

## The Classification of Tourism Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

**Yulchiyeva Dilnoza Anvarovna**

Fergana State University, Independent researcher

**Abstract:** In this article, the main terms related to tourism are compared and analyzed in English and Uzbek languages. With the emergence of new types of tourism, new terms are emerging. This is a factor leading to the enrichment of language and culture. In order to more accurately describe the systems of terms related to tourism, it is necessary to develop a classification of terms in this field of science and, accordingly, to choose the bases of classification. One of these bases may be the connection of the word to a certain field of activity.

**Keywords:** tourism, tour, service, pilgrimage, travel, hotel, adventure.



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### INTRODUCTION

Language is a cultural mirror of every nation. Enrichment of the language serves to enrich communication and express the unique aspects of cultural values. Tourism and travel are not only the exchange of language terms, but also a new stage of terminology. Many scientific studies carried out to date show that there are different ways of development and enrichment of terminology: borrowing words from other languages, creating new words, defining and collecting them, forming lexical units related to a certain field and using them. presentation, formation of a word combination into a semantic whole, etc. Today, the enrichment of the terminology of Uzbek tourism is mainly due to the borrowing, assimilation and creation of internal words from other languages. The main factor that determines the stability of the terminological system of the tourism sector is its correct mastery and regulation.

The most common way of creating tourism terms is to acquire lexical units directly related to tourism from English and to give new meaning to existing words, Uzbek tourism terms the rank is getting richer day by day due to this. Since the origin of tourism belongs to Great Britain, the main terms related to this field and used in our country are spoken in English. However, when talking about the types of tourism and their analysis, it is important to take into account the tourism terms that already exist in the Uzbek language. Below, we will dwell more on the classifications of tourism terms developed earlier.

## RESEARCH METHOD

**Automobile tourism (car tourism) – avtomobil turizmi.** This is a popular form of recreation to travel the main part of the route in one's own car or to gather in a small group of several cars. Tourists often do not use the services of tourism organizers. (Tillojev,2024,146)

**Active tourism – faol turizm.** A type of travel that is associated with active methods of movement along the route and is carried out by a person for recreational and sports purposes.

**Business type – biznes turizm.** A type of travel that is required by business people and may require special services, such as meeting rooms, secretarial services.

**Domestic tourism – ichki turizm.** This is tourism within the country. A characteristic feature of domestic tourism is the temporary departure of citizens of a certain country from their permanent place of residence for recreation, satisfaction of cognitive interests, sports and other tourist purposes. It is carried out only within the national borders of that country. It is used to determine the tourism of residents in their country. In international calculations and statistics, domestic tourism can refer to the definition of tourism and non-resident activity and expenditure in a given country. Domestic tourism does not represent a separate area, but is related to all other sectors of national life. (Hamroyev, 2023)

**Water tourism – suv turizmi.** A type of water recreation tourism using kayaks, boats, catamarans, motor ships and other floating vehicles.

**Access tourism – kirish turizmi.** Travel by non-residents across the country for tourism purposes without engaging in remunerative activities from a local source.

**Gastronomic tourism – gastronomik turizm.** It is considered a trip for lovers of delicious food. Most tourist areas attract travelers with delicious food or wine. Tourist brochures contain information about local gourmet food

**Mountain tourism – tog' turizmi.** Walking on foot routes in mountainous terrain, crossing passes above 3000-3500 m, walking on rocky sections, steep slopes, glaciers, snow fields, mountain rivers. Special equipment is used for mountain tourism: ice axes, alpine boots, "crampons", rock and ice hooks, carabines, ropes, etc.

**Group tourism – guruh turizmi.** A tourist trip is a type of tourism that is carried out by groups of people (including families) according to an individual plan or a plan of a tourist company, including the areas to be visited, the duration of stops, and the conditions of accommodation. , and others. During the group's journey, a temporary community emerges that has a highly educational impact during the meetings, contacts and conversations foreseen in the programs of the groups' stay in the itineraries or tourist centers. The possibility of group fares makes this type of tourism very attractive.

**Long distance tourism – uzoq masofali turizm .** Trips that take a long time to get to the destination (more than four hours by plane, four days by car, and four to five days by boat or train, etc.)

**Children's tourism – bolalar turizmi.** Group of school-aged children (ages 7 to 17) organized trip with a guide. In modern conditions, it exists in new forms: educational tourism for children to learn a foreign language; health tourism for children in sports and summer camps are located both in the territory of our country and abroad; excursion and educational tourism for children, etc. There are travel agencies specializing in children's tourism. (Tillojev,2024,147)

**Disabled tourism – nogironlar turizmi.** Tourism for people with disabilities.

**Individual tourism – individual turizm.** One man's journey on his own agenda. Travel agencies fulfill the orders of individual tourists (determining the areas of visits, duration of stay,

accommodation conditions, etc.). Individual tourism can develop through kinship and family ties, creative exchanges, and invitational visits. Individual tourism is also implemented within the framework of social and youth tourism programs. Individual tourist services are provided by special, regular or specialized travel agencies. (Tillojev,2024,147)

**Intensive tourism – intensiv turizm.** A type of business tourism, that are given free of charge by the administration of enterprises and institutions to their employees only on preferential terms or as a reward for high production impressions

**Caravanning – karvon .** A common form of automobile tourism in a caravan or motorhome with a specially equipped body or trailer.

**Horse tourism – ot turizmi.** A form of active recreation, a type of sports tourism

**Cruise - kruiz.** It is a journey using a vehicle, not only for transportation, but also for temporary accommodation, meals and services.

