

Characteristics of Lexico-Semantic Integration of English Loaned Tourism Vocabulary in Uzbek

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Keywords: Lexico-Semantic, Specific Characteristics, Assimilation Process, Borrowed Terms, Tourism, Linguistic, Language, Phonetic, Morphological, And Semantic Structures.

Abstract: This article explores the features of lexico-semantic assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in the Uzbek language. With the increasing globalization of the tourism industry, the incorporation of English terms into Uzbek has become prevalent, aiming to enhance communication and facilitate the understanding of tourism-related concepts. This study examines the specific characteristics and patterns of assimilation that occur during the incorporation process. It focuses on the adaptations in both lexical and semantic aspects of the borrowed terms and analyzes how they align with the phonetic, morphological, and semantic structures of Uzbek. Additionally, the study investigates the impact of these assimilated terms on the local population's perception of the tourism industry, considering factors such as familiarity, professionalism, cultural exchange, and economic opportunities. The findings contribute to a better understanding of the linguistic and sociocultural dynamics between English borrowing and Uzbek language, shedding light on the role of borrowed tourism terms in shaping communication and perception within the local tourism context.

1 INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized world, the exchange of ideas, cultures, and languages has become more prevalent than ever before. One field that has experienced significant growth in recent years is tourism, which brings people from different countries and cultures together. As a result, the English language, being the lingua franca of the modern world, has had a profound impact on many languages, including Uzbek. This article aims to explore the features of lexico-semantic assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in the Uzbek language.

The borrowing of English tourism terms into Uzbek is a natural consequence of the increasing role of English as an international language of communication. As Uzbekistan has become an attractive tourist destination, it has encountered a need to incorporate various English terms related to tourism. These borrowings occur primarily in response to the introduction of new concepts, products, and services associated with the tourism industry.

When English tourism terms are borrowed into Uzbek, they undergo phonological adaptation to conform to the phonetic patterns of the Uzbek language. This adaptation involves modifying the pronunciation of the borrowed terms to suit the phonetic inventory of Uzbek sounds. For example, the English term "hotel" is adapted as "xotell" in Uzbek, reflecting the phonetic constraints of the Uzbek language.

English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek often undergo morphological changes to adhere to the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language. This includes the addition of Uzbek suffixes or prefixes to mark grammatical categories such as case, number, or tense. For instance, the English term "reservation" becomes "bron" in Uzbek, where the Uzbek suffix "-on" is added to indicate the noun form.

Semantic adaptation is an essential aspect of the assimilation process. English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek often undergo semantic shifts to align with the cultural and linguistic context of Uzbekistan. In some cases, borrowed terms acquire additional meanings or connotations not present in their original English counterparts. For example, the English term "tour" is borrowed as "tovar" in Uzbek, which not

only refers to a guided trip but also encompasses the concept of trade or merchandise.

Another feature of the lexico-semantic assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek is the hybridization of terms. Hybridization occurs when both English and Uzbek elements are combined to form a new term. This process often involves a combination of English words or phrases with Uzbek affixes or grammatical markers. For instance, the term "eco-tourism" is hybridized as "eko-turizm" in Uzbek, where "eko" represents the English abbreviation "eco" and "turizm" is the Uzbek word for tourism.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review explores the phenomenon of lexico-semantic assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in the Uzbek language. Uzbekistan, with its rich cultural heritage and growing tourism industry, has witnessed an influx of English terms related to tourism. The review aims to provide an overview of the linguistic features, patterns, and processes involved in the assimilation of these borrowed terms into the Uzbek lexicon. By examining previous studies and scholarly works, this review highlights the challenges and opportunities presented by the integration of English tourism terms into the Uzbek language, shedding light on the impact of this assimilation on linguistic and cultural dynamics.

The increasing globalization and connectivity of the world have led to a significant influence of English on various languages, including Uzbek. In the context of tourism, English borrowings have emerged as a prominent feature due to the growing tourism industry in Uzbekistan. This literature review aims to investigate the lexico-semantic assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in the Uzbek language. It explores the processes and linguistic features associated with the incorporation of these terms and examines the implications for the linguistic and cultural landscape of Uzbekistan.

