

## THE VOCABULARY OF THE HOTEL BUSINESS IN COMPARISON WITH ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, a series related to business tourism lexical-semantic features of terms in English and Uzbek made. Tourism is one of the important jewels of the country's economy today it is becoming. With the emergence of new types of Tourism, new terms are also coming into being. In the last century, terms related to various fields of the Russian language into Uzbek to date, if you have mastered European languages through the right margin mastering their language.

**Keywords:** hotel business, tourism, vocabulary, conservation, Eco tourism, booking, modern hotels

### INTRODUCTION

In the XXI century, tourism plays an important role in the development of the economy and inclusion of the horizons of society. Every year the tourist flow develops, as a result of which new objects of tourist significance are being built. Thanks to this, the tourism sector is constantly developing. It's called the hospitality industry. This is a relatively new direction in tourism. In addition, the history of hospitality is the study of consumer and material and cultural services related to hospitality. The history of hospitality also reveals the main stages, observations, cultural and national features of the hotel business. Since time immemorial, people have traveled for different purposes: for trade, religion, family, health, immigration, education and recreation. For the most part, hospitality arose with the emergence of people's need for anxious relations with other countries and states. Traders who temporarily found themselves in another territory needed a temporary one. It would be impossible to travel without a suitable bed or board. Different peoples of the world have their own traditions and customs of meeting sweets. Household culture influences hospitality as a necessary component of the tourism industry.

There are two lexemes in Russian: hotels and hotels. In the Dictionary of the Russian language, edited by A.P. Evgenieva, the dictionary is presented as "a house with furnished rooms for short-term residence for visitors"<sup>136</sup>. A hotel in the same dictionary is interpreted as "a hotel (usually in foreign countries)".<sup>137</sup> Etymologically, the word *hostinit* comes from the adjective *hostin, gostiny* "related, intended for visitors" with the help of the suffix *-ic-a*.<sup>138</sup> In English, this word appeared in 1640 and meant "public residence; a large private apartment." "The word was borrowed from the french *hôtel* 'mansion, palace, big house' (in the old french *ostel* 'housing')". The modern meaning of the word hospitality was fixed in 1765 and occurs in Anglo-Saxon

hospitality'139,140.As hotels in England, there were foster homes in monasteries. For a long time they were a two-story structure. It was a place where you could leave the horses. On the ground floor there was usually a spacious room in which visitors could relax and socialize. The living rooms for visitors were on the second floor. In Time, hotels were a kind of center of cultural life. In the hotel you could talk, talk, chat. Travelers could find out about the events, drink. Later there were taverns where you could relax and have fun, for example, to see cockfights.In the Middle Ages, hotels were usually built at churches. The clerks of the church tried to attract pilgrims in this way. However, in 1530, it was forbidden to accommodate travelers at the church. This led to the closure of private hotels. In England, special requests were made to hotels. The hotel was supposed to be friendly, pleasant atmosphere, the guests were fed good food.In Russia, the first hotels were called inns. Usually they were located along the roads. The decoration of the room was quite simple:a bed, a bench, a jug of water. Later, hotels appeared in large cities, where active trade was conducted. Inns in the city were called guest houses. Ultimately, they became the prototype of a modern hotel

Tourism is carried out legally by tourist organizations. To according to tourism are divided into several different types: domestic tourism, international tourism, amateur tourism, business tourism, ecotourism, sports tourism, autotourism, knowledge level tourism carried out for expansion, etc. Business tour is associated with the professional activity of a tourist, generating income, any organization whose profit-making goals are pursued and which is not illegal, business; type of travel related to commercial, business activities. Incoming tourism-with a visit of foreign tourists to the territory of a particular state tourism to be realized. Tourists arriving in a country are undesirable for that area is a subject of Tourism.

Domestic tourism-the same state by the population permanently residing in the territory of a state Tourism organized to the other side of the territory. Domestic tourism term last in years, it is becoming a lexical unit that is widely used in consumption.

Social tourism - travel expenses state budget, extra-budgetary funds, work tourism, which is fully or partially covered at the expense of the giver.

Group (package) tour - a tour consisting of a combination of several tourist services. This package includes recyclable tour operator, aviauchish, service, the transfer receives services such as providing a place of residence.

As we all know, tourism is rapidly developing in Uzbekistan

It is one of the industries that is growing and makes a significant contribution to the country's economy is considered Each field has its own terminology. Also tourism terminology also occupies a large place in the Uzbek terminological system. His Linguistic (linguistic) and non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors are distinguished in its enrichment.

In the last century, terms related to various fields were transferred to the Uzbek language from European languages through the Russian language

if they were assimilated, they are being assimilated directly from foreign languages up to today and as an example, words related to business tourism in Uzbek

Let's look at the lexical-semantic meanings in the following table:

The contract is concluded between the Parties (two or more persons), their rights and a transaction in which obligations are recorded.

**Ticket** The use of something (vehicles), to a place (theatre, sports palace, etc.) document, ticket, giving the right to enter.

**A flight** is a certain route of vehicles such as ships, airplanes, cars on the road.

**Visa** To go to a foreign country, live there and pass through its territory a special one placed in the passport by the relevant administrative office permission sign.

**Tour** Tourists are provided with a set of services on a specific route and a specific period arranging transportation.

The tourism industry is a variety of the national economy that forms the material and technical base of tourism the sum of fields.

**Flotel** A floating hotel ship. A huge hotel on the water, special will be attached. In addition to comfortable rooms, for a good rest convenience, use of temporary office, operational tool

**Communications:** telephone, photocopying, fax and other services are provided

The tourist house is designed for short-term recreation of active tourists shelter These are mainly located on the slopes of the mountains will be at a minimum level **Rotel** Mobile hotel with one or two seats in the form of a wagon with a number, dressing room, common dining, common a hotel with a toilet

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