



FULL CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK HOTEL BUSINESS TERMS

Laylo MIRZOEVA

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

Article history:

Received: 10th January 2024

Accepted: 7th March 2024

Abstract:

An extensive cross-reference analysis of hotel industry terms in both English and Uzbek is the topic of this article. The study of consumer, material, and cultural services associated with hospitality is also known as the history of hospitality.

Keywords: Hotel, business, cultural, motel, travelling, tourism

The article's stated objectives were addressed by the writer. You can reinforce the knowledge and skills you've learned by using the practical task—which includes case analysis and resolution—as well as the self-test questions provided at the conclusion of each chapter. It should be noted that while the textbook will give the reader a clear understanding of the dynamics and opportunities for the growth of the hotel industry in the nation, it does not purport to offer a comprehensive coverage of managerial concepts appropriate for English reality. Recognizing how lifestyles and consumption patterns are constantly changing has caused ACCOR to reevaluate the idea behind its economy brands. In recent years, there has been a significant shift in customer expectations[1].

The project will start at the end of 2011 and run through the whole year of 2012. Once finished, the ibis economy hotel brand will serve as a model for an inexpensive hotel brand that accurately captures current hospitality industry trends and fulfills the needs of future guests. Since foreigners could always find a friendly reception in private homes with relatively insignificant relations, the hotel (Latin: *deversoria*, German: *Gasthof*, French: *hotel*) *kaphleia*, places where one could find shelter for money, were unknown in Homeric times.

Subsequently, large cities, for example, saw an influx of foreigners due to the development of relations both within the state and with foreign lands. Athens, Corinth, etc. became clogged with foreign visitors, and the need for hotels (first set up at public expense) (*pandokeia*, *katagwgia*, *kataluseiv*) for the wealthy and the impoverished became apparent.

Hotels were located in places where public festivities took place, and near famous, heavily visited temples, such as, for example, in Olympia, near the temple of Aphrodite, on the island of Cnidus and near Heraeus in Plataea (Thuc. 3, 68), and were arranged at the state expense *skhnai* and *katagwgia* shelters for numerous visitors. Shelter in the hotel was given to

everyone - poor and rich, noble and commoner, who had to take care of their own maintenance[2].

Private establishments of this kind were not prohibited in these places either; but keeping hotels, according to the Greeks, was not an honorable profession. For example, the news has been preserved that the Athenian embassy to Philip of Macedon stopped in similar *pandokeioi*. Everyone had to support themselves at their own expense. Identification was only required for travelers during wartime. The Romans early developed various hotels and public taverns (*popinae*) for the lower classes, which provided travelers with shelter and refreshments. From the journey of Horace, who accompanied Maecenas to Brundisium, we learn about the existence of hotels along the roads. Horace stayed in them even after he united with Maecenas. In modern times, hotels appeared in Paris in the 17th century, and then in other cities.

Hotels, *aparthotels*, *suite hotels*, *motels*, *youth hotels* (*hostels*), *resort hotels*, *campsites*, *recreation centers*, *tourist centers*, *recreational centers* (*recreation centers*), *tourist villages* (*recreation villages*), *pleasure boats*, *children's health camps*[3].

Guest rooms are rooms in private houses in which accommodation services are provided, in most cases with breakfast.

Chalets, bungalows - detached houses with kitchen equipment.

Stationary vans - residential caravans with a sleeping place/berths and kitchen equipment, permanently installed in a specific location; caravans can be moved; Usually, being located on a campsite, they are intended for rental for the holiday season, or for sale as a secondary residence (*dacha*). (Note - Unlike a motorhome, a static caravan is a caravan, but not attached to a vehicle, but permanently installed on the campsite).

Room in an accommodation facility: one or more rooms with furniture, equipment and supplies necessary for temporary residence.



Suite: a room consisting of several adjacent separate living rooms, including sleeping places and separate/separate rooms/rooms for rest and/or work. (Note - This category includes rooms consisting of three or more living rooms (living room /dining room/office and bedrooms) and having an additional guest toilet). **Apartment:** a room consisting of several living rooms, including sleeping places and a separate room with a kitchenette, intended for cooking and relaxing. (Note - This category includes rooms consisting of two or more living rooms (living/dining room and bedroom) with kitchen equipment).

Suite: a room consisting of two or more living rooms.

Junior Suite: a room that, in addition to a bed, has additional space for relaxation/work. (Note - This category includes one-room rooms designed for one/two people, with a layout that allows part of the room to be used as a living room/dining room/office).

Studio: a room consisting of one room with a kitchenette.

Single room: room with a sleeping place for one person.

