



**Received:** October 5, 2024  
**Accepted:** December 20, 2024  
**Available online:** December 25, 2024

## Noira Yakubova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD)  
Uzbekistan State World Languages University  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
E-mail: noira.yakubova@mail.ru  
ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1696-4683

### LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF BORROWED TOURISM TERMS IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

#### ABSTRACT

The globalization and integration of economic and social processes occurring globally necessitate further strengthening of the system of tourism terminology actively employed in this field from a general linguistic perspective. This endeavor aims to apply linguistic structures to practice in order to achieve sustainability in the tourism sector, further develop tourist services, and train service providers capable of communicating in foreign languages.

This research seeks to analyze the lexical-semantic characteristics of tourism-related terms in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages and identify methods of their adaptation. Concurrently, this research aims (1) to explore the functional features, historical development, and stylistic characteristics of tourism-related terms in languages; (2) to demonstrate aspects such as the derivation and differences in the lexical inventory of languages; (3) to determine the degree of adaptation of tourism-related terms to national language characteristics and literary norms. Linguistic descriptive methods, component analysis method, distribution method, comparison, and statistical analysis methods were employed in elucidating the research work.

The research findings indicate that information regarding the semantic fields and conceptual boundaries of tourism-related terms was provided, demonstrating that tourism terms in English are predominantly derived from French, Italian, and Spanish sources. Adapted tourism terms in Uzbek primarily consist of adaptations from Russian

## Noira Yakubova

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti  
Toshkent, O'zbekiston

### INGLIZ, O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDAGI O'ZLASHGAN TURIZM TERMINLARINI LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TAHLILI

#### ANNOTATSIYA

Jahonda vujudga kelayotgan iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy jarayonlarning globallashuvi va integratsiyasi mamlakatlarda turizm sohasining sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga ko'tarilishi, mazkur sohada faol qo'llaniladigan turizmga oid terminlar tizimini umumiy lingvistik nuqtayi nazaridan amaliyotga tatbiq etishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni yanada kuchaytirmoqda. Bu turizm sohasida barqarorlikka erishishni, turistik xizmatlarni yanada rivojlantirishni va xorijiy tillarda erkin muloqot qila oladigan xizmat ko'rsatuvchilarni tayyorlashni taqozo etmoqda. Shu sababli, turizmga oid terminlarni til ekspertlari, milliy-madaniy til birliklari orqali milliy tafakkur va madaniy qarashlarni ifodalashni o'z ichiga olgan lingvistik tuzilma sifatida ko'rsatish muhimdir, chunki bu bog'liqlik turizm sohasidagi kommunikatsiyada katta ahamiyatga ega.

Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillaridagi turizm sohasiga oid so'zlarining leksik-semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish va ularning o'zlashish usullarini aniqlashni maqsad qiladi. Ayni paytda, ushbu tadqiqotda turizmga oid so'zlarining tilga oid funksional xususiyatlari, ularning tarixiy rivojlanishini va uslubiy xususiyatlari o'rganilgan; tillar orasidagi so'z boyligining kelib chiqishi va farqli tomonlarini belgilash kabi jihatlarni dalillangan; turizmga oid so'zlarning milliy til xususiyatlari va adabiy tilga moslashuv darajasi aniqlangan. Tadqiqot ishini yoritishda lingvistik tavsif, komponent tahlil, distributsiya, chog'ishtirma hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

terms. Russian adaptations of tourism terms are based on English, French, and German sources. The grammatical features of adapted terms are as follows: in English, adapted terms primarily consist of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. In Uzbek, adapted terms predominantly consist of substantive groups. Russian adaptations reveal that adapted terms comprise nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

**Key words:** tourism, terminology, acquired, lexicon, languages, semantics, terminology, analysis, feature, languages with various linguistic structures.

Tadqiqot natijasida turizmga oid terminlarining ma’noviy maydonlari va tushunchaviy chegaralari haqida ma’lumotlar berilib, ingliz tilidagi turizm sohasiga oid soʻzlar asosan fransuzcha, italyanacha va ispancha manbalarga asoslanganligi koʻrsatilgan. Oʻzbek tilida turizmga oid oʻzlashma terminlarni deyarli rus tilidagi oʻzlashgan atamalar tashkil etadi. Rus tilida turizmga oid oʻzlashma terminlar esa ingliz, fransuz va nemis manbalariga borib taqaladi. Oʻzlashma terminlarning grammatik xususiyatlari: ingliz tilida oʻzlashma terminlar asosan ot, sifat, feʼl va ravishlardan, oʻzbek tilidagi oʻzlashma terminlar esa otlashgan soʻz birikmalaridan iborat. Rus tilida oʻzlashma terminlar ularning ot, sifat, feʼl va ravishdan tashkil topganligini koʻrsatdi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** turizm, terminologiya, oʻzlashgan, leksika, tillar, semantika, termin, tahlil, xususiyat, turli tizimli tillar.

