



## CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF SOME TOURISTIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract:

In the lexical – semantic analysis of the terminology of tourism, it should be noted that on the one hand, on the lexical level there is a more mature status of English terminology in the field of Tourism and appears as a basis in the Uzbek language. On the other hand, in recent times there is a tendency to parallelism in the lexical- semantic processes of English and Uzbek languages. Thus, it can be said that the terminology of tourism is distinguished by the internationality of its components, which, first of all, depends on the processes of globalization, which led to the convergence of concretionary and terminological systems, that is, the emergence of a common part of the terminological vocabulary for both languages.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Term, Terminology, Vocabulary, Semantics, Integration, Usage, Derivation, Uzbek Language, English Language, Communication.

At a time when science and technology are developing, people's desire to learn the history, culture, and traditions of other countries is increasing more and more. And in its place, it causes the appearance of words and concepts related to tourism in our daily lexicon, and the existing ones acquire the color of novelty. Today, a lot of tourist lexemes and phrases in our speech are causing new changes in lexicography and giving impetus to the development of lexicography. Strengthening inter-country contacts, diplomatic relations, large – scale celebration of various events creates the ground for further development of tourism lexicology [1].

Unlike Uzbek lexicology, English lexicology is a direction that includes concepts related to tourism. Tourism is derived from the French word *tour*, which means a trip. The following information is given about the word *sahavat* in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". It is said that "*Sahavat*" in Arabic means a trip made for the purpose of rest, or to see the world and learn.

The concept of trip itself is derived from Arabic and means to go somewhere for the purpose of service or travel. Caravanserai – a rabot, a place where caravans spend the night. Cities in the Middle East, Central Asia, and beyond the Caucasus were built on the trade route [2].

In English lexicology, the following units related to tourism have appeared:

**Baggage.** Travelling bags and personal possessions of a traveler. In travel terms, accompanied baggage is that carried separately. Checked baggage is handed over by the passenger, to

be claimed at the destination: unchecked (or carry on) baggage stays in the passenger's possession.

**Yuk.** Sayohat sumkalari va sayohatchining shaxsiy narsalari. Sayohat nuqtai nazaridan, hamrohlik qilingan bagaj – bu alohida olib boriladigan yuk. Tekshirilgan bagaj yo'lovchi tomonidan belgilangan joyga da'vo qilish uchun topshiriladi; tekshirilmagan (yoki olib yurilmagan) bagaj yo'lovchining possessiyasida qoladi.

**Baggage allowance.** Per – person amount of baggage by total weight, number of pieces, or volume that will be transported without additional charge.

**Yuk uchun ruxsat.** Qo'shimcha to'lovsiz tashiladigan umumiy og'irligi, dona, soni yoki hajmi bo'yicha har bir kishi uchun yuk miqdori.

**Banquet room.** Often part of a hotel, providing a paying group with a private area where the necessary service personell, and prearranged amounts and varieties of food and beverage service [3].

**Banket xonasi.** Ko'pincha mehmonxonaning bir qismi, pullik guruhni xususiy maydon, zarur xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlar va oziq – ovqat va ichimliklar xizmatining oldindan belgilangan miqdori va xilma-xilligi bilan ta'minlaydi.

**Coffee shop.** Commercial food facility designed to offer the customer a meal or snack in an informal atmosphere without the service, variety or cost associated with a restaurant, and at those times when a restaurant may not be open [4].

**Cold call.** Personal visit by a sales representative to a prospective customer for the purpose of describing a property, **Sovuq qo'ng'iroq.** Mulkni yoki xizmatni tavsiflash va adabiyotlarni



tarqatish maqsadida savdo vakilining bo'lajak mijozga shaxsiy tashrifi.

Many lexemes in the system of English tourist terms are already understandable without translation. However, the fact that our cultures belong to different language families leads to some linguistic inconsistencies. For example, the core of lexeme **complimentary** in the term "complimentary ticket" should have given the meaning **takalluf** and its direct translation should be **takallufli**. However, in the context of tourism, the combination of his participation (**given above**) turns into a **free ticket**. The similar term "**budget travel**" is also translated as "**cheap (pocket) travel**", that is, the "**budget**" component in this combination loses its primary meaning. Sometimes a term that expresses a specific meaning in the process of acquisition. We can observe this phenomenon in the "**days of service**" combination. It is more appropriate to adopt it in the form of "**working days**" and not "**service days**". Similarly, the term "**ethnic food**" is not "**ethnic food**", but "**national food**" in our language. There is also a cross-linguistic disparity in the expression of the concept of "**hotel**". The term "**guest house**" in English tourism terminology differs from the traditional concept of "**hotel**" and has the following meanings:

1. A private boarding house intended only for regular residents of the area, providing them with accommodation and food/drinks;

2. A state hotel for official guests in the Far East. The above expressions have a private character, and the lexeme "**hotel**" represents the concept of a modern hotel, which has a general character[5].

From the point of view of different views of tourism, in the national-cultural and socio-geographical conditions of Uzbekistan, **the possibilities of creating the rural tourism (qishloq turizmi)**, ethnic **tourism** (etnik turizm **heritage tourism** (madaniy me'ros/yodgorliklar turizmi) are greater. In itself, it is natural that the terminology of these fields constitutes a separate national-ethnic layer of the Uzbek tourist terminology.

In the near future, in the conditions of the inevitable success of tourism in our region, the concepts of these directions occupy a special place in the World Tourism terminology with the expression "**Uzbek**". After all, these concepts are not repeated in any culture of the world and are exactly Uzbekish. Among these are **shiypon, chorpoya, oftoba, chopon, ayron, chakki** and many others words that has an oriental colors in the words. Lexemes such as **palov, somsa, bozor, kurash, halol, karvon, hammom** etc.

In this process, the general acceptance of the term denoting the concept of this one follows other terms related to it. For example, according to Sh. Sh. Khushmurodova, only one concept of **kurash** itself appeared in the dictionary of the world such terms as **halol, dakki, g'irrom, to'xta**. The prominent field of our culture — the historical Uzbek archeology, makes a significant contribution to the terminology of World Tourism with a separate group of terms. Visiting the lands of our country, admiring its unique style, the squares of our monuments and memorials for centuries, sharing unique impressions with its contemporaries, widely propagating through the guests of our country, finding world recognition, the terminology of our oriental architecture is considered to be a significant and pure national part of Uzbek tourist terminology.

Having studied the terminology of Uzbek tourism lexically- semantically, once again we note that a large part of it is formed from foreign (literally from English terminology) in the means of word acquisition. After all, there is no absolutely pure language itself, without foreign words. During the course of historical development, the words of other ethnic groups were adopted by people, sometimes voluntarily, sometimes under certain pressure, as a result of economic, political and cultural ties of different nations and nationalities of different scales. Particularly, during our study, we will focus more on linguistic phenomena associated with the process of learning [6].

To sum up, the lexicon of tourism is a field of linguistics that is of great importance in the lexicography of the English and Uzbek languages. The study has shed light on differences conceptual structures, semantic fields associated with tourism vocabulary. The research contributes to both sides of linguistic studies, cross-linguistic and the practical implementation. It embodies the traditions and culture of the peoples of the past and present.

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