

## **DIE BILDUNG DES TOURISMUSVOKABULARS IN DER UZBEK- SPRACHE**

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**Zusammenfassung** Der internationale Tourismus beeinflusst als einer der größten und dynamischsten Wirtschaftszweige der Welt unweigerlich alle Aspekte des gesellschaftlichen Lebens, einschließlich der Sprache. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Tourismus hat zu einer Zunahme der professionellen Kommunikation in diesem Bereich geführt. Eine Vielzahl von Tourismusbegriffen wird ständig geprägt, wodurch das wissenschaftliche Interesse an der Übersetzung und Entlehnung touristischer Terminologie in verschiedene Sprachen steigt. Der vorliegende Artikel befasst sich mit der Geschichte des usbekischen Tourismus und der Terminologie.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Sprache, Gesellschaft, Tourismus, Begriff, Wortschatz, Sprachkultur, Entwicklung, Linguistik, Außersprachlich, Ethnographie, Toponymie, Oykonyme, Historisch, Adoption, Struktur, Sprachempfänger, Entstehung, Konzept, Beziehung, Nationen.

## **THE FORMATION OF TOURISM VOCABULARY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract** International tourism, as one of the biggest and the most dynamic industries in the world, inevitably influences all the aspects of social life, including language. The development of international tourism has given rise to increase in professional communication in the field. A large number of tourism terms is continually coined, increasing scientific interest in the questions of translating and borrowing tourist terminology into different languages. The given article discusses the history of the Uzbek tourism and terminology.

**Keywords:** language, society, tourism, term, word stock, linguocultural, development, linguistic, extralinguistic, ethnography, toponymy, oykonyms, historical, adoption, structure, language recipient, emergence, concept, relation, nations.

Language and society are inextricably linked and all the changes that take place in the society are reflected in the language the society use. The language uses its “inner” linguistic resources when new concepts appear. In addition to them, other language resources as word stock can be

addressed to, for instance, to borrow words from. It is a widely-used process for many languages and the Uzbek language is not an exception from this.

This, in turn, ensures that the word stock of the language is enriched with new lexical (phraseological) units that can be developed in a linguocultural environment.

Also, a lexical borrowing serves as one of the main tools to help speakers to fill a lacuna in their imagination and to clearly understand a conceptual and linguistic picture of the world.

The essence of borrowings is not only the transfer of elements of one language into another, but also the development of society, science and technology and the process that take place in connection with cultural ties between people (peoples).

In other words, “the transmission of words from one language into another, their place in the lexicon of the language recipient, and their adaptation and assimilation into that language environment is a law that occurs in connection with complex linguistic and socio-historical conditions.

Obviously, it is important to consider the reasons of borrowings as a purely linguistic process. They are closely interrelated being divided into ... non-linguistic (extralinguistic) and linguistic factors.

There are specific words that are actively used within each sphere and specific to that sphere.

The term as a lexical unit belonging to a limited lexical layer, is the main object of terminological research and an important source of terminological dictionaries.

In books on Linguistics, the following issues as close political, economic and cultural ties between nations, internal social relations are mentioned as non-linguistic factors of lexical borrowings. Moreover, economic and political changes in the society that borrow a word, the role of language in the economic environment of the society are the components of the extralinguistic branch of the language. The language recipient simultaneously adopts both new things and concepts and their linguistic expression (words) [1]. In this sense, lexical units and terms as well can be borrowed.

In linguistic studies, words and phrases used in specific spheres are interpreted as terms.

Terminological systems appear and develop in the entire language system in accordance with its general rules. N. Kuzkin states that “There is no insurmountable boundary between *a term* and *a word*, they do not differ significantly in terms of form and content.”[2]

According to R. Jomonov, ‘The most important non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors in borrowings are political, economic and cultural ties between people; scientific development; the expansion of the activity of the mass media; increasing demand for translated literature; texts in advertisement and visual aids; the growing demand for foreign languages and so on.’[3] One of the intensively enriching spheres of terminology with lexical units is tourism terminology.

