

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TURIZMGA OID SO'ZLARNING CHOG'ISHTIRMA TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turli olimlar tomonidan so'zga berilgan tasniflar, "turizm" atamasining tarixi, zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek tillarida turizm bilan bog'liq so'zlarni qiyosiy o'rghanish ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, so'z, leksik birlik, tovush, tilshunoslik, leksikologiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье будут рассмотрены классификации, данные различными учеными по лексическим единицам, история термина "туризм", сравнительное изучение слов, связанных с туризмом в современном английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: туризм, слово, лексическая единица, звук, лингвистика, лексикология

Annotation: This article will consider the classifications given by various scientists by lexical units, the history of the term "tourism", the comparative study of words related to tourism in modern English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: tourism, vocabulary, lexical unit, sound, linguistics, lexicology.

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida yurtimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga oid ko'plab chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Unga ko'ra O'zbekiston Respublikasining 18-iyul 2019 yildagi O'RQ-549-son "Turizm to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Turizm, madaniyat, madaniy meros va sport sohalarini yanada rivojlantirish uchun qo'shimcha sharoitlar yaratish to'g'risida"gi 2022 yil 15-yanvardagi PF-52-son Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi 2022-yil 18-fevraldagi PQ-135-

sonli qaroriga muvofiq bir qator dastur, loyiha va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Turizmga oid so‘zlarni aniqroq tavsiflash uchun ushbu fan sohasidagi atamalarning tasnifini ishlab chiqish lozim va shunga ko‘ra, tasnif asoslarini tanlash kerak. Bunday asoslardan biri so‘zning ma’lum bir faoliyat sohasiga bog‘liqligidir. “So‘z” tushunchasiga berilgan ko‘plab ta’riflarning hammasini mukammal ta’rif deb bo‘lmaydi. A.A.Reformatskiyning fikricha, “so‘z – tilning konkret birligi” [7:54]. Bu fikrga ko‘ra, inson hayotining dastlabki bosqichlarida tilni so‘zlar ko‘rinishida o‘rganadi. So‘z va uning tushunchasining inson ongida hosil bo‘lishi osonligi bilan asoslanadi.

Turli darsliklar va qo‘llanmalarda so‘zning turli ta’riflari keltirilgan: So‘z – tilning eng kichik ma’noli birligi,u gap tuzish uchun nutqda erkin tiklanish xususiyatiga ega” [3:70], “So‘z – tilning eng muhim birligi, chunki so‘zda til strukturasining barcha asosiy elementlari birlashadi” [7:152], “Tildagi ma’noli tovushlardan bo‘lak holda ma’no ifodalaydigan tovush so‘z deyiladi” [3:101], “ So‘z – tovushlar bilan ma’no birligi” [5:3], “So‘z – murakkab til hodisalaridan biri, u til birliklari qatorida muhim, markaziy o‘rin tutadi”[7:122].

Turizmga oid so‘zlearning nazariy masalalari bilan jahon tilshunosligining bir qancha tadqiqotchilari shug‘ullanganlar. Jumladan, T.G.Pshenkina, B.X.Rahmatullaeva, G.I.Tirova, Z.X.Utesheva, V.V.Xayrullinlar turizm bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot olib borganlar. “Turizm” atamasining tarixiga nazar solsak, ushbu atama insonning nafaqat hayotiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish, balki dam olish imkoniyatini ham tushunish bilan birga paydo bo‘lgan. Turizm sohasi shubhasiz har bir mamlakatni ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning yetakchi omillaridan biridir. Ushbu sohaga bo‘lgan talab yildan yilga ortib bormoqda desak hech ham mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. "Turizm" so‘zi 19-asrda fransuz tilidan ingliz tiliga olingan bo‘lib, tor ma’noda maxsus dam olish harakati ma’nosini beradi, ammo keng mazmuni dunyonи bilish, sog‘lom turmush tarziga intilish, yangi his-tuyg‘ularni olishdir. So‘zning kelib chiqishi fransuzcha "tourisme" so‘zi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, "tur" - sayohat, yurish ildizidan olingan. So‘zning asosiy ma’nosи XIV asrgacha - aylana, aylanish degan

