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Social Formation of The Terms of Business Tourism in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article provides information on the diachronic and synchronous study of business tourism terms in the territory of Uzbekistan and the analysis of the periodicity of the formation of business tourism terms. The terms of business tourism are explained by the results of statistical analysis through social surveys.

Keywords: tourism, national and cultural civilization, assimilated dexterity, lexical system, sema system, unifying sema, first tourism activity, mass tourism, mass tourism activity.

Introduction. The need to develop the terminology of each language is related to a number of extralinguistic and intralinguistic problems. In language, every event, necessity, develops gradually due to the need to have its own means to express a fact. Terminology in the language of peoples who are not engaged in goal-oriented professional activities cannot be developed artificially and accelerated. It makes no sense, because this process is not reflected in life.

Before studying the terms of IT and describing their interlinguistic nature, we would like to give as an example the terms related to business (economy and other sectors) that entered our country during independence. We analyze the types of newly emerging words according to the scope of the topic. The lexical composition of any language, its total vocabulary, is an event formed throughout the entire historical development of that nation.

It is known that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, like other languages, is very rich and colorful, and at the same time it is growing and developing. We mentioned above that this growth and development occurs as a result of internal and external influences. Scientific and technical progress, innovations in a number of spheres of social life are creating unprecedented new words and terms in our language. Regardless of the language of the world and the people who created them, the Uzbek language has a significant impact on the enrichment of the vocabulary and its development.

Research methods. Differential-semantic and component analysis, as well as conceptual, comparative, distributive, transformational, statistic and linguistic methods were used to cover the research topic.

Discussion. During its historical development, the Uzbek language acquired many words through Arabic and Persian, and later through Russian. Now the lexical layer of the Uzbek language is enriched due to the words learned from almost all languages, in particular, English. This, as mentioned above, is due to the entry of new areas and events in our lives due to the achievements of science and technology in the various relations of our country with foreign countries. Most of them serve to express concepts and ideas that do not exist in the Uzbek language. The role of the media in introducing new words to the public is great. In general, the media work in a literary language that is understandable to all, but also make a huge contribution to the development of that language, but in many newspapers and magazines there is no uniformity in the use of terms and assimilated words. For example: in a particular newspaper, both the student and the student, or dorilfunun, the university and the university; It is possible to observe cases when words such as travel-tourism, tourist-tourist, tourist bureau-tourist bureau are used mixed. However, the role of the media, social networks, the Internet, newspapers and magazines, radio and television is important in promoting the norms of language in the popularization of terms, in achieving uniformity in the use of words.

During the study of Uzbek language, it can be seen that a large part of them is mastered in many languages. Basically, borrowings from English, some of which are common in our daily lives, some are used as industry terms. For example: if words such as computer, bank, stock exchange, stock, shareholder, coca cola, advertising, rating, firm, farmer are actively used in our lives; Words like resistor, golfistrum,

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pamphlet, consulting, leasing, dealer, milling machine, grader are understood only by people in the field and are used by experts. Assimilated words form a holistic system when taken on their own, and within this system are divided into specific lexical-semantic groups. Before dividing words into specific groups, it is important to consider on what basis they can be grouped. It is known that for the next period linguistics works in two directions: 1. Traditional linguistics; 2. System linguistics.

Looking at the problem of word classification in traditional linguistics: "Basically, words are classified on the basis of lexical, grammatical and methodological color. In this classification, words are divided into groups such as general words, words with limited use, words with stylistic color, words specific to colloquial language, and are widely interpreted in scientific research in school and university textbooks.

From the point of view of systemic linguistics, the study of language units as a whole system at a time when thematic linguistics and its research methods were not fully developed, the systematic movements of language began to appear in the first studies of linguistics.

Although the systemic nature of the lexical layers of language has long been the subject of controversy, the separation of words into separate lexical-semantic groups leaves no doubt in the minds of linguists.

The main criterion in the analysis of lexemes as a system is to divide them into certain rows, groups, types and categories based on their interrelationships. In the relationship between the form and content of lexemes, it will be possible to reveal the essence, the nature of each lexeme, lexical series, groups. Groups of lexemes united on the basis of meanings and relationships, such as certain similarities, differences, and contradictions, are called lexical systems and lexical systems. The lexical system, like all language systems, will have a hierarchical structure. Such a hierarchical structure of lexical systems is inextricably linked with the relativity of the dialectic of subordination of semas in the lexeme-semema into unifying and differentiating semas. A particular lexical system is based on a specific sema. This sema is the unifying sema for the system.

