

ETYMOLOGY OF SOME TERMS AND CONCEPTS BELONG TO RELIGIOUS TOURISM

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Abstract: The article gives examples of some terms and concepts related to types of tourism, including religious tourism, such as the origin of the term pilgrimage, religious, excursion, travel, religious research, language, history, content, definition and etymology.

Key Words: "Tourism", "tourist", religious tourism, pilgrimage, excursion, travel, trip, religious research, pilgrimage, cultural tourists

Introduction:

Tourism is one of the largest sectors of the world economy and plays an important role in the national economy of many countries, and for some it is the basis of international specialization, employment and welfare of the population [35]. Tourism infrastructure, development of transport networks, competition between enterprises, gradual growth of incomes and living standards in most developing countries, globalization trends in the international community are contributing to the further expansion of international tourism flows [34].

Main Part:

The historical roots of the word "tourism" go back to the Latin word "tornus", which, according to linguists, means "moving in a circle" [Dolzhenko G.P., 2011] [33]. The word "tour", which means "travel" in French, was translated into English in the 18th century, and English words such as "tourist" and "tourism" emerged [32]. In the early years of the 19th century, relevant English words entered the French language and appeared in French dictionaries. Then, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the word tourism entered all major European languages, especially Russian, [2] through French and English. The words "tourism" and "tourist" began to be widely used in Russian encyclopedias, encyclopedic and annotated dictionaries, scientific and journalistic works in the 1930s and 1940s [Dolzhenko G.P., 2011]. This means that the words "tourism" and "tourist" are now widely used, [1] including in the Uzbek language [30]. The terms "tourism" and "tourist" are [3] defined differently in different scientific and legal sources [29]. The term "tourism" was first scientifically defined in 1830 by the French scientist W. Jackmo. In his view, "tourism is a journey that ends with a return to the place of departure" [Kuskov A.S., Djaladyan Yu.A., 2011.]. Later, for many years in world [4] science and education, it was proposed by Swiss scientists W. Huntsiker and K. Krapf and published in 1942 [28]. The definition of tourism published in the book Essays on General Theory of Tourism has been used [27]. According to this [5] definition, tourism is the travel of people to areas where they do not have a permanent place of residence and to spend time there unrelated to working and earning money [Shpode X. 2017] [26]. One of the first official legal definitions of tourism was adopted [6] by the UN in 1954, according to which tourism is an active recreation that affects the health of people, affects their physical development and is associated with their movement outside their place of residence [25].

This official definition was later refined at several international conferences on tourism [24] (Rome, 1963; Manila, 1980; Madrid, 1981, etc.). [Nikolaenko V.N., Skorobogatova L. G. 2017].

According to TT Khristov, religious tourism is a collection of travels of representatives of different religions for pilgrimage [20] [Boltaboev MB, Tukhliyev IS, etc. 2018].

Also, Yu.S. Putrick described religious tourism as follows: "Religious tourism is educational centers associated with travel for educational purposes, visits to holy places and religions[19], educational centers

for the purpose of acquaintance with tourism, including religious temples in the form of excursions, historical and natural, [7] religious institutions are a journey to places”[Putrik Yu. S., 2014] [18].

When it comes to religious tourism, it is important to keep in mind that every religion has its own religious concepts and ideas, what a pilgrimage is, and who the pilgrim is [17]. The concept of who is a visitor and who is in excursion tourism may differ from the scientific and statistical [8] concept of a visitor as a tourist, as used by UNWTO, [37]and so on [16].

The term “pilgrimage” is derived from the word “palm” - the branches of this tree were brought by the first Christian pilgrims who visited the Holy Land on the [9] Feast of the Lord’s Entry into Jerusalem. When Jesus Christ entered Jerusalem with victory, the believers surrounded his path with palm branches [15]. In Russia, [36] this holiday is called Palm Sunday [14]. The tradition of pilgrimage dates back to ancient times [13]. In India, since ancient times, people have traveled to holy places filled with the energy of a particular god. In ancient Greece, pilgrims from different parts of the country came to Delphi to prophesy to the fortune teller Pythia, who lived in the temple. Pilgrimage was widespread in the Middle Ages [12].

Religious tourism is used differently in the scientific literature by different authors, i.e. as synonymous with the concepts of cultural heritage tourism, cultural tourism, cultural and spiritual tourism [11]. Most cultural tourists visit religious destinations as part of their travels and are therefore also referred to as religious tourists [10].

There is no consensus among scholars and organizations on the definition of religious tourism and its importance. Religious tourism includes the following types:

1. Pilgrimage tourism;
2. Religious-excursion tourism;
3. Religious research tourism.

Conclusion:

Pilgrimage implies a certain attitude of a person to reality. The pilgrim performs this feeling (intention, prays, prays, etc.) during the movement.

Religious excursion tourism is used in connection with the activities of representatives of other religions who visit religious sites.

Religious research tourism is open to all religions, and the main purpose of the visit is to study and research.

In terms of the purpose of tourism, we can divide it into several types: recreation, shopping, education, etc., including pilgrimage tourism, in relation to the object can be called religious tourism.

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