After the Declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan the transmission process of a number of tourism terms from different languages into the Uzbek language has been active.

The influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors plays an important role in the formation and development of tourism terminology which is becoming an integral part of scientific terminology.

In the last century, the terms related to various spheres were introduced into Uzbek from the European languages through Russian, but today they are directly borrowed from foreign languages.

It is known that there are numerous terms and elements borrowed from Greek and Latin among international terms. Identifying the presence of terms and elements in tourism terms is also one of the theoretical issues. Tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is in its infancy and as a result of the development of tourism industry, its content is enriched with new special units. Since tourism originated in the UK as a result of economic activity, this region is recognized as its homeland.

Also, it is obvious that the English language is a leading language in the international tourism terminology, it is natural that a great number of borrowings in Uzbek has come from this language.

The stages of the formation of Uzbek tourism terminology are associated with various historical factors.

In his famous work “Babur-nama (Memoirs of Babur)” Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur gave rich scientific information of the history, culture and nature of Movarounnahr (Transoxiana), Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in the second half of the XV century and the first half of the XVI century. This undoubtedly indicates that Babur traveled along these areas.

This literary work from Babur laid the foundation for the history, ethnography and toponymy of many peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India and Iran.

Geographical names, names of peoples, plants and other terms belonging to these peoples as well the names of individual places are mentioned in the memoir. The author paid a great attention to place names in his historical writing. In addition to place names shown in Turkish, the book also contains words and phrases used with Persian adjectives.

For instance: *place names denoting colour.*

The toponyms found in “Babur-nama” are divided into several groups according to the types of objects they represent. Some of them are the settlement names that are oykononyms. Oykononyms:

1) *names of countries – Afghanistan, India, Arabia, Mongolia, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Egypt, China, Khurasan;*

2) *names of cities – Delhi, Ghazna, Kabul, Mashhad, Banoras, Lahur, Urgench, Tashkent, Andizhan, Kesh, Sairam, Khojand, Karshi, Bukhara;*

3) *names of villages and cities – the village of Muhammad aga, the village of Hodak, the village of Beshkent, and cities as Kulba, Archakent, Yorkand, Navkand, Dehi Gulomon, Ettikent, Dehi Afghan;*

4) *names of castles and fortresses: Qalai Dabusi, Qalai Zafar, Alaqurgan, Tashkurgan, Asfidak fortress;*

5) *names of rabots (fortified settlements) - Raboti Sarhang, Raboti Zavraq, Surhrabot, Raboti Ruzak. [4]*

This work also serves as an important document that contains the terms of the Uzbek tourism terminology.

In the memoir, the characteristics to tourism are defined according to their classification features, such as glossaries.

From this point of view, it can be said that the work “Babur-nama” is one of the genuine and old dictionaries of tourism terms.

The emergence of tourism in the territory of Uzbekistan was unique. Its roots go back to very ancient times.

The ancestors of the Uzbeks also traveled for trading purposes along the Great Silk Road, a caravan route that connected The East and The West in ancient and medieval times, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. [5]

The caravanserais built for traders had all the conveniences for them. Places for caravans to stay, fodder, places for merchants to stay (a hotel), food had to be prepared in advance and places of other services worked for their customers day and night.

Obviously, trade was also carried out across the country by local merchants. So, in the past, there were intergovernmental, international economic and cultural ties, and these ties can be called the first emergence of tourism. The discovery of the remains of pottery pipes for drinking water and wastewater in the territory of Central Asia that existed three thousand years ago is an indicator of the development of infrastructure, urban system and services for local citizens and guests and tourists as well. It must be noted that in ancient times in the territory of Uzbekistan caravans served as a means of transportation, caravanserais as hotels for tourists were

originally considered to be used by traders, ambassadors and pilgrims. “The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan” describes caravan and caravanserai units as following:

“*Caravan* is a Persian word, the 1st meaning of it is: a group of animals (camels, donkeys, mules, horses), carts and groups of people riding them, carrying goods and people to distant places. A bell was hung on the first and last animals so that the caravan would not be interrupted. The second meaning of *caravan* is a group of passengers, tourists or ambassadors who travel together to have mutual assistance and security”. [6]

“Caravanserai is a rabot (*fortified settlement*), a palace where caravans could stay for a night”. [7] This means that tourism in the territory of Uzbekistan has existed since ancient times and is mainly characterized by its commercial and religious content.

