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## LINGUODIDACTIC BASES OF TEACHING OF THE TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*In this scientific article it is described that the problem of teaching students to linguodidactic bases of terms. Linguodidactics as a general theory of foreign languages learning, in the process of teaching terms about tourism specialty requests taking into consideration the linguistic peculiarities of those terms. Thus, the purpose of studying the terms related to tourism in English is to increase the vocabulary of students in the profession and to form their skills in working with texts related to tourism in English. It is necessary to take into account the achievements of modern linguistics, to generalize the modern perception of terms by students in English and to provide continuous training to future professionals, as well as the need to create a new generation of textbooks on terminology.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Method, Methodology, Linguistics, Tourism, Tourism Industry, Didactics, Vocabulary, Technology, English, Uzbek, Language, A Principle Bases, Foreign, Term.*

### INTRODUCTION

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 No PR-1875 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages" increasing the demand for common culture, the formation of readiness for international and intercultural cooperation [1].

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2019 No PR-1875 "On measures to further develop the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan" provides for further development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan and training of qualified personnel in this field [2].

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RCM-433 of July 10, 2020 "On measures to create favorable conditions for the restoration and development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" also states that licenses for entrepreneurs engaged in tourism are written in at least two languages. indicates the need for a thorough study of terms in the field [3].

According to above mentioned facts, in present days successful results of the sciences that are connected with teaching methods of foreign languages are causing to develop significantly foreign language educational methods. The status of the foreign languages has changed in our society, the function of foreign languages is getting wider, we can observe this situation while preparing the students for any special professions. Nowadays one of the important problems on all stages of educational system, such as on higher educational system is to research new methods and techniques of teaching of foreign language, because it is being paid significant attention to develop teaching process.

Didactics is a theory of teaching, and in a wider sense, a theory and practical application of teaching and learning. In demarcation from "mathematics" (the science of learning), didactics refers only to the science of teaching. This theory might be contrasted with open learning, also known as experimental learning, in which people can learn by themselves, in an unstructured manner, on topics of interest. The theory of didactic learning methods focuses on the baseline knowledge students possess and seeks to improve upon and convey this information. It also refers to the foundation or starting point in a lesson plan, where the overall goal is knowledge. A teacher or educator functions in this role as an authoritative figure, but also as both a guide and a resource for students [4]. Methodology of teaching foreign language is inseparable part of the linguo-didactics.

Linguodidactics – a branch of science studying the patterns of students' evolution with a new language and culture in conjunction with their native language and culture [5].

In present days English language is one of the dominance languages that is being used in the world. Science, technics, culture, education, social and economic sciences as well other types of subjects cannot be imagined. Furthermore, the demand of the modern world is that every specialists and employees must have knowledge and experience about English skills. Especially, future employees of the tourism industry have to know specific tourism terms. Because, while they will have a conversation with tourists, of course they use English language.

Terms and tourism branches are two social phenomenon that depend on each other. Modern society cannot be imagined without tourism industry. Tourism industry is one of the important drivers to increase gross domestic production (GDP) of the country. Representatives of tourism industry describe and attract their clients, tourists, guests and visitors by the help of means of language. So, language is important means that provides collaboration between social, cultural and economic branches.

While using the language it is not always possible to describe the meaning of objects, phenomenon and their situations by the help of one word only. Therefore, sometimes the objects, phenomenon and their situations should be described with joining of two or more than collocations of terms.

People analyze their life experience that they achieved of course with word. Because, every happened phenomenon is described by the help of specific words. A word describes

understandings as a part of language. The collections of terms in language consist of tourism terms as a system of words. Teaching of tourism terms consists of base of the teaching languages.

The most important elements in topics about tourism industry are exactly terms. About this Catrin E. Morris mentioned that "Tourism is a multi-billion dollar business with hundreds of millions of travelers arriving in destinations across the world every year, but there's a lot more to tourism than just the tourists" [6].

