

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. This article discusses the origin and development of tourism terms in English and other languages, the concepts of communication and attitude, issues of international tourism development, culture and its influence in the formation of the term "tourism".

Key words: "tourism", communication, attitude, culture, tourism terminology, international tourism, Thomas Cook, S.M. Kravtsov, formation of tourism terms in English, formation of tourism terms in Uzbek.

Tourism is one of the areas where the daily need for translation is important due to the diversity of peoples, languages and cultures communicating with each other.

Communication in the modern world is not just communication, it is a mutual exchange of information, resources and opportunities. The ability to communicate is equated with the ability to develop well in modern society. The words spoken in the process of communication shape our reality in a certain way. The accuracy of the choice of words and their emotional color, the "purity" of the information for the interlocutor form an energy-informational field that affects the participants of the communication process and the surrounding reality. Thus, the process of correct communication can have great creative potential. Communicating with like-minded people in your own country is one of the possible options for communication. This format has its own characteristics. On the one hand, it may seem easy to communicate with a person of the same mentality, because the communication is in the mother tongue. But at the same time, those with the same mentality feel each other more sensitively, and as a result, they can learn deeper "lessons" from their interactions. On the one hand, the process of communication when traveling abroad, to countries where the local population speaks another language, may seem difficult, because it requires knowledge, skills and abilities to speak a foreign language. However, on the other hand, along with other languages of the local population, it is completely natural and also has a different mentality. In this regard, the communication process can be more "superficial". The reason for this may be differences in the worldview, attitude and value-legal basis of communication partners. But at the same time, travel has such a wonderful developmental characteristic that it gives a person the opportunity to look at himself from the outside. In the unusual new atmosphere of another country, you can

clearly see the peculiarities of your own mentality, patterns and certain patterns of behavior.

During the study of the field of international tourism, intercultural exchange and its study also occur. According to Pereiro (2009), 10 perspectives and uses of the term cultural tourism can be observed in the scientific literature as well as in the tourism market:

1. Cultural tourism as a psychosocial experience;
2. Cultural tourism as a process of turning culture into a market;
3. Cultural tourism as a trend of nostalgia;
4. Cultural tourism as curiosity and learning;
5. Cultural tourism as a transition to "other";
6. Cultural tourism as a modern pilgrimage;
7. Cultural tourism as a search for historical and cultural attractions;
8. Cultural tourism as an industry of cultural representatives;
9. Cultural tourism as a unique form of travel;
10. Cultural tourism as a unique way of consuming culture.

This complex phenomenon has changed in recent decades and has undergone a cultural turn, a movement, a creative turn and a curatorial turn (Richards, 2006; Duxbury & Richards, 2019; Richards, 2021). New perspectives of cultural tourism have changed the previous conceptual and ethical idea of cultural tourism such as "good tourism" and "alternative tourism":

→ In creative tourism, tourists can learn arts and crafts, artistic design, food and gastronomy, health, languages, spirituality, nature and local sports;

More connections between culture and nature from the perspective of tourists;

→ Event and festivalization of cultural tourism;

→ There are new niches and specializations in the field of cultural tourism: heritage tourism; food tourism; film tourism; literary tourism; music tourism, local tourism;

→ Co-creating more demand and experiences for intangible cultural heritage;

→ In conclusion, the field of cultural tourism is constantly changing and includes new cultural trends and agendas.

Formation and development of tourism terms in English and other languages. The development of international tourism made it possible to increase professional communication in the field. The general participants of the communication process in the tourism industry have been experts in the tourism industry, tourists and local residents.