Thomas Cook is recognized as the founder of this activity for organizing tourism, but in Central Asia there had been entrepreneurs who organized the pilgrimage and Umrah (*the non-mandatory lesser pilgrimage made by Muslims to Mecca, which may be performed at any time of the year*) and traders who led the movement on the Great Silk Road for a long time.

Accordingly, at that time there were specific lexical units that were actively used during travelling.

The enrichment of Uzbek tourism terminology intensified in the post-independence period. In today’s era of globalization, its composition is expanding due to non-linguistic factors. Tourism terminology should be conducted in Uzbek like Russian and English tourism terminology. These include arranging terms, the analysis of normative and national requirements in the units of adoption and the development of practical recommendations for the lexicography of tourist terms.

There are the following non-linguistic factors in the formation and development of Uzbek tourism terminology:

- 1. Raising the level of importance of tourism to the level of state policy;**
- 2. Availability of tourism potentials to attract tourists;**
- 3. The growing interest of the world community to the historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan;**
- 4. Increasing the focus on tourism to the level of state policy;**
- 5. Adoption of laws on the development of tourism;**
- 6. Development of tourism cooperation with different countries;**
- 7. The emergence of new types of tourism;**
- 8. Establishment and development of tourist zones;**

***9. Development of tourist roadmaps aimed at increasing the contribution of tourism to the country's economy;***

***10. Establishment of international cooperation for the training of qualified personnel in the tourism sector;***

***11. Attracting foreign tourists to the country and their visits;***

***12. Establishing relations with international tourism organizations;***

***13. Improving the quality of service in accordance with the international standards.***

So, all these non-linguistic factors are related to the adoption of a number of laws and regulations as a result of the development of the tourism industry to the level of public policy. Since the emergence of the terms is closely linked with the development of the industry and measures aimed at the development of tourism today have risen to the level of public policy. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated from December 2, 2016 “On measures to ensure the intensive development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan” [8] and “On measures to further increase the responsibility of local executive authorities in the development of tourism”, [9] on August 16, 2017 and the resolutions “On priority measures on the development of the tourism sector in 2018-2019” [10] show that a specific legislative system has been formed in this sector. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On organizing the Department of Tourism Development under the Tashkent regional administration” was signed on October 19, 2017.[11] The organizational structure of the Department of Tourism Development aims to establish special departments for the development of the Bostanlyk, Akhangaron and Parkent mountain tourism clusters in Tashkent region. In order to create tourist facilities and increase people's income in the clusters, the organizational structure includes a separate “Department for assistance in the organization, registration and accounting of hotels” and “Department for training and implementation of standards of tourist services in guest houses.”[12] The State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the National Company “Uzbekturism”. This committee has been designated as the competent state body in the tourism sector. As a result of attracting foreign tourists to the country, in the first nine months of the year 2017, about 1.8 million tourists visited the country. This is 17 percent more than in the same period of 2016. The tourism exports of the country also increased by 17% to \$ 1.86 billion. [13] As a result of the above-mentioned non-linguistic factors, numerous tourism terms are being introduced into the Uzbek language. The majority of them belong to the English language. Recently, some linguists have been discussing the socio-psychological

causes of word borrowings among non-linguistic factors. Particularly, V.G. Kostamarov explains the rapid transmission of English lexical units into the Russian language by socio-psychological factors. As he states, “there has appeared a linguistic “trend” for learning foreign languages. This indicates that among the languages of the world, it is becoming a tradition to borrow words from English (and its American version)”.[14] The main part of the borrowings in tourism terminology consists of terms adopted from English, as well as French, Italian, German. New terms are also being coined in connection with the emergence of new types of tourism:

