



FUNCTIONAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TOURISM
LEXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *The functional and lexico-semantic properties of tourism-related lexemes in Uzbek and English are examined in this research. A dynamic and quickly evolving lexical layer that reflects social, cultural, and economic shifts is represented by tourism vocabulary. Semantic groups, functional functions, borrowing processes, and national-cultural specificity of tourism lexemes in both languages are the main topics of the study. Similarities and contrasts in lexical meaning, usage, and pragmatic functions are found through comparative analysis. The thesis demonstrates how intercultural contact and globalization impact the evolution of tourism terminology, particularly in Uzbek, where a large number of terms are adapted or taken from English.*

Keywords: *UNESCO, tourism lexemes, lexico-semantic features, functional characteristics, English language, Uzbek language, borrowing, terminology, comparative linguistics, homonyms, synonyms, lexico-semantic field, pilgrimage tourism, ecological tourism, educational tourism, ethnographic tourism, astronomy tourism.*

Introduction

Uzbekistan has a lot of promise when it comes to tourism. The majority of the nation's more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites are recognized by UNESCO. At the same time, new tourist routes can be opened by utilizing the special qualities of our nation and the chances presented by lovely leisure sites. We must pay particular attention to the growth of pilgrimage tourism, ecological tourism, educational tourism, ethnographic tourism, astronomy tourism, and other business sectors given the active participation of global brands in this field. In this context, it is important to remember that using public-private partnerships creates excellent potential for the industry's growth. In fact, it is normal for language to reflect any changes in societal life. The language reflects the significant changes occurring in Uzbekistan, the ongoing radical reforms, the advancement of science and technology, and the country's close socioeconomic ties to other nations. These days, it is hard to conceive several fields without language. There are already around 500 primary areas and dozens of their major branches, each with its own terminology, according to scientists. It is no secret that a number of sectors are growing quickly in our nation as well, which has enhanced the terminological system. Since Uzbekistan's early years of independence, tourism has been taken into consideration at the level of official policy.

Important normative papers have been adopted, all the organizational and legal frameworks required for the industry's growth have been established, and this effort is still





ongoing. The terminological system also heavily relies on language related to tourism. Although language is the primary medium through which all societal advances and changes are represented, procedures present linguists with a variety of challenges. The problem of linguistic analysis of tourism words is one of these problems. One of the most powerful sectors in the world today is tourism, which has a big impact on lexical expansion and language evolution. As tourism grows, it generates a wide range of specialized vocabulary used to describe travel activities, services, destinations, and cultural experiences. This vocabulary forms a distinct lexico-semantic field known as tourism lexemes.

The English language, being a global lingua franca, plays a leading role in the formation and dissemination of tourism terminology. The Uzbek language, in turn, actively incorporates tourism lexemes due to the rapid development of the tourism sector in Uzbekistan and increased international cooperation. Studying the functional and lexico-semantic features of tourism lexemes in English and Uzbek is important for understanding linguistic adaptation, translation processes, and intercultural communication.

Main part

In linguistics, a lexeme is an abstract unit of morphological analysis that roughly corresponds to a collection of forms that a single word can take. A lexeme is a basic unit that can be used for either predicating or referencing.

A language's lexicon is made up of all of its lexemes, and your own lexicon is made up of all the lexemes you are familiar with. Lexical relations are the connections between two or more entities and linguistic terms.

Despite numerous obstacles, tourism has emerged in the new millennium with the potential for ongoing expression and increased significance in the global economy. Both rich and developing nations acknowledge the importance of tourism as a positive force for social and economic transformation. In fact, tourism has changed land use and economic structure, increased employment and investment, and improved the balance of payments in many nations. all throughout the world. Throughout history, the spirit of travel has continued to grow. Man has been fascinated by travel since the beginning of recorded history. In the beginning, a lot of the travel was quite straightforward and eagerly unconscious. The travel patterns throughout history will be covered in detail in this course.

TOURIST	sightseer	sayyoh
	globetrotter	sayohatchi (dunyo bo'ylab)
	tourer	sayyoh
	wanderer	adashgan
	wayfarer	yo'lovchi
	tripper	sayohatchi
	traveller	sayohatchi

Table 1. Synonyms of the word "tourist"





TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'UYALAR



The synonyms for the word "tourism" are displayed in this table. The word "tourist" has more synonyms in English than in Uzbek because European countries have more developed tourism than Asian countries, and the English language has more sources of enrichment. The terms "voyager," "journeyer," "jet setter," "vacationist," "excursionist," "rubberneck," "sightseer," "passenger," and "visitor" are other synonyms. Depending on the context, we can employ these synonyms. of speech, some can be employed in conversational, literary, and journalistic contexts. Others fall into two categories: formal and informal.

