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ABBREVIATION OF INTERNATIONAL MULTI-COMPONENT TOURISM TERMS IN THE LANGUAGE

Abstract. The article explains that tourism has a special terminological background as a developing field in the world and a modern scientific direction, and provides information on the adoption of abbreviations for some international tourism terms. The causes and ways of the emergence of international tourism abbreviations are investigated, the meaning of a number of terms related to hospitality is analyzed, and attempts are made to clarify the issues of their abbreviations. The article also substantiates the enrichment of tourism terminology in modern times and the international character of these terms, the acquisition of terminological abbreviations in the way accepted by international standards.

Keywords: term, tourism, abbreviation, term-word combination.

Although tourism is a modern field, its history goes back to ancient times. Even in ancient times, different people went on trips to study and see the life of other peoples, other countries of the planet. A number of major geographical discoveries also took place during the travels. Although there were trips and travelers in the past, tourism did not exist as a separate field. However, over time, progress and development have required people to use a new type of service. This new service area is called tourism. Tourism is a sector of the economy. Attitudes towards tourism have also changed significantly in a market economy. Tourism has now become one of the most important economic sectors in the world. In a number of developing countries, tourism is the backbone of their economies.

One of the specific features of tourism is that it covers a large number of people. People of different languages meet, communicate or feel the need to communicate
in a single communicative environment in tourism. There are different areas and
directions, types and types of tourism. One of the less visible types of tourism
services is the organization of tourist communication. This area involves tourists
communicating with each other, travel agents, hotel and restaurant staff, as well as
understanding the information transmitted by tourists from various sources of
information, with the help of signs, announcements and inscriptions in a foreign city,
airport, train station and other similar places. also includes the definition of
landmarks. From this point of view, internationally accepted abbreviations have a
special place in tourism terminology.

The main part of international abbreviations is the abbreviation of the names
of concepts, objects and subjects, institutions. The emergence of understanding is a
complex and time-consuming process. The concepts include new achievements of
science, as well as innovations of social practice. The emergence of a system of
concepts and terminology of each science is closely linked with the development of
this science. The transition of scientific knowledge to a qualitatively new scientific-
theoretical level is closely connected with the formation and stabilization of its
system of concepts. Concepts gradually take on a definite meaning. These concepts
become units of an advanced theoretical system. Science goes through a period of
formation of a system of categories until it reaches its level of theoretical
development. The last stage in the formation of a concept is its naming in words. If
a word in ordinary colloquial language can have several meanings, special words
and terms used in scientific language are distinguished by their uniqueness.

Noting that the concept is the starting point in the terminological system,
S.Sadigova shows that in terminology, the concept is used not only in general and
important features of the objects and events of objective reality, but in a broader
sense [1, p.75].

The term is formed by naming the concept. However, the name of the concept
does not immediately become a unit of field terminology. The new name goes
through a period of formation as a term. In this regard, tourism terminology has
some specific features compared to the terminology of other disciplines. It should
be taken into account that tourism terminology serves tourism as a direct science, on
the other hand, the creation of tourism terminology for tourists who use tourism services directly. Finally, we must not forget that certain signs, informative grapheme combinations are created for everyone and made available to everyone. There are abbreviations and signs that serve as guidance and information in large cities and crowded places. That is, the creation of abbreviations stems from different requirements and needs.

