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DERIVATIONAL ANTONYMS PATTERNS IN ENGLISH TOURISM TERMINOLOGY

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The article deals with antonymy derivation in professional tourism terminology. Much attention has been paid in modern linguistics to the study of tourism terminology as one of the most bound to professional goals all over the world. Communication in tourism is of great importance and knowledge of foreign languages becomes essential. Due to its predominant role in most of the countries, the major influence of English is particularly evident in the area of international travel. The effective enhancement of tourism industry requires the research and systematization of its terminological system.

The previous research overview attests much attention being focused on the study of professional terms in different terminological systems. Many aspects in the field of international travel have also been studied currently, along with various issues of its terminology. Few researchers have addressed the area of antonymy in tourism terminology. Much survey, though, remains to be done in terms of derivation patterns of English terms-antonyms in the field of tourism.

Considering the necessity of studying the antonymy derivativeness aspects of international travel terminology and its apparent gaps in English tourism terms, the aim of the research was to explore the derivational antonyms patterns of English terminology in tourism industry. The task of the research was to identify and compare the antonymy derivation peculiarities of English terms in the field of tourism. Subsequently, the object of research was the English terminology of tourism industry, and the subject concerned the derivational antonyms characteristics of the English tourism terms.

English samples of tourism terms from printed and internet resources have been analysed. Derivational antonyms patterns of English tourism terms have been studied by the methods of structural comparative and system analysis. Further research prospects in the professional terminology of tourism industry have been defined.

Key words: *derivational antonyms, professional terms, derivation patterns, English terminology, tourism industry.*

Statement of the problem. International tourism has become one of the world's most important economic activities, and its impact is becoming increasingly evident. The field of tourism signifies a substantial part of any country's economy. The clear necessity evolves, therefore, for the tourism area staff to be well prepared for efficient corresponding to the various needs of the customers. That is why communication in tourism is of great importance and knowledge of foreign languages has no alternative.

The English language has long been established as the most widely spoken all over the world. It is emerging as the predominant foreign language in most of the countries, and the reasons for learning English are becoming more bound to professional goals. The prominent role and the major influence of English are particularly evident in the area of international travel.

The effective enhancement of tourism industry cause the necessity for the study, description and systematization of its terminological system.

Linguists tend to accept the idea that specialized communication is not completely different from general communication, and terminological units comprise many qualities which may apply to other units of natural language. Antonymic items are very common both in specialized texts and in the general ones, often expressing the grading or ranking qualities due to a certain scale. Antonymy may well define an accurate and precise meaning of the specialized term, by directly opposing two terms considering their common items.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The overview of previous research testifies much attention being focused on the study and systematization of professional terms in different terminological systems [2; 4; 5; 7]. Many aspects in the field of international travel have also been studied [12; 13; 14; 15] currently, along with various issues of its terminology [12; 14; 15]. Few researchers have addressed the area of antonymy in tourism terminology [1; 6]. However, there has been little discussion on derivation patterns of English terms-antonyms in the field of tourism.

Formulation of the purpose and objectives of the article. Considering the necessity of studying the antonymy derivativeness aspects of international travel terminology and its apparent gaps in English tourism terms, the research is **aimed** at exploring the derivational antonyms patterns of English terminology in tourism industry. **Objectives** of the research involve identifying and comparing the antonymy derivation peculiarities of English terms in the field of tourism.

Thus, the **object** of research is the English terminology of tourism industry, and the **subject** concerns the derivational antonyms characteristics of the English tourism terms. **Methods of research:** literature analysis, structural analysis, comparative method and method of system analysis. The **material** under research is represented by the sample of English tourism terms from printed [3; 11] and internet resources [8; 10].

The main research material. The word “antonymy” derives from the Greek root *anti-* (“opposite”) and denotes opposition in meaning [9]. There are different classifications of antonyms, based on their semantics or structure.

Semantically, antonyms in the field of tourism can be divided into [1]: contrary – gradual opposition with possible intermediate elements (e.g. *single rooms – double rooms – rooms for more than two people*); contradictory – mutual opposition that denies the meaning of each other (e.g. *smoking room – non-smoking room*); complementary – opposition that completes each other’s feature (e.g. *beach holiday – green*

holiday); and vectorial antonyms – opposition denoting differently directed actions (e.g. *arrival time – departure time*).

Structurally, English antonyms may be classified into [9]: semantic – different roots (e.g. *stay-over – check-out*); and derivational – the same root (e.g. *accompanied child – unaccompanied child*).