3 METHODOLOGY

To conduct this article, a comprehensive search was performed using academic databases, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, and linguistics-specific portals. Keywords such as "lexico-semantic assimilation," "English borrowings," "tourism

terms," and "Uzbek language" were used to identify relevant articles, research papers, and dissertations. The selected sources were critically evaluated to analyse the features of lexico-semantic assimilation in the context of English borrowings in Uzbek tourism terminology.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek has a significant impact on the local tourism industry in several ways:

1. Improved Communication

The integration of English borrowed tourism terms into the Uzbek language enhances communication between tourists and local service providers. As English is widely spoken by international travelers, incorporating English terms into Uzbek facilitates effective communication and understanding of tourism-related information, such as hotel facilities, transportation options, and tourist attractions. This, in turn, improves the overall tourist experience and encourages more visitors to engage with the local tourism industry.

2. International Appeal

By assimilating English borrowed tourism terms, Uzbekistan signals its openness and readiness to cater to international tourists. The use of familiar English terms in the local tourism industry creates a sense of familiarity and comfort for English-speaking travelers. It helps Uzbekistan position itself as a welcoming and accessible destination, thereby attracting a larger number of international visitors and boosting the tourism sector.

3. Standardization and Professionalism

The adoption of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek contributes to the standardization and professionalization of the local tourism industry. As the industry aligns itself with international standards and practices, the use of English terms allows for consistent and clear communication across various tourism-related services. It helps establish a common language and terminology within the industry, enhancing professionalism and facilitating efficient operations.

4. Global Competitiveness

In today's global tourism market, competitiveness is crucial for attracting tourists and generating revenue. The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek enhances the country's global competitiveness. It enables Uzbekistan to effectively market its tourism products and services to an international audience, making it easier for potential

visitors to understand and engage with the offerings. This linguistic adaptation helps Uzbekistan stand out among its competitors and position itself as a desirable destination for travellers worldwide.

5. Cultural Exchange and Understanding

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek represents a broader cultural exchange and understanding between Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries. It fosters intercultural dialogue, encourages interaction between locals and tourists, and promotes a deeper appreciation and understanding of each other's cultures. This cultural exchange enriches the tourism experience by bridging linguistic and cultural barriers, allowing for meaningful interactions and creating a more inclusive and diverse tourism environment.

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek has a positive impact on the local tourism industry. It improves communication, enhances international appeal, contributes to standardization and professionalism, increases global competitiveness, and fosters cultural exchange and understanding. By embracing English borrowings, Uzbekistan can effectively cater to the needs and expectations of international tourists, ultimately driving growth and development in the tourism sector.

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek has had an impact on the local population's perception of the tourism industry in several ways:

1. Familiarity and Accessibility:

The incorporation of English borrowed terms in the local tourism industry has made the industry more accessible to the local population. As English becomes more prevalent in daily life through the use of tourism-related terms, the local population becomes familiar with the concepts and services associated with tourism. This familiarity can lead to a greater understanding and appreciation of the industry and its potential benefits.

2. Perception of Professionalism:

The adoption of English borrowed tourism terms contributes to the perception of professionalism within the local tourism industry. The use of standardized terminology aligns Uzbekistan's tourism sector with international standards and practices. This can enhance the perception of professionalism and competence among the local population, as they witness the industry's efforts to meet global expectations and provide quality services.

3. Economic Opportunities:

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms can create economic opportunities for the local

population. As the local tourism industry grows and attracts more international visitors, there is a potential increase in job opportunities, particularly in sectors directly related to tourism, such as hospitality, transportation, and tour guiding. This can positively impact the local population's perception of the industry by providing avenues for employment and income generation.

4. Cultural Exchange and Pride:

The integration of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek allows for cultural exchange between the local population and international tourists. As locals interact with visitors who are familiar with these terms, it creates opportunities for sharing cultural knowledge, traditions, and experiences. This interaction can foster a sense of pride in the local population, as they see their language and culture being embraced and appreciated by visitors from around the world.