Results. Uzbekistan is still recognized as the safest country in ancient times, because our country is very multi-ethnic. The development of tourism is based on this factor. The conscious way of life of mankind, the formation of human society, and the emergence of important ethnic processes. The interaction of the cultures of the ancient East, East and West Iran, India, Turkey and China was active. Through the Great Silk Road, various international trade relations were established, diplomatic agreements and military alliances were established. The history of this road dates back to the second half of the 2nd century BC, when the Chinese diplomat and traveler Zhang-Jiang first discovered the countries of Central Asia for the Chinese. It was on this road that the two great currents leading to previously unknown lands seemed to be intertwined. One of these was the routes from the West, from the Mediterranean countries to Central Asia. From west to east, from the Mesopotamian plain to the Indian Valley, and from the steppes of Central Asia to the Arabian Sea from north to south, a system of land and sea routes that interconnected and enriched distant cultures and civilizations came into being. One of the most ancient civilizations in the world originated in this region. It is on this land that such magnificent cities as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Andijan, which have left a bright mark on the development of world culture and have a rich history of glorious monuments in the territory of ancient Turan, Movarounnahr and Turkestan, were built.

Looking back over the centuries, the history of the formation of the ethnic composition of modern Uzbekistan, it is not surprising that it is multi-ethnic. According to the 1897 census, there were about 70 people in present-day Uzbekistan, and according to the 1989 census, more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups. Today, about 80% of the country's population are Uzbeks, more than 20% are Karakalpaks, Tajiks, Russians, Kazakhs, Tatars, Kyrgyz, Koreans, Turkmen and other nationalities and ethnic groups. If Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Tajiks, and Turkmens, who have similar customs, traditions, and languages, have always lived side by side with Uzbeks, people of other nationalities have settled in this land as a result of various socio-political processes.

For example, during the First World War, refugees from Poland and the Baltic region appeared on the territory of Uzbekistan. In the period after the October Revolution of 1917, under the pretext of developing the national economy of Uzbekistan, hundreds of specialists were sent annually from different parts of the former Soviet Union, who permanently resided in the new place.

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As a result of deportations in the 1930s and 1940s, thousands of Koreans, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Meskhetian Turks, Kurds, Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, and Kalmyks were deported to Uzbekistan. During the war, Uzbekistan received more than 1 million people evacuated from the frontline, provided them with assistance and compassion. In 1966, most of those who came from different parts of the former Soviet Union to deal with the consequences of the Tashkent earthquake, permanently settled in our republic.

Above we have tried to shed light on the reasons why people of different nationalities came to our country from the end of the XIX century to the beginning of the XX century. However, historical records show that as early as the 6th century BC, other ethnic groups in Central Asia lived there. As a result of the march of Alexander the Great in the IV century BC, several thousand Greeks (Greeks) came to our country, and later began to settle.

Below we give many examples from the history of ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan, based on similar facts. These data, prepared on the basis of historical sources, record the period from the 4th century BC to the end of the 19th century, which nationalities came to our country for what reason, and from which period they began to settle.

Ethnoses living in Uzbekistan: IV century BC - as a result of Alexander the Great's march to Central Asia, several thousand Greeks (Greeks) came to our country and later settled down. Archaeological excavations of the 2nd century BC have uncovered ancient Chinese finds in Uzbekistan. 1st century AD - It is estimated that in the 4th century, most Bulgarians living in the North Caucasus and beyond the Caucasus migrated from Central Asia. VI century - According to historical sources, the city of Armenians was founded in the state of Kushan. In the second half of the 6th century, the Great Silk Road took the route of the Great Silk Road from Samarkand, the Caucasus and Byzantium to Bukhara, Khorezm, and the northern shores of the Caspian Sea. In the 7th century - the first information about Koreans in Central Asia - modern scholars speculate that one of the monumental compositions of the Afrosiab palace complex depicts a Korean representative. VIII-XII - Azerbaijani traders established trade relations with Central Asia through Bukhara, Samarkand and Shosh. 922 - Ahmad ibn Fadlan, an Arab diplomat, states that in addition to the Turks, Uighurs, and Chechens living between the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea, there are also Bashkirs. 986 - Ambassadors to the ruler of Khorezm are sent by Prince Vladimir of Kievan Rus. 10th century - Documents show that there was a Jewish settlement in the Fergana Valley, where a large Jewish population lived. 13th century - The first appearance of the Polish nation in Central Asia is recorded in documents: the Wroclaw monk in Vatican affairs crossed the Polish Syrdarya Valley, from the Aral Sea to Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan, and records were recorded. 14th century - Strong trade relations are established between the people of Movarounnahr and the Russian Tatars.