ma'noda qo'llangan. Biroq, faqat XVIII asrdan boshlab bu ma'no "sayohatga o'zgardi. Biroq, 1993 yilda BMT Statistik komissiyasi tomonidan berilgan keng ta'rif: "Turizm - bu doimiy muhitdan tashqaridagi joylarga dam olish, ishbilarmonlik yoki boshqa maqsadlarda ketma-ket bir yildan ko'p bo'limgan sayohat qilish va qolish faoliyati". "Turizm" so'zi fransuzcha so'zdan olingan bo'lsa-da, turizmning keyingi tarixiy rivojlanishi, jumladan, til darajasida globallashuvi ingliz tilini xalqaro turizmning tayanch tili sifatida mustahkamladi. Xalqaro muloqot tili sifatida topilgan ingliz tili rasmiy ravishda turizm shartlarini aniqlash, saqlash va tarqatish vositasi sifatida tan olingan.

M.I.Stifanishin, O.V.Romanchuk va N.F.Yurkolarning ilmiy izlanishlarida yoritilgan turizm terminologiyasining leksik-morfologik tarkibiga ko'ra, ingliz tilining turizm lug'atshunosligining asosiy qismi bir, ikki komponentli va qisman uch va to'rt komponentli terminlardan iborat. Quyida ularning lug'atda tashkil etgan foizlarini ko'rib chiqamiz:

- 1) Bir komponentli terminlar lug'atning 23.2%ini tashkil etadi. Masalan, accommodation, apartment, arrival, available, baggage, booking, cabin, camping, cancellation, catering, confirmation, cruise, cuisine, customs, departure, destination, dining, excursion, fare, fee, furnishing, guest, guide, hiking, hospitality, hotel, hostel, insurance, itinerary, journey, landing, luggage, map, occupancy, passenger, porter, reception, service so'zleri bir komponentli so'zlar hisoblanadi.
- 2) Ikki komponentli terminlar esa 56.4%ini tashkil qiladi. Ikki komponentli so'zlarga esa arrival time, bargain price, beach holiday, boat trip, booking agent, business facilities, business trip, butler service, cable car, cancel a reservation, car hire, check-in, check-out, children's facilities, city break, coach trip, conference facilities, day trip, departure time, domestic flight, double room, duty-free, early booking, entrance fee, excess baggage, expiry date, familiarization trip, flight attendant, full board, gift shop, get around, go camping, go hiking, green tourism, guided tour, half board, high season, hotel chain, hotel room, incentive tourism, information desk, junior suite, key card, late arrival, laundry service, low

season, mass tourism, open bar, package tour, reception desk, scheduled flight, tourist attraction, urban tourism, valet service, wedding trip, youth hostel kabilar kiradi. 3)Uch komponentli so‘zlar kamroq bo‘lib, ular lug‘atning 14.3%ini tashkil etadi. Ularga amenities and facilities, apply for a visa, book in advance, check-out time, computer reservation system, credit card payment, duty-free store, ecologyminded traveler, family-run hotel, fixed price menu, goods on offer, guarded car park, influx of tourists, king-sized bed, last minute offer, long-haul destination, loss damage waiver, lowcost travel, means of transport, natural beauty area, off-season period, place of interest, refusal of admission, self-catering apartment, tourist information office, visa-free entry, wake-up service terminlari kiradi[1:179]. 4) Eng kam qismni tashkil etuvchi terminlar to‘rt komponentli terminlardir, ular lug‘atning 5.2%ini tashkil qiladi. Country of temporary residence, cover of tourist losses[2:167], full board and lodging, generally accepted quality standards, lodging and food facilities, record of hotel bills, set out on a journey lar to‘rt komponentli so‘zlardir.

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