**Cultural tourism – madaniy turizm.** The type of international tourist travel related to the introduction of tourists is the type of tourism that represents national cultures, customs and traditions of the host country.

**Health tourism – sog’likni saqlash turizmi.** A type of tourism for health or medicinal purposes. Resorts provide tourists with medical treatments, service complexes, massage rooms, etc.

**Ski tourism – chang’i turizmi.** A type of sports tourism that includes skiing on a route along the plains and foothills. Ski tourism requires special preparation of participants and increased attention of organizers.

**Youth tourism – yoshlar turizmi.** It is a unique type of youth and adolescent tourism activity that takes place across national borders, regionally and globally.

**Museum tourism – muzey turizmi.** One type of tourism, its uniqueness lies in the use of the tourist potential of museums and adjacent areas. Cooperation between museums and tourism is based on the formation of a system of historical, cultural and natural areas.

**Nostalgic (ethnic) tourism – nostalgik turizm.** A type of tourism that takes people to historical places of residence. Participants of nostalgic tourism are mostly old people who used to live in the area.

**Educational tourism - ta’lim turizmi .** A tourist trip that combines leisure with study.

**Pilgrimage tourism – ziyorat turizmi.** It is a type of religious tourism that is carried out by religious people of different denominations in holy places.

**Walking – piyoda yurish.** A type of tourist trip on foot. Hiking trails are often in plains or foothills, low mountains (up to about 3000 m), almost any terrain. You will need special equipment for walking: backpack, tent, shoes, etc.

**Adventure tourism-sarguzasht turizmi.** A type of tourism related to the organization of non-standard trips to exotic and environmentally friendly nature reserves. Adventure tourism includes hiking, safaris (hunting, fishing, photography, etc.).

**Amateur tourism -havaskor turizm.** Travel using active models of transport independently organized by the tourist.

**Wedding tourism – nikoh turizmi.** A type of tourism for newlyweds.

**Sports (active) tourism – sport (faol) turizmi.** Type of active recreation; active and purposeful physical education and exercises, training, for example, swimming, running, cycling, etc. The main task is to guarantee the opportunity to engage in the chosen sport.

**Ecological tourism (ecotourism) – ekologik turizm.** Visiting places with relatively unspoiled nature and well-preserved cultural and historical heritage. (Tilloev,2024,150)

**International tourism – xalqaro turizm.** It is a trip outside the country.

**Bicycle tourism – velosiped turizmi.** It is an open-air tourism. There are many types of this tourism. They are small bike tours and excursions. Special bicycle constructions have been developed for this type of tourism.

**Medical tourism – tibbiy turizm.** Type of tourism that is carried out for health or medical purposes.

**Student tourism - talaba turizmi.** It is a type of youth tourism; This tourism includes the trips of students and pupils.

**Visa - viza .** A Visa is an official mark in a passport (consular stamp, etc.) that gives the right to enter a country.

**A guide – gid.** A guide is a licensed specialist in conducting tours with tourists.

**The tour operator directory - turoperator katalogi.** It is an information and advertising site containing a detailed description of the tour operator's inclusive tours.

**Camping – kemping.** Camping is a camp for motorists located in the countryside or in a recreation area (summer houses, tents with basic amenities).

**Franchise agreement - franchayzing shartnomasi.** An agreement on the rights and privileges of the producer of tourist services.

**The holiday season - ta'til mavsumi.** It is the period when tourist life stops or can be lowest in a particular country. It usually differs in low prices. It also can be very inconvenient for travel.

**The destination - belgilangan manzil.** It is the place where the tour operator (travel agent) must deliver the tourist (passenger) to the carrier according to the contract.

An exchange voucher - ayirboshlash vaucheri. It is a legal document that reflects all aspects of the relationship between a tourist and any tourist organization.

**Trekking – trekking.** Walking on rough terrain without special training.

**A tourist -turist.** Traveler who stays at the destination for at least 24 hours, the purpose of the trip is leisure, business, family, a specific mission, meeting.

**Ecotourism- ekoturizm.** It is a trip to places with beautiful nature and well-preserved cultural and historical heritage.

**Tourist service – turistik xizmat.** It is the main result of direct interaction between the service provider and his consumer (tourist), as well as the organization and implementation of the trip (trip) and other relevant needs of the service provider.

**Social and cultural services – ijtimoiy va madaniy xizmatlar.** The services that ensure maintenance and recovery of physical health, spiritual development of a person, improvement of professional skills. In particular, this type of service includes medical services, cultural services, tourism, education, etc.

**Tourist service provider – turistik xizmat ko'rsatuvchi.** A legal entity or an individual entrepreneur who provides services to consumers.

**Service certificate – xizmat sertifikat.** It is an activity to confirm the compliance of services with the requirements defined in the standard. Certification of tourism services is divided into mandatory and voluntary types.

## DISCUSSION

We can say that the field of tourism and related terms are basically the same, and its content expands with the attention of researchers and the formation of new information. Although there is a slight difference between the terms of internal and external tourism, we can see the unity of directions and essence. As a result, we can say that the terminology of tourism is the science of the development of human society in its specific manifestation - the formation, improvement and knowledge of its personality, as well as a purposeful movement to the regions of the world to study this type of activity. The global tourism services market requires in-depth study. Tourism in a tough competition

the effectiveness of business depends on taking into account the needs of customers, knowing the internal motives of their behavior, psychology and value orientations. This explains the broad tasks of tourism studies.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis, it can be understood that the terms of tourism are being assimilated directly from the English language into the Uzbek language and are becoming a new vocabulary for the development of terminology. As a result of the development of the field, existing tourism terms are enriched with new special units.

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