

LEXICA-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Makhliyo Xolmuratova Joniqul qizi

Omonova Mag'firat Karshi State University

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Abstract

The article contains detailed information on lexica-semantic features of tourism terms in English and Uzbek languages. Nowadays, tourism is one of the fastest growing and most profitable industries in Uzbekistan. It serves to strengthen international socio-economic, cultural and spiritual ties. Uzbekistan, as one of the world's leading countries with rich cultural and historical potential, pays great attention to the development of tourism. However, the study and analysis of this issue has led to many problems related to the development of tourism. It was noted that these are the priorities for further development of tourism in Uzbekistan. The tourism terminology of the Uzbek language is a scientifically formed, constantly enriched and improved terminological system.

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Tourism arose during the period of development of society, when a person was able to think not only about meeting priority, vital needs, but also about recreation. It is known that the terminological system of tourism is deeply organized the set of interconnected and mutually agreed units which have been formed over several centuries. Everybody knows that tourism terms move faster than other sciences into common words due to the increasing interest in tourism business. Transformation also plays an essential role in enriching the tourism terminological fund of two languages. For example, terms based on the language of economics, public relations, marketing, jurisprudence, advertising are nicely borrowed into the tourism sphere. Simultaneously, the transition of terms from one sphere of knowledge to another almost always takes place in parallel in both languages.

The concept of tourism "turizm" as the professional term fixes conceptual reflection of functioning of this industry. S.G. Vorkachev specifies that except subject correlation the concept includes all communicatively significant information, i.e. 1) paradigmatic, 2) syntagmatic, 3) word-formation communications. Addressing such characteristic of a concept as "national specificity". It should be noted that the terminological system assumes unification of a terms framework, i.e. specific terms and their ratios in different languages for effective use on a global scale. It is reached during professional interaction in this sphere and the process of loan both experience, and lexicon designating it accompanying it, for example, loan of terms tour operator, travel agency, a tour in the presence for the last term of a close analog in Uzbek language.

The studies of the scientists believe it was most common in Uzbek language that borrowing has a replenishment of the terminology fund of the tourism and 8 most of the terms are borrowed from

English as well. It is attributed to the typological feature of Uzbek. The role of English terms in Uzbek terminology is significantly due to the factors, such extra linguistic factors. The development of tourism in Uzbek language is focused towards foreign experience, and tourism as a branch of the economy is highly developed in English-speaking countries. The reason that, the terms which are came from Anglicism are the most universal and come up with the needs of this moment of growth of tourism industry. According to the degree of adaptation in Uzbek, all the words which are English borrowed terms, have two trends. 1) the most English terms. They acquire with the appearance of Uzbek words; 2) Sneaks.

If we analyze in front of the typology, the lexical system of a language is a certain whole, which has certain content consisting of "thematic gangs" united under a common goal. Each thematic group unites a number of lexical-semantic groups. Each member of a group that is grouped into a lexical-semantic group based on a specific character must repeat the seam that is the basis for joining that group.

In turn, the lexical-semantic groups in the language system again consist of certain lexical rows. Terms are also classified lexically-semantically as a specific lexical unit. In particular, the Uzbek language tourist terms are initially divided into several thematic groups according to their content, function and scope. These thematic groups are further divided into lexical-semantic groups.

It is believed that semantic analysis of tourist terms testifies to the manifestation of some typological proximity of the two languages: relations of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonym are observed in the terminology of tourism of both Uzbek and English languages. However, allomorphic features appear primarily when considering synonymous relations: synonyms are more represented in Uzbek terminology than in English, due to the presence of terms-doublets of foreign language origin, which is due to the emerging nature of the Uzbek-speaking terminological system, which has an incomplete terminology apparatus. Moreover, the most important aspect of the interpretation of tourism terms is based on the meaning of the term. The Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language contains a number of tourist terms, and the same principles should be followed when creating the Annotated Dictionary of tourism Terms of the Uzbek Language.

One of the fastest growing areas of terminology with lexical units is tourism terminology. After gaining independence, the process of learning tourist terms from different languages into Uzbek became more active. The influence of linguistic, additional linguistic factors plays an important role in the formation and development of tourism terminology, which is becoming an integral part of scientific terminology. As a result of the above negative factors, many tourism terms are being introduced into the Uzbek language. Most of them belong to the English language. The main part of the study of tourism terminology consists of terms derived from English, as well as French, Italian, German. With the emergence of new types of tourism, new terms are also emerging. Identifying similarities and differences in the terminological systems of the two languages makes it possible to justify the study of terms both in the field of lexical semantics and in the field of structural semantics.

Business tour (biznes-tur): the business and professional purpose of a tourism trip includes the activities of the self-employed and employees, as long as they do not correspond to an implicit or explicit employer-employee relationship with a resident producer in the country or place visited, those of investors, businessmen, etc.;

Incoming tourism (kiruvchi turizm) comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip;

Domestic tourism (Ichki turizm) is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor;

Ecotourism (ekoturizm) is economically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing natural areas that foster environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation and conservation.

Leisure travel (dam olish uchun sayohat). Travel for recreation, educational, sightseeing, and relaxing and other experiential purposes.

Hotel room tax (mehmonxona solig'i) is a tax assessed for overnight stays at lodgings, a portion of which is used to promote tourism within a municipality, county etc. Those municipalities, counties etc. have some discretion as to how the funds will be distributed and used.

In conclusion, the tourism terminology of the Uzbek language is a scientifically formed, constantly enriched and improved terminological system. We can explain this by the fact that Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of tourism, even at the level of state policy, and new types of tourism are emerging in our country and their prospects. Scholars pay attention to the peculiarities of interaction and interaction of languages in the formation of industry terminology: language interaction depends not only and not so much on factors of extra linguistic, but on communicative contacts between speakers of individual languages. Bilinguals play a particularly important role because it is their speech activities that seem to be the main source of foreign language innovation for other speakers. Therefore, the process of interaction of languages should be considered not as confrontation of systems and introduction of them into each other, but as pragmatically conditioned by speech activity of languages speaking mutual power.

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