Our research particularly seeks to address the derivational antonyms patterns of English terminology in tourism industry. Derivational antonyms are formed by adding an affix to the opposing word. Being one of the major types of word-formation, derivation generally includes prefixation, suffixation, and prefixation-suffixation.

English antonyms in the sphere of tourism have shown to be formed by the following means of derivation:

- prefixation (*populated area – depopulated area, national company – international company, booking – overbooking, catering – self-catering, etc.*);
- suffixation (*duty price – duty-free price, tax year – tax-free year, visa system – visa-free system, etc.*).

The sample under research are found to be particularly well-presented by the prefixed derivational antonyms (97.6%), while the suffixed antonyms proved to be far less productive (2.4%), and no prefixation-suffixation pattern appeared to be observed in the research database.

The prevalent pattern of prefixation antonymy derivativeness in English tourism terminology features the presence of 15 prefixes:

- un- (*accompanied minor – unaccompanied minor, authorized entry – unauthorized entry, available rooms – unavailable rooms, claimed baggage – unclaimed baggage, cleanliness – uncleanliness, controllable factors – uncontrollable factors, equipped rooms – unequipped rooms, experienced tourist – unexperienced tourist, favourable climatic conditions – unfavourable climatic conditions, furnished room – unfurnished room, inhabited area – uninhabited area, occupied rooms – unoccupied rooms, polluted area – unpolluted area, popular destination – unpopular destination, protected area – unprotected area, saturated market – unsaturated market, scheduled flight – unscheduled flight, usual environment – unusual environment, etc.*);
- non- (*acceptance – non-acceptance, alcoholic drinks – non-alcoholic drinks, arrivals – non-arrivals, compliance – non-compliance, delivery of services – non-delivery of services, governmental organization – non-governmental organization, payment – non-payment, price competition – non-price competition, refundable – non-refundable,*

renewable natural resources – non-renewable natural resources, resident – non-resident, smoking room – non-smoking room, vegetarian – non-vegetarian, etc.);

– *in-* (*accessible area – inaccessible area, appropriate behaviour – inappropriate behaviour, convenience – inconvenience, direct cost – indirect cost, exhaustible natural resources – inexhaustible natural resources, expensive hotel – inexpensive hotel, formal celebration – informal celebration, frequent visitor – infrequent visitor, organic food – inorganic food, valid passport – invalid passport, validate a voucher – invalidate a voucher, valuable items – invaluable items, etc.);*

– *over-* (*booking – overbooking, crowding – overcrowding, development of natural resources – overdevelopment of natural resources, fishing – overfishing, flow of tourists – overflow of tourists, populated area – overpopulated area, sale – oversale, saturated market – oversaturated market, stay – overstay, trading – overtrading, etc.);*

– *pre-* (*book – pre-book, bookable transfer – pre-bookable transfer, check-in measures – pre-check-in measures, paid ticket – prepaid ticket, payment – prepayment, planned itinerary – preplanned itinerary, registration – pre-registration, seasonal adjustment – pre-seasonal adjustment, etc.);*

– *re-* (*building – rebuilding, confirmation – reconfirmation, construction – reconstruction, distribution – redistribution, forestation – reforestation, marketing – remarketing, route – re-route, sale – resale, etc.);*

– *self-* (*catering – self-catering, drive – self-drive, employment – self-employment, government – self-government, guided trip – self-guided trip, promotion – self-promotion, regulatory – self-regulatory, service – self-service, etc.);*

– *im-* (*balanced tourism – imbalanced tourism, migration – immigration, passable area – impassable area, perfect competition – imperfect competition, personal services – impersonal services, precise information – imprecise information, etc.);*

– *de-* (*caffeinated coffee – decaffeinated coffee, forestation – deforestation, industrialization – de-industrialization, marketing – demarketing, populated area – depopulated area, regulation – deregulation, etc.);*

– *multi-* (*cultural society – multicultural society, ethnic groups – multiethnic groups, lingual communities – multilingual communities, national corporation – multinational corporation, racial community – multiracial community, etc.);*

– *dis-* (*embark – disembark, obey the rules – disobey the rules, reputable agency – disreputable agency, satisfied visitor – dissatisfied visitor, etc.);*

– *inter-* (*continental – intercontinental, governmental organization – inter-governmental organization, national company – international company, rail pass – inter-rail pass, etc.);*

– *trans-* (*atlantic flight – transatlantic flight, migration – transmigration, national corporation – transnational corporation, continental journey – transcontinental journey, etc.);*

