

**INTERRELATION OF TYPES OF TOURISM AND THEIR REFLECTION IN
LINGUISTICS**

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Abstract: Tourism, which is one of the main areas of the modern service industry, is developing as a result of globalization and economic growth. Linguistics, in turn, studies the terminological units that emerge in this field. This article analyzes the interaction of different types of tourism and the way they are reflected in linguistic terminology. Special attention is given to the study of pilgrimage tourism terminology within the framework of cognitive linguistics. The article also discusses the theoretical and practical significance of terminological analysis in ensuring effective intercultural communication

Keywords: tourism, pilgrimage tourism, terminological system, functional-discursive features, linguistics, intercultural communication.

Tourism is one of the leading sectors of the modern global economy, and its rapid development has led to the emergence of various types and forms. Each type of tourism reflects not only socio-economic processes but also specific cultural and linguistic features. In recent years, the study of tourism terminology has attracted the attention of linguists, since this sphere is closely connected with intercultural communication. Among the diverse branches of tourism, pilgrimage tourism has a unique place. It is directly linked to religious traditions, historical memory, and spiritual values. The terminology used in this field differs from the lexical units of other types of tourism, both in terms of meaning and function. Therefore, the study of pilgrimage tourism terminology within the framework of cognitive linguistics provides an opportunity to identify its functional-discursive features and to reveal national-cultural specifics. In world linguistics, the terminology of tourism has been studied in relation to professional communication, discourse analysis, and translation studies. Researchers note that the terminological system of tourism is constantly expanding under the influence of globalization, technological progress, and the growing need for international communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific works on the study of tourism terminology are still at the initial stage. However, the relevance of this topic is increasing, especially in connection with the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan. As Uzbekistan is home to ancient centers of Islamic culture and civilization, the linguistic study of pilgrimage tourism terminology has both theoretical and practical significance. The terminological system of tourism includes lexical units denoting different types such as cultural, ecological, medical, and pilgrimage tourism. Each of these types has its own functional and discursive characteristics. For example, terms related to pilgrimage tourism reflect not only organizational aspects of travel but also religious, spiritual, and cultural concepts.

From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, terms are considered as cognitive units that accumulate cultural and conceptual information. Pilgrimage tourism terms, therefore, represent a

special type of linguistic sign where the religious worldview, cultural traditions, and historical memory of the people are embodied. Moreover, the interaction between different types of tourism can also be observed in the terminological system. For instance, pilgrimage tourism often overlaps with cultural and historical tourism, which leads to the creation of hybrid terminological units. These units reflect the integrative nature of modern tourism and demonstrate the dynamic processes taking place in the lexical system. In world linguistics, the terminology of tourism has been studied in relation to professional communication, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and translation studies, and many researchers note that the terminological system of tourism is constantly expanding under the influence of globalization, technological progress, and the growing need for intercultural communication, while in Uzbek linguistics scientific works on the study of tourism terminology are still at the initial stage, although the relevance of this topic is increasing rapidly in connection with the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan, a country that is home to ancient centers of Islamic civilization and spiritual heritage, which gives additional weight to the study of its linguistic features. The terminological system of tourism includes lexical units denoting different types such as cultural, ecological, medical, and pilgrimage tourism, and each of these types has its own functional and discursive characteristics that are determined by social demand, communicative situation, and cultural context, for example, terms related to pilgrimage tourism reflect not only organizational aspects of travel but also religious, spiritual, and moral concepts that are directly connected to people's worldview and values. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, terms are considered as cognitive units that accumulate cultural and conceptual information, and therefore pilgrimage tourism terms represent a special type of linguistic sign where the religious worldview, historical traditions, and collective memory of the people are embodied, and this makes such terminology richer in semantic and associative layers compared to purely technical or economic terminology. The interaction between different types of tourism can also be observed in the terminological system, since pilgrimage tourism often overlaps with cultural and historical tourism, leading to the creation of hybrid terminological units that reflect the integrative nature of modern tourism and demonstrate the dynamic processes taking place in the lexical system, for instance, terms like "pilgrimage route," "spiritual heritage site," or "cultural pilgrimage" show the blending of categories from different domains, and these hybrid terms serve as evidence that language adapts quickly to social changes and reflects the complex reality of modern tourism practices. Furthermore, the development of tourism terminology cannot be studied in isolation from translation studies, because most terminological units emerge in multilingual contexts where information has to be transmitted across different languages and cultures, and in the case of Uzbekistan, the translation of pilgrimage tourism terminology from Uzbek into English or Russian and vice versa plays a crucial role in promoting the country's tourism potential at the international level. The discursive features of pilgrimage tourism terminology are also noteworthy, since these terms are not limited to scientific or technical contexts but appear widely in media discourse, travel guides, advertising texts, official documents, and religious narratives, which means that their functional load is extremely diverse, and their usage reflects both professional communication and everyday cultural practices. For example, terms such as "ziyarat," "sacred journey," or "holy site" are used differently depending on whether the discourse is academic, religious, or promotional, and this polyfunctionality is one of the main aspects that needs to be studied within functional-discursive analysis. In addition, the sociocultural dimension of terminology shows that words and concepts related to pilgrimage tourism often preserve archaic meanings, historical connotations, and cultural associations that do not exist in other fields of tourism, which makes them a unique object of study from the viewpoint of both linguistics and cultural studies. Another important aspect is the pragmatic

