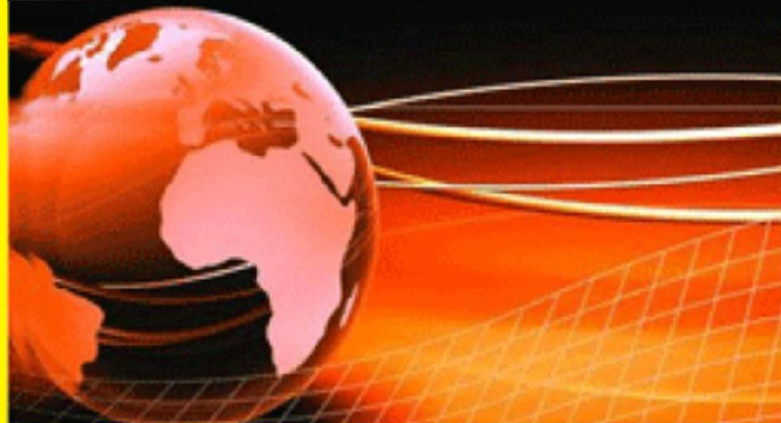


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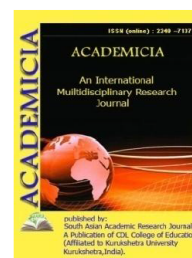
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## DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN CENTRAL ASIA AND TERMINOLOGY FORMATION

**Vakhidova Fotima Saidovna\***

\*Lecturer of the Linguistics Department  
 Bukhara State University,  
 UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*This work will provide the reader with valid examples of touring types and tourism terminology system, which, appropriately and effectively can be used in travel industry for tour agents as well as tourists for better consolidation of the knowledge while offering packages to tourists for traveling.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Terminology System, Travel Industry, Tour, Tourism, Tourist Communication.*

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism arose during the period of development of society, when a person got the opportunity to think not only about meeting priority, vital needs, but also about recreation. Although people have always travelled, only at a certain stage of the economic development of society, with the growing need for travel, manufacturers of these services have appeared which led to the formation of a special type of goods - tourist services. Then tourism became a separate branch of the national economy, which required the formation of an appropriate industry, the availability of qualified personnel, etc. All this made it necessary to separate the entire formation of lexical units into an independent terminology system.

International tourism is one of the largest and most dynamic industries in the world. It inevitably affects all aspects of society, including language. Over time, the tourism business continues to develop; contacts of Uzbek and foreign partners who are forced to use tourist terminology are intensified; Uzbek travelers are also constantly faced with the need to understand the terms used in the field of tourism services. At the same time, the science of tourism is developing rapidly; new terminology enlarging our vocabulary which specialties of the tourist profile are allocated in the education system.

**Main part**

Development of the "tourism" terminology system in both English and in Uzbek due to the level of development of the relevant sphere professional activities of a person. The regions of Southern Turkmenistan were part of the Sassanid state. The established political balance contributed to the growth of the economy. In the VI century, crafts and trade flourish, caravans go from West to East. Sogd played a prominent role in the cultural life of that time. The prototype of tourism activities – covers period from antiquity to the beginning of the 19th century, when the main the motives for the travel of the Uzbek were trade, pilgrimage, treatment, education. Tourism terminology was in its infancy: they appear terms that are borrowed from the general literature language (Arab/Turkic) : single traveler, overnight stay, hour of arrival, hour of departure, travel book, karvonsardor (meaning "accompanying"), route (xarita), karvansaray (meaning "hostel") tourist (musofir) pilgrimage (ziyoratchi) khonakoh (single room) and etc.

XX centuries (when central Asia was occupied by Russia) voluntary and public form of organization of tourist activity - falls at the end of the twentieth century - 1936. This was the period when tourism development in Russia (Uzbekistan was under governor of USSR) was mainly due to activities of voluntary public organizations. It was on the second stage includes the terms tourist and tourism as borrowing from French. At this stage, the excursion was especially developed activity, terminology of tourism was replenished mainly with terms excursion business (educational, student, cheaper, walking tour), participants (the tourist ex-plying), equipment(tent, tourist clothing, stormy), organizers of excursions(sightseeing station, sightseeing bureau, sightseeing section).There is also a whole layer of terms devoted to the technology of the organizationhikes and excursions: tourist-excursion work, tourist route, planned tourism; accommodation: tent camp, tourist house, tourist base.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan made a significant breakthrough in this area, coupled with the preservation and enhancement of the historical and cultural heritage of the people, the revival of national traditions and customs, and the restoration and arrangement of the sights of the Republic.

In order to create a modern high-performance and competitive tourist complex, a solid regulatory framework has been established in the Republic, the basis of which is the Law "On Tourism," adopted on August 20, 1999. There are programs of targeted events to improve tourism infrastructure, including attracting investments, diversifying tourism products, intensifying educational events, training and training of specialists in the field.

An important step in the formation of the national model of tourism was the creation in 1992 of the National Company "Uzbecturism" by Decree of President Islam Karimov. Since then, the structure coordinates the activities of sectoral organizations, trains relevant personnel, contributes to the influx of internal and external investments in the creation of a new and expansion of the existing material and technical base, stimulates the development of all types of tourism, actively participates in foreign events, and organizes major international forums. Commercial forms by tourist activities - begins in 1993(after Independency of Uzbekistan) and continues today. On this, the tourism system has undergone fundamental changes and the current system of terms has undergone a significant restructuring: on the one hand, whole term subsystems disappeared (first concerning planned and trade union tourism), on the other hand, steel English-language terms to be actively introduced. The formation almost all terms, including

derivatives and complex, occur based on the source root words; resulting in nested structures (route: route marking, categorization route, routing route sheet, routing book, linear route, radial route), that indicates the substantive and linguistic connectivity of the terms. In this regard, we can talk about the current terminological system of tourism.