## INTRODUCTION

Throughout the evolution of languages, words serving as indicators are acquired from various sources, playing crucial roles in enriching their vocabulary during the process of borrowed word. In this context, it is essential to first understand what is meant by word borrowing and to answer the question of which words can be considered borrowed words [Makhmudov, 2006]. For this purpose, the definitions and etymology of the terms in English (“borrowing”, “loan”, and “loanword”), in Uzbek (“soʻz oʻzlashtirish”, “oʻzlashma soʻz”), and Russian (“займствование” and “займствованное слово”) have been studied [Aleeva, 2020; 63]. Information from the 1992 edition of the Oxford English Language Dictionary highlighted that the archaic verb “borrow” was historically employed to describe the process of word assimilation in the early 18th century [Onions, 1992; 861]. According to the “Oxford English Language Dictionary” and the editor V.Bratt’s work in the “Encyclopedia of International Linguistics”, the term “borrowing” initially conveys the idea of “temporary adaptation” that is later relinquished. This suggests that this term might have originated from an ancient Scandinavian adaptation during the early stages of Old English and is also linked to the broader Germanic linguistic stratum of Old English [Kuzina, 2006; 73]. In the theoretical framework proposed by D.I. Arbaskiy and Z.I. Komarov, definitions are presented from the nominative section, highlighting the most critical aspect with a concise set of universal attributes. These nominative portions within the definitions play a vital role in recognizing the components of a language and serve as glossary terms facilitating the transition from one language to another. Moreover, the ongoing review of all Uzbek and Russian language dictionaries demonstrate the concept of adaptation both as a process and as an adapted element consistently [Khakimov, 2019; 57]. When examining English dictionaries, their authors typically define “borrowing” as a singular process and use the term “loan”

once to signify both the act and outcome of borrowing. As per the definitions found in the comprehensive lexicons of English, Uzbek, and Russian, all of these words carry connotations of significance and efficacy. Hence, it is crucial to consider the glossary entries for “borrowing”, “adaptation”, and “займствование” not solely based on their semantic qualities but also to aid scholars and lexicographers in grasping the essence of borrowing. These terms facilitate the identification of foundational elements (sources of borrowing), objects (varieties of borrowed components), methodologies (borrowing mechanisms), rationales (causes of borrowing), and outcomes (integration of borrowed elements) [Arbatsky, 1977; 26].

The information guide “The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics”, overseen by researchers R.Hartmann and F.Stork in the “Dictionary of Language and Linguistics” and edited by R.Asher, sheds light on the potential utilization of borrowing from a range of languages, dialects, jargons, functional styles, and idiolects [Hartmann & Stork, 1973; 214]. For instance, in works by O.S. Akhmanova, R.Hartmann, F.Stork, and V.N. Yarseva, the concept of borrowing is explored across phonological (with phonemes), grammatical (involving morphemes and syntactic structures), and lexical (pertaining to lexemes) dimensions. The dictionaries authored by R.Bartzsch, R.Pogarell and M.Schröder illustrate the ability to distinguish between direct and indirect forms of borrowed elements as mechanisms of borrowing [Bartzsch et al., 2000; 162]. In the definitions presented by O.S. Akhmanova and V.N. Yarseva, the primary motivations for borrowing words can be summarized as:

1. Establishing national cultural ties.

2. Word borrowing serves to articulate uncommon or newly unearthed concepts and to communicate distinctive ideas or sentiments that hold significance for the borrowing language user [Kuzina, 2006; 30]. The process of transposing elements from one language to another is contingent on their compatibility, meaning that it unfolds through an adaptation to the specific traits of the recipient language [Berkinbaev, 2018; 24]. The concept of “усваивает” (“adopts”) and its equivalents are elucidated in definitions featuring terms like “adoption”, “introduction”, “spread”, “kirib kelishi”, “olib kelishi”, “перенесенный”, “вошедший”, “переход” [Akhmanova 2004; 403]. Yet, in definitions encompassing borrowed elements, the focus is often on the mere introduction of individual linguistic units, failing to delve into their subsequent evolution and assimilation in new contexts. Noteworthy is the fact that the utilization of borrowed terms in a language entails active incorporation of fully borrowed loanwords (“borrowed element”, “loanword”, “o‘zlashtirilgan”, “o‘zlashma so‘zlar”, “займствованное слово”, “иностранное слово”) while less commonly used terms, i.e., those not actively assimilated (“borrowed words”, “foreign word”, “чужое слово”, “alien word”, “foreignism”) [Yartseva, 2000; 946], exhibit discernible distinctions between them. In different contexts, the incorporation of borrowed words into various languages varies, and the subsequent usage patterns influence this phenomenon. This is reflected in the categorization of these terms. Broadly speaking, English dictionaries and encyclopedias demonstrate a marked fragmentation in terminology

[Pitch, 2006; 61]. This occurs because within linguistics, a single linguistic concept may be denoted by three to four distinct terms or synonyms. The concepts derived from the aforementioned sources (“borrowed words”, “foreign word”, “foreignism”) not only aid in delineating the boundaries of language learning phenomena but also shed light on the rationale behind their classification [Grinev-Grinevich, 2008; 32]. When classifying borrowed terms, a significant emphasis is placed on the timeframe, origins, and domains of usage in which they are incorporated.