"*Tourism Studies and the Social Sciences* is based upon a multi-disciplinary social science approach to understand the significance and role of tourism in contemporary society. It introduces social science disciplines to the reader and applies relevant theories to the understanding of tourism." [7].

It is an important issue to divide the differences between terminological part of philological science and understandings of nomenclature for learning new terms. The word "Terminology" was created from Latin word "terminus" and Greek word "logos". It means "a science that is about specific terms" [8].

As A.A. Reformatskiy mentioned, the main function of terms is to name things and phenomenon. So, in functions of terms mainly nouns are used [9]. Also, R. Doniyorov said that, "The terms that consists of only nouns can be object of terminology" [10]. Also, F.S. Abdullayva mentioned that Linguodidactic basis of legal terms teaching in English consist of mainly nouns [11].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Students should have knowledge and experience about properties of tourism terms, namely their creating methods. Therefore, during the lessons of course it is necessary to pay attention to linguistic properties while teaching terms in English. Because, every term is inseparable part of all literature vocabulary of language.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

While teaching English language linguistic properties of terms should be paid attention as followings:

- In English main terms consist of alone lexicon collocations, they are not divided to meaningful morphemes. For example: tour-qisqa sayohat, travel-uzoq masofali sayohat, hotel-mehmonxona, ticket-chipta, sightseeing-diqqatga sazovor joy, tourist-sayohatchi, guide-yo'l ko'rsatuvchi, etc.;
- while teaching terms about tourism, we should pay attention that might be multi-component terms;
- according to construction collocated terms, they might consist of two, three or multi-component tokens: cultural tourism-madaniy turizm, gap-year tourism-maktab yoki oliy ta'lim yoshlari biror masofaga borib ko'ngilli bo'lib, ham ishlab ham sayohat qilishlari, low environmental impact-past darajali muhit ta'siri, five-star hotel-besh yulduzli mehmonxona, etc.;

- although one component terms are not many, they are described as soft terms and they mean differently and they are mainly created by prefix: uncleared-tozalanmagan, unpaid-to'lanmagan, unconvertable-o'zgarmaydigan, etc.

While working with topics about tourism, learning lexical materials is performed by two steps:

1. Learning new vocabulary.
2. Starting to use the terms in the process of speech (it is a period to make perfect primarily the materials).

During the step of learning new vocabulary, the information of term is explained about its form, meaning and using position. Explaining the meaning of term (systemizing) is traditional method, in functional methodology it is not described as specific stage. Before presentation of term in learning language, the information is presented about term in students' mother tongue.

It was defined that teaching method with comparing Uzbek and English terms is more effective according to results of experiments about teaching tourism terms at tourism faculties of Universities. When terms in English language and Uzbek language were compared, their properties were defined as following:

- Partly suitable to terms in Uzbek language of terms in English language;
- Terms about tourism industry that are not met in Uzbek vocabulary;
- Pronunciation of English word is not suitable to pronunciation of Uzbek word;
- There are multi-component terms in Uzbek language too like in English language;
- There is a difference between the meaning of words that were transferred from English language to Uzbek language and etc.

While teaching terms about tourism in English language the experience of students about language should be paid attention. Because, students' language experience about tourism terms in Uzbek language influences to teaching process of pronunciation, reading, writing of tourism terms in English language. This influence can be positive and negative, as a results of negative influence "interference" might be appeared.

Students' experience in their mother tongue influences effectively when they learn English tourism terms as following two situations:

- Students can make some sentences by using terms as if their mother tongue when they describe their opinion, because the position of terms in English sentence is suitable to Uzbek language;
- Students learn how to use methods of terms in English language with paying attention to linguistic properties of tourism terms in English and Uzbek language

It is difficult for students to remember tourism terms in English, as a consequence that students do not know well terms using for tourism in their mother tongue. They can use to remember the meaning of new terms of tourism as following two forms, namely –it is performed without translation or with means of translation.