When the same terminology with a complex multi-component is used a lot in a scientific text, the principle of economy requires that it be abbreviated. Such a substitution is a re-marking of a working term or a combination of terms. In some cases, this notation is temporary and is used within a text, in other cases, such a substitution goes beyond a text, has a general meaning, is accepted, and is used in the language as an abbreviation or abbreviation. S.Sadigova writes: “One of the ways to create terms is to reduce words, i.e. abbreviations. Abbreviation in Italian - "abbreviatura" means "abbreviation", in Latin "abbrevio" means "abbreviate". The abbreviation method differs from other methods of term creation. Because in this method, it is not intended to create a new term for the expression of this or that concept, but to put the existing terms in the terminology in the same context, but in an abbreviated form in a convenient form ”[1, p. 179-180]. It is common for abbreviated forms of multi-component terms to be used frequently. Let's say that in the article or monograph on phraseological units, phrase abbreviations like as PhU (phraseological unit), PhC (phraseological combination) can be used. In A.Hajiyeva's monograph on somatic phraseology abbreviations SPh - somatic phraseology, SPhU - somatic phraseology units were used. The author opens the abbreviation where he first entered the text, or notes the form of the abbreviation after the multi-component terminological combination of the opening form used in the text. For example: "Somatic phraseological units (SPhU) have a certain role in the figurative language of works of art" [2, p.3]. Such abbreviations are local and are recorded in certain articles, materials, books or other sources. At the same time, abbreviation is a linguistic phenomenon accepted in language. “Abbreviation is one of the most common abbreviations in the language due to the problem of economy. Unlike phonetic, morphological, elliptical abbreviations, the object of abbreviation
is the structure of a word or word combinations. ... Units that are the product of abbreviations are called abbreviations in general linguistics” [3, p.13]. By the way, it should be noted that the encyclopedic dictionary we are referring to contains 18 dictionary articles with abbreviation, abbreviature or abbreviatur component ("abbreviation form", "abbreviation event", "abbreviation structure", "abbreviation name", "abbreviation anthropon" etc.) were included [3, p.13-15].

The principle of economy is the main reason for the occurrence of abbreviations in the language and the emergence of abbreviations. This phenomenon can’t be attributed only to the fields of science. Abbreviation is widely used in the language of the press, as well as in semiotic systems that transmit working information. As we have mentioned, many abbreviations are used in this field because tourism is spread all over the world and covers carriers of different languages. A significant number of tourism abbreviations form the basis of internationally accepted standard abbreviations. For example, BB (breakfast), HB (half board), FB (board), ALL INCl (all-inclusive system), SGL (single), DBL (double-person), TRPL (triple-person), INF (infant), CHL (children), CHD (children), ADT (adult), SV (sea view), etc.

Tourism combines different types of travel, when a certain number of people leave their permanent places of residence and go to other countries and places for work, leisure and other purposes.

In the formation of the concept of tourism in the scientific literature, terms and concepts such as "relocation", "relocation", "source of payment for work in the destination" are used. The tourist changes the conditions and place that are usual for him. This means that a tourist trip to and from work or study cannot be considered. In this case, the person doesn’t change the conditions and regime that are normal for him. There are different types of tourism, and the names of some of them are used in the abbreviated version.

Public tourism mainly aims to see close people, friends and relatives. In international terminology, public tourism - visiting friends and relatives - is abbreviated as VFR. Interestingly, this reduction does not fully mean public tourism. Visiting friends and relatives means "seeing friends and relatives." This tradition has
existed in many nations and still exists today. In some cultures, it is customary to see relatives and friends on certain holidays and to meet friends and relatives on or before the holiday. The emergence of this type of tourism, abbreviated as VFR, was also associated with ancient traditions. The name given to one of the types of tourism is derived from the traditions of Victorian England in the XVIII century. Members of the provincial aristocratic community organized "Full breakfast" meetings for close friends and relatives. “In the old Anglo-Saxon tradition of hospitality, households would provide hearty breakfasts for visiting friends, relatives and neighbors” [4]. It should be noted that club tourism, which includes tourist trips carried out by joint groups for similar interests, also includes visiting friends and relatives - VFR public tourism.

Abbreviations must first and foremost contain language material that needs to be abbreviated. As society, science and technology develop, and as the political structure of society changes, so does the language material, so abbreviations appear in the language. As new institutions and their names appear in the political, economic, and administrative systems, there is a need to reduce them. From this point of view, the establishment of abbreviation in the Azerbaijani language as a linguistic phenomenon after the second half of the XX century is confirmed. In fact, this trend is not limited to the Azerbaijani language. The development of the abbreviation in European languages also accelerated in the second half of the twentieth century. Until this period, a certain abbreviation base was formed in most languages. The set of elements that combine in a language in a group and form a class according to some criteria sooner or later attracts the attention of researchers. Abbreviations are similar language elements.