Theoretical discussions surrounding the phenomenon of word borrowing have been extensively deliberated by a range of scholars, leading to a diverse range of viewpoints on the categorization of borrowed terms. Some academicians, like S.V. Grinev suggest that the most precise criteria for categorizing word borrowing include “the timing of borrowing, the source of borrowing, and the domain of usage of the borrowed term” [Grinev, 1982; 111]. The exploration of these criteria can be carried out through studies focused on borrowings from English to Uzbek or Russian languages spanning from 1970 to 2020. Over the past five decades, a substantial amount of scholarly research has addressed issues related to English borrowings in Uzbek, with a notable increase in academic investigations in recent years. The presence of a dissertation specifically dedicated to this academic topic in the last decade underscores the significance of this issue. These research endeavors were structured and evaluated based on how borrowed words were examined. In the initial group of studies, the primary focus was on the source of borrowing, typically revolving around the British and American variants, which served as the foundation of English language borrowings [Kuzina, 2006; 30]. The subsequent group in these research works identified the studied units as anglicisms, anglo-americanisms, and analogisms originating from the English language [Komarova, 1991; 73]. In the third category, the focus extended beyond just the origins of borrowing (including anglo-americanisms and anglicisms) to encompass the process of integrating borrowed terms in these studies. Within the fourth set of research projects, not only were the origins of borrowed vocabulary explored, but also the various domains where borrowed terms from English, such as “anglicisms”, “anglo-americanisms”, and others, found utility. These domains encompass medicine, economics, the fashion and apparel industry, and the incorporation of borrowed words in the lexicon of youth communication [Berkinbaev, 2018; 49]. Subsequent research has directed significant attention towards borrowed terminology in the realms of information technology, computing, the automotive sector, and military contexts.

It is a recognized fact that borrowed words frequently mirror the national and cultural traits of their main language users in numerous instances. These borrowed terms are categorized into groups based on their extralinguistic attributes, which extend beyond the language itself, originating from external sources or for social motivations, and intralinguistic attributes that are connected to the language [Paul, 1960; 17]. This classification is circumstantial, as in each specific scenario, the act of borrowing is not solely associated with a singular cause; instead, in certain cases, even if one reason seems dominant, all extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors are

taken into consideration [Sageder, 2010]. Studies focusing on the extralinguistic and intralinguistic aspects of word borrowing are available, allowing for a thorough analysis that unveils the interrelatedness and mutual reliance of these occurrences.

With the increasing number of bilingual speakers, the language landscape is shaped by intercultural interactions, where one culture's influence on another nation plays a significant role in global economic, political, and cultural integration. V.M. Aristova suggests that bilingualism [Aristova, 1978], defined as the ability to fluently speak two languages and switch between them in line with bilingual conditions and oral communication, is crucial in the borrowing process. This era highlights the dominance of the donor language in the exchanges between diverse cultural representatives, emphasizing the importance of credible and authoritative borrowing elements. This, in turn, fosters a heightened interest in learning the donor language, steers it towards lexical borrowing, and correlates with an uptick in translations from that language.

In the contemporary era, one can observe the following three categories of intercultural interactions:

1. Direct spoken exchanges among individuals are notably common, particularly between adjacent nations.

2. Diverse forms of written content including international treaties, business documents, promotional materials, articles in mainstream media, and various other textual formats.

3. Integration of textual, auditory, and visual elements utilizing digital information and multimedia platforms for communication over the Internet, notably through email [Nematov & Bozorov, 1993; 37]. It should be noted that direct verbal exchanges between people are not confined solely to neighboring nations.

The collection of terms and lexemes is recognized for its significant linguistic coherence within the optional language lexicon [Belan, 2009; 13]. These terms are occasionally integrated from other languages with slight modifications in their forms, leading to potential misunderstandings and assumptions. For instance, terms like “*aeroport*”, “*catering*” (a service offering food and drinks), “*B&B*” (Bed and Breakfast, referring to accommodations providing both lodging and breakfast) [Ilyin, 2003; 85]. The emergence of a concept that a single term can convey occurs during the concept's inception. For example, the term “*catering*” in the tourism sector originated from English due to its specific service provision in English culture. Beyond term usage, the universality of terms can be gauged by factors such as the time of adoption, geographical roots, and professional domain [Abylasynova, 1999; 140]. This phenomenon is reflected in the characteristics of different historical periods, the economic-geographical potentials of nations, their historical-cultural backgrounds, and their socio-political environments. As an illustration, numerous medical terms have been borrowed from Latin, which not only forms the foundation of the Latin language but was also the primary written literary medium during the scientific and technological progress of the Ancient Roman Empire [Abylasynova, 1999; 140]. Various components of art, military strategies, and warfare concepts have roots in

German folk culture. When examining terms related to tourism, their prevalence and influence suggest the significant impact of the English language. *Firstly*, as English culture forms the basis of tourism practices, it has played a role in global advancement. *Secondly*, English-speaking nations currently serve as the primary financial contributors to tourism in highly developed countries, underscoring their influence. A provisional guideline on international tourism statistics was endorsed at the United Nations summit in 1976, officially published in 1978, and widely distributed. The temporary nature of the UN Commission's directive required the fulfillment of numerous crucial tasks, particularly those linked to the activities of the World Tourism Organization. It was through this organization that the term "international visitor" was first introduced in 1953, signaling the onset of modern tourism terminology. Following decisions made at the 1991 International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in Ottawa, a fresh report was compiled. These represent the key criteria that tourism terms, predominantly utilized in the new scheme, are expected to adhere to:

- 1) precise application in both developing and developed nations, in line with global norms;
- 2) ensuring clarity and simplicity;
- 3) conformance with contemporary international benchmarks and categorizations like democracy, transportation networks, commerce, global migration, financial equilibrium, and national accounting frameworks;
- 4) feasibility of practical tourism surveys, research metrics, and data illustration [Berkinbaev, 2018; 37].

