

Summary

The subject of this monograph is tourist lexis in Polish and Bulgarian originating mainly from terminological standards, but also from dictionaries of neologisms and foreign words and websites. The basic component of the examined lexicon was the terminology that was established by authorized international institutions, then words from above mentioned dictionaries, and words from lexicon used for unofficial communication - the so-called professionalism and professional jargon.

I was prompted to take up the topic by the fact that the field of tourism from the linguistic point of view was still an insufficiently researched area, there was little research related to tourist lexis in selected languages separately and comparative research.

The aim was to show the status of vocabulary that is used to denote the basic concepts in the field of tourism in Polish and Bulgarian, in particular to examine the source, the method of nomination of the structure of language units functioning in the tourist discourse. The analysis of the collected lexis made it possible to determine to what extent the tourist terminology in Polish and Bulgarian is similar and to what extent it differs, and also to observe where the differences come from and what influenced them.

The language of the PhD thesis was Polish. Quotes in Bulgarian have been translated into Polish.

The lexical material analyzed in the dissertation was extracted primarily from four basic sources (two in Polish and two in Bulgarian), which are translations of the English version of the terminology standard. The standard was not analyzed in its entirety, it was limited to selected examples illustrating clear changes in the lexical area under study. Other sources were dictionaries (terminological and general), industry magazines and websites. A term was considered to be a word belonging to the language of tourism, which was defined in the terminology standard. Thanks to this, it was possible to study equivalent words in both languages, defined by means of identical legislative definitions. In the study, it was the definitions that ensured that equivalent words were analyzed that served as a comparative basis, the so-called *tertium comparationis*, necessary in comparative studies.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, five subsequent chapters discussing the lexical material, Conclusions, Bibliography, Summaries in Polish, Bulgarian and English and a list of

Polish-Bulgarian lexical units used in the work. The introduction presents the object and objectives of the research, the source material and the criteria for its selection, as well as the research method.

The first chapter presents basic information on the theoretical research base, i.e. specialized languages, specialist vocabulary, term and terminology, and unofficial (colloquial) specialized vocabulary, which includes professionalisms and jargons

The second chapter presents an analysis of the basic concept of *tourism/туризъм* and its subordinate concepts. The analysis showed that most of the terms come from the roots of old loanwords which are secondary derivatives derived from Latin or Greek. In some cases, the influence of the English language was also visible.

The third chapter, which is the most extensive of the four researched thematic fields, presents the concepts related to the field 'accommodation'. It has been divided into several subchapters in which the concepts related to the names of the *hotel*, the names of the *hotel rooms*, the names of the *hotel tariff*, the names of *food in the hotel* and the names of *other hotel facilities* were successively analysed. The analysis showed that the nomenclature of this semantic field is very rich. In addition to terminological lexis, words constituting professionalism, jargonisms or words belonging to the general lexicon were often used in parallel within the same concept.

In the fourth chapter, the thematic field 'subjects' was examined, which contained terms related to *beneficiaries* and *persons providing tourism services*. In the first group, colloquial lexis prevailed, while in the second group there were more terms. Compared to other concepts, both in Polish and Bulgarian, the terms were the most extensive (up to five words) and often consisted of the adjective *mypucmurecku/tourist*, which strictly defined the industry to which the terms belong.

In the fifth chapter, the thematic field called 'tourist services' was analyzed along with the concepts of the names of *reservations*, names of *travel documents*, names of *tourists events*, names of *types of trip*, names of *luggage* and names of *agreements and additional tourists services*. In terms of the way in which they function, the surveyed units turned out to be primarily terms taken from official tourist documentation (small amount of colloquial and general lexis).

Based on the analysis, it was found that the tourist lexis in Polish and Bulgarian is still undergoing a development process. It was noted that due to their structure, the examined language units turned out to be single-word or multi-word with a significant predominance of multi-word words. In both languages, there is a tendency to *nationalize* terminology in the case of multi-word

words, while among single-word units, the opposite tendency was noticeable - to *internationalization*.

In terms of the manner of nomination, one-word terms are usually formed by means of a loanword. A different picture was drawn among expressions of two or more words, where translating (calqueing) was observed in most cases.

In some names (non-terminological) there was *univerbization*. During the analysis, the phenomenon of *equonymy* was also observed. A large part of tourism terminology has become *determinologized*, as many terms have become part of the common lexicon. In the case of some lexemes that are synonyms of terms, a tendency to *abbreviation* was noticeable. In both languages, the tourist lexis also included unofficial lexis (jargonisms and professionalism).

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04.07.2024 r.