XIX century - Bulgarians began to live in Tashkent, and later in a separate area called "Bulgarian gardens" by the townspeople. This name and the phrase "Bulgarian" can be heard today. This place is located at the back of the north station. 70-80s of the XIX century - the first appearance of Dungai nomads in Andijan. 1820 - During AF Negri's diplomatic visit to the Emirate of Bukhara, it was noted that Bukhara had a population of more than 500 Russians. In the 90s of the XIX century, many Belarusians who fled their lands due to land shortages, settled in Samarkand region, Mirzachul, Fergana Valley, as well as in the cities of Samarkand and Kokand. At the end of the 19th century, more than a thousand Lithuanians lived in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and the Fergana Valley.

The Center for Public Opinion, in cooperation with the Republican International Cultural Center, conducted a sociological survey of chairmen and representatives of national centers on November 14-18, 1998. It was attended by 24 national-cultural centers, which cover more than 150,000 people and large national groups.

The results of the sociological survey show that more than 60% of the non-ethnic respondents were born in Uzbekistan. In addition, 7.8% of respondents consider themselves to be buffaloes. Because they are almost the third generation of people born in Uzbekistan.

The analysis of the results of the survey showed that the parents of people born in Uzbekistan mainly moved to the Republic. (Table №12)

For this category of migrants, which accounts for almost half (45.5%) of respondents, Uzbekistan has for many years been a place of expression of socio-economic stability in the former Soviet Union, free from the horrors of asylum, work and persecution.

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Of those surveyed, 75.5% were non-Uzbeks in the MDX and 38.8% had relatives abroad. They communicate with 88.6% and 87.7%, respectively, or the connection between related seeds is not broken by the division of boundaries.

The results of the survey show that the peoples of Uzbekistan do not want to live in isolation and consider it necessary to develop integration processes. This is evidenced by the fact that 61.2% of non-indigenous respondents are positive about inter-ethnic attitudes, and 29.0% are indifferent to inter-ethnic attitudes. Only 9.6% of respondents approve of inter-ethnic marriages. 55.3% of Uzbek respondents were positive about inter-ethnic marriage, 38.3% were indifferent and 6.4% were negative. The following table gives the demographic character:

Characteristics	Distribution of answer
Gender - Жинс	Female –Аёл 38% Male-Эркак 62%
Age- Ёш	18-28 ёшлар 28-65ёшлар
Educational qualification- Таълимий даража	Ўрта махсус таълим-53.1% Олий таълим -47.9%
Marital status- Оилавий аҳволи	Married \Living – Оилали Single - Ёлғиз Devorced- Ажрашган
Distirct of origin Келиб чиқиш туманларда	Шахрихон туман Қўрғонтепа туман –Хонобод шахри Асака туман – Асака шахри

The evidence and statistics presented to your attention were not in vain. National and cultural civilization has developed in our country since ancient times, including tourism. Today we are witnessing an updated form of tourism. In this regard, the need for language has increased and the complexities that have emerged in our language have been the cause and factor for research. In the West, Tourism was formed at a certain point in the history of human development, or more precisely, as a separate type of service when humanity began to go beyond the necessity of meeting basic needs and to be able to relax. Historical chronology of the stages of enrichment of tourism terminology is possible. A look at this process comes in handy in the interpretation of terms. L.V.Vinogradova divides English tourism into four stages that have influenced the emergence of international tourism terminology: [Vinogradova L.V. Terminology turizma angliyskogo i russkogo yazykov v synchronnom i diachronnom aspektax. - Velikiy Novgorod, 2011. - C. 11.]