The significant integration of vocabulary is not only acceptable in economically, politically, and culturally advanced countries but also in regions where such advancement is not yet realized. The trend of increasing assimilation in English and other languages, which persisted from the late 20th century into the early 21st century, continues to enhance communication among speakers of English and other languages [Kuzina, 2006; 46]. Bilateral relations between nations can also be explained through a unilateral assimilation process [Gasanova, 2023; 97]. Notably, within the context of interactions among Russian, Uzbek, and English languages, it is observable that a considerable number of terms are borrowed from Russian and Uzbek into English, signifying an ongoing borrowing process. The distinctiveness of the English tourism terminology system highlights a fusion of cultural influences from diverse nations:

- 1) *American breakfast, Asian breakfast;*
- 2) *European Plan, American Plan;*
- 3) *Chinese restaurant syndrome, Delhi belly.*

Furthermore, the presence of borrowed words from various languages in this terminology underscores the ease of recognizing them within its unique pronunciation structure [Sobirova, 2020]. For instance, terms like "*bureau-de-change*" (*valyuta ayirboshlash shahobchasi*), "*force majeure*" (*fors major*), "*albergo*" (*mehmonxona*), "*maitre d'hôtel*" (*mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish*), "*à la carte menu*" (*menyu kartasi*), "*table d'hôte*", "*bistro*" (*kichik ovqatlanish xonasi*), "*bodega*" (*yerto 'la – винный погреб*), "*brasserie*" (*pivo xona – пивная*), "*entrée*" (*kirish*) have been adopted

from French, German, and Italian, primarily related to the culinary and restaurant sectors [Sobirova, 2020]. These cultural representatives leave a distinct imprint on the culinary landscape and enhance the tourism industry by offering a diverse range of food and beverage options tailored to refined palates globally. Additionally, within these terms, one can identify words assimilated from Asian languages such as “*Caravan*”, “*halal*”, “*Mecca*”, “*bazaar*”, which have become familiar within the English phonetic system. The selective assimilation of a substantial number of English tourism terms involves adapting words and ideas to better suit our requirements and national context – the central objective. For instance, in our country’s banking sector, the concept of a “*credit card*” is not utilized; instead, the term “*bank/debit card*”, aligning with the plastic cards in circulation, is more fitting. As time progresses, new words that were initially absent in the lexicon become essential and naturally undergo changes in the terminology development process. Terminology is a dynamic realm where the introduction of new sciences and disciplines can lead to the creation of fresh terms based on innovative ideas and theories [Abdurakhmonov & Mamajonov, 2002; 90]. This evolutionary process continues unabated. Recently, our country has implemented a tailored tourism policy, resulting in the automated adoption of a correlated term, “*tourism police*”. With a solid understanding of English tourism terms, the adaptation of Uzbek tourism terminology can be efficiently achieved. This is due to the expanding nature of tourism within our borders, making proficiency in tourism physiology, marketing, and management a pivotal strategic undertaking [Sobirova, 2020].

Even in fields beyond tourism, when refining tourism terminology, one can contextualize a word or idea according to the nuances of our national culture and our socio-psychological perspectives. For example, instead of using “*tourism industry*”, aligning with our hospitable culture, the term “*hospitality industry*” could have been a more fitting choice. Adapting terms like “*Golden Age Passport*”, designed to offer exclusive perks for elderly consumers of tourism services, would have also been highly regarded by our society. However, going beyond mere adaptation, the process of “*o‘zbekchalashtirish*” (*Uzbekification*) is seen as suitable for the intended purpose. Additionally, concepts such as “*golden age*”, “*silver age*”, “*golden wedding*”, and “*silver wedding*”, owing to their cultural relevance, could be practically integrated, like introducing a “*youth passport*” for instance.

By fostering *rural tourism*, *ethnic tourism*, and *cultural heritage tourism*, which offer pathways for growth within the national-cultural and socio-geographical contexts of Uzbekistan, the terminology associated with these sectors may organically evolve to imbue Uzbek tourism vocabulary with a unique national-ethnic character. Depending on the achievements of tourism endeavors in our nation, these ideas are poised to carve a distinct niche in the global tourism lexicon when articulated in Uzbek, presenting a distinctive and exclusive identity. Within these realms, terms featuring oriental influences like *shiypon*, *chorpoya*, *oftoba*, *chopon*, *ayron*, *chakki* alongside many others, are introduced [Sobirova, 2020]. Meanwhile, terms such as *Palov*, *somsa*, *bozor*, *kurash*, *halol*, *karvon*, *hammom* have already gained widespread

international usage. The widespread adoption of a term that encapsulates a concept typically results in the enrichment of related terminologies.

## METHODS

To investigate the lexical-semantic attributes of terms associated with tourism in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages, a combination of componential analysis, contrastive analysis, statistical analysis, and distributional analysis methods were employed.

