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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMS RELATED TO TOURISM

Annotation

In the modern world, tourism is one of the most important areas of human activity. Tourism is one of the most important sectors of the country's economy today, and the development of tourism is accompanied by the emergence of new types of tourism, as well as the emergence of new terms. This article presents a comparative analysis of terms related to tourism, as well as highlighting the lexical-semantic features of terms related to tourism.

Key words: Terms for the modern world, travel, tourism, tourist, tourism, lexical-semantic features, pronouns.

TURIZMGA OID TERMINLARNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Zamonaviy dunyoda turizm inson faoliyatining eng muhim sohalaridan biridir. Turizm – bugungi kunda mamlakat iqtisodiyotining muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lib, turizming rivojlanishi uning yangi turlarini paydo bo'lishi bilan birga yangi terminlarni ham vujudga keltrimoqda. Ushbu maqolada turizmga oid bo'lgan atamalarning qiyoslangan tahlili keltirilgan, shuningdek, turizmga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Zamonaviy dunyo, sayohat, turizm, turist, turizmga oid terminlar, leksik-semantik xususiyatlar, olinma so'zlar.

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ТЕРМИНОВ, ОТНОСЯЩИХСЯ К ТУРИЗМУ

Аннотация

В современном мире туризм является одной из важнейших отраслей человеческой деятельности. Туризм-одна из важнейших отраслей экономики страны на сегодняшний день, и развитие туризма сопровождается появлением новых его видов, а также появлением новых терминов. В этой статье представлен сравнительный анализ терминов, относящихся к туризму, а также освещены лексико-семантические особенности терминов, относящихся к туризму.

Ключевые слова: Современный мир, путешествия, туризм, турист, термины, относящиеся к туризму, лексико-семантические особенности, производные слова.

Introduction. The modern stage of development of linguistic science is characterized by a deep interest in the description of sublanguages serving professional communities: every year the number of both theoretical and applied terminological works increases. Currently, using the material of various languages, the authors investigate the specific features of scientific texts, the structure of terms and ways of their formation, issues of standardization and ordering of terminology.

The identification of such similarities and differences in the terminological systems of the two languages allows us to provide a basis for the comparative typological study of terms both in the field of lexical semantics and in the field of structural proper. In the works of this direction, there is still no unity in the goals, principles and methodology of research, since they are mainly aimed at solving certain particular problems of comparative terminology. Thus, there is a need to summarize the results achieved, systematize the available methods, and outline the prospects for the development of this area. Given the theoretical importance and applied meaning of this approach to the study of terminology, it is advisable to use the terminological material of a sublanguage that has not yet been subjected to a deep systematic study. In this regard, this paper explores the terms of the tourism sector.

Literature review. Tourism arose during the period of development of society, when a person had the opportunity to think not only about meeting the primary, vital needs, but also about rest. Although people have always traveled, it was only at a certain stage of the economic development of society, with the growing need for travel, that individuals and

institutions appeared to provide them, which led to the formation of a special type of product - tourist services. Further, tourism became a separate branch of the national economy, which required the formation of an appropriate industry, the availability of qualified personnel, etc. All this made it necessary to isolate a whole layer of lexical units into an independent terminological system.

The tourist terms in the Uzbek language mostly came from other languages through Russian. Most assimilated words come from English words. To date, the process of assimilation into the Uzbek language through the Russian language of tourist terms used in English continues. The Russian language defines the scope of stylistic, lexical, grammatical and phonetic aspects of the Uzbek language related to tourism.

It is known that the lexical structure of a language consists of different lexical layers. The term "tourism" is also a lexical layer of special knowledge. In words and expressions, you can see that the development of the industry is connected with the social life of the country. The material and spiritual development of society and historical changes in society are reflected in the lexical unity of the language.

Over time, the tourism business continues to develop; contacts between Uzbek and foreign partners are becoming more active, who are forced to use tourist terminology; Uzbek travelers are also constantly faced with the need to understand the terms used in the field of tourist services. The science of tourism is also developing rapidly, new specialties of the tourist profile have been allocated in the education system. All this draws attention to the terminology of tourism and

generates controversy about it, which is the subject of a lot of publications.