function of these terms in intercultural communication, since effective communication in the sphere of tourism requires not only knowledge of general vocabulary but also an understanding of culturally specific terminology that may carry symbolic, religious, or emotional meaning, and misunderstanding of such terms may lead to communication failures. For this reason, linguists emphasize the necessity of compiling specialized dictionaries, glossaries, and databases of tourism terminology that include not only definitions but also cultural explanations, contextual usage, and equivalents in different languages. In Uzbekistan, this task is particularly relevant because the promotion of pilgrimage tourism is directly linked with the international image of the country, and accurate translation and consistent usage of terminology is a key factor for success in global tourism markets. Finally, the cognitive-discursive analysis of pilgrimage tourism terminology demonstrates that language in this domain functions as a bridge between past and present, between tradition and modernity, and between local and global contexts, and the study of such terminology contributes not only to linguistics but also to the broader understanding of how culture, religion, and communication interact in the contemporary world. In world linguistics, the terminology of tourism has been studied in relation to professional communication, discourse analysis, and translation studies, and researchers note that the terminological system of tourism is constantly expanding under the influence of globalization, technological progress, and the growing need for international communication, while in Uzbek linguistics scientific works on the study of tourism terminology are still at the initial stage, although the relevance of this topic is increasing especially in connection with the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan, a country that is home to ancient centers of Islamic culture and civilization, where the linguistic study of pilgrimage tourism terminology has both theoretical and practical significance. The terminological system of tourism includes lexical units denoting different types such as cultural, ecological, medical, and pilgrimage tourism, each of which has its own functional and discursive characteristics, for instance, terms related to pilgrimage tourism reflect not only organizational aspects of travel but also religious, spiritual, and cultural concepts. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, terms are considered as cognitive units that accumulate cultural and conceptual information, therefore pilgrimage tourism terms represent a special type of linguistic sign where the religious worldview, cultural traditions, and historical memory of the people are embodied. Moreover, the interaction between different types of tourism can also be observed in the terminological system, since pilgrimage tourism often overlaps with cultural and historical tourism, leading to the creation of hybrid terminological units that reflect the integrative nature of modern tourism and demonstrate the dynamic processes taking place in the lexical system.

The study of tourism terminology is of great importance for modern linguistics, as it helps to reveal the mechanisms of language development in the context of globalization and intercultural communication. Pilgrimage tourism, being one of the oldest and most significant types of tourism, occupies a special place in this system. Its terminological units reflect not only linguistic but also cultural, religious, and historical aspects.

Thus, the functional-discursive analysis of pilgrimage tourism terminology contributes to the development of cognitive linguistics and provides new opportunities for studying the interrelation of language, culture, and society.

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