A range of research techniques including componential analysis, contrastive analysis, statistical analysis, and distributional analysis were applied to explore the lexical-semantic traits of terms linked to tourism across English, Uzbek, and Russian languages. These methodologies are utilized to grasp the semantic foundations of tourism terminology, their relationships, meaning elucidation, and various other lexical-semantic aspects comprehensively. This methodology aids in enhancing our comprehension of the processes involved in term adaptation across languages, along with their cultural and linguistic nuances [Ismailova, 2023; 79]. As an illustration, the term “*mehmonxona*” (*hotel*) can be described as:

- structures intended for lodging;
- offering services with a commercial basis;
- adhering to specific standards;
- a designated space for tourists and travelers.

Consequently, this method clarifies the semantic framework of the term “*mehmonxona*” (*hotel*) and its connections to other relevant terms.

By employing contrastive analysis, the lexico-semantic attributes of tourism-related terms, along with their similarities and distinctions, as well as their cultural and linguistic nuances, were discerned. This aids in enhancing comprehension of national-cultural distinctions across languages. For instance, when examining the lexical-semantic features of the term “*hotel*” in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages, the following descriptions can be provided:

In English, the term “*hotel*” encompasses basic elements such as accommodation, commerce, and service provision, with unique facets including standards, catering to tourists, and a diverse range of services.

The Uzbek term “*mehmonxona*” involves fundamental aspects like lodging, commercial activities, and service offerings, with distinctive elements such as national heritage and a focus on local tourists.

The Russian term “*гостиница*” consists of general components like accommodations, commerce, and service provision, characterized by specific features such as state management and a more limited range of services.

This analysis unveiled the lexical-semantic, cultural-linguistic distinctions, and shared aspects across languages.

By employing statistical research methodologies, the lexical-semantic attributes of terms associated with tourism in diverse systematic languages were investigated, unveiling the subsequent phases:

1. Compilation of the terminological corpus:
    - Compendiums and texts housing tourism-related terms were assembled for each language.
    - Quantitative metrics of the corpus (word forms, lexical scope, frequencies) were computed.
  2. Statistical scrutiny of the lexical-semantic traits of terms:
    - Utilizing statistical techniques, the polysemous, synonymous, and antonymous connections among terms were examined.
    - The quantitative distribution of components within the semantic makeup of terms was established.
    - Abstract and tangible connotations of terms were assessed.
  3. Contrasting the lexical-semantic attributes across diverse systematic languages:
    - Comparisons were made regarding lexical scope, polysemy, synonymy, and term frequencies.
    - Statistical evaluations were conducted on the general and distinguishing components within term meanings.
    - Indicators for abstract and tangible meanings of terms were discerned.
- Considering the linguistic attributes of diverse systematic languages, the following observations can be made regarding the term "hotel" derived from the outcomes of this statistical examination:

**English:**

- The term "*hotel*" is rich in polysemy, linked with synonymous terms such as "*inn*", "*motel*", "*lodging*", "*hotel complex*".
- Commonly used phrases include "*luxury hotel*", "*budget hotel*", "*hotel room*", "*hotel staff*", "*hotel services*".
- The semantic realm encompasses concepts like "*accommodation*", "*hospitality*", "*tourism*".

**Uzbek:**

- The term "*mehmonxona*" exhibits relatively lower polysemy, associated with synonyms like "*hotel*", "*hotel workers*".
- Typical collocations involve phrases like "*new hotel*", "*hotel in a car*", "*hotel attendants*".
- The semantic domain primarily involves notions of "*living space*", "*reception*", "*travel*".

**Russian:**

- The term "*гостиница*" demonstrates an average level of polysemy, connected with synonyms such as "*hotel*", "*lodging*", "*motel*".
- Collocations feature phrases like "*commercial hotels*", "*tourist hotels*", "*room in a hotel*", "*hotel staff*".
- The semantic field encompasses meanings like "*accommodation*", "*tourism*", "*rest*".

Hence, the interpretation and developmental stages of the distributional analysis

findings can be aligned with the positions and evolutionary phases within the lexical-semantic framework of languages.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

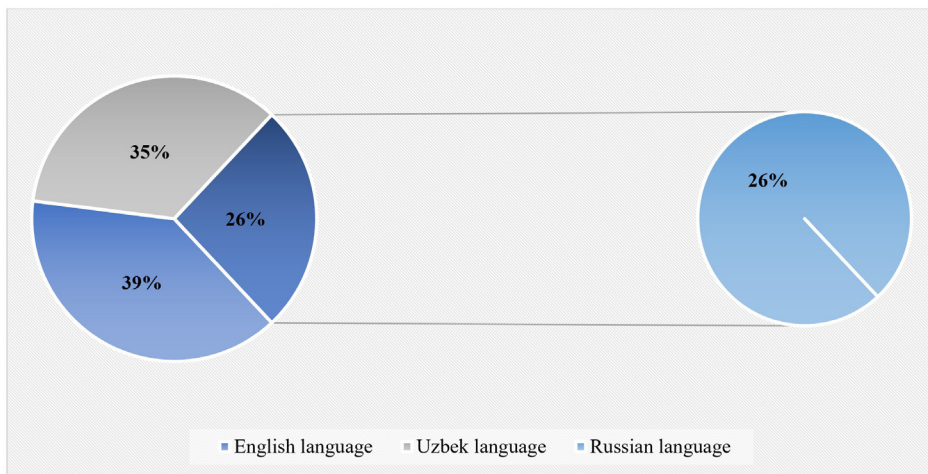
In L.V. Vinogradova's study, the evolution of tourism terminology was examined, identifying a historical progression spanning four stages [Vinogradova, 2011; 11]. When shaping the language of tourism, a variety of linguistic and extralinguistic factors were considered. This process introduced fresh ideas and interpretations to the tourism domain, influenced by languages that have shaped its lexico-semantic attributes. As defined by S.Hojiyev, tourism-related terms cater to both experts and the general public, underlining the importance of distinguishing them from everyday language [Abdukhamidova, 2018; 24]. The concepts embedded in tourism terms primarily revolve around human behavior. Presently, there is a noticeable rise in interest across all scenarios tied to human experiences and their interactions. For instance, *departure card*, *arrival card*, *agency agreement*, *airport terminal*, *farm tourism*.