Tourism uses it to turn a place unfamiliar to the public into a tourist destination. Therefore, language is the strongest factor in the field of tourism. "Its goal is to gain the trust of millions of people, slowly discover them and "seduce" them, resulting in their transformation from potential to real customers"[1]. However, although the terms on tourism and their translation have not been sufficiently studied in comparative-typological terms, Russian linguists V.N.Yarseva, P.N.Golovin, V.G.Denisov, V.G.Gak has pointed to the need to create a lexical typology on the typological similarity and differences of lexical systems in different languages[2]. Identification of such similarities and differences in terminological systems of both languages makes it possible to lay the groundwork for a systematic study of conditions on a comparative-typological basis, even in the field of literal semantics. For the study of the term, it is advisable to use the terminology of subistics, taking into account the theoretical significance of this approach and the meaning that it is being applied, but it has not yet been involved in research as a full-fledged system. In this regard, this article will examine the conditions of the tourism industry. In the travel industry, the need for translation involves different directions: websites, catalogs, booklets, menus, flaer, or signs associated with the travel industry are among them[3]. Therefore, the work of translators is very important for airports, hotels, restaurants, museums, guides or tour operators to provide the best service and meet the needs of tourists.

In a period of developing science and technology, the passion and enthusiasm of people for the study of the history, culture, customs of other countries is growing. And in place it is causing the emergence of words and concepts related to tourism in our daily lexicon, while the existing ones have a new color. Today, a huge number of tourist lexemes and phrases in our speech give rise to new changes in lexicography and give impetus to the development of lexicography. Various forms of strengthening relations, diplomatic relations, large-scale celebrations of various events are laying the groundwork for the further development of tourism lexicology.

In recent years, several specialized dictionaries of tourist terms, small in volume, have been published. Special mention should be made of the voluminous work of the team of authors edited by M.B. Birjakov and V.I. Nikiforov, which is not a dictionary, but a glossary of international tourism terms, since the dictionary article does not contain a definition, but a detailed, sometimes even lengthy, description of a concept; at the same time, the term itself is given in English, and its description is in Uzbek.

Research methodology. In general, it can be concluded that the authors of such lexicographical works are not philologists and terminologists, but subject matter specialists, as a rule, candidates and doctors of economic sciences. As a result, a comprehensive linguistic examination of the term "tourism" and its comparative analysis in Uzbek, Russian and English is a prerequisite for creating a high-quality dictionary of tourist terms.

Result and analysis. As we all know, tourism in Uzbekistan is one of the areas that is developing rapidly, contributing significantly to the country's economy. Each field has its own terminology. Tourism terminology also occupies a large place in the Uzbek terminological system. In its enrichment, linguistic (linguistic) and non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors are distinguished. While in the last century, terms related to different areas have borrowed Uzbek from European languages through Russian, to date, they are borrowed directly from foreign languages, and, as an example, we will consider the lexical semantic meanings of Uzbek words related to business tourism in the table below:

Ticket - the use of something (vehicles), somewhere (theater, sports palace, etc.) document giving access, ticket.

Visa - a special permission mark that is placed in a passport by the relevant administrative office in order to go to a foreign country, live in it and pass through its territory.

Flotel is a floating orphanage ship. A huge otel in the water will be specially jihoxed.

Rotel - a moving hotel, a hotel with a number of one or two seats in the form of a wagon, a dressing room, a communal dining room, a communal hostel.

Motel - a hotel for autotourists. From convenient numbers, without is also provided to tourists with car accommodations. Usually motels are also served by restaurants, bars, cinema film, conference halls, cinema halls, pools, tennis courts.

Botel - a floating hotel. This type of hotel is not found in tourism in Uzbekistan.

Guide - a professional guide who shows tourists the sights of a city or certain sights, knows one or more languages. The term is actively used in consumption[4].

