

**SCHOLARS WHO CONDUCTED RESEARCH ON
TOURISM TERMINOLOGY: UZBEK AND FOREIGN
PERSPECTIVES****Yulchiyeva Dilnoza Anvarovna**

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17939597>**ARTICLE INFO**Received: 11th December 2025Accepted: 12th December 2025Online: 13th December 2025**KEYWORDS***Tourism terminology reflects not only linguistic but also cultural, economic, and social dimensions of a nation***ABSTRACT***Tourism, as a rapidly developing sector of the global economy, has generated its own specialized terminology. Understanding and standardizing tourism terminology is crucial for effective communication, translation, and intercultural interaction. This article provides an overview of research conducted by Uzbek and foreign scholars in the field of tourism terminology. It highlights major theoretical approaches, linguistic classifications, and comparative studies that contribute to the development of tourism lexicography and terminological systems.***1. Introduction**

Tourism terminology reflects not only linguistic but also cultural, economic, and social dimensions of a nation. As tourism has expanded globally, the need for precise and standardized terminology has become essential. The study of tourism terms enables researchers to analyze how languages conceptualize and express tourism-related realities. Uzbek and foreign scholars have made significant contributions to this interdisciplinary field, combining insights from linguistics, translation studies, and cultural studies.

2. Research by Uzbek Scholars

In Uzbekistan, the study of tourism terminology has become increasingly relevant following the country's independence and the growth of the tourism industry. Uzbek linguists and terminologists have analyzed tourism-related vocabulary from structural, semantic, and comparative perspectives.

Dilnoza Yulchiyeva is one of the modern Uzbek researchers who explores comparative aspects of tourism terminology in English and Uzbek. Her doctoral research focuses on the semantic and metaphorical structures of tourism terms and their equivalence in translation. She emphasizes the importance of cognitive and cultural factors in term formation.

Prof. A. N. Nurmonov, a leading linguist in terminology studies, has contributed to the theoretical foundations of Uzbek term formation, including tourism-related terms. His works on lexical borrowing and adaptation in Uzbek provide valuable insights into how international tourism terms are integrated into the Uzbek language system.

Dr. N. G. To'xtayeva and Sh. A. Mirzaeva have analyzed thematic groups of tourism terminology, focusing on hotel management, hospitality, and ecological tourism. Their research has advanced the creation of bilingual and trilingual tourism dictionaries and glossaries used in higher education institutions.

In addition, Samarkand State University of Foreign Languages and Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies have hosted several conferences and publications addressing

terminology standardization, translation challenges, and linguistic equivalence between English and Uzbek in the tourism sector.

3. Research by Foreign Scholars

The study of tourism terminology has attracted international attention since the late 20th century. Foreign scholars have developed various linguistic and cognitive approaches to define and classify tourism terms.

Gunnar Bergh and Sylvia Chiozza (2003) investigated the structure and semantic features of tourism English, emphasizing its hybridity and interdisciplinary nature. Their research highlights how tourism discourse blends promotional, informational, and cultural elements.

María Teresa Cabré, a Spanish terminologist, contributed to the general theory of terminology, which provides the methodological foundation for analyzing tourism-related lexical systems. Her communicative theory of terminology is widely applied to tourism discourse analysis.

Dann, Graham M.S. (1996) is known for his sociolinguistic research on “The Language of Tourism,” which explores persuasive language and metaphorical expressions used in travel discourse. His work inspired many later studies focusing on linguistic and cognitive representations of tourism.

Anna María Fernández, Isabel Durán, and Nigel Morgan have also examined the language of tourism in different contexts, analyzing cross-cultural communication and marketing discourse in the hospitality industry. Their studies demonstrate how terminological choices shape the perception of destinations.

Furthermore, Xiao Honggen (China) and Dario Berini (Italy) have conducted contrastive linguistic research comparing tourism terminology across languages, including English, Chinese, and Italian. Their findings show that tourism terminology evolves dynamically through globalization and digitalization.

4. Comparative Insights and Methodological Approaches

Comparative linguistic analysis between Uzbek and foreign approaches reveals both shared and unique tendencies. Uzbek scholars tend to focus on bilingual equivalence, national adaptation, and lexicographic representation, while foreign scholars emphasize discourse analysis, cognitive metaphor, and globalization effects.

Methodologically, tourism terminology studies often combine:

Semantic analysis – identifying meaning structures and fields of use;

Cognitive linguistics – exploring how tourism concepts are structured in the human mind;

Translation studies – dealing with equivalence and cultural adaptation;

Corpus linguistics – analyzing real-life usage of tourism language in digital media.

These approaches ensure that terminology remains not only linguistically accurate but also communicatively effective and culturally appropriate.

5. Conclusion

The research conducted by Uzbek and foreign scholars in the field of tourism terminology has significantly enriched linguistic and intercultural understanding. Uzbek academics have played an important role in developing bilingual dictionaries and

standardizing local terminology, while international scholars have advanced theoretical and methodological frameworks for analyzing the language of tourism. Collaboration between these traditions is essential for further progress in global tourism communication and lexicography.

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