Double room: a room that can accommodate two people on one double bed or on two single beds pushed together. (Note - Double room can be used to accommodate one person or a married couple).

Twin Room: A room that can accommodate two people in two separate beds. (Note - A Twin Room can be used to accommodate two people in the same group or a married couple).

Family room: a room that can accommodate three or more people, at least two of whom are adults. (Note - The family room can be used to accommodate a family consisting of parents with children, or children with two adult accompanying persons (nanny, grandmother, grandfather, teacher, etc.).

Multi-bed room: a room with sleeping places for three or more people. (Note - A multi-occupancy room can be used to accommodate three or more people in the same group).

Connecting rooms: rooms with sleeping places, connected by internal doors. **Duplex:** a room consisting of several connecting rooms located on different floors. (Note - This category includes rooms consisting of two or more rooms located on different floors and connected by an internal staircase).

Kitchen corner: a small kitchen equipped in a separate room or occupying part of a room.

Requirements for accommodation facilities:

Accommodation facilities must have convenient entrances for cars and/or buses with the

necessary road signs, and paved pedestrian paths.

The area adjacent to the accommodation facilities must be landscaped and illuminated in the evening; must have a hard-surfaced area for short-term parking of vehicles and the necessary reference and information signs.

Accommodation facilities must have:

- storage of luggage of residents is provided;
- organized provision of medical services (calling an ambulance).

Service personnel providing services to accommodation facilities must have qualifications appropriate to the work performed.

The staff must create an atmosphere of hospitality, be friendly and polite.

State property includes objects that are in federal ownership, the property of constituent entities of the Federation and municipalities. A group of hotels under departmental subordination can include enterprises of any form of ownership, but it is customary to distinguish it separately, since its main feature is that it is on the balance sheet (under the jurisdiction) of other organizations - government agencies, corporations, airports, etc. d. Departmental hotels can also include hotels at foreign embassies, since they are on the balance sheet of the latter. However, they are used exclusively for the needs of those arriving through the embassy and are not subject to the laws of the market.

Hotels owned by English owners (private individuals, shareholders or the state) lead the market in terms of supply volume and number of clients served. They are the ones who shape the market's understanding of the industry as a whole. State hotels are characterized by the oldest number of rooms, which do not stand out for their increased comfort. At the same time, state hotels have a number of advantages - they are usually distinguished by a good location and a relatively well-known brand, which provides them with a certain level of occupancy. Since state hotels do not invest sufficient funds to compensate for the depreciation of fixed assets and maintain them in good condition, the profitability of the public sector is quite high. However, it is already clear today that such a business policy has exhausted itself, therefore the transfer of state hotels into private hands and corporate ownership is considered as the main way to attract additional funds for their modernization[7].

Joint-stock hotels owned by Russian owners could have more opportunities to accumulate funds for development. However, the low prices for the products of most of these hotels lead to the fact that



they do not have sufficient funds for development. The hotels, which are jointly owned by Russian and foreign countries, were built or reconstructed over the past 10 years, so they stand out for their modern buildings and comfortable number of rooms. The higher class of these hotels dictates high prices, which attract mainly foreign businessmen. These same hotels have the highest profitability rates in the industry[8].

Thus, privatized hotel enterprises (private, in joint foreign ownership) account for more than 70% of the total number of rooms in the industry and form the majority of income. The activities of non-privatized hotels (state, municipal) are hampered by the high physical deterioration of fixed assets, which in the near future will require significant capital investments for reconstruction.

Cool hotels. At the moment, many hotels independently determine the category (number of stars), so there is a discrepancy between the quality of the physical hotel product and the level of service in hotels that have the same categories. As an analysis of the opinions of specialists and experts in specialized periodicals has shown, the boundaries between these three market segments are very blurred[9]. As a rule, England hotels rated below 4 stars do not meet international standards of quality and safety and do not provide the range of services that is typical for their star rating. Demand from foreign businessmen and tourists is presented for the services of 4- and 5-star hotels owned by foreign companies or joint ventures, the quality of service and the condition of the room stock of which meet international requirements[10]. The majority of 4- and 3-star hotels owned by English owners offer services at the level of world standards, while the services themselves do not correspond to these world standards[19]. Therefore, the majority of English and foreign tourists with an average level of income coming to England are faced with a low level of quality and high prices for the services of hotels in the middle price segment. Hotels in the lower price segment - 1-2 stars and some 3-star hotels - offer an economy class product. Most of the hotels in this group are apartment type; business travelers, schoolchildren, students, refugees and illegal immigrants who need a hotel to register in England stay there[11].

