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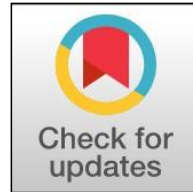
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**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC, LINGUO-CULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF
TOURISM TERMS OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

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***Abstract:** Tourism as a phenomenon of civilization, being a modern mass form of travel organization, realizes the needs of the individual associated with the diversification of opportunities and competencies. Communication in the tourism sector creates a discourse that fully reflects the multidimensionality of goals, themes, values and diversity of participants in the interaction processes.*

***Key words:** term, tourism, vocabulary, semantics, French.*

Introduction

Nowadays, another type of travel that is becoming more and more popular is sports tourism. Due to globalization, improved connectivity and lower transport costs, the types of tourism are changing rapidly, which means that today we have different reasons to visit different places, which further diversifies the world of tourism.

In world linguistics, acquaintance with the cultural and spiritual wealth of the peoples of the world is of scientific and practical importance, and mutual comparison makes it possible to appreciate it. The relationship of language to culture, its reflection in social life, the problems of learning foreign languages require special attention.

Main part

It is known that in the world platform of the terminology in scientific research devoted to morphological, structural-semantic, linguo-stylistic, lexicographic issues of

the use of tourist terms, lexical-phraseological, universal, differential, descriptive-classifying features of units belonging to this category have been studied in detail. However, communicative-cognitive, gender, ethno-cultural features, lexico-derivative principles of French and Uzbek lexico-semantic, linguo-cultural terminospheric units that differ in their essence and national character, which are the product of the verbalization of human logical activity, serve to determine the functional dynamism of the formal-content boundaries of sports terms and tourist terminological systems that arise in cultural and linguistic reality.

Modern tourist services are formed in the conditions of intercultural and transcultural globalization and require accessibility in terms of language and communication. International cultural tourism is a way of learning "foreign" cultural-specific realities, as well as a way of enriching cultural knowledge in general. A positive image of a "foreign" country and the justification of the marketing strategies for attracting people depend on successful communication within the framework of intercultural tourist discourse¹.

The features of the French tourist terminology system in science are still insufficiently studied in comparison, for example, with English and Russian tourist terminology systems. Meanwhile, France is a country popular with tourists, it has business relations with other countries, which leads to a large flow of not only tourist, but also commercial tourism. In this regard, consideration of the specifics of the French tourist terminology is relevant.

¹ Зырянова М.В. Реноминация лингвокультурных реалий (на материале французских переводов пьес А.П. Чехова) : автореферат дис. канд. филол. наук. – Воронеж, 2011. – 24 с.

Actually, French terms can be divided into several thematic subgroups that call the realities of French life, which is of interest to tourists:

- ✓ gastronomy - grillades, soupe quotidienne, cidre brut, foie gras, cru classé;
- ✓ sport - velo, escalade;
- ✓ history of the country - révolution française, Empire, petit general,

- ✓ jacobin, château de Versailles;
- ✓ cinematography - Palais des Festivals et des Congrès de Cannes, Festival international du film de Cannes, Salon Indien du Grand Café;
- ✓ fashion - haute couture, prêt-à-porter, boutique;
- ✓ science - observatoire, Académie des sciences;
- ✓ geography - ambiance volcanique, Canal du midi, Pyrénées;
- ✓ culture - la musique troubadour, passe-livres;
- ✓ religion - abbatale, monastère, abbaye, édifice sacré, abbaye bénédictine du Mont-Saint-Michel.

Accordingly, in the French tourist terminology, a whole layer of vocabulary related to winemaking stands out. In addition to technical terms (assemblage de vin, cuvée, cépages bordelais merlot, cabernet franc et sauvignon), wine-making terminology is also joined by cultural terms (ateliers de dégustation, des circuits de découverte), as well as the names of wines and wine-making companies (Bordeaux, Medoc).

Borrowed, primarily English, terms are widely represented in the French terminology system of tourism. The fact is that initially tourism originated in England, in connection with which borrowings from this language are present in large numbers in the tourist terminology of all languages.

The emergence of new words in the French terminological system of tourism is

the result of both the borrowing process and the word-formation processes of their own language. Terms - neologisms, denoting new phenomena and objects in this area, are formed on the basis of active word-forming models of the modern French language.

In the process of analysis, we identified several ways to replenish the French tourist dictionary²:

1. Morphological way: caravane - caravanier, -ière, (1. Utilisateur d'une caravane. 2. Personne pratiquant le tourisme en caravane. Note: On peut

admettre

2. l'usage adjectival du terme "caravanier").

An analysis of the words and expressions included in the dictionaries of tourist terms "Petit dico du tourisme" and "Glossaire: les mots du tourisme" showed that the most productive are derivatives formed with the help of the following and prefixes:

suffix –ment: débarquement, enregistrement, encaissement; (2.5%)

suffixes –iste and –isme (2.3%): bagagiste, naturisme;

suffix –age: atterrissage, décalage, amerrissage; (1.4%)

prefix pré-: préavis, precaution (0.7%);

Also, a productive way of forming neologisms is the word combination: coffrefort, hôtel-club (1.6%).

When analyzing the formal features of the French tourist terminology system, we can note the presence of different types of terms:

- ✓ simple: rabais, vignoble;
- ✓ complex: thalassothérapie, omniprésent, publipostage;
- ✓ related terminological combinations: justificatif des dépenses, heure de

² Гагарцева А.В. Организация культурно-познавательного туризма Франции / А.В. Гагарцева, З.Ю. Калоева // Научно-исследовательские публикации. – 2014. – №8 (12). – С. 91-95.

pointe;

✓ free terminological combinations: jardin tropical, liaison aérienne, hôtesse d'accueil.

In general, awareness of the achievements of world science, linguistics, terminology and translation studies, their study based on the requirements of the time is of scientific and practical importance today with a special emphasis on the human factor.

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