



LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LOANWORDS IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

(Turism sohasidagi ingliz tilidan olingan so'zlarning leksik semantik xususiyatlari)

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Annotatsiya:

Hozirgi paytda mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish bo'yicha katta ishlar olib borilmoqda. Ayniqsa, iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy bo'g'inlaridan biri bo'lgan turizm sohasidagi tezkor o'zgarishlarni kuzatamiz. Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti tomonidan turizm sohasida qabul qilingan qarorlar va farmonlar bugun bu sohadagi bo'shliqlarni to'ldirish va turizmni milliy darajaga olib chiqish uchun qadamlar qo'yilayotganini aytish ortiqcha bo'lmaydi

Tayanch so'zlar: Biznes, iqtisodiyot, turizm, ingliz tili, xorijiy tajriba.

В настоящее время проводится большая работа по развитию экономики страны. В частности, мы наблюдаем стремительные изменения в сфере туризма, который является одним из основных звеньев экономического развития. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что решения и указы нашего президента в сфере туризма сегодня – это большие шаги, предпринятые для восполнения пробелов в этом плане и вывода туризма на национальный уровень.

Ключевые слова: Бизнес, экономика, туризм, английский язык, зарубежный опыт.

Currently, significant efforts are being made to develop the economy of the country. In particular, we observe rapid changes in the field of tourism, which is one of the main links in economic development. It is no exaggeration to say that the decisions and decrees of our President in the field of tourism today are significant steps taken to fill gaps in this area and elevate tourism to a national level.



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To support our opinion, we refer to the decree of our President "On Measures to Ensure the Accelerated Development of the Tourism Sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan," and the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2017, "On the First Priority Measure for Developing the Tourism Sector in 2018-2019," as well as the Resolution "Elevated the work carried out in the field of tourism to a new level." Tourism has not only been an important aspect of today's country but also received special attention during the Timurid era. The travels of the first tourists to Maverannahr were activated during the times of Amir Timur and his descendants. However, it is no secret that significant financial resources are required to travel, vacation in places different from one's permanent residence, explore new areas, or restore health in wellness regions. These funds are spent on transportation to the desired destination, accommodation, food, and the use of various services. It is advisable to partially utilize state social protection policies for the segments of the population in need of social assistance. In developed countries, special trip organization systems for these groups have been introduced, providing tourism services specifically for low-income populations. Tourism is legally practiced by tourist organizations. Accordingly, tourism is classified into several distinct types: domestic tourism, international tourism, self-organized tourism, business tourism, eco-tourism, sports tourism, auto tourism, educational tourism, and more.

Business tourism is related to the professional activities of tourists, any organization or enterprise that generates income, pursues profit objectives, and is not illegal. Inbound tourism is a form of travel associated with commercial and business activities. The subject of inbound tourism for this region comprises tourists arriving in the country, while domestic tourism refers to tourism organized by residents of that country traveling to another area within that same country. The term "domestic tourism" has become a widely used lexical unit in recent years. Social tourism involves expenses for travel that are fully or partially covered by the state budget, extrabudgetary funds, or the employer. A group (package) tour consists of several types of tourist services, including components like a tour operator, flight, service, transfer, and accommodation. Service tourism is a type of tourism connected to the



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professional and commercial interests of the tourist, encompassing personal business trips and various events. Individual tourism includes services such as accommodation, meals, transfers, excursions, and entertainment programs according to the choice of one or several tourists based on their requests. Recreational tourism is organized with the goal of vacationing, in contrast to service tourism. Eco-tourism features unique natural sites that offer aesthetic enjoyment, healing habitats, natural and anthropogenic geo-structures, physical and natural phenomena, historical and cultural heritage sites, ethnic lifestyles of local people, and more. It is organized systematically, focusing on health, treatment, recreation, education, and physical development. New terms emerge in response to new types of tourism. Among these terms, we will discuss business tourism.

