

HISTORY OF TOURISM AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF FIELD TERMS

Boymanov Elyor*

*Senior Lecturer,

Department of the Uzbek language and literature,

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,

UZBEKISTAN

Email id: sabinagiyozova10@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the emerging etymology and history of tourism terminology and references to sources. Similarly, the lexical-semantic aspect of the tourism industry is structured. The division of lexemes into semantic groups is associated with the rapid development of the tourism industry. We know that as a result of economic-political, cultural relations, many different terms related to tourism appear in the dictionary. Thus, by adding a tour from French, two new tourist and tourism terms have emerged in English, which have a new meaning relative to French, which can be explained by non-linguistic vocabulary facts.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism, Lexical-Semantic Group, Railway, Excursions, Guide, Hotel, Travel Agency, Economic Sphere, History Of Tourism.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalization, the role of tourism in the development and strengthening of ties between many countries and peoples is of particular importance. "Tourism - one of the most important sectors of the economy. While taking advantage of the existing opportunities, it is necessary to further improve this sector, which is required by the times. "[1] The main purpose of tourism is to improve cultural ties between peoples, to study customs and traditions, to look at history.

It is known that mankind has organized travel since the beginning of the primitive community system. Later, this process gradually developed. According to Russian linguist A. Yu. Alexandrova, the first scenes of the trip played a purely practical role: identifying the mood of the neighbors, exchange of experience, sales, market penetration and purchase of goods [2, p.57]. As a result of the historical development and formation of tourism, its definition and purpose are constantly changing.

The basic term of tourism terminology is given in the "Oxford ENGLISH Etymological Dictionary", the term tourism was adopted from the French in the XIX century. A later analysis of the etymology of the French term *tourisme*, in some sources, dates back to the seventeenth century. At that time, the term *tour* was considered to have been used, and even before it came from the Latin word *tornus* [3, p.499]. From this point of view, it should be noted that there are two language interpretations. In particular:

a) first, the French term *tour* was transferred from Latin to French, which is confirmed by both the explanatory dictionary of DN Ushakov [4] and the etymological dictionary of M. Fassmer [5]; b) secondly, DN Ushakov's dictionary states that the term *tour* is derived from the Latin word *toro*, and M. Fasmer's dictionary contains information that the term *tour* is etymologically connected with the Latin word *tornus* - circle. So, these ideas are completely consistent with the interpretation of the etymological meaning of the English language "Oxford". Thus, in this case, we are dealing with a metaphorical transfer of meaning: *tornus* - a circle, *turn* and *mur* - a journey around the circle. In this regard, we can say that the basis of modern tourism is the movement or routes that were in demand in ancient times. For centuries, the only purpose of travel has been to find new places to live and eat, markets for goods and services, and the process of getting acquainted with foreign cultures, customs, and traditions has remained unchanged. as far as travel is concerned, relocation. [6]

Going back to the etymology of the *tour* term, it should be noted that the authors of the Oxford English etymological dictionary use a modern English *tornado* to "turn" and turn around to determine the size of the "tornus" term. Thus, by adding a *tour* from French, two new tourist and tourism terms have emerged in English, which have a new meaning relative to French, which can be explained by non-linguistic vocabulary facts. Historically, the terms *tourist* and *tourism* were first coined by Thomas Cook (1843), the founder of modern tourism in England, in the mid-19th century, when the first mass tourist tour of London was organized.

In turn, the term has been incorporated into Uzbek dictionaries. In the Russian-international dictionary of words: *Tourism* is described as (French *tourisme tour caup*) "Travel and recreation on a certain route, organized for the purpose of both sports and general education, and such trips" [7, p.465]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language it is said "Tourism French *tourisme tour* - rotation, travel". [8, p.195].