*A business tour* is any organizational, economic activity that is related to the professional activity of a tourist, which brings income and is not illegal; type of a trip related to commercial, business activities;

*Inbound tourism* is defined as comprising the activities of non-residents travelling to a given country that is outside their usual environment, and staying there no longer than 12 consecutive months for leisure, business or other purposes;

*Domestic tourism* is tourism involving residents of one country travelling only within that country. The term *domestic tourism* has become a widely used lexical unit in recent years;

*Social tourism*, by **definition**, is a form of **tourism** that brings travellers to local communities with the goal of not only gaining pleasure from the experience but also contributing to the places they’re visiting;

*A package tour, package vacation, or package holiday* comprises transport and accommodation advertised and sold together by a vendor known as a tour operator. Other services may be provided such a rental car, activities or outings during the holiday;

*Service tourism* is a type of tourism related to the professional and commercial interests of the tourist. Includes personal business trips and various events;

*Individual tourism* is type of tourism consisting of a set of services that include accommodation, meals, transfers, excursions and entertainment programs based on the order of one or more tourists at their discretion;

*Recreational* is the movement of people in their free time with the aims of rest required to restore the physical and mental strength of a person;

*Ecotourism* can be defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education”. Such travelling can be created thanks to an international network of individuals, institutions, and the tourism industry where tourists and tourism professionals are educated on ecological issues. For example: *ecoresources, ecoSafaris, ecotourist*.

**Safari** is an organized journey to look at, or sometimes hunt, wild animals, especially in Africa;

**Fitness tour** is a special tourism aimed at physical and mental health of the tourist. Such a trip includes exercise (aerobics, aqua-aerobics, dancing), diet and yoga;

**Photo Safari** is a type of tourism organized for the purpose of taking pictures of animals in the wild;

**Enotourism (gastronomic, wine tourism)** is tourism organized to get acquainted with the traditions of winemaking in a particular region.

Every tourist buys something, such as a gift or for use, when they go to a country.

Some tourists aim to take small goods to their home country to buy and then sell when they go on a tourist trip. Although tourists spend a few days relaxing at local restaurants or beaches after purchasing all of the planned goods from local markets, buying and selling goods becomes their main goal. Such tourists are called *shopping tourists*. Shopping is derived from English and means “*харид қилмоқ*” in Uzbek and “*to buy*” in English. A shopping tourist means “a tourist who does shopping”.

Another word is “camping”. “Camping” is a specially equipped summer camp for motorists, where there are places to park their cars, set up bonfires and tents.

Although this term is translated as “summer camp,” it is used as “camping” in speech. The term “trekking” is taken from English and means “pursuit, search.” Trekking – or-distance hiking – consists of walking for several days or several weeks and being entirely or partially self-sufficient.

Although the meaning of this term in Uzbek is hiking, it is used in the form of “trekking”. Rafting is translated as “swimming on the raft” and is used in the English form. This is a form of tourism organized for swimming in local fast-flowing rivers, waterfalls, and fast-flowing slopes, shallow and rocky streams. This term has also been introduced into Uzbek tourism terminology in recent years. The appearance of new types of tourism is also one of the non-linguistic factors in the emergence of tourist terms;

**Sea cruise** is organized tourism on a ship, boat and other water transport;

**Medical tourism** is a trip from one place of residence to another for the purpose of receiving medical care;

**Scientific tourism** is a type of travel aimed at participating in a specific scientific program. Scientific tourism includes the processes associated with the observation and migration of animal populations and participation in archeological excavations. This form of tourism can be

classified in scientific tours in the form of expeditions and individual scientific trips;

**Pilgrimage** is an international tourism terminology which is referred to as one of the types of religious tourism. A religious ceremony is a type of travel aimed at seeing an object and an area;

Fam tour (familiarization tour) is a privileged tourism, organized to introduce a travel agency or competing airlines to a particular tourist destination or centre. This tourism is also called advertising tourism.[15]

Tourism terms can be genetically divided into the following groups in Uzbek:

- 1) tourism terms in Uzbek that has existed for a long time;
- 2) simple tourism terms, which are directly borrowed from foreign languages.