Business (inl.business-ish, occupation) in the Uzbek language dictionary – any organizational, economic activity that generates income and is aimed at profit; trade; the meanings of business are presented. Tourism (French: Tourisme < tour - rotation, walk (journey)).

1. An excursion trip organized for the purpose of seeing the world, gaining knowledge, learning, and also for relaxation. With the growing tourism sector, the route of tourist trains has increased. "Science and Life."

2. Sports. Group outings and trips are organized for physical training.

When we explored the Oxford English Dictionary, we saw that the term business has a broader definition compared to its Uzbek counterpart:

1. The activity of making, buying, selling, or supplying goods or services for money. (Making, selling, buying, providing, or rendering services for the purpose of making money);

2. Work that forms part of your job. (Work that is part of your profession);

3. The volume of work done by a company, etc.; speed or quality of that work. (Volume of work done by a business; the quality or level of that work);

4. Something that concerns a specific person or organization. (Something that relates to the company or a person);

5. Matters that need to be discussed or done (Issues to be discussed or done);

6. A situation or action, especially one that you have a special opinion or stance on. (A situation when you have your own relationship).



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Just as we divided tourism into several groups, business tourism is also divided into various types: individual trips, group trips, events (meetings, incentives, conferences, exhibitions (MICE), team-building, and exchanges during familiarization trips. Business tourism collaborates with many corporate entities: hotel chains, organizers of professionally integrated fairs and exhibitions, and business centers in many countries. Of course, each sphere has its own conditions. In this article, we will examine the lexical and semantic features of a range of terms related to business tourism in English and Uzbek. Each area has its own terminology. There is also significant terminology related to tourism in the Uzbek terminological system. Its enrichment is distinguished by linguistic (language) and extralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors. In the last century, terms related to various fields were borrowed into the Uzbek language from European languages through Russian, while today they are directly borrowed from foreign languages, such as business tourism. We will examine the lexical-semantic meanings of related words in the Uzbek language in the following table:

- Contract: An agreement concluded between parties (two or more persons), which specifies their rights and obligations.
- Ticket: A document granting the right to use something (transport means), or to enter a specific place (theater, sports hall, etc.).
- Route: The path of transportation, e.g., a ship, airplane, or vehicle on a specific route.
- Visa: A special permit issued to any foreigner by the relevant administrative body in the passport, allowing entry into the country, residence, and transit through its territory.
- Tour: An organization of a set of services for tourists for a specific destination and established transport duration.
- Tourism Industry: A combination of various sectors of the economy forming the material and technical base of tourism.
- Flotilla: A floating hotel vessel. A huge hotel on the water will be specially equipped. In addition to comfortable rooms, provisions for comprehensive rest and access to temporary offices, operational communication means: telephone, photocopier, fax, and other services are included.



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- Tourist House: A shelter intended for short-term rest for active tourists. They are primarily located on mountain slopes with minimal conditions. A "pansionat" represents a free-form house that was not built as a hotel. The apartments accommodate 10-20 people.

- Motel: A hotel for motorists. Tourists are also provided with a place for their cars at the station. Motels typically feature a restaurant, bar, cinema, conference rooms, screening rooms, pools, tennis courts, and are enriched with new special services.

As tourism originally emerged in England due to economic activities, this area is recognized as its birthplace. Additionally, considering that the English language holds a leading position in the terminology of international tourism, it is natural that a significant part of the Uzbek language has been assimilated from this language. The Uzbek language is limited, and some of its terms have alternative options. Many terms in English are presented in their original format. However, even in this language, we can find words borrowed from other languages.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the creation of explanatory, electronic, and translational dictionaries of existing tourist terms in the Uzbek language is one of the important tasks of Uzbek terminology. Presenting and explaining terms in explanatory dictionaries and specialized dictionaries of tourism terms serves to familiarize students with the most necessary and general concepts of this subject and enhances their knowledge level, while also stirring interest in this field.

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