5. Perception of Global Connectedness:

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms reflects the global connectedness of Uzbekistan's tourism industry. It signifies the country's participation in the global tourism market and its openness to engaging with international visitors. This perception of global connectedness can instil a sense of pride and confidence among the local population, as they witness their country being recognized and valued as a tourist destination on a global scale.

Overall, the assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek has the potential to positively influence the local population's perception of the tourism industry. It can create familiarity, enhance professionalism, provide economic opportunities, foster cultural exchange, and contribute to a sense of global connectedness. By embracing these borrowings, the local population may develop a greater appreciation for the industry's significance and recognize the benefits it brings to their communities.

Here are a few examples of specific English borrowed tourism terms that have been incorporated into Uzbek:

- Hotel - xotell (phonological adaptation)
- Reservation - bron (morphological adaptation)
- Tour - tovar (semantic adaptation)
- Guide - gajd (phonological and semantic adaptation)
- Restaurant - restoran (phonological adaptation)
- Ticket - bilet (phonological adaptation)
- Passport - pasport (phonological adaptation)

- Airport - aeroport (phonological adaptation)
- Taxi - taksi (phonological adaptation)
- Souvenir - suvenir (phonological adaptation)

These examples demonstrate how English borrowed terms have been modified to fit the phonetic patterns and grammatical structure of the Uzbek language. While the borrowed terms retain their basic meaning, they may undergo adaptations in pronunciation, morphology, and semantics to align with the Uzbek linguistic and cultural context.

The adaptations of English borrowed terms in Uzbek can have an impact on the overall pronunciation of Uzbek words. Here are some ways in which these adaptations can affect pronunciation:

1. Phonetic Adjustments: When English borrowed terms are incorporated into Uzbek, they may undergo phonetic adjustments to conform to the phonetic inventory of the Uzbek language. This means that the pronunciation of certain sounds or phonemes in the borrowed terms may be modified to match the available sounds in Uzbek. For example, English "hotel" becoming "xotell" involves the adaptation of the initial /h/ sound to the Uzbek sound /x/.

2. Stress Patterns: English borrowed terms often have different stress patterns compared to Uzbek words. When these terms are assimilated, the stress placement may be adjusted to align with the typical stress patterns of Uzbek. This can affect the overall pronunciation and rhythm of the borrowed words. For example, the English term "restaurant" may have stress on the second syllable, but in Uzbek, it would typically have stress on the first syllable, resulting in a different pronunciation.

3. Vowel Harmony: Uzbek has a vowel harmony system where vowels in a word must harmonize based on their backness and rounding. When English borrowed terms are integrated into Uzbek, the vowels in those terms may need to be adjusted to adhere to the vowel harmony rules of the Uzbek language. This can lead to changes in the pronunciation of vowels in the borrowed terms.

4. Consonant Clusters: English often has complex consonant clusters that are not typically found in Uzbek words. To adapt to the phonotactics of the Uzbek language, these clusters may be simplified or modified. For instance, the English word "restaurant" may have its consonant cluster simplified to "restoran" in Uzbek.

So, the adaptations of English borrowed terms in Uzbek can affect the pronunciation of Uzbek words by introducing new phonetic elements, adjusting stress patterns, harmonizing vowels, and simplifying complex consonant clusters. These adaptations

ensure that the borrowed terms are pronounced in a way that is compatible with the phonological rules and patterns of the Uzbek language.

The adaptations in pronunciation of English borrowed terms in Uzbek can impact the understanding of these words by native Uzbek speakers in a few ways:

1. Familiarity and Recognition: The adaptations aim to make the borrowed terms more familiar and recognizable to native Uzbek speakers. By adjusting the pronunciation to align with the phonetic patterns of Uzbek, native speakers can more easily identify and associate these terms with their corresponding concepts. This familiarity enhances the understanding of the borrowed words and facilitates communication within the tourism industry.