Homeland of tourism as a species economic activity is considered England. In the history of English there are four stages are identified for tourism, which correspond to stages the formation of English terminology.

The first stage - In English, the terminology of tourism began to take shape: means of transportation, living conditions were indicated as insignificant set of lexical units of the general literary language: carriage, board, excursion, hotel, resort, itinerary and e.t.c. Reviewed literatures show that on this stage, about 5% of the studied corpus of English terms developed. The second stage - the beginning of the development of mass tourism - covers the XIX the century when the foundations of the material and technical base were laid, methods and tourism management bodies. It is in this century that they appear English terms tourism and tourist. In 1841, the founder modern tourism Englishman Thomas Cook organized the first sightseeing rail tour. Success in sightseeing accompanied Cook, and in 1851 the first travel agency was opened "Thomas Cook and Son." Due to the rapid development of the tourism industry in the second tourism terminology is actively formed at the stage: about 50% the terms studied were developed in the 19th century. At the same time, they formation was carried out in accordance with various tourist services: intermediary services *turbojuro* (conductor, booking), services transportation (commute, Pullman car, and liner), accommodation (*maitred'tel*, *bivouac*, room), catering services (a la carte, table d'hote, buffet), entertainment (safari, attraction). At the second stage, English terminology is actively introduced foreign terms: from French (*coupon*, *bivouac*, *maitred'hotel*); German (*Baedeker*), Swedish (*smorgasbord*).

The third stage of the development of English tourism and its terminology - mass conveyor tourism - occurred at the beginning of the 20th century and continued before World War II. Tourism development at this stage is characterized by unpretentiousness of services provided, standard of their recruitment. In this period also saw the growth of the hotel business, which led to creating new terms - designations of new placeholders and rooms (motel, penthouse, duplex), persons (hotelier, receptionist), types of services (reservation, room-service).

The fourth stage - mass differentiated tourism - takes its toll the beginning after World War II and continues to this day. Differentiated tourism is characterized by a variety of needs and motivations of tourists, multiplicity of highly specialized segments in tourism demand, variety of services offered and pronounced specialization of tourist offer. In this regard, it was noted that English terminology of tourism began to be actively replenished with terms specialized tourism (agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip и др.). 50-60s - a period of intensive creation tourism infrastructure, which led to the emergence of new terms in the sphere hospitality (check-in, check-out, boutique hotel), spheres catering (brunch, catering, stand-up buffet), mediation services tour operators and travel agencies (catchment area, last minute tour, reservation system). A feature of the replenishment of the terminology system at this stage is active creation of composite and derivative nominations that reflect already established conceptual structure (tour leader/tour operator/tour participant).

The logical and conceptual analysis of the studied terminology system made it possible to do conclusion that the typological proximity of the studied terminology systems speaks with sufficient clarity at the conceptual level. They are terminology tourism in both languages reflects the system of concepts that operate its numerous industries and are presented in the form of conceptual thermos logical fields (tourism industry, tourism statistics), micro-fields (transportation, hospitality industry, tourism organization, catering industry, leisure activities) and thematic groups.

The development of international tourism has led to an increase in professional communication in this area. The participants of communication in the field of tourism are professionals in this field, tourists and representatives of the local population. Any form of their communication gives rise to a text of tourist topics aimed at exchanging information. However, the text created to transmit information from one professional to another contains a larger number of terms and less vocabulary of general topics than the text aimed at persuading or informing a tourist. When creating the text of tourist topics, somehow we face with terms that can be divided into various areas. The types of tours and tourism are as follows:

Agro tourism/agro tour, Incentive tour, Rural tourism, Space tourism, Extreme tours, Ecotourism, Independent travel, Self-guided tour, Package tour, Culinary tourism, Tolkien tour, Weekend tour, Daytrip, exclusive tour, leisure tour, MICE and etc.

**Professional fields:** Guide, Event organizer, Travel agent, Airport baggage handler, Car valet, Tourist information center assistant, Sports therapist, Hotel/Resort representative, Outdoor pursuits leader, air traffic controller, Airport representative.

**Hotel accommodation:** Standard room, Daily average rate (DAR), Netrate, Rack rate, Reservation, Cancellation, to book, Room facilities, Limited service hotel, mezzanine, occupancy vacant, check-in, check-out, prepaid room

**Restaurant service:** Full board/ American plan (AP), Alacarte, Back of the house, all-inclusive, expediter, front of the house manager, tip,

**Transfer:** Charge, refund, non-refundable (NRF), gate, access drive, Seat-in-coach, excess baggage, return ticket, scheduled flight, charter flight, frequent flyer, shuttle, cancellation fee/charge/penalty, pick up, drop off .

**Excursions:** Itinerary, overnight, sightseeing, city guide, departure point, meeting point, driver-guide, shore excursion, day visitor, heritage site, meet and greet, hoponhop off tour.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, tourism terminology in English and Uzbek, it was concluded that the terminology system of tourism English can be called developed, while the Uzbek language -developing. To conclude, terminology as a collection of terms used in a certain field of knowledge is a key aspect of study in thermal science. Terminology is an integral part of the field of science and technology. The main area of the work of thermal studies is the collection and inventory of terms, which can then be combined into terminology systems. The terminology system is an ordered set of terms with fixed relationships between them, reflecting the relationship between the concepts called these terms. The terminology system is a constantly developing, dynamic part of the lingua. The concept of "term" does not have a single definition. The most capacious and concise term can be

defined as a unit of language that denotes the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. The term can be both a separate word and phrases that most closely reflect the concept described. Use and consumption of tourist terms from other industry terms varies significantly according to the degree. Tourist terms in international languages, mainly, it is actively used in the speech of tourists and their attendants.

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