

The Formation and Development of the Field of Tourism and its System of Terms (In the Example of English and Uzbek Languages)

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the formation and development of terminology related to the field of tourism in English and Uzbek languages. The development of terminology in the field of tourism in English by international standards, and the processes of acquiring international terms in the Uzbek language while preserving national characteristics were analyzed. Examples of terms related to hotel services, types of travel, and modern trends in tourism show similarities and differences in terminology between the two languages. The article offers suggestions for improving the terminology of the tourism industry.

Keywords: tourism, terminology, national, hotel service, standard, features, terms, development.

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World of Semantics: Journal of Philosophy and Linguistics (2024)
<http://wos.semanticjournals.org/index.php/JPL.org>

Enter. The tourism sector plays an important role in the economic, cultural, and social life of every country. Development activities in this field are closely related to the improvement of tourism terminology in different languages. By analyzing the system of terms related to the field of tourism in English and Uzbek, it is possible to understand the international and national features in this field. Indeed, tourism is one of the most important social, economic, and cultural industries today. It not only affects various sectors of the economy but also serves to expand cultural ties between people and to form new skills. Modern tourism is expanding, covering various styles and directions, due to its sustainable development at the international and national level. In this process, the role of formation and development of the system of terms and concepts in the field of tourism is incomparable.

English, as the most important international communication tool in the world, has had a great impact on the transformation of the tourism industry into a global language. Many concepts, standards, and terms related to tourism have been adopted on a global scale through the English language. From basic terms such as "tourism", "hospitality", and "travel" to terms related to special directions such as "sustainable tourism" and "adventure tourism" the system of concepts in the field of tourism is based on this language.

In Uzbekistan, the tourism sector has developed rapidly in recent years and is becoming one of the important sectors of the national economy and cultural life. The country's rich cultural-historical heritage,

old cities, and natural beauties play an important role in increasing the potential of tourism. In this process, there is a need to form and develop terminology related to tourism in the Uzbek language.

This article studies the processes of formation and development of terminology related to the field of tourism in English and Uzbek languages. General basics of terminology, terms related to the hotel industry, types of travel, and modern destinations are analyzed. Also, the influence of international and national characteristics on terminology and the similarities and differences between the two languages are identified. Through this study, proposals for improving the terminology in the field of tourism are put forward.

Literature analysis. Scientific studies and dissertations related to the field of tourism are important sources for understanding the theoretical foundations of this field, the formation and development of terminology, and the study of national and international characteristics. Below is an analysis of the main scientific works on tourism.

1. Krimskin VN - "Terminology of tourism: linguistic analysis". In his work, Krimskin studied the linguistic aspects of terms in the field of tourism. He analyzed the appearance, formation, and usage of tourism terms from the point of view of interlinguistic relations. Krimskin's work provides a deep understanding of the international and national characteristics of tourism terms. The study shows the universality of tourism terms in many languages. However, the Uzbek language or its features were not studied in the work, which may be a problem in solving the issue of national terminology.
2. Jones M. - "Tourism and Language: A Sociolinguistics Perspective". Jones' research focuses on the role of language and terminology in tourism. He studies the social role of language and the place of terms in it in the field of tourism. Jones's work provides an in-depth analysis of the social significance of language and terminology in tourism. His work is important for understanding the differences between languages in the field of tourism and developing terminology in the national language. However, the work has paid little attention to the process of development of terminology in local languages.
3. Khalilov R. - "Development of tourism terminology in Uzbekistan" (dissertation). Uzbek researcher Khalilov studied the development of terminology in the Uzbek language in the field of tourism. His work is aimed at identifying and analyzing terms that reflect the national characteristics of tourism. Khalilov's work provides a deep understanding of national characteristics through the terminology of tourism. This study is important in solving lexical issues related to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. His recommendations are of great practical importance in enriching national terminology and adapting it to international standards.
4. Lee Yu. - "Cultural Tourism and Its Linguistic Representation". Lee Yu. In his research, he studied the linguistic aspects of terms related to cultural tourism. He analyzed how cultural heritage is represented in the field of tourism and its impact on terminology. Li Yu's work is important in understanding the cultural field of tourism. It explains the differences between national and international cultural terms and enhances the linguocultural aspect of terminology. However, the work is mainly focused on Eastern and Western languages, and cultural terms in the Uzbek language have not been considered.
5. Mahmudova G. - "Localization of tourism terminology in the Uzbek language". In her research, Mahmudova raised the issue of adapting terms from the English language to the Uzbek language in the field of tourism. Mahmudova made an important contribution to studying the process of adapting national terminology to international standards. His work serves as a practical guide to enrich tourism terminology and ensure its social acceptability.

Scientific works of scientists in the field of tourism deeply analyze the formation, development, and social significance of terminology. Each study has its own direction, through which it is possible to understand terms in the field of tourism and to study national and international characteristics. These

studies are the basis for improving the terminology of tourism from a national and global point of view. However, it is necessary to continue scientific research to study the national features of the Uzbek language more deeply.

