tourism terms, along with the narrowing and expansion of meaning in term creation using the lexical-semantic method, words expressing concepts that constitute the same due to similarity and commonality acquire a new terminological meaning.

6. In modern Azerbaijani language, the formation of terms in the form of complex words or word combinations is widely observed in tourism terminology. Such term-word combinations are mostly three- and multi-component. The development of the tourism industry has led to an increase in the number of multi-component tourism terms.

7. The primary component of international abbreviations consists of concepts, objects, subjects, and names of institutions. When a complex multi-component terminological combination is used frequently in tourism terminology, the principle of economy requires its abbreviation. This replacement is regarded as a shortened form of a functional term or term-word combination. This designation has an international nature and is used in the language as an abbreviation.

8. The application of the calque is of particular importance in preserving the internal form of the term in the source language. In addition to terms formed by the method of syntactic and semantic calque in the tourism terminology of the Azerbaijani language, semi-calques and hybrid terms also prevail.

9. The layer of international tourism terms in the Azerbaijani language includes general scientific, interdisciplinary and direct tourism terms. English is the dominant language in the formation of international tourism terms. Consequently, neologisms are sometimes adopted into the Azerbaijani language with direct influence from English.

10. Borrowed terms undergo a process of phonetic, semantic and grammatical assimilation in the Azerbaijani language. Phonetic

assimilation is resolved during the processes of transliteration and transcription. The grammatical assimilation of borrowed terms is confirmed by their adoption of Azerbaijani grammatical suffixes.

11. The formation of tourism terminology in Azerbaijani is further influenced by term elements of European origin, particularly those of Latin and Greek origin. These elements are incorporated into the language alongside the term itself. These elements are used in the field of tourism and differ in functionality, being mainly prepositive.

12. Linguistic unification of tourism terminology involves determining the methods and models for forming terms that unambiguously express concepts. Unification of tourism terms involves the normalization of terminology and ensuring that units expressing concepts comply with the requirements set for the term. The interrelationship between unification and regulation allows them to consistently replace each other and forms a stable tourism terminology.

**The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:**

1. Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminlərinin yaranma yolları // AMEA, Terminologiya məsələləri №2, -Bakı, Elm, -2015, -s.121-147.

2. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində alınma turizm terminləri. I Türkoloji Qurultayın 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Türkoloji elmi-mədəni hərəkətdə ortaq dəyərlər və yeni çağırışlar” mövzusunda // Beynəlxalq konfrans, -14-15 noyabr. “Elm və təhsil”, -Bakı, -2016, -s.253-256.

3. Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminologiyasının inkişaf xüsusiyyətləri// “Terminologiya məsələləri №1”, -Bakı, -Elm, 2016, -s.141-150.

4. Müasir turizm terminlərinin yaranma yolları // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin konfrans materialları 5-8 may, -2016, -s.64-68.

5. Türk dillərində alınma turizm terminlərinin unifikasiyası // Müasir Dilçiliyin aktual problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans 24-25 noyabr, -Sumqayıt, -2016, -s.52-53.

6. Kalka üsulu ilə turizm terminləri yaradıcılığının bəzi spesifik məsələləri haqqında // Terminologiya məsələləri-1, -Bakı, “Elm”, -2017, -s.144-153.

7. Actual issues of tourism terminology // The way of science, № 5 (51). -Volgograd, 2018.- s.73-77.

8. Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminlərinin inkişaf xüsusiyyətləri // Tədqiqlər №4, -Bakı, -2017, -s.120-128.

9. Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminologiyasının bəzi məsələləri haqqında // Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri №2, -Bakı, -2018, -s.179-187.

10. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminologiyasında neologizmlər // Dil və ədəbiyyat №1(109), -Bakı, -2019, -s.129-132.

11. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində turizm terminlərinin tematik təsnifatı // Filologiya məsələləri №8, -“Elm və Təhsil”, -2019, -s.151-155.

12. Turizm terminlərinin tematik təsnifatı // Humanitar və ictimai elmlər üzrə I Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans 24 iyul, -Bakı, -2020, -s.150-153.

13. Abbreviation of international multi-component tourism terms in the language // Proceedings of the 3 rd International Scientific and Practical Conference “Scientific Trends and Trends in The Context of Globalization” (December 21-22, 2021). -Umea, Swenden: Mondial, 566 p.Copernicus. -s.220-229.

14. Turizm terminologiyasında beynəlmiləl terminlərin standartlaşdırılması haqqında // “Qəzənfər Kazımov və Azərbaycan filologiyası” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları. -20 may, 2022-ci il, -Bakı, -s.473-480.

15. Turizm terminologiyasının tərcümə üsulları // Filologiya məsələləri №2, “Elm və təhsil”, -2023, -s.102-108.

16. Derived tourist terms and their structural-semantic, functional characteristics in the Azerbaijani language // «Молодые ученые» №4 (116) 2023, -s.96-99.



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