Unique terms are being introduced that often do not fully meet the primary criteria when naming newly created concepts for the terms mentioned above.

As tourism advances and integrates internationally, terminology specific to this sector is evolving across a range of structured languages. Within this evolution, terms that constitute the core of tourism hold considerable importance.

The diagram below illustrates the proportion of terminological units conveying a singular meaning in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages.

**Figure 1.** The proportion of single-component (monolexic) terms related to tourism



Based on our research results, it was revealed that single-component lexemes in English related to tourism amount to 187 lexemes (39%), in Uzbek, there are 180 lexemes (35%), and in Russian, there are 108 lexemes (26%).

Within this compilation, there are 187 single-component lexical units. For instance, *aircrew* (*летный состав* – *uchish tarkibi*); *tourism* (*туризм* – *sayyohlik*); *stewardess* (*стюардесса* – *styuardessa*); *walker* (*ходок* – *piyoda sayyohatchi*);

*voucher* (*ваучер* – *vaucher*); *wharf* (*пручал* – *bandargoh*). To illustrate single-component lexical units associated with tourism in Uzbek, examples include *turizm yoki sayyohlik*; *styuardessa*; *vaucher*; *yo'l*; *ofitsiant*; *viza*.

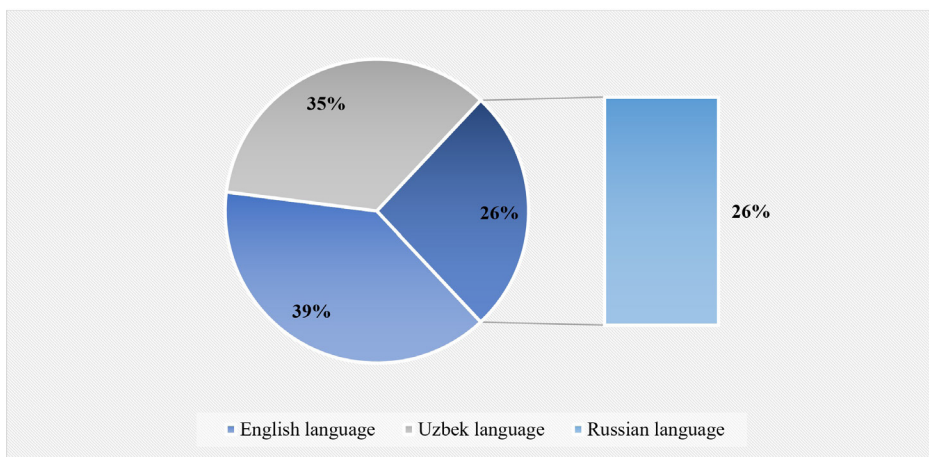
A notable features of the components related to tourism terms in the Russian language includes *носильщик* – *hammol*; *отправление* – *ketish*; *стюардесса* – *styuardessa*; *экскурсовод* – *yo'l boshlovchi*; *иллюнка* – *qayıq*; *электropоезд* – *elektropoyezd* [Muminov, 2006; 86].

The existence of single-component words associated with tourism in these languages reflects the advancement of this sector within them. Furthermore, the utilization of these terms across various languages in similar or transliterated versions also signifies the global integration of the tourism industry.

The evolution of tourism-related terminology and the existence of single-component lexemes that articulate it across diverse structured languages underscore the global importance of this domain. These lexemes are pivotal in propelling tourism forward, enhancing its accessibility, and fostering international cooperation.

The diagram below illustrates the distribution of multi-meaning term units in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages:

**Figure 2.** The proportion of multi-component (polylexical) terms related to tourism



According to the results of our research, it was revealed that the field of tourism comprises 178 lexemes (33%) in English, 141 lexemes (31%) in Uzbek, and 243 lexemes (36%) in Russian, all of which are composed of multiple components.

Tourism-related terms in various structured languages can be categorized using the following models: *N* – representing noun roots; *A* – for adjectives; *Ving* – indicating verb forms ending in *-ing*; *Ved* – referring to verb forms ending in *-ed*; *Adv* – denoting adverbs; *Num* – indicating numeral roots; *R* – for pronouns; *r* – representing auxiliaries; *s* – serving as connectors.

In Uzbek, compound terms typically feature the first component indicator at the beginning or directly preceding the headword, while the second component is accompanied by a possessive suffix [Abdukhamidova, 2018; 27]. For instance,

*приключенческий* – *sarguzasht*; *багажный* – *yuk*; *социальный* – *ijtimoiy*; *деловой* – *ish bo'yicha*.