The origin of the word "tourism" has intrigued both professional tourism researchers and the general public of travel enthusiasts, and many claim that the term originated in France, while others speculate that it originated in England. It seems

necessary to combine the efforts of tourism experts and philologists to find an answer to this question. The concept of tourism was formed based on the concept of travel. This is literature created before the 19th century about travel and travelers. For example, in ancient Russian monuments, the words of travel are already recorded in the texts of the 14th century. It is not about tourism and tourists, but about travel and tourists, M. Montaigne in his "Essays" (1580, chapter "Becrona") and F. Bacon in "Essays or Moral and Political Precepts" (essay) mentions again. 1597 "About travel") If these concepts of tourism and tourists existed in those times, the corresponding words would certainly be known to lexicographers and could be used by them.

The research carried out by the authors of this publication allows to build the following chronology of the emergence of touristic terms.

According to linguists, the word tour, which means walk, travel, is a French word. Perhaps it was borrowed from French into English. Until the 19th century, most likely, the word tourist did not exist in the English and French literary languages. The dictionary "Le Nouveau Petit Robert" reports that the name of a person who makes a trip first appeared as a tourist, based on the noun tour adopted from French into English. Its first written record dates back to 1800. In 1803, the word entered French written speech. The terms tourism and tourisme, which mean "travel" in English and French, appeared much later. The appearance of the tourism lexeme in English in English and French sources dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. (1805-1815). And this word entered French later than English. In any case, it is known in written form only since 1841.

So: tour - French, tourist - English, tourism - English word.

The rapid spread of the word tourism throughout the planet and the emergence of the term tourism at the same time helped the establishment of the Thomas Cook tourist office in England in 1841, which organized trips to France, Italy, Egypt, the USA and other countries. Within a few years, Thomas Cook's followers appeared. By the end of the 19th century, agencies specializing in the provision of tourism services were created in many European countries. At the end of the 19th century, the number of tourists from Europe and the USA was more than one hundred thousand. The Thomas Cook and Son travel agency itself sent more than 20,000 Englishmen to Paris in 1867 for the Universal Exhibition. In general, about 9 million people from different countries visited the exhibition. Thus, the word tourism quickly spread all over the world and received the status of an international term.

Reflection of tourist and tourism concepts in European languages: Tourist and tourism words: turist, tourism - in Russian, tourist, tourism - in English, turista, turismo - in Spanish, turiste, turismo - in Italian, touriste, tourisme - in French.

Formation and development of tourism terms in the Uzbek language. Tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is at the stage of formation, and as a result

of the development of the tourism sector, its composition is enriched with other special divisions. Taking into account the adoption of the "Law on Tourism" by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 20, 1999, tourism focused on tourism in our country is England, and English terms occupy a leading position in international terminology. It is natural that the majority of tourist terms in the language are English words. "Language and society are closely related to each other, and all changes that occur in society are reflected in its language. This, in turn, ensures the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language layer with new lexical (phraseological) units and ensures stable development in the linguistic and cultural environment. The following non-linguistic factors are important in the formation and development of the tourist terminology of the Uzbek language:

1. Increasing attention to tourism to the level of state policy;
2. Availability of tourism potential to attract tourists;
3. Increasing interest of the world community in the historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan;
4. Raising the level of attention and demand for tourism within the framework of state policy;
5. Adoption of laws, regulations and regulatory documents on tourism development
6. Development of tourism cooperation with different countries;
7. Emergence of new types of tourism;
8. Organization and development of tourist zones;
9. To increase the share of tourism in the structure of the country's economy of tourist road maps;
10. Establishment of international cooperation on training of qualified personnel in the field of tourism;

As an example of terms that are actively used in the field of tourism, created based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language, we can cite terms such as holiday, customs, order, fund, ceremony, order, grave, offer, castle, reserve, reception, offer. Based on the internal capabilities and morphological features of each language in the formation of terms, some affixes are considered productive. Unlike English and Russian, Uzbek does not have dominant affixes to create touristic terms.

Vinokur G.O. as noted: "Compound words are necessary not only to meet the needs of new words, but also to really express two concepts with one word." Uzbek terminology in general is characterized by a large number of means of formal expression of concepts, that is, these terminologies tend to be synonymous.

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