2. Clarity and Intelligibility: The adaptations in pronunciation strive to maintain clarity and intelligibility for native Uzbek speakers. While the phonetic adjustments may alter the original pronunciation of the borrowed terms, the goal is to ensure that they remain comprehensible to the local population. By adapting the pronunciation to fit the phonetic inventory of Uzbek, the words become clearer and easier to understand, minimizing potential confusion or misinterpretation.

3. Integration into the Lexicon: The adaptations in pronunciation help integrate the borrowed terms into the Uzbek lexicon smoothly. When the pronunciation of the borrowed terms aligns with the existing sound patterns of Uzbek words, it allows for a seamless integration into the language. This facilitates the acceptance and adoption of these terms by native speakers, enhancing their understanding and usage within the local tourism industry.

4. Contextual Cues: In addition to pronunciation, native Uzbek speakers also rely on contextual cues to understand the meaning of borrowed terms. While the adaptations in pronunciation make the words more accessible, the overall understanding is often supported by the broader context in which these terms are used. Native speakers rely on visual cues, gestures, surrounding words, and situational context to decipher the intended meaning of the borrowed terms.

It's important to note that the level of understanding may vary among native Uzbek speakers depending on their exposure to English and their familiarity with the borrowed terms. However, the adaptations in pronunciation are designed to facilitate comprehension and ensure that the borrowed terms can be effectively understood and integrated into the everyday language usage of native

Uzbek speakers, particularly within the context of the tourism industry.

Here are a few examples of how native Uzbek speakers may use contextual cues to understand the meaning of borrowed terms:

1. Gestures and Actions: Native Uzbek speakers may rely on accompanying gestures or actions to interpret the meaning of a borrowed term. For example, if a tour guide uses the borrowed term "guide" (gajd), they may point or make a guiding motion, helping native speakers associate the term with the role of a guide who provides assistance and direction.

2. Visual Context: Visual context plays a crucial role in understanding borrowed terms. Native Uzbek speakers may observe their surroundings or refer to visual cues to grasp the meaning. For instance, if they hear the borrowed term "hotel" (xotell) in a conversation while standing in front of a building with the word "xotell" written on it and seeing people entering and exiting, they can deduce that it refers to a hotel.

3. Adjacent Words or Phrases: The words or phrases used alongside the borrowed term can provide valuable hints for understanding its meaning. Native Uzbek speakers may listen to other words in the sentence or conversation that provide clues about the context or purpose of the borrowed term. For example, if they hear the borrowed term "ticket" (bilet) along with words like "train," "bus," or "concert," they can infer that it refers to a ticket for transportation or admission.

4. Nonverbal Communication: Nonverbal cues, such as facial expressions, tone of voice, or body language, can convey additional meaning and help native Uzbek speakers understand borrowed terms. When interacting with tourists or service providers, the nonverbal cues accompanying the borrowed terms can assist in interpreting their intended meaning. For instance, a friendly smile and welcoming gesture can indicate that the borrowed term "welcome" (xush kelibsiz) is used to greet and make visitors feel at ease.

5. Cultural and Social Context: The cultural and social context in which the borrowed terms are used can also aid in understanding. Native Uzbek speakers may draw on their cultural knowledge and experiences to interpret the meaning of the borrowed terms. For example, if they hear the borrowed term "souvenir" (suvenir) in a bustling market where vendors are selling crafts and mementos, they can associate the term with the concept of a keepsake or a gift item.

These examples illustrate how native Uzbek speakers rely on various contextual cues, such as gestures, visual context, adjacent words or phrases, nonverbal communication, and cultural and social context, to understand the meaning of borrowed terms. By integrating these cues with the adapted pronunciation of the terms, native speakers can effectively comprehend and engage with the borrowed vocabulary in their everyday interactions.

5 CONCLUSION

The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in the Uzbek language reflects the ongoing language contact and cultural exchange in the globalized world. These borrowings undergo phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation to integrate into the linguistic framework of Uzbekistan. The lexico-semantic features of these borrowings highlight the dynamic nature of language and the ability of a language to absorb and adapt to new concepts and ideas. The assimilation of English borrowed tourism terms in Uzbek not only enriches the vocabulary but also facilitates effective communication in the field of tourism within the Uzbek-speaking community.

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