Polylexical terms within the term array, functioning in a prepositive determinative role, are often structured as adjective compounds in the format of “*Ving + N*”, albeit with less frequency. In English, organized terms accounted for 3% of the total, while analyzed compounds made up 5% of the total count.

Two terms following the “*Determinative + noun*” model have been chosen, structured from determinative and noun elements. These are: the “*Possessive Construction*” model, such as a signal to the vehicle driver; the “*Qualifying Construction*” model: a beginner in the ranks [Madvaliev, 2006; 91]; and the “*Attributive Construction*” model: the development of tourism.

In Uzbek, examples showcasing the use of multi-component terms in relation to tourism can be exemplified as below:

Terms in the “*Noun + noun*” type: *turizm sanoati* – *tourism industry*; *sayyohlik agentligi* – *travel agency*; *sayohat operatori* – *tour operator*; *sayyohlik faoliyati* – *tourism activity*; *turizm siyosati* – *tourism policy*; *mehmonxona xizmati* – *hotel service*.

Terms in the “*Adjective + noun*” type: *ichki turizm* – *domestic tourism*; *xalqaro turizm* – *international tourism*; *ekologik turizm* – *ecotourism*; *madaniy turizm* – *cultural tourism*; *qishloq turizmi* – *rural tourism*; *zamonaviy turizm* – *modern tourism*.

“*Noun + verb*” type: *tour organization*; *hotel reservation*; *flight booking*; *tour promotion*; *infrastructure development in tourism*.

Terms following the “*Noun + noun + verb*” type: *promotion of tourism services*; *administration of the tourism economy*; *enhancement of tourism infrastructure*.

These complex terms in the Uzbek language exemplify various facets of tourism, effectively conveying ideas within this domain.

Various models of multi-component terms related to tourism were distinguished in English: “*A+N+N*”, “*A+A+N*”, “*N+Ving+N*”, “*Ving+p+N*”, “*Num+N+N*”, “*N+A+N*”, “*N+c+N*”, “*V/V+N*”, “*N+c+N+N*”.

“*Noun + noun*” type terms in English: *travel agency* - *sayyohlik agentligi*; *tourist season* –

*turistik mavsum*; *tour operator* – *sayohat operatori*; *travel guide* – *sayohat qo'llanmasi*; *leisure time* – *dam olish vaqti*; *heritage site* – *madaniy meros joyi*.

Terms categorized as “*Adjective + noun*”: *domestic tourism* – *ichki turizm*; *adventure tourism* – *sarguzashtli turizm*; *medical tourism* – *tibbiy turizm*; *cultural tourism* – *madaniy turizm*; *business tourism* – *biznes turizmi*.

Terms categorized as “*Noun + verb*”: *travel planning* – *sayohat rejalashtirish*; *hotel booking* – *mehmonxonani bron qilish*; *flight reservation* – *uchish rezervatsiyasi*; *travel abroad* –

*xorijga sayohat qilish*; *explore a city* – *shaharni o'rganish*; *experience a culture* – *madaniyatni his qilish*.

Terms categorized as “*Noun + noun + noun*”: *tourist information center* – *turistlar uchun axborot markazi*; *travel and tourism industry* – *sayohat va turizm sanoati*; *hospitality and tourism management* – *mehmonxona va turizm boshqaruvi*.

These compound terms effectively and thoroughly capture tourism-related concepts. They have been extensively developed in English from a terminological standpoint and have also been partially integrated into Uzbek.

In the realm of Russian polylexical terminologies, different models emerge such as the “*S+P+S*” structure, where “*P*” correlates with auxiliary verbs and terms incorporate prepositions like *в, с, на, для, по, через, о, за*. The “*P+P+S*” model, comprising 2% of accumulations, contains 8 terms (1.6% of the total terms). The “*S+P+S*” model, featuring 2 terms, accounts for 1.7% of terminological words and 0.6% of lexemes. Additionally, “*P+S+S*” model introduces 2 terms, making up 1.3% of accumulations and 0.7% of terms. Other models like “*S+Ch+S*”, “*S+N+S*”, “*P+Pr+S*” each offer 1 example, collectively representing 0.6% of accumulations and 0.4% of tourism terms. Some of these complex terms can be classified as quasi-terms or pseudo-terms. For instance: *номер с двуспальной кроватью* – denoting a room with a double bed; *путешествие в один конец* – indicating a journey to one end; *предварительное расписание регулярных рейсов* – referring to an advance schedule of regular flights.

Across various systematic languages, terms linked to tourism exhibit a mix of monolexemes and polylexemes. These terms primarily consist of standalone words, auxiliary components, conjunctions, and possession and attribution elements, with adjectives and adverbs assuming crucial roles within this framework.

## CONCLUSION

The study of lexical-semantic features of borrowed terms related to tourism in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages sheds light on the intricate dynamics of linguistic borrowing and adaptation within the tourism industry. Through this analysis, several key conclusions can be drawn:

1. *Cultural influence.* Borrowed terms in each language reflect the cultural interactions and historical relationships between the source and target languages. They serve as linguistic markers of cultural exchange and influence within the tourism domain.

2. *Semantic adaptation.* The process of borrowing often involves semantic adaptation to fit the linguistic structures and conventions of the borrowing language. This adaptation showcases how languages evolve and integrate foreign concepts into their lexicons.

3. *Functional equivalence.* Despite linguistic variations, borrowed terms related to tourism often aim to achieve functional equivalence across languages, ensuring effective communication and understanding within the global tourism industry.

