

DIFFERENCES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH TERMINOLOGIES IN THE SPHERES OF TOURISM

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Annotation: *The article discusses linguists' classifications of legal terminology in English and Uzbek. The author addresses the criteria for defining law phrases in the minds of attorneys and linguists.*

Keywords: *Tourism terms and terminology in English, technology motif, theoretical and practical terms, classification of terms, culinary tourism, gastronomic tourism, "travellers" and "eaters", lingo-culturalism and globalization, terminology system, comparative analysis.*

Language is the primary means of preserving and enriching our spiritual heritage.

The history, development, and future of each field or event are, of course, closely linked to language. Currently, among other areas of linguistics, the terminology field also plays an important role in the development of linguistics. In this regard, the number of theoretical and practical terms is increasing from year to year.

The initial motivation for the study terminology arises from itself, as does the technology motif; it was as theoretical as the motive for the emergence of science—the significant development of technology and communications at the same time in the 21st century. As a result, terminology in this transition period is associated with many developments, some of which were seen as necessary tools to overcome difficulties.

Only in the 20th century did the terminology have a scientific orientation, while at the same time being recognized as a socially significant activity. Current modern tourism covers extreme, exotic, gastronomic, and amazing species. For those who want a sweet taste and are interested in the culinary field, pagan gastronomic types are being organized. Of course, the uniqueness of each country itself is reflected in its national hotel. American Scientists B. Joseph Payne When II and James Gilmore studied impressions as the fourth economic proposal, it was concluded that "the economy of impressions extends to specific properties. When buying a human impression, money for their



feelings and emotions pays." The organization of gastro-species in the presentation of such impressions to humans. The purpose of this is to introduce the local cuisine of different countries and the national customs of dishes, as well as exotic and up-to-date views on their effects. The difference between gastronomic tourism and ordinary tourism is that in gastronomic tourism, tourists enjoy their meals and prepare a meal. Anne gets to know their mother. The phrase gastronomic tourism is interpreted differently in the special literature on culinary tourism, culinary tourism, food tourism, "gastronomic tourism, "and "gastronomic tourism." First culinary tourism: the phrase "culinary tourism "was coined in 1998 by Bowling Green, Ohio University Associate Professor L. Long, who stated that "humans have other cultures in their locality that are understood through their food," which was circulated in the study.

Eric Wolf of the International Food Tourism Organization says that "gastronomic tourism is unique to all over the world, endless, in search of unique dishes and drinks, and it's fun. You don't have to travel the whole world in search of exotic effects; it is also possible to arrange a gastronomic tour in your city. Across his hometown, it is also possible to travel. The distance we overcome, we constantly move, is not as important as we do. So we are all We are "travellers" and "eaters," calling ourselves gastronomic tourists.

Tourism terminology has also developed rapidly in recent years; it is one system of terms. Term-it is a specific purpose of a particular language being a lexical unit designed for it is a specific knowledge or activity that defines a general, self-specific, or abstract theory. First, an understanding of a person's ability accompanies tourism," looking at the history of the term, not only to satisfy his life needs but also to relax." Including the tourism industry, which undoubtedly makes every country one of the leading factors in socio-economic development. This area includes it; there is no exaggeration to say that demand for it is increasing from year to year. The word "tourism" is narrow, derived from English and French in the 19th century.

Meaning provides the meaning of special recreational action, but a broad knowledge of the world, striving for a healthy lifestyle, and making them feel new are purchases. The word's origin is connected to the French term "tourism," which means travel and comes from the root word for walking. The main meaning of the word until the 19th century was that a circle was called a rotation. Also, the service of tour operators, measures to involve the segment of tourists who deny the major tourist attractions of Uzbekistan, opening spaces,



and independently organized tourist segments to our country attractions, are required to carry out the work of organizing gastronomic tourism.

Independent, organized tourists are associated with gastronomic tourism events that are participatory. English terms related to the food industry include single words, and special terms include the following compounds: Formation of English tourist terms and according to our analysis of scientific literature on tourism (Makarenko, Zorin), the history of English tourism is divided into four stages of the formation of English terminology. Tourism can be conducted at various stages of development, establishing economic and social foundations, conditions, and target functions at the heart of this cycle. The first stage, the "prototype of tourist activities" in the XIX century from antiquity, includes the period from the end, during which the English travelled for the main reasons of making sales, medicine, and providing in relatively fewer cases. In the 21st century, the Grand Tour in England became popular with "rich people.

The European resort means "journey across Asia.". At this stage, only 6% of the tourism terms are currently being studied in English. The popularity of medical tourism Grand Tour transport in English and the emergence of tourism terms referring to the means of placement brought: resort, route, hotel, wagon, excursion, onboard, etc. In this case, the nominations that give these lexical units are obtained from the literary language. For example, in the general literary language, resort words are the "meaning of something that asks for help, or help if it means "the place where people go to rest." Speaking of the first stage, which has become a term of tourism terminology and its large-scale development, this stage has not gained significant importance.

It should be noted, that the second stage, "the beginning of the development of mass tourism," brought the whole XIX century covers and methods of tourism management At this stage, material and technical bases began to arise, and, of course, the system of terms was further improved. It was at this stage that the terms "tourism" and "tourist" were formed. The international use and penetration of cultural words into our language today and their growing popularity have become natural. Uzbek language, "tamaddikhona", a coffee shop, their own; as of now, due to Lingo-culturalism and globalization, the restaurant is being used as a cafe. Also, restaurants and cafes the question of the cookbook in the field of serving is currently on the menu that is being maintained. It is in the works devoted to the study of terms related to tourism that the lexicographic interpretation of terms, their assignment in translation, and cross-language with its scientific and practical significance, it is dedicated to learning and "has attention. Given the great



attention given to the development of tourism in the years of independence, not only the development of the tourism industry but also the linguistics of this area, projects aimed at solving lexicographic problems, scientific research led to the implementation of their work and further development of terms related to tourism, leading to a deeper study.

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