Compression of information in the language, the use of various abbreviations create the basis for effective saving of speech. However, abbreviations used for economy purposes always require adequate information transfer. “Abbreviations, which are the product of the abbreviation phenomenon, play a great role in enriching the vocabulary of the language. However, abbreviations do not have all the features of other words of the language” [5, p.42].

In abbreviation, information is transmitted through a small number of sounds.
Because not only words but also word combinations are abbreviated, the method of abbreviating term creation is also called the morphological-syntactic method. This aspect is taken into account in tourism terminology. It should be noted that in some areas of international tourism, not only word combinations, but also abbreviations of the word itself are recorded. For example, the abbreviation used in Dep or dep forms is, first of all, an abbreviated version of the term deposit, which is included in financial terminology. The term was later used in banking, accounting and tourism. A deposit is a deposit taken in advance from tourists in some hotels. The deposit is returned to the tourist when he leaves the hotel. The purpose of obtaining a deposit is to insure the tourist against any additional costs that may arise in connection with the hotel. The abbreviated version of the term is more commonly used in documentation. Dep is also used in tourism for the English term "Departure" – as a mean of departure. The day or time of the tourist's return is noted with this abbreviation. In some areas, the abbreviation dep is recorded in the sense of deputy. Two examples of abbreviations in tourism are given in the table below. Both examples are accepted in international hotel terminology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBL</th>
<th>Double</th>
<th>Accommodation in a double room</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRPL</td>
<td>TRP</td>
<td>Triple</td>
</tr>
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</table>

In terminology, abbreviation is considered a separate method of term creation. In our opinion, the study of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language combines a number of tasks. Among these tasks is the study of international tourism abbreviations.

The proliferation of areas close to tourism increases the need to define intersectoral homonymous terms. The classification of the origin of tourism terminology in the Azerbaijani language is one of the pending issues. During the USSR, terms related to tourism were derived from and through Russian. During this period, the issue of common tourism terminology in the USSR wasn’t sufficiently studied. This feature allows to derive tourism terms from English and Turkish
languages, to create a common Turkish terminology for tourism, including tourism abbreviations.

There are two internal types of cultural tourism: 1) for the purpose of learning, acquaintance, increase of worldview; 2) purpose of visit. The second type of tourism involves trips to holy places. The term "tourism for the study of culture" is a term. This type of tourism is also called "learning tourism". In particular, cultural tourism is an abbreviated version of the term "culture-oriented tourism", which, of course, is not an abbreviation. From this point of view, the abbreviations of tourism terminology should be studied as a special collection. As noted, the tourist falls into an unfamiliar environment during the trip. Here, the amount of information he needs increases, and some of this information, depending on the situation, includes finding the right place, going where he wants, and so on. There are abbreviations that are good for everyone to know. Almost all of these abbreviations are included in tourism terminology. Let's look at some of these abbreviations:

**ALL INCL.** It is a widely used abbreviation for tourism and is made of "All inclusive" combination. It is a predicate combination and means "all inclusive". It is mostly used in the hotel business. In tourism, the sale of travel cards is also usually in the spotlight. This combination indicates which services and goods are included in the amount received. In the hotel industry, the abbreviation ALL INCL means that the amount received from the tourist includes accommodation, food, some drinks, a certain additional share. Two issues here require debate or clarification. The abbreviation ALL INCL refers to certain beverages, and alcoholic beverages are not included here. The allocation of additional shares is also agreed. Some hotels do not charge extra. Tourists need to clarify some points related to the reduction of ALL INCL. There are hotels that offer non-alcoholic beverages, as well as local alcoholic beverages throughout the day. In addition, the right to use the sauna, gym and sports equipment is provided by ALL INCL. MAX in the price lists of some hotels. ALL INCL - abbreviation is used, which means that everything is included in the account. It should be noted that there is another abbreviation for this issue: ULTRA All incl. This abbreviation means All INCL + foreign alcoholic beverages. In other words, he can use foreign alcohol left in the hotel for free.
AO - accommodation only. This abbreviation is made up of the initial letters of the English phrase. Used in hospitality. The reduction in AO means that the tourist has the right to stay only in the hotel with the amount paid. Expenses related to food and other issues are borne by the tourist.

