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THE ETYMOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation:

This article examines the etymology of tourism-related terms in the Uzbek language. It discusses from which languages and during which periods these terms entered the Uzbek language, their development over time, and the grammatical and semantic changes they have undergone.

Keywords: tourism, term, touristic terms, origin, social sphere, cultural sphere, Uzbek language, English, Arabic language.

Annotatsiya:

Bu maqolada o'zbek tilidagi turizmga oid bo'lgan terminlarning etimologiyasi ko'rib chiqiladi. O'zbek tilidagi turizm terminlari ko'proq qaysi tillardan va qachon kirib kelgani va ularning yillar osha rivojlanishi va bu terminlardagi ba'zi bir grammatik va ma'no jihatdan o'zgarishlari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, termin, turistik terminlar, kelib chiqish, ijtimoiy soha, madaniy soha, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, arab tili.

INTRODUCTION

In every state, tourism holds an important and significant place in the social, cultural, and educational spheres. Within the framework of international relations and peace, based on justice and mutual respect, tourism acts as a positive and stable factor that helps people get to know and understand one another and fosters mutual respect and trust among individuals.



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The field of terminology plays a special role in the formation of the modern Uzbek literary language. At the same time, tourism is of great importance in spreading intercultural relations and traditions among different people. The multifaceted structure of tourism actively influences all areas of social life. Tourism is one of the fastest-growing branches of the developing Uzbek terminology system, in which lexical units and concepts occupy a special place. Tourism terminology is becoming increasingly relevant day by day. Touristic terms frequently appear in various dictionaries and are actively used in communication.

Therefore, studying tourism terminology today, as well as identifying the languages from which Uzbek tourism terms have been borrowed, their origins, and their development, is of great significance.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Over the years, numerous linguists have conducted research and scientific studies in the field of tourism terminology, and such research continues to this day. Although tourism terminology holds a distinct position within the Uzbek terminological system, it has not yet been fully explored theoretically. In the past century, many terms from various fields entered the Uzbek language through Russian from European languages. However, today, they are increasingly being borrowed directly from foreign languages [1].

F. Yunusova notes that since the homeland of tourism is England and English terms hold a leading position in international terminology, it is natural that the majority of touristic terms in Uzbek are derived from English [2].

A. Abduxalilova, meanwhile, states that Uzbek has also adopted a significant number of tourism terms from Arabic, Persian, English, French, and Italian. She gives examples such as sayohat-tour (from Arabic), mehmonxona – hotel (from Persian), turizm – tourism (from English), restoran – restaurant (from French), and kazino – casino (from Italian) [3].

Furthermore, according to D. U. Mirsagatova, most foreign words that entered the Uzbek language are hybrid forms, such as aviachipta (air ticket), aviaqatnov (air travel), elektron chipta (e-ticket), port shahar (port city), kapsula mehmonxona (capsule hotel), and turizm qishlog‘i (tourism village).



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E. Miyassarov, in turn, notes that although many tourism terms entered Uzbek from Russian and English, most of them ultimately originate from French [4]. For example, he cites the term *gid* (guide), which entered Uzbek from English, but originally comes from the French *guide*. Similarly, *ekskursiya* (excursion) also derives from the French *excursion*, and even the term *turizm* (tourism) itself traces back to the French *tourisme*.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

English scholars have classified the development of tourism terminology in English into four stages [5]. By comparison, the development of tourism terminology in Uzbek can also be divided into several periods. The evolution of Uzbek tourism terms can be grouped into three main stages. The first stage – borrowing from Arabic and Persian. This period corresponds to the 7th–8th centuries when Arabs conquered the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. During this time, the Uzbek people came into close contact with Islamic culture, and terms related to travel and pilgrimage entered from these languages. Examples include *ziyosat* (pilgrimage), *safar* (journey), *karvon* (caravan), *maskan* (place), and *roh* (path).

The next, 2-stage is – borrowing from Russian. During the 19th–20th centuries, political and social relations with Russia were highly developed. As tourism began to form as an organized industry during the Soviet period, many Russian terms entered Uzbek. Examples include *turist* (tourist), *marshrut* (route), *sanatoriya* (sanatorium), and *kurort* (resort).

The third stage – borrowing from European languages (mainly English and French). After Uzbekistan gained independence, tourism became an international field, and great attention was paid to its development. As international political, social, touristic, and educational relations with European countries strengthened, many tourism terms from these languages were directly borrowed and continue to being adopted. Examples include *trekking*, *kemping* (camping), *resort*, *tur* (tour), and *operator*.

Over the centuries, Uzbek tourism terminology has significantly expanded as a result of borrowing from various languages. The table below shows examples of some terms and their language of origin:



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Arabic	Persian	English	French	Italian
Mehmon (guest)	Mehmonxona (hotel)	Turizm (tourism)	Restoran (restaurant)	Alfresko (alfresco)
Sayohat (tour)	Sayr (tour)	Kaytering (catering)	Galereya (gallery)	Kazino (casino)
Masjid (mosque)	Saroy (castle)	Hostel (hostel)	Bagaj (baggage)	Graffiti (graffiti)
Ziyorat (pilgrimage)	Ko'cha (street)	Viza (visa)	Fors major (force majeure)	Opera (opera)
Haj (hajj)	Musofir (tourist)	Aeroport (airport)	Passport (passport)	Tarif (tariff)
Karvon (caravan)	Manzil (destination)	Tiket (ticket)	Shato (chateau)	Parad (parade)
Mablag' (funds)	Rohat (comfort)	Turist (tourist)	Voyaj (voyage)	Riv'era (riviera)
Xarita (map)		Resort (resort)	Tur (toure)	Arxipelag (archieplage)
Tashkilot (organization)		Kemping (camping)	Ekskursiya (excursion)	Studiya (studio)
Madaniyat (culture)			Turizm (tourisme)	Vulkan (volcano)

XULOSA

Since tourism plays an essential role in the economy, politics, education, and other sectors of every nation, studying tourism linguistics — including the origin, development, and practical use of tourism terms — is of great importance. Most Uzbek tourism terms have been borrowed from English, and many others from Russian, Arabic, Persian, French, and Italian. The process of their adoption can be categorized into three stages as outlined above.

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