Phase I is the first stage of tourism activity. This period covers the period from antiquity to the early nineteenth century, when the main travel factors of the British were trade, pilgrimage, treatment, and education. This stage is characterized by the beginning of laying the foundations of English tourism terminology. Means of movement, shelter, living conditions began to be expressed through common lexical units: carriage, board, excursion, hotel, resort, itinerary. LV Vinogradova estimates that 6% of the English tourism lexicon was formed during this period.

Phase II covers the nineteenth century, when mass tourism began to develop. During this period, the foundation stone of the material and technical base, working methods and tourism authorities was laid. The terms tourism and tourist are also products of this phase. In 1841, Thomas Cook, who is considered the founder of modern tourism, organized the first tour of the tour. Success accompanied Cook, and in 1851 he opened the first travel agency, Thomas Cook and His Son. The rapid development of tourism in the 19th century led to the emergence of about 45% of tourism terms. Participants in the natural process - providers of various tourism services - have played a significant role in their formation:

1) on the basis of turbine brokerage services (conductor, booking);
2) on the basis of transportation services (commute, Pullman car, liner);
3) on the basis of accommodation services (maître d` hotel, bivouac, room, motel);
4) on the basis of catering services (a la carte, table d` hote, buffet, cuisine);
5) on the basis of entertainment services (safari, attraction).

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From the above examples, it can be seen that in the second stage, the process of active learning of English tourism terminology from other languages has begun. Examples include a coupon from French, maître d' hotel, bivouac, Baedeker from German, and smorgasboard from Swedish.

Phase III covers the period from mass conveyor tourism from the beginning of the 19th century to World War II. Tourism of this stage is characterized by simplicity of services, standardization of their implementation. It should be noted that during this period, along with tourism, the development and modernization of the transport system was observed. This, in turn, has led to an increase in terms related to tourist transport services: leg, aircraft, aircraft carrier, shuttle, airline. The growth of the hotel business has also contributed to new lexemes:
1) on the basis of accommodation and room names (motel, penthouse, duplex);
2) based on the names of service providers (hotelier, receptionist)
3) on the basis of service names (reservation, room service).

In the third stage, it can be said that the English tourism terminology has been enriched by 25 per cent at the expense of transport and hotel infrastructure.

Phase IV is a period of mass differentiated tourism, which continues to this day. Differentiated tourism is characterized by the need, diversity of desires, the diversity of private segments in the demand for tourism, the diversity of services and the obvious privatization of supply. Naturally, this process has led to the expansion of tourism terminology with specific terms: agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip, and so on. The 50s and 60s, ie the period of intensive development of tourism infrastructure, were also reflected in terminology. Currently included in the scope of active use of hotel art (condominium, check-in, check-out, boutique hotel), catering (brunch, catering, stand-up buffet), intermediary services of tour operators and travel agents (catchment area, last-minute Many terms related to tour, reservation system) appeared in consumption and dictionaries at this stage. A distinctive feature of the enrichment of English tourism terminology during this period was the emergence of compound and artificial noun phrases: tour leader, tour operator, tour participant.

Conclusion. The emergence of the concept of tourism in the East is closely related to the name of Ibn Battuta. He started his journey at the age of 21 and traveled almost all the countries of East and North Africa on foot. "Between Two Rivers" - we can witness the intensification of the first tourist trips in Movarounnahr during the reign of the great commander Amir Temur and the Temurids. It is known from history that Amir Temur had regular diplomatic relations with King Charles VI of France and King Henry IV of England. The Timurid ambassador visited Paris in 1403.

The Spanish Clavijo's book "Life and activity of Timur the Great" reflects the social life of Movarounnahr and the aspirations of tourists to the state of Timur [Bagirova S. Use of tourism terms in Uzbek, Russian and Spanish // Modern Romano-German linguistics and new pedagogical technologies in language teaching. Materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference. - Samarkand, 2018. - B. 139.].

English, which is a global lingua franca (a common language of communication for people of different languages and ethnic groups), has a driving force in the overall operation of tourist destinations and facilities. In all areas of science, especially in the field of tourism services, English is the basis of current terminology. All countries benefit from masterfully managed tourism. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that "it is necessary to further improve this sector, effectively using the existing opportunities, which is required by the times" [http://uza.uz/posts/56454]. For this reason, mastering the English terms of business and tourism becomes a very important task.

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