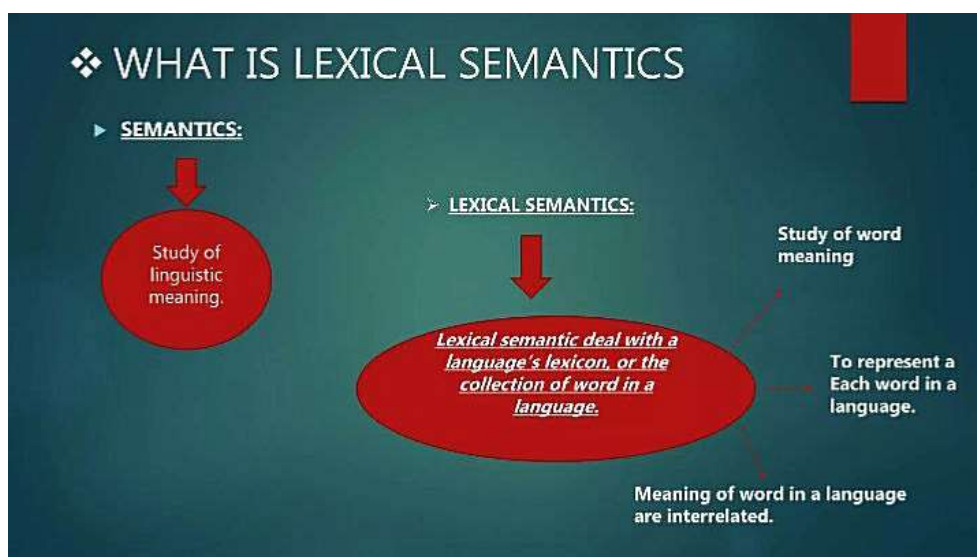
The lexeme is given a new meaning by the addition of words that lack an independent lexical meaning in the following terms: Duty-free (tax-exempt goods), non-refundable (non-refundable service or goods), non-transferable (nontransferable service type in the name of the person, other than the person who made the order), online (the journey completed on an airline's aircraft), and offline (the journey completed through the exchange of airline companies and aircraft).

ex gratia payment (voluntary /non-compulsory payment), in-house laundry (hotel laundry service), in-flight entertainment (entertainment during flight), in-flight magazines (magazines in the airplane), layover, stopover (when air route is changed, a short waiting time) drive-in restaurant, drive-through restaurant (a restaurant that supplies, orders to car owners who are in a parking lot a restaurant that provides orders to visiting car owners inside or through a window). When creating trip expenses, the prefix "de" works well to create a downward movement from the vehicle. The prefixes "en-" and "em" serve as its functional antonyms, or more accurately, they signify an exit (ride) to the various forms of transportation: Embark and disembark (to board and exit a vehicle) Debus and embus (to board and exit a bus) Enplane and deplane (to board and exit an aircraft) the chance to select the hotel of their choice. New terms related to hotels are also being introduced as the tourism sector grows daily.

Tourism Lexemes as a Lexico-Semantic Group

Tourism lexemes constitute a specialized lexical group that includes words and expressions related to travel, accommodation, transportation, entertainment, and tourist services. In English, this group includes lexemes such as tourism, destination, accommodation, package tour, sightseeing, hospitality, and eco-tourism. In Uzbek, corresponding lexemes include turizm, manzil, joylashtirish, sayohat paketi, diqqatga sazovor joylar, mehmondo'stlik, and ekoturizm.





Picture 1. Lexical semantics.

From a lexico-semantic perspective, tourism lexemes can be classified into several semantic groups:

- types of tourism (cultural tourism, medical tourism / madaniy turizm, tibbiy turizm);
- participants in tourism (tourist, guide, operator / sayyoh, gid, turoperator);
- tourism services (booking, reservation, transport / bron qilish, buyurtma, transport);
- tourism infrastructure (hotel, resort, museum / mehmonxona, dam olish maskani, muzey).

These groups exist in both languages, though their lexical composition and semantic scope may differ.

Semantic Relations of Tourism Lexemes

Tourism lexemes demonstrate various semantic relations:

- Synonymy: travel - journey - trip;
- Hyponymy: accommodation → hotel → resort;
- Antonymy: domestic tourism - international tourism;
- Polysemy: tour (a journey / a guided visit / a performance tour).

These relations show that tourism vocabulary forms a structured semantic field rather than a random set of words.

Functional Features of Tourism Lexemes

Functionally, tourism lexemes perform several important roles in communication. First, they serve a nominative function, naming new concepts, services, and phenomena related to tourism. For example, English lexemes such as all-inclusive or city break have emerged to denote specific tourism formats and are increasingly used in Uzbek discourse, sometimes in borrowed or transliterated forms.

Second, tourism lexemes perform an informative function, especially in advertising texts, guidebooks, websites, and travel brochures. In both English and Uzbek, tourism vocabulary is often used to provide concise and attractive information about destinations and services.





Third, they carry a pragmatic and persuasive function. Tourism texts aim to influence the reader emotionally, encouraging travel and consumption. Lexemes such as breathtaking, unforgettable, unique in English and betakror, unutilmas, noyob in Uzbek illustrate this expressive function.