1. **Байрам** – “*a holiday*”, **божхона** - “*customs house*”, **бюролма** – “*an order*”, **маблағ** - “*funds*” *etc* were formed on the basis of the internal potentials of the Uzbek language. Many observations of the formation of terms by the suffix method in Russian and English were noted in the works analyzed above.

2. The problem of adopting tourism terminology of the Uzbek language it was found that borrowing of direct terms is active.

When a term is directly adopted, it is borrowed without any change or with some (partial) phonetic change.

The following lexical units in tourism terminology belong to the following types: *apartment, guide, tabloid, timeshare, transit, transfer, charter, deluxe, aerobics, aerodrome, aerophobia, airplane, airport, airline ticket, airline, air fare, auto camping, auto rally, bus station* and so on.

As it is observed in Russian and English, there are dominant terms in Uzbek tourism terminology and a great number of compounds are formed with their participation. These include terms such as “**tourist**”, “**tourism**”, “**tour**”, “**number**” and “**class**”. The terms formed in Uzbek with the component *tourism* are numerous: **туристик бозор** (*tourism market*), **туристик фаолият** (*tourism activity*), **туристик фаолият субъектлари** (*subjects of tourist activity*), **туристик гуруҳ раҳбари** (*guide*), **туристик кема** (*tourist vessel*), **туристик индустрия** (*tourist industry*), **туристик класс** (*tourist class*), **туристик класс меҳмонхонаси** (*tourist class hotel*), **туристик комплекс** (*tourist complex*), **туристик маҳсулот** (*tourist product*), **туристик маҳсулот фаолияти** (*tourist product activity*), **туристик маҳсулотни ташкиллаштириши** (*tourist product development*), **туристик марказ** (*tourist centre*), **туристик маршрут** (*tourist route*), **туристик оқим**

(*tourist flow*), *мыпучтук накем* (*tourist package*), *мыпучтук қизиқуи* (*tourist interest*), *мыпучтук йузум* (*tourist collection*) and so on.

The existence of several types of tourism necessitates the existence of the terms compounded with *tourism*: *child safe tourism, extreme tourism, gastronomic tourism, military tourism, amateur tourism, domestic tourism, social tourism, individual tourism, caravan tourism, congress tourism, cultural tourism, national tourism, museum tourism, wedding tourism, advertising tourism, industrial tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, mountain tourism, small tourism zones* etc.

Special lexical units formed with the participation of the terms *tour, number, class* are mainly the terms that are actively used in tourism services: *tour police, tour package, tour organizer, tour guide; single room, double room, deluxe room, balcony, presidential room, triple room, quadruple room, tourist class, first class, middle first class, middle tourist class, second class, high quality tourist class* and so on.

While a commonly used word is accepted as a term, only one of the meanings of that word will depend on the concept that the term means. The reason is that the term should be concise, clear, unambiguous and uniform.

Examples for commonly used tourist terms are: *hotel, room, transport, season, dormitory, city tour, tourist, religious pilgrimage, mausoleum, monument, corner room, double room, triple room, quadruple room, dormitory, extra bed, family room, floor key and passenger*. These units occur as terms related to tourism.

To conclude, Uzbek tourism terminology differs from other terminological systems in that it is open and has a fast enriching tendency. The fact that comparative research on tourism terminology in world linguistics, carried out shows that the terminology of this sphere is arranged in a certain sense, certain principles have been developed in naming of emerging concepts. In particular, non-linguistic factors, along with linguistic factors, play an important role in the development and progress of Uzbek tourism terminology.

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