



LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TOURISM TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article discusses the meaning of tourism terms used in Uzbek and English and how they are used. Since the tourism industry is developing very rapidly today, it is becoming important to correctly understand and use the words and terms in this field. However, in practice, some terms do not have the same meaning in two languages, or it is difficult to translate them directly. Therefore, the article explains with simple examples how tourism terms differ in meaning, in which cases there is similarity and in which cases there is difference. In addition, the meaning of some terms is expanded or, conversely, narrowed. It is emphasized that this situation is often related to language and culture. The article also discusses the structure of terms and how they should be used in real speech. This work will help to better understand and correctly use tourism terminology. Keywords: tourism terminology, lexical-semantic features, Uzbek language, English language, translation, meaning, semantics, lexicon, terms, cultural factors, language differences, communication.

Keywords: tourism terminology, lexical-semantic features, Uzbek language, English language.

Introduction

Today, the tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. The expansion of economic, cultural and social ties between different countries is further increasing the importance of tourism. At the same time, the clear and correct expression of terms and concepts used in this field is also becoming an important issue. In particular, studying tourism terms in Uzbek and English, correctly understanding their meaning and correctly applying them in practice is one of the requirements of today. As is known, each language has its own lexical and semantic system. Therefore, when a term in one language is translated into another, its meaning may change completely or partially. This is especially evident in tourism terminology. For example, some terms widely used in English do not have an exact equivalent in Uzbek or



require additional explanations when translating them. This creates certain difficulties for language learners and translators.

In addition, the meaning of tourism terms is often associated with cultural and social factors. Since the tourism industry of each country is unique, the use of terms also varies. In this regard, it is necessary to study them not only in terms of vocabulary, but also in terms of context and culture. The main purpose of this article is to analyze the lexical-semantic characteristics of tourism terms in Uzbek and English, to identify their similarities and differences, and to draw general conclusions about their correct use.

Methodology

This study used several scientific methods to study the properties of tourism terms in Uzbek and English. First, the scientific literature on the topic, dictionaries, and materials related to the tourism industry were analyzed. Through this, initial information was collected on the general characteristics of tourism terminology and how they are expressed in the two languages. Also, as the main part of the study, tourism terms were selected and compared in Uzbek and English. In this process, special attention was paid to the meaning, scope, and relevance of the terms to the context. The differences between the direct translation of certain terms and their explanatory or adapted translations were also analyzed.

In addition, the situations identified using the descriptive method were explained, and the lexical and semantic properties of the terms were explained through simple examples. The comparative method served as the main tool for identifying similarities and differences between the two languages. During the research, real tourism texts were studied, including hotel descriptions, information on tourist websites, and advertising materials. This helped to see the practical application of the terms. In generalizing the results, general conclusions were drawn on the lexical-semantic properties of tourism terms using analysis and synthesis methods.

Results

The results of the study showed that there are significant similarities and significant differences between the lexical-semantic properties of tourism terms in Uzbek and English. First of all, it was found that many tourism terms in English have entered the Uzbek language directly or are used in a partially adapted form. For example, words such as “hotel”, “tour”, “reservation” are used in Uzbek in an almost unchanged form or are found in very close variants.

At the same time, some terms differ semantically. For example, the word “resort” in English means not only a resort, but also an area that includes a wide range of services. In Uzbek, it is often translated simply as “resort”, which does not reflect its full meaning. Or the term “package tour” in English



means a pre-planned trip that includes all services, but it is sometimes given only as “tour package” in a short and unexplained way. In addition, the expansion or narrowing of the meaning of some terms was observed. For example, the English word “guide” is used in the sense of both “guiding person” and “guide”, while in Uzbek these two meanings are often expressed by separate words. This creates a semantic difference.

The analysis also showed that while tourism terms in English are more concise and precise, in Uzbek they are often explained in broader or explanatory terms. This is especially noticeable in new or international terms. The results showed that the formation of tourism terms in two languages directly depends on the language system, cultural factors and the level of development of the industry.

Analysis

Analysis of the results shows that the differences between tourism terms in Uzbek and English are mainly manifested in their lexical form and semantic content. Since English is one of the main languages in which the tourism industry is developed, the terms in it are more precise, concise and international in nature. In Uzbek, these terms come through translation, and sometimes their meaning is not fully preserved often. For example, if terms such as “resort” or “package tour” express a broad and clear concept in English, their meaning is narrowed or generalized in Uzbek. This creates a semantic imbalance. Therefore, when translating each term, it is necessary to pay attention not only to its lexical meaning, but also to its functional and contextual features.

Another important aspect was identified during the analysis: polysemantic terms are widely used in English, while in Uzbek their meanings are often expressed separately also. For example, the different meanings of the word “guide” are distinguished in Uzbek as “gid” and “qo‘llanma”. This shows the difference in semantic systems between the two languages. In addition, it is important to note that many English terms are being adopted into the Uzbek language as borrowings. While this process enriches the language on the one hand, it also creates problems in forming a single and standard form of terms. The results of the analysis show that in order to correctly understand the lexical-semantic properties of tourism terms, it is necessary to take into account language, context, and cultural factors.

Discussion

Based on the results obtained, it can be said that the study of tourism terms in Uzbek and English is not only theoretically, but also practically important. Because these terms are one of the main tools for ensuring correct communication in the tourism sector [3]. If the terms are misunderstood or translated incorrectly, this can lead to misunderstandings between tourists and



service providers. Another important aspect during the discussion is that most of the terms in English are of an international nature and are directly entering other languages, including the Uzbek language. On the one hand, this situation creates convenience, since common concepts are preserved. However, on the other hand, it can also lead to incorrect or different use of these terms.

Also, the semantic properties of tourism terms directly affect their use. If some terms are used in a broad sense in English, in Uzbek they can be used in a narrower or different sense. This requires additional clarification or adaptation during the translation process. The results of the discussion also show that standardization of tourism terminology is necessary. If the terms are used in a uniform and clear form, this will create convenience not only for translators, but also for specialists working in the tourism sector. In-depth analysis of the lexical and semantic properties of tourism terms when studying them will help to correctly use them in real speech.

Conclusion

In conclusion, although tourism terms in Uzbek and English may seem similar at first, there are significant differences in their meaning and usages. In particular, terms that have come from English are not used in the same sense in Uzbek or are slightly modified often. Therefore, care should be taken when understanding and translating them. Another important aspect is that the correct understanding of terms is not only related to the dictionary, but to the context in which they are used. Some words that mean one thing in one place may be understood differently in another. In general, in order to know tourism terms well and use them correctly, it is necessary to understand the industry itself along with the language. Then both translation and communication will be much easier and more understandable.

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