The phenomenon of concretization, which is inherent in the linguistic structure of the English language, is also found in tourism terminology. For example, the terms entry requirements, proof of citizenship, generating country, receiving country, National Park, double bed, single bed, triple room, dish of the day, given in English clearly and intelligibly, indicate that there is a content plan only through additional lexical means:

- entry requirements country (territory), entry requirements
- proof protection of citizenship, proof of citizenship

The term lexemes is a group of words that have a high degree of compatibility in each language's relationship with other languages.

Places & Accommodation

1. Destination: The place being visited.
2. Attraction/Landmark: Places of interest.
3. Resort/Hotel/Hostel/Motel: Types of lodging.
4. Boutique Hotel: A small, stylish hotel.
5. Condotel/Boatotel/Apartotel: Blended words for accommodation types.

Activities & Concepts

1. Sightseeing: Visiting sights.
2. Ecotourism: Responsible travel to natural areas.
3. Staycation: Holidaying at home.
4. Cultural Immersion: Deep engagement with local culture.
5. Pilgrimage: Religious travel.
6. Jet Lag: Fatigue from time zone changes.

Polysemy and Ambiguity

Numerous tourism-related terms are polysemous, presenting interpretation challenges in multilingual contexts

Tour may signify either an organized excursion or a broader travel experience

Resort functions both as a noun (vacation destination) and a verb (to turn to something).

Metaphorical Constructions

Tourism language is replete with metaphorical expressions designed to appeal to emotional sensibilities.

Phrases such as off the beaten track, hidden gem, or escape to paradise conjure vivid mental imagery rather than literal meanings.

Semantic Fields and Collocational Patterns

Tourism vocabulary tends to cluster around specific semantic domains:

Accommodation, hotel, hostel, villa, B&B

Transport cruise, flight, ride-share





Experiences pilgrimage, retreat, safari

Collocations like eco-tourism vs. mass tourism subtly convey ideological and operational distinctions.

Semantic Innovation and Lexical Change in Tourism

The rapidly changing nature of tourism has given rise to neologisms that encapsulate new travel behaviors:

Staycation (stay + vacation); a holiday spent at home.

Glamping (glamorous camping): outdoor leisure with comfort.

Digital nomad: a location-independent remote worker.

These terms highlight broader societal shifts including digitization, sustainability, and lifestyle mobility.

Stylistic, Grammatical, and Lexical Perspectives

Stylistic Semantics

Tourism discourse is inherently persuasive. Stylistic devices amplify emotional resonance:

Adjectives: breathtaking, vibrant, authentic

Euphemisms: affordable (instead of cheap)

Borrowing and Adaptation of Tourism Lexemes

One of the most notable lexico-semantic features of Uzbek tourism vocabulary is the active borrowing of English lexemes. Words such as hotel, hostel, resort, tour, booking, and check-in are widely used in Uzbek, either directly or in adapted forms (xostel, tur, bron qilish).

These borrowings undergo phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation according to the norms of the Uzbek language. At the same time, some native Uzbek lexemes coexist with borrowed terms, creating synonymic pairs, for example:

sayohat – tur

mehmonxona – otel

In English, tourism lexemes are more often formed through compounding (travel agency, tour guide), affixation (traveler, tourism), and semantic extension.

National-Cultural Specificity

Despite globalization, tourism lexemes reflect national and cultural specificity. In Uzbek, many lexemes are closely connected with local traditions, history, and cultural heritage, such as ziyorat turizmi (pilgrimage tourism) or milliy taomlar (national cuisine). These lexemes often lack direct equivalents in English and require descriptive translation.

In contrast, English tourism vocabulary tends to be more standardized and internationally oriented, reflecting global tourism practices. This difference highlights the role of culture in shaping the lexico-semantic structure of tourism terminology.

To put it briefly, a variety of cultures influenced the development of English tourism terminology, which included synonyms, antonyms, polysemes, and figurative meaning at a significant level. In contrast, the majority of Uzbek tourism terminology originated abroad,





particularly through the development of English language vocabulary; Uzbek culture has enriched the world dictionary with terms related to many areas, particularly oriental architecture.

Conclusion

In summary, a lexical-semantic study of words and phrases associated with hotels and tourists is examined. The origins of a number of linguistic and extra-linguistic phenomena were blurred during the development of English tourism terminology. As a result, the languages that contributed to the new term developed lexical-semantic characteristics that are worth noting. First, it would be appropriate to examine the terms' lexical quirks. English is an analytical language, thus adding words together with conjugation is a useful way to load different new lexical and grammatical meanings into a term.

The analysis of functional and lexico-semantic features of tourism lexemes in English and Uzbek demonstrates that tourism vocabulary is a dynamic and culturally significant lexical field. Both languages share similar semantic groups and functional roles of tourism lexemes; however, they differ in terms of borrowing processes, word formation, and cultural specificity.

English serves as a primary source of international tourism terminology, while Uzbek активно adapts and integrates these lexemes into its lexical system alongside native words. Understanding these features is essential for linguistics, translation studies, tourism communication, and language teaching. Further research may focus on discourse analysis of tourism texts and the pragmatic impact of tourism lexemes in digital media.

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