In general, a number of abbreviation are used in the price lists used in hotels. BB, CHD, ADL, DBL, EX.B., FB, HB, SGL, TRPL, UP are abbreviations of this type.

ADL (adult) - refers to a person who has reached the age of 12 and is considered an adult, considered an individual.

BB - Bed and Breakfast. The abbreviation is formed on the basis of the initial grapheme of two nouns combined with the disobedience conjunction. Literally translated "bed and breakfast". The combination means staying in a hotel and being provided with breakfast.

CHD - child. In the price list, this abbreviation refers to a child between the ages of 2-12 and is intended to determine the conditions of his stay in the hotel. A child between the ages of 2 and 12 must stay at the hotel with his or her parents or grandparents.

DBL - double. This abbreviation refers to a double or double room. In some cases, DBL abbreviation is also used to mean a double bed. The abbreviation SGL is used in the sense of a single number or a single bed. The abbreviation TRPL is used in the sense of a three-person room, and the TPL variant of this abbreviation is also recorded. All three abbreviations - DBL, TRPL, SGL are formed on the basis of a part of the word and consist only of consonants. The abbreviation for the word triple covers all the consonants in the composition, and the so-called sequence of consonants remains the same. In the TPL version of this abbreviation, the second consonant of the word is omitted. The abbreviation DBL is based on the word double. All the so-called consonants are present in the abbreviation. In the abbreviation of the word Single in the form of SGL, the closing summit of the first syllable of the word is omitted.

EX.B. - extra bed. In hotels, it means putting more beds in a room than intended. Although the price of an extra bed is lower than salsa, the price of a room
without such a bed is not lower.

**FB** - full board. The abbreviation is related to the mode of eating. **FB** mode provides food three times a day. In contrast, the abbreviation **HB** (half board) means twice a day for breakfast and lunch, or breakfast and supper.

**MK** - mini kitchen, **PK** - partial kitchen - semi-kitchen / kitchen space. In some buildings that act as hotels, the hotel system also includes a kitchen. Sometimes the kitchen is isolated from the room where the tourist stays, in the form of a separate section, and sometimes inside the room. Although the **MK** is smaller than the kitchen in size, it is equipped with basic equipment that is important for the kitchen.

**RQ** - request - note / request. It is the submission of a request for a certain service and the registration of this request in the relevant log in the registration section of the hotel. For example, waking up the customer at any time, calling a taxi at the time set for the customer, etc.

**OW** - One way. This combination, which is literally understood as a path, implies going in one direction. It means a ticket that allows the customer to travel in one direction by any means of transport. The abbreviation is based on the initial graphemes of the words in the phrase.

The development of international tourism in Azerbaijan has also accelerated the acquisition of international terms in the field of tourism. In general, there is a transition of terms from both English and Russian to the tourism terminology of the Azerbaijani language. One such term is the abbreviation **WTO. World Tourist Organization (WTO)** - World Tourism Organization. The term was transferred from Russian to Azerbaijani through calque. The first word in English means "world". Accepted in Russian as the term "World Tourist Organization". The translation of the first component of this combination into Azerbaijani language means "universal". It also appears that the term was translated from Russian into Azerbaijani language.

The spread of tourism at the international level has been possible only at a certain stage of development of public relations, on the basis of highly developed and sustainable economic, political and cultural ties between nations. In addition to
being one of the most active forms of recreation and entertainment, tourism is also of great importance in the implementation of many socio-economic, cultural, political and cultural functions. Tourism is an area of global importance that expands the scope of business interests of the modern world, regulating social and economic relations, creating relationships between different countries and peoples. More active participation in international tourism increases the need to study international tourism terminology, including the acronym for international tourism, which forms its special layer.

References: