

---

## SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISTIC TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10250155>

**Sh.M Xalilova**

*Surkhandarya region Sho'rchi district*

*60th school teacher*

**Sh.Sh.Xaydarova**

*Tashkent region Zangiota District*

*14th school teacher*

### **Annotation**

*In this article, language is the main means of preserving and enriching our spiritual heritage. The history, development, and future of every field or event is definitely closely related to language. Nowadays, along with other fields of linguistics, the field of terminology also occupies an important place in the development of linguistics. The number of theoretical and practical terms in this regard is increasing year by year. The initial motivation for the study of terminology was as spontaneous as the motive for technology and theoretical as the motive for the emergence of science. As a result of the simultaneous significant development of technology and communication in the eighteenth century, during this period of growth, terminology was seen as a necessary tool to overcome some of the difficulties associated with many developments. It was only in the 20th century that terminology acquired a scientific direction and was recognized as an activity of social importance.*

### **Key words**

language, term, tourism, communication, tour, travel, tourist, term.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA TURISTIK TERIMLARINING SEMANTIK VA STRUKTURAVIY TAHLILI.

**Sh. M. Xalilova**

*Surxondaryo viloyati Sho'rchi tumani*

*60-maktab o'qituvchisi*

**Sh.Sh.Xaydarova**

*Toshkent viloyati Zangiota tumani*

*14-maktab o'qituvchisi*

### **Annotatsiya**

*Ushbu maqolada til ma'naviy merosimizni asrash va boyitishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Har bir soha yoki hodisaning tarixi, rivojlanishi va kelajagi albatta til bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Hozirgi kunda tilshunoslikning boshqa sohalari qatori, terminologiya sohasi ham tilshunoslik rivojida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu boradagi nazariy va amaliy atamalar soni yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Terminologiyani o'rganishning dastlabki motivatsiyasi texnologiya motivi kabi o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lgan va fanning paydo bo'lishining motivi kabi nazariy edi. XVIII asrda texnologiya va kommunikatsiyalarning bir paytda sezilarli darajada rivojlanishi natijasida, ushbu o'sish davrida terminologiya ko'plab rivojlanishlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ba'zi qiyinchiliklarni yengish uchun zarur vosita sifatida qaraldi. Faqat 20-asrda atamashunoslik ilmiy yo'nalishga ega bo'lib, ayni paytda ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega faoliyat sifatida tan olindi.*

### **Kalit so'zlar**

*til, termin, turizm, kommunikatsiya, tur, sayohat, sayyoh, atama.*

Tourism terminology is also one of the system of terms that has been rapidly developing in recent years. A term is a lexical unit of a certain language intended for a certain purpose, which defines a general - specific or abstract - theory of a certain knowledge or activity. First of all, if we look at the history of the term "tourism", this term appeared not only to meet the vital needs of a person, but also to understand the possibility of recreation. It is no exaggeration to say that the demand for this field is increasing year by year. The word "tourism" was borrowed from the French language in the 19th century, and in a narrow sense it means a special leisure activity, but in a broad sense it means knowing the world, striving for a healthy lifestyle, experiencing new emotions. is to get The origin of the word is related to the French word "tourisme", which is derived from the root "tour" - travel, walk. The main meaning of the word was used until the 14th century - circle, rotation. However, only from the 18th century, this meaning changed to "travel". However, a broad definition given by the UN Statistical Commission in 1993: "Tourism is the activity of traveling to and staying in places outside of a permanent environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year." Although the word "tourism" is derived from the French word, the subsequent historical development of tourism, including globalization at the level of language, has strengthened English as the main language of international tourism.

English, found as the language of international communication, is officially recognized as a means of defining, preserving and disseminating tourism terms. Formation and development of English tourist terms According to our analysis of scientific literature on tourism (Makarenko, Zorin), the history of English tourism was divided into four stages corresponding to the stages of formation of English terminology. The division into these periods is based on the economic and social foundations, conditions and objectives of tourism that can be implemented at different stages of development.

The first stage - the "prototype of tourist activity" - covers the period from antiquity to the end of the 19th century, during which the main reasons for the British to travel were trade, medicine and, to a lesser extent, education. The Grand Tour became popular in England in the 16th century, meaning "the journey of rich people across the continent of Europe." At this stage, only 6% of the currently studied tourism terms were formed in English. The popularity of medical tourism and the Grand Tour led to the emergence of tourism terms in English that refer to means of transportation and accommodation: resort, route, hotel, coach, excursion, board, etc. In this case, the nominations giving these lexical units are taken from the literary language. For example, in the common literary language, the word resort meant "a place for help or assistance", and later it became a term with the meaning "a place where people go to relax". . Speaking about the first stage, it should be noted that this stage was not important in the development of tourism and tourism terminology on a large scale. and, of course, the system of terms was further refined. It was at this stage that the terms "tourism" and "tourist" were formed.

As a result of the rapid development of the tourism industry, 45% of the terms related to tourism were created only in the second stage. At the same time, their formation was carried out in accordance with various tourist services. For example, terms related to tour operator services (conductor, booking, coupon), passenger transportation services (commute, Pullman car, terminus, liner, transit), accommodation, catering services, entertainment activities appeared. Idi The terms of this stage indicate that the tourism industry developed during that period, and as a result, this situation, in turn, led to the establishment of a systematic terminological nomenclature. Based on the newly created terms, new phrases are created in the field: special tour / personally conducted tour / extension tour; admission ticket / international travel ticket / commutation ticket; carrying capacity; tourist arrangements; traveling facilities; hotel coupon system; inclusive fare.- special tour / private tour / extended tour; entrance ticket / international

travel ticket / switching ticket; carrying capacity; tourist activities; means of travel; hotel coupon system; inclusive rate.

Foreign terms are also actively included in English terminology: for example, from French (coupon, bivouac, maitre d'hotel, omnibus, a la carte, table d'hote); from German (Baedeker).

The third stage is "mass conveyor tourism". It started at the beginning of the 20th century and lasted until the end of the Second World War. At that stage, the development of tourism is characterized by the fact that the provided services are not demanding, and their set is standard. Tourist service programs were not as diverse as the basic services they provided satisfied the consumer. "The development of tourism at the conveyor stage is characterized in parallel with the development and modernization of transport. In the twentieth century, cars and buses became the most common mode of transport in Great Britain. The invention of the airplane in America in 1903 and thus "the development of sea and air transport contributed to the increase in international travel." Due to the dynamic development of transport, the number of tourist terms has increased significantly at the expense of terms related to tourist services: shuttle, airport, hitchhiker, air carrier, foot, plane, etc. (shuttle, airport, hitchhike, aircraft carrier, leg, aircraft). At this stage, as a result of the large-scale organization of hotel services and a significant positive change in the types of services previously provided to tourists in a primitive form, several dozen hostels and residences (motel, penthouse, duplex) (motel, penthouse, duplex); persons working in hotels (hotelier, receptionist-hotel employee, receptionist-receptionist or key giver); Terms that describe the types of services (reservation, room-service, room service) were created.

The fourth stage is "mass differentiated tourism". It began after the Second World War and continues to this day. This stage of tourism development implies the different needs and motivations of tourists, the existence of a large number of narrowly specialized segments in the structure of tourist demand, and the variety of offered services. It is characteristic for differential tourism to have a wide range of services, in this regard, it should be noted that the English tourism terminology began to be actively filled with specialized types of tourism and the names of activities used in them. (agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip, flight watching, island hopping, jeep tour, package for yourself, rural tourism, etc.)- (agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip, flightseeing, island hopping, jeep safari, on-your-own package, rural tourism and etc.) Thus, the field of tourism in English and the system of terms related to it

developed on the basis of four stages, and today the number of words in dictionaries due to new terms is increasing. In addition, the establishment of the World Tourism Organization in 1992 (the working language of this organization is English) and the inclusion of tourism among the directions that should be developed on a global scale require the rapid and stable development of tourism terms. Tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is at the stage of formation, and as a result of the development of the tourism sector, its composition is enriched with other special divisions. Taking into account the adoption of the "Law on Tourism" by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 20, 1999, tourism focused on tourism in our country is England, and English terms occupy a leading position in international terminology. It is natural that the majority of tourist terms in the language are English words. "Language and society are closely related to each other, and all changes that occur in society are reflected in its language. New concepts entered the life of the society, from the linguistic and cultural conceptosphere of the society, events and words that occur in other languages besides the resources of the own language were mastered. This, in turn, ensures the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language layer with new lexical (-phraseological) units and ensures stable development in the linguistic and cultural environment.

The following non-linguistic factors are important in the formation and development of the tourist terminology of the Uzbek language:

1. Increasing attention to tourism to the level of state policy;
2. Availability of tourism potential to attract tourists;
3. Increasing interest of the world community in the historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan;
- 4.. Raising the level of attention and demand for tourism within the framework of state policy;
5. Adoption of laws, regulations and regulatory documents on tourism development
6. Development of tourism cooperation with different countries;
7. Emergence of new types of tourism;
8. Organization and development of tourist zones;
9. To increase the share of tourism in the structure of the country's economy of tourist road maps;
10. Establishment of international cooperation on training of qualified personnel in the field of tourism;

Uzbek touristic terminology is in its initial stage of development, and as a result of the development of the field, its content is enriched with new lexical units. The majority of tourism terms are derived from English, the leading language of the tourism industry. When analyzing touristic terms based on Uzbek materials, the following situations were observed:

Structurally simple, complex and compound terms can be observed in the Uzbek language. According to genetic characteristics, common terms are divided into two groups:

- a) simple touristic terms that previously existed in the Uzbek language;
- b) simple tourist terms from international languages.

As an example of terms that are actively used in the field of tourism, created based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, we can cite terms such as holiday, customs, order, fund, ceremony, order, grave, offer, castle, reserve, reception, offer. Based on the internal capabilities and morphological features of each language in the formation of terms, some affixes are considered productive. Unlike English and Russian, Uzbek does not have dominant affixes to create touristic terms. Vinokur G.O. as noted: "Compound words are necessary not only to meet the needs of new words, but also to really express two concepts with one word."

The results of the research show that both English and Uzbek terminology of international tourism is generally characterized by a large number of means of formal expression of concepts, that is, these terminologies tend to be synonymous. Quantitative analysis shows that the degree of synonymy in English tourism terminology is high (more than half) and makes up 66% of the number of studied English terms (334 lexemes). A high percentage of synonymy levels is a sign of terminology instability.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Alain Rey Essay on Terminology, 1995, John Benjamins Publishing Co. The Netherlands, Amsterdam
2. Cabré, M. Teresa. "Terminology: theory, methods and applications". - John Benjamins Publishing Co. Amsterdam, Netherlands. 1999
3. Madvaliyev A. O'zbek terminologiyasi va leksikografiyasi masalalari. - Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2017
4. Pardayev K. Ekologik turizm asoslari.- Toshkent: Navro'z, 2015

5. Канделаки Т.Л. Семантика и мотивированность терминов. М.: Наука, 1977.