In addition, when we go on a tourist trip, we come across several more terms related to business tourism. An example of this is the following: One – star hotel-a hotel with a budget account, placed in the center of cities, with a minimum of amenities. A two – star hotel is a tourist class hotel with a bar and restaurant in addition to one star. A three-star hotel is a medium-sized hotel, but with a high level of service. A four-star hotel is a hotel with the first class, with very high quality of living and excellent service. A five-star hotel is a high-category hotel with an extremely high level of service and living. The star system is a form of systematization widely used in the classification of hotels of France, Austria, Hungary, Arabia, Russia, Uzbekistan and other countries. Each type of tourism has its own terms. As well as business tourism. These are faced by us from the moment we set out for the trip. Subsequent processes also have their own terms. In the Oxford dictionary of English, Longmen dictionaries, we have observed the following meanings of words related to business tourism:

1. Plane- n. vehicle that flies in the air and has wings and at list one engine.
 2. Airline-n a company that provides regular flights to take passengers and goods to different places.
 3. Transient business- segment of business comprised of individual booking as opposed to bookings from a group [5]
 4. Flight-n travel by plane.
 5. Hotel-n a building where people pay to stay and eat meals.
 6. Motel-n a hotel for people travelling by car, usually with a plane for the car near each room.
 7. Guesthouse-n a prive house where people can pay to stay and have meals.
 8. Hostel/youth hostel-n a very cheap hotel where people can stay for a short time while they are travelling.
 9. Above the line - commission received from advertising like TV, radio, poster, and press. [6]
- Also, considering that the English language is in the leading position in international tourism terminology, it is quite natural that the main part of the Uzbek language acquisitions has borrowed from this language, of course. When comparing two languages, Uzbek and English, in one area-tourism terminology, we witnessed the use of some terms in Uzbek as an alternative. The concept of "travel" directly relates to the field of tourism. This concept can serve as an intermediary in cross-cultural communication during the tourist practice. Since nations are interdependent in the intercultural dialogue, it is important to study the linguistic patterns of the dissemination of concepts within the same culture and cross-culturally and interlinguistically[7].

Cultural theories in relation to tourism have also been developed for the study of national identity. On the one hand, the researchers focused on the contribution of tourism to the construction of national identity. So we can characterize heritage tourism as "the most common view of nationality" and "the most common way of presenting our culture to the rest of the world" or consider the power of historical tourism in the process of building and preserving English national identity. Using content analysis, it can be shown that verbal messages have a structure of twelve subjects, each of which is polarized into four isotopic triangles around the active elements of communication. Examples of stable phrases are lexical units:

"tourist product" - an economic category denoting tours, tourist and excursion services, tourist and souvenir goods, etc.;

"commodity image" is a specific idea formed by the consumer under the influence of advertising and other sources about a real or future product;

"hotel chain" is a group of enterprises engaged in collective business and under the control of the chain management, characterized by its recognizable brand, quality of service and accommodation, its architectural design, regardless of the location of the hotel. However, linguistic theories of tourism are mainly represented by discourse studies. Providing the first sociolinguistic interpretation of tourism, that the discourse of tourism tries to entice millions of people to become tourists and subsequently control their attitudes and behavior through the special use of language in verbalized media. Tourists, in turn, contribute to the development of the language of tourism by sharing their

experience. The meaning of the word "enjoy" and its derivatives in the reviews are identical. In both examples, the trip is considered as a kind of pleasure.

Eng: I liked traveling in Greece

Uzb: Menga Gretsiyada sayohat qilish yoqdi. In the example from the English review, there is an idea that tourists will just remember the trip, and in the example from the Uzbek review, tourists will remember the trip based on their impressions of the monument. The influx of borrowings in the modern Uzbek vocabulary of tourism is quite understandable if we consider this phenomenon from a cultural point of view. From a closed state with an undeveloped tourism sector, where the very word "tourism" is misunderstood, Uzbekistan overnight turns into a country open to all spheres of activity, including tourism.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that the creation of explanatory, electronic and translation dictionaries of existing tourism terms in Uzbek is one of the important tasks of Uzbek terminology. In explanatory dictionaries, in special dictionaries compiled for tourist terms, the issuance and interpretation of terms serves to make the reader familiar with the most necessary and general concepts in this discipline and increase its level of knowledge, in addition to generating interest in this area.

The obtained results open up new promising directions for further study of industry term systems from the standpoint of lexical typology. In particular, the establishment of lexical differences between the original tourist texts and their translations could be of undoubted interest, which would make it possible to identify lexical substitutions that are not provided for by dictionary correspondences.

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