4. *Semantic enrichment.* Borrowed terms contribute to the semantic enrichment of languages by introducing new concepts, experiences, and perspectives from foreign cultures. This enriches the linguistic landscape and facilitates cross-cultural communication.

5. *Language variation.* The study highlights the diverse ways in which English, Uzbek, and Russian incorporate borrowed terms, showcasing the unique linguistic

strategies and patterns employed by each language to accommodate foreign vocabulary.

6. *Globalization impact*. The prevalence of borrowed terms related to tourism underscores the impact of globalization on language evolution, as languages continually adapt to meet the demands of an interconnected world.

So, the analysis of lexical-semantic features of borrowed terms related to tourism in English, Uzbek, and Russian languages unravels a complex interplay of linguistic, cultural, and historical factors shaping the evolution of language in the context of global tourism. This study not only deepens our understanding of language dynamics but also highlights the importance of linguistic diversity and adaptation in the modern multilingual world.

## REFERENCES

1. Abdukhmidova, L.A. (2018). *Linguistic improvement and lexical-semantic study of Uzbek touristic terms*. MA thes. Namangan.
2. Abdurakhmonov, G., & Mamajonov S. (2002). *Uzbek language and literature*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
3. Abylasynova, G.I. (1999). Formation of mathematical terminology phrases in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. *Bulletin of Issyk-Kul University*, 3, 140–143.
4. Akhmanova, O.S. (2004). *Dictionary of linguistic terms* (2nd ed.). Moscow: URSS.
5. Aleeva, E.M. (2020). Features of the translation of terminological phrases from English into Russian in texts. *MA thes*. Yekaterinburg: Ural Humanitarian Institute.
6. Arbatsky, D.I. (1977). *Interpretations of the meanings of words*. Izhevsk: Udmurtia.
7. Aristova, V.M. (1978). *Anglo-Russian language contact*. Leningrad: Leningrad State University.
8. Bartsch, R., Pogarell R., & Schröder, M. (Eds.). (2000). *Dictionary of superfluous Anglicisms*. Paderborn: IFB.
9. Belan, E.T. (2009). Features of the formation of new terminology systems: based on the English and Russian terminologies of international tourism. *Diss. abs. cand. philol. scien*. Moscow.
10. Berkinbaev, R.Sh. (2018). Structural and morphological characteristics and methods of forming the vocabulary of the tourism industry in modern English, Russian and Uzbek. *MA thes*. Tashkent.
11. Gasanova, L.G. (2023). Derived tourist terms and their structural-semantic, functional characteristics in the Azerbaijani language. *Young Scientist*, 4(116), 96–99.
12. Grinev-Grinevich, S.V. (2008). *Terminology studies*. Moscow: Academy.
13. Grinev, S.V. (1982). Terminological borrowings. In D.S. Lotte (Ed.), *Issues of Borrowing and Ordering Foreign-Language Terms and Term Elements* (pp. 108–135). Moscow: Science.
14. Hartmann, R.R.K., & Stork, F.C. (1973). *Dictionary of language and linguistics*. London: Applied Science Publishers Ltd.
15. Ilyin, I.A. (2003). *Law and state theory*. Moscow: Mirror.
16. Ismailova, M. (2023). Structural and semantic features of “tourism” terms in English and Uzbek languages. *Modern Trends in Innovative Development of Science and Education in the Global World*, 1(2), 78–83. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp78-83>.
17. Khakimov, R.T. (2019). Formation and development of international law in Uzbekistan from the twentieth century to the present. *Bulletin of the Faculty of Law of the Southern Federal University*, 6(3), 52–61.
18. Komarova, Z.I. (1991). *Semantic structure of a special word and its lexicographic description*. Sverdlovsk: Ural University Publishing House.
19. Kuzina, M.A. (2006). Features of lexical-semantic assimilation of English borrowings in modern German: based on texts on tourism. *Diss. abs. cand. philol. scien*. Moscow.

20. Madvaliev, A. (Ed.). (2006). *Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language*. Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House of 'National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan'.
21. Makhmudov, N. (2006). Language genius. *Newspaper of 'Literature and Art of Uzbekistan'*, 3.
22. Muminov, O. (2006). *Lexicology of the English language*. Tashkent: Science.
23. Nematov, N., & Bozorov, O. (1993). *Language and speech*. Tashkent: Teacher.
24. Onions, C.T. (Ed.). (1992). *The Oxford dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
25. Paul, H. (1960). *Principles of the history of language*. Moscow: Foreign Literature.
26. Pitch, H. (2006). *Modern approaches to terminological theories and applications*. New York: Peter Lang.
27. Sageder, D. (2010). Terminology today: A science, an art or a practice? Some aspects on terminology and its development. *Brno Studies in English*, 36(1), 123–134.
28. Sobirova, Z. (2020). English translation of tourism lexemes into Uzbek. *Scientific Information of Bukhara State University*, 5(81), 120–127.
29. Vinogradova, L.V. (2011). Tourism terminology in English and Russian languages in synchronic and diachronic aspects. *Diss. abs. cand. philol. scien.* Veliky Novgorod.
30. Yartseva, V.N. (Ed.). (2000). *Linguistics: Great encyclopedic dictionary* (2nd ed.). Moscow: URSS.