Hotel capacity. In England, many hotels are classified as large or medium-sized. At the same time, existing research data on the hotel industries of various countries around the world indicate that one of the most promising types of hotels, the services of which are in greatest demand, are small hotels (from

10 to 100 rooms)[18]. They are, as a rule, characterized by greater profitability[17]. However, at present, most small hotels are experiencing a number of problems in the field of doing business: using advanced management and marketing methods, solving automation issues, booking, staff training, supply and technical support, increasing class. Independent resolution of these issues for small hotels is limited by modest financial resources and the inability to fully promote their product to the market[12].

Therefore, the most important tasks of government agencies, as well as hotel operators in England, are the development of a network of small hotels, the introduction of modern management tools and the search for organizational solutions to meet the existing and growing demand for these services[13].

Type of hotel management. An analysis of the functioning of the modern hotel industry would be incomplete without an analysis of its structure by type of management[16]. Today, most experts and specialists are inclined to believe that there are two main types of management on the English hotel market - Russian and foreign. Over the past 12 years, the English hotel market has undergone significant changes, which are primarily explained by the emergence of several hotels operated by foreign companies.

The emergence of foreign hotel chains in England indicates the transition of the domestic market of hospitality services to a qualitatively new state. Foreign hotel chains that have entered the England market are forming a new approach to organizing the hotel business in England and making a significant contribution to the process of increasing the level of accommodation services, which is largely ensured by development (quantitative increase) and improvement (qualitative improvement) hotel industry of the country[14]. The concentration of hotels with foreign management is located in large industrial and cultural centers of the country. They, as a rule, offer a product in the upper price segment - the average price per room is more than 4 times higher than that of English hotels[15]. Despite this, foreign hotels incur significantly higher costs for maintaining the material and technical base, paying staff, and maintaining the quality of services compared to English hotels. Nevertheless, the profitability of these hotel enterprises is in most cases higher.

REFERENCES:

1. Мирзаева, Л. Р. (2019). Коммуникативный метод обучения иноязычному



- говорению. *Гуманитарный трактат*, (72), 20-22.
2. Mirzoeva, L. (2021). TEACHING ENGLISH IN THE FIELDS OF TOURISM. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(10), 714-717.
 3. Laylo, M. (2023). Internet as a Means of Teaching a Foreign Language. *European Science Methodical Journal*, 1(2), 12-15.
 4. Laylo, M. (2022). COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(11), 32-35.
 5. Мирзаева, Л. Р. (2019). КУЛЬТУРОВЕДЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОБУЧЕНИЮ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОМУ ОБЩЕНИЮ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. *Гуманитарный трактат*, (72), 23-24.
 6. Laylo, M. Tourism Industry in the World. *JournalNX*, 336-338.
 7. Mirzoeva, L. (2022). ONOMASTICS IS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS. USAGE OF ONOMASTICS IN LITERARY TEXTS. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 1771-1773.
 8. Arapov, G. N. (2023). Interpretation of the light industry lexicon in modern linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 2(123), 2023.
 9. Gayrat, A. (2021). Linguocultural study of light industry lexicon.
 10. Namozovich, A. G. (2023). Expression of Ethnocultural Realia in the Lexicon of Light Industry in English, Uzbek and Russian. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(3), 102-105.
 11. Arapov, G. (2023). METHODS OF LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY LEXICON. *Interpretation and Researches*, 1(20).
 12. Gayrat, A. (2022). GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE LEXICON OF LIGHT INDUSTRY. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(12), 173-176.
 13. Achildieva, N. (2022). Основные Понятия О Демографии И Демографической Лексике. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 2380-2382.
 14. Bakhtiyorovna, A. N. Lecturer, Russian And World Literature Department Termez State University. Achildieva Nigora Bakhtiyorovna///Description Of Time And Place In Katherine Mansfield's Stories "Miss Brill"," Taking The Veil, 44, 44.
 15. Ачилдиев, Н. (2023). Омонимия демографической лексики в русском языке: многозначность и контекстуальные особенности. *Традиции и инновации в исследовании и преподавании языков*, 1(1), 103-113.
 16. Ачилдиева, Н. (2023). АНТОНИМИЯ В ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКЕ РУССКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ. *UNIVERSAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH*, 1(7), 95-100.
 17. Ачилдиева Нигора. (2023). МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: КОНТЕКСТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(15), 741-746.
 18. Ачилдиева, Н. Б. (2023). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В МИРОВОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(12), 43-47.
 19. Ачилдиева, Н. Б. (2023). ИСТОРИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИИ. *Экономика и социум*, (3-1 (106)), 269-272.