In today's world, where the rapid development of science and technology determines a large flow of terminological units, there is a need to study all areas of knowledge, including systems of terminology in the field of tourism. [9]

As in all areas of Uzbek language terminology, lexemes in the field of tourism are divided into certain semantic groups. The division of lexemes into semantic groups is associated with the rapid development of the tourism industry. We know that as a result of economic-political, cultural relations, many different terms related to tourism appear in the dictionary. This condition is acquired through live speech or printed sources. Once the terms are accepted by the general public, they are accepted and used in our language in the form of *kalkaro* term. In turn, it occupies a strong place in the dictionary. At each stage of the formation and development of tourism terminology of the Uzbek language there are basic lexical-semantic groups, which contain the terms of the sample under study and played a significant role in different stages of formation and development of tourism. As an example, the international terms within the following tourism terms have emerged in the process of development of tourism as a type of professional activity in the terminology under study. This indicates an increasing trend in the number of terms that can help increase the efficiency of data transmission in the process of international professional communication. Below we have divided some words and terms that are frequently used in the field of tourism into certain lexical-semantic groups. In the process of analysis, we used the translation of the term assimilation in our language or itself: [10]

Transport – panoramic, mirrored bus, caravan, wheeled trailer for camping, one ticket, documents, legal rules, customs regulations, car insurance, duty free and others.

Airport – aircraft, pilot, stewardess, in-flight service (in-flight service), long-distance flight and others.

Railway – railway station, train, wagon, drum, railway, razezd, railway tourist routes, railway ticket, booking and others.

Types of tourism – international tourism, domestic tourism, mountain tourism, pilgrimage tourism, scientific business tourism and others.

Organizations and associations in the field of tourism – ATO = All-Union Tourism Organization, BTB = British Tourism Board, CCC = Camping and Caravan Club, CTC = Certified Tourism Council, WTTC = (World Travel and Tourism Council), ie WTTC= World Travel and Tourism Council and others.

Tourist establishments – travel agency, tourist information office, tourist information center and others.

Excursion tours – holidays, trips, inclusive tours, complex travel, separate hobbies, vacations, family vacations, dating tours, study tours, incentive tours, country tours, vacations and more.

Services in tourism – booking, rerouting, compensation to tourists, rerouting if necessary.

Documents, legal rules in tourism – *voucher* - this is tourism company 's written order, *multiple visas* can be used several times , *wallet*- a cardboard folder for a visa, tourist documents.

Tourist staff – an organization that sells tours in bulk, a travel agent, a booking agent, a tour guide and others.

Catering system – cafe, cafeteria, buffet, self-service restaurant, restaurant, bar.

Food terms – dishes (spoons, forks, knives, cups, teapots, bowls, cups, glasses, etc.), sauces, condiments, pies, drinks, coffee, snacks, liquids, desserts, first course, second course, etc. .

Recreation facilities – swimming pool, wellness club, games, bowling, chess, checkers, backgammon, television and more.

Attractions – alleys, parks, zoos, ancient monuments, mausoleums, famous places, mountains and more.

Accommodation types:

1. *Location* – camping, condominium (cooperative apartment building for living during the holidays), timeshare (a house or apartment rented for living during the holidays), chalet (a small wooden house on the outskirts of the city to rest during the holidays).

2. *Ski resort* – ski jumping, ski jumping on a ski jump, ski trail, ski pass, guide to use the elevator in ski resorts, dry skiing, cross-country skiing on artificial slopes.

3. *Hotels* – star hotels (three-star, four-star, five-star hotels), cheap hotels, guest houses, the hotel is located in the village.

4. *Types of hotels according to the purpose of tourists* – hotels with residential halls, resort hotels, hotels for congresses, halls for business meetings, negotiations and others.

The maintenance base of hotels and camps – sauna, jacuzzi bath, king-size bed, large bed, camping bed, camping clothes, camping equipment and more.

Hotel staff – hotel manager, doorman, porters, servants, guides.

Economic sector – exchange rate, exchange office, currency buying rate, currency selling rate, payment methods, cash payment, credit payment, credit cards, payment cards, plastic card, "smart cards", bank multifunction cards, electronic payment and others.

History of tourism:

1. *The first travelers* – nomads, pilgrims, merchants.

2. *Vehicles* – camels, horses, donkeys and others.

3. *Accommodation* – rabots, guest houses, temporary tent houses.

4. *Cultural and educational tourism* - health tourism, sports tourism, elite tourism, hiking tourism, rural tourism, mountain tourism, pilgrimage tourism, scientific tourism, youth tourism, family tourism and others.

The conclusion is that the study of the history of the tourism industry and the division of terms used in the industry into lexical-semantic groups is important for the history of tourism to date. Because in order to reveal and group the meaning of each term in the field of tourism, the historical process it went through is taken into account. In other words, it is determined to which language the term being interpreted belongs and what meaning this term has in the field of tourism. So every term we study is important for tourism users. The dictionaries that will be developed in our next research will be a practical proof of this.

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