– *il-* (*business literate – business illiterate, legal stay – illegal stay, legible regulations – illegible regulations, etc.);*

– *sur-* (*charge – surcharge, mount – surmount, tax – surtax, etc.).*

The following 3 of them are the most productive: *un-* (26.3%), *non-* (10.9%), *in-* (8.7%); thus affirming the main function of an antonym to denote negation and opposition. These prefixes are present in the word-building patterns illustrated below:

– *un-Adj* (*e.g. favourable climatic conditions – unfavourable climatic conditions*);

– *non-Adj* (*e.g. smoking room – non-smoking room*);

– *in-Adj* (*e.g. valid passport – invalid passport*);

– *un-N* (*e.g. cleanliness – uncleanliness*);

– *non-N* (*delivery of services – non-delivery of services*);

– *in-N* (*e.g. convenience – inconvenience*);

– *un-Adv* (*e.g. environmentally friendly tourism – environmentally unfriendly tourism*);

– *in-V* (*e.g. validate a voucher – invalidate a voucher*).

The word-formation analysis of the above derivational antonyms has shown the largest ratio of adjective component derivatives formed by means of the 3 prevailing patterns: *un-Adj* (50.8%), *in-Adj* (15.9%) and *non-Adj* (10.3%). The quantitative dominance of the adjective derivative patterns is preconditioned by their features of definitional function and differential attribute of any notion, particularly in the field of international travel.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. On the grounds of the above research findings, the following conclusions can be made. The importance of English as a global language in the professional context of the tourism industry necessitates the study and systematization of English tourism terminology. As one of major types of word-formation process, word-building derivativeness of English terms-antonyms in the field of tourism have not been currently studied enough. Due to the structural and system analyses of the research material, the most productive means of forming derivational antonyms in English tourism terminology has proven to be the prefixational

derivation presented by 15 prefixes with the most common patterns of *un-Adj*, *in-Adj* and *non-Adj*. The quantitative dominance of adjective derivative patterns is preconditioned by the main adjectival function to define and differentiate the

attributes of any notion or activity, particularly in the field of international travel. The perspectives of further research are the terms systematization and compiling a tourism glossary considering the derivation antonymy features of its terms.

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ДЕРИВАЦІЙНІ МОДЕЛІ СЛОВОТВІРНИХ АНТОНІМІВ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ ТУРИЗМУ

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Статтю присвячено дослідженню словотвірної антонімії у галузевій термінології туризму. Велика увага в сучасній лінгвістиці приділяється вивченню туристичної термінології, як однієї з найбільш пов'язаних із професійними цілями термінологією у світі. З огляду на те, що спілкування в галузі туризму має велике значення, знання іноземних мов стає необхідною умовою. Відіграючи важливу роль у функціонуванні більшості країн світу, найбільший вплив англійської мови як іноземної особливо проявляється у сфері міжнародного туризму. Ефективний розвиток міжнародної туристичної галузі створює необхідні передумови для дослідження та систематизації її термінологічної системи.

Аналіз літературних джерел свідчить про те, що велика увага приділяється вивченню професійних термінів у різних термінологічних системах. На даний час також вивчається багато аспектів галузі міжнародного туризму та різні проблеми її термінології. Окремі дослідники зверталися також і до питання антонімії в туристичній термінології. Не зважаючи на це, дериваційні моделі словотвірних антонімів в англійській термінології туризму досі залишаються маловивченими.

Беручи до уваги необхідність вивчення питання словотвірної антонімії у термінології міжнародного туризму та її очевидні прогалини у туристичній термінології англійської мови, наше дослідження було спрямовано на вивчення дериваційних моделей словотвірних антонімів в англійській термінології туристичної галузі. Завданням дослідження було виявлення та порівняння особливостей словотвірної антонімії англійських термінів у галузі туризму. Таким чином, об'єктом дослідження було визначено англійську термінологію туристичної галузі, а предметом дослідження стали дериваційні моделі словотвірних антонімів в англійській термінології міжнародного туризму.

Проаналізовано вибірку англійських термінів туристичної сфери із друкованих та інтернет-ресурсів. Методами структурного, порівняльного та системного аналізу досліджено та визначено дериваційні моделі словотвірних антонімів в англійській термінології туристичної галузі. Окреслено перспективні напрямки досліджень у галузі фахової термінології туризму.

Ключові слова: *словотвірні антоніми, галузеві терміни, дериваційні моделі, англійська термінологія, туристична індустрія.*