The non-translational method uses two categories, namely internal and external exhibitions. The methodological methods used in acquiring the meaning of new lexical units depend on the following factors: the nature of the term; belonging to the term active / passive; educational stage and student level; the presented form of the new term (hearing or reading comprehension); a place to introduce a new unit (lesson, textbook, dictionary), etc.

The presentation process is organized as follows. When a new word is taught in a non-translational way, it is broadcast, demonstrated in narration, picture, text, audiotape, and given approximately the following tasks:

- Understand the meaning of the term;
- translate;
- use in a sentence, etc.

Getting acquainted with the meaning of a lexical unit is the first printed educational step on the way to mastering it. The study of the compounding properties of a new word requires a special second stage. At this stage, exercises for repetition of terms, application in live speech are performed.

There are two ways to use a lexical unit in an exercise to gain access to a skill: the word being studied is used with different units in one place, or a lexical skill is formed by performing exercises using new phrases or changing places in different places.

Lexical exercises consist of informational and operational parts. The first part is an example of shwa performance since instruction, consisting of intermediate exercises that combine language rules as well as speech practice.

The task of the educational objectives is to achieve the level of application of the term tourism, which is the final work in the process of developing skills in the process of teaching foreign language tourism terms.

The use of the term is the final stage in the formation of a skill, and the free use of the term in the speech process, the meaning of which is revealed and begins to be used in speech, corresponds to the period of transition from skill to skill. Stepping from exercise to speech practice is understood to use the term tourism without the involvement of the mind in expressing ideas.

Prospective employees of the tourism industry must have the following skills in learning English:

- Oral and written translation of moderately difficult translation materials from English into Uzbek or from Uzbek into English;
- correct use of dictionaries and information on special terminology in the field of tourism;
- to find alternatives in the native language of lexical, grammatical phenomena in English;
- express the same terms using different language tools;
- to use a dictionary of terms in the field of tourism.

One of the directions of interdisciplinary communication in teaching English is the creation of bilingual dictionaries on various branches of tourism. This in itself enriches the vocabulary of lexical terms related to students' professional speech.

An indicator of mastery is the free use or recognition of speech in the field of tourism. Mastering means knowing at the skill level. The control of the level of mastery of the term is carried out in direct speech activity, not by deliberate inquiry, special inquiry.

The following principles are followed in the teaching of terms in the process of professional training:

1. The principle of reasonable limitation of the use of vocabulary in learning a foreign language.
2. The presentation of lexical units in language teaching is goal-oriented: the units used to reinforce lexical operation are designed to develop a specific skill and are used in conjunction with other units.
3. Taking into account the linguistic features of lexical units and the psychological aspects associated with their acquisition: lexical units are presented in the presentation and practice periods by describing abstract concepts, lexical units by visualization, lexical units by comparison and grouping, and functional (auxiliary) terms in context.
4. The principle of taking into account the didactic and lingo didactic laws of education: each lexical unit is gradually expanded in the stages of presentation, practice and application, namely the scope of meaning, sound and writing symbols and various combinations, context and group use are taught consistently.
5. The principle of combining the development of speaking skills and the acquisition of the term tourism in the process: the process of acquisition of the term implies the acquisition of material and the development of skills.

Based on the experience of the university, it can be noted that these principles are applied in the teaching of English terms.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the purpose of studying the terms related to tourism in English is to increase the vocabulary of students in the profession and to form their skills in working with texts related to tourism in English.

It is necessary to take into account the achievements of modern linguistics, to generalize the modern perception of terms by students in English and to provide continuous training to future professionals, as well as the need to create a new generation of textbooks on terminology.

In conclusion, the following should be noted:

- When teaching English, it is necessary to take into account the linguistic features of the terms;
- In terms of teaching terms, it is effective to compare them with terms in English and Uzbek;
- When teaching the term tourism in English, it is necessary to take into account the language experience of students from Uzbek and English;
- It is advisable to develop lexical skills through exercises.

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