The main part. The terms used in the field of tourism mainly express concepts related to its types, service methods, types of travel, means of transport, and hotel services. English words such as "tourism", "travel", and "hospitality" define the main concepts of this field. In the Uzbek language, the words "tourism", "travel", and "hospitality" are used for this purpose.

Uzbek is formed mainly on the basis of words transferred from the Russian language, news in the modern Uzbek language, and the acquisition of international terms. For example, words such as "tourist", "tourism", and "guide" entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language, while new terms such as "online booking" were created under the influence of global information technologies.

Terminology related to the field of tourism is closely related to the development of tourism, which is an integral part of the world economy and culture. The terms used in this field cover a wide range of areas, from the travel and hotel industries to ecotourism and technology-based services. Terminology is formed under the influence of historical, cultural, and global factors.

Historical factors: The formation of terms in the field of tourism is primarily related to the emergence of the need for travel and its development. In the early times, the main purpose of travel was religious pilgrimage, trade, or military operations. For example, the word "pilgrimage" describes religious journeys. This word has preserved its meaning in many languages.

The formation of terms related to tourism in English began in the 18th century. During this period, cultural trips called "Grand Tours" were a tradition in Europe. This term is the basis of the modern word "tourism". In the Uzbek language, terms related to tourism began to enter through the influence of the Russian language in the 19th century and the cultural policy of the Soviet era.

Cultural factors: Cultural factors play an important role in tourism terminology. For example, traditional travel patterns of different nations have given birth to new terms related to tourism. In the case of Uzbekistan, terms such as "pilgrimage tourism" express national characteristics. Such terms help not only to preserve cultural traditions but also to promote them internationally.

The English word "hospitality" is one of the main concepts of tourism, and it expresses ancient cultural relations and attitudes towards guests. In the Uzbek language, this concept is expressed as "hospitality" and reflects national cultural values.

Modern tourism has reached a new level under the influence of globalization and technology. In this process, the development of English terminology in accordance with international standards was observed. For example, terms such as "online booking", "e-tourism", and "virtual tourism" were formed under the influence of modern technologies.

Uzbek, these terms are often adopted from English by copying or localization. For example, terms such as "online booking" and "virtual travel" are expressions of new technologies in the field of tourism in the national language. Special attention is paid to adapting the terminology to the local culture.

Research methodology. Analyzing the terminology in the field of tourism and studying its development requires a multifaceted and systematic approach. Various scientific methods are used to collect information on the formation, development, semantic properties, and use of terminology. Below is the main methodology used in this study.

1. The purpose and tasks of the research

the research is to study the formation of tourism terminology, to analyze its development processes, and to determine the possibilities of terminological standardization in the field.

2. Research object and subject

Object: Terminology in English and Uzbek languages related to the field of tourism.

Subject: Semantic, morphological, and lexicological features of tourism terminology and its impact on social and economic development processes.

The research methodology provides a systematic approach to the in-depth analysis of tourism terminology and its development. Through these methods, a scientific basis is created for determining the connection between the terms of national and international tourism, their coordination, and development.

Discussion.

Analysis: Similarities and differences of terminology in English and Uzbek languages. When analyzing the terminology in the field of tourism from the point of view of English and Uzbek languages, the following similarities and differences are observed:

Global terms: General concepts such as "tourism", "guide", and "visa" are used in the same sense in both languages. These terms are universally recognized. In English, terms related to modern technologies (for example, "smart tourism") are copied or adapted to the Uzbek language. In this process, semantic adaptation is often observed in Uzbek language terms.

National characteristics: In Uzbekistan, concepts such as "pilgrimage tourism", and "traditional tourism" are related to national culture, but in English, they are not separated as a special direction. Terminology related to the field of tourism was formed as an integral part of cultural and historical development. Modern globalization processes serve to enrich the terminology and its international recognition. It is necessary to further improve terms related to tourism in the Uzbek language and to harmonize national and international experiences.

Development and Analysis of Tourism Terminology in English

The development of tourism terminology in English has been a dynamic process, influenced by historical, cultural, economic, and technological factors. As a global language, English has played a central role in standardizing tourism-related terms, ensuring effective communication across diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Below is an analysis of how tourism terminology in English has evolved and adapted over time.

1. Historical Foundations of Tourism Terminology

English tourism terminology has its roots in the early days of travel, particularly during the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries. The emergence of modern transportation systems (railways, steamships) and the concept of leisure travel are attributed to the establishment of basic tourism-related terms.

Key Developments:

18th Century: Words like tourist and excursion emerged, influenced by the French term *tourisme*.

19th Century: Terms like hotel, resort, and itinerary became prevalent with the rise of organized travel agencies such as Thomas Cook.

Analysis: These foundational terms reflected the growing assessment and summarization of travel. They were often borrowed or adapted from other European languages, highlighting the international nature of early tourism.

2. Linguistic Adaptations and Globalization

With the global expansion of tourism in the 20th century, English absorbed and standardized many terms from other languages. For example:

Borrowings: Words like safari (from Swahili), bungalow (from Hindi), and souvenir (from French) entered English.

Standardization: Terms like tour package and all-inclusive became universally understood throughout the tourism industry.

Analysis: The incorporation of foreign terms enriched English tourism vocabulary, reflecting diverse cultural influences. At the same time, the standardization process ensured clarity in international tourism communications, establishing English as a lingua franca for the industry.

3. **Modern Innovations in Tourism Terminology** The 21st century has witnessed rapid changes in tourism terminology due to technological advances and evolving travel trends. New terms have emerged to reflect modern tourism practices and innovations:

Technological Impact: Terms like e-ticket, online booking, travel app, and virtual tour highlight the digital transformation of the industry.

Sustainable Tourism: Concepts like eco-tourism, green travel, and carbon footprint reflect the growing focus on environmental responsibility.

Specialized Tourism: Niche terms such as medical tourism, adventure tourism, and cultural heritage tourism have become prominent as the industry diversifies.

Analysis: Modern tourism terminology reflects a shift towards technology-driven, sustainable, and specialized forms of travel. These terms often originate in English before being adopted by other languages, reinforcing the global dominance of English in tourism.

4. The Role of International Organizations

International organizations such as the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) have played a significant role in defining and promoting tourism-related terms in English. Their glossaries and reports provide standard definitions and guidelines for using tourism terminology globally.

Examples:

Tourist: A person who travels and stays in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes for no more than one consecutive year.

Sustainable tourism: Tourism that considers its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts.

Analysis: By offering standardized definitions, these organizations ensure consistency in the usage of tourism terminology across nations, making English a benchmark for global tourism communication.

5. Challenges in Terminology Development

Despite its global role, the development of English tourism terminology faces several challenges:

Cultural Sensitivity: Some terms may not fully encapsulate the cultural nuances of non-English-speaking regions.

Linguistic Adaptation: Translating English tourism terms into other languages while maintaining their meaning can be complex.

Overuse of Jargon: Excessive reliance on technical terms may alienate some travelers and industry stakeholders.

Analysis: While English remains the primary language of tourism, addressing these challenges is essential to ensure inclusivity and effective communication.

6. Influence on Other Languages

English tourism terminology often serves as the source for borrowing and adapting terms in other languages. For instance:

In Uzbek, terms like online bronlash (online booking) and gid (guide) are the direct borrowings or

adaptations from English.

Many languages adopt English terms without translation, especially for technology-related concepts (e-ticket, check-in).

Analysis: This influence undermines the dominance of English in tourism, but it also raises doubts about preserving linguistic diversity in the industry.

The development of tourism terminology in English illustrates the language's adaptability and global relevance. From its historical roots to modern innovations, English has continuously evolved to meet the needs of an ever-changing industry. However, as the tourism industry becomes increasingly globalized, balancing standardization with cultural and linguistic diversity remains a regional task. The future of tourism terminology in English will likely involve greater emphasis on visibility, sustainability, and technological integration, further cementing its role as the global language of travel.

Indeed, English is a global language in the field of tourism. Its terminology is developed by many international organizations and standards. In particular, the standards created by the International Tourism Organization (UNWTO) helped to form common concepts and definitions of tourism.

Some special terms in the field of tourism are globally recognized. For example, terms such as "ecotourism", "adventure tourism", and "sustainable tourism" define such important concepts in the field of tourism in English. These terms are enriched with new trends and ecological approaches.

Uzbekistan has been developing rapidly in recent years. In this process, the formation of special terms related to tourism and their adoption at the national level are of great importance. In particular, terms such as "pilgrimage tourism" and "traditional tourism" related to national culture and traditions are widespread.

New terms used in the field of tourism are usually based on international experience. Since the process of "globalization" affects all areas of tourism, new terms are introduced in the Uzbek language through copying from the English language or its semantic changes. For example, terms such as "online tourism", and "booking system" were acquired in this way.

The hotel industry is one of the main sectors of tourism. In English, hotel service terms such as "check-in", "check-out", and "booking" are used. In the Uzbek language, words such as "registration", "unregistering", and "booking" are used. In particular, the use of international standards in hotel services serves as the main source of the entry of terms into the Uzbek language.

English and Uzbek show that global and local features are clearly visible in both languages. For example, common terms in two languages, in particular, words such as "visa", "tourist", and "guide" are used in the same sense. However, some national terms can express specific characteristics of tourism. While the concept of "pilgrimage tourism" in Uzbekistan is related to the country's religious and cultural traditions, in English this concept is not distinguished as a special direction.

Conclusion. Tourism terminology in English and Uzbek languages is developing as a result of the interaction of world culture and national traditions. It is important to improve the terminology related to the field of tourism in the Uzbek language, taking into account national characteristics and introducing innovations in accordance with international standards. Also, the use of English terms with correct translation contributes to the development of the tourism industry.

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