

Lexicological Analysis of Tourism idioms and their translation in Uzbek language

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Abstract: This article is based on the lexical and contextual semantics of various essential **idioms** which is widely spread out the tourism communication. And examines its connections with cultural contexts.

Keywords: Tourism, terms, idioms, analysis of words, culture

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism and culture are closely related as tourism often involves the exploration and appreciation of different cultures. Tourists are often drawn to destinations that have unique cultural experiences and attractions such as museums, historical landmarks, festivals, traditional cuisine, music and dance performances. The cultural offerings of a particular destination can be a major factor in attracting tourists and generating revenue for the local economy. In turn, tourism can also help to preserve and promote cultural heritage sites and traditions. Additionally, tourism can facilitate cultural exchange by exposing visitors to new ideas, customs, and perspectives while also allowing locals to share their own culture with visitors. Thus, tourism plays an important role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Nowadays the necessity of tourism industry is being approved by not only tourists but also travel agencies which offer travel arrangements for people. Tourism industry is the best approach to increase the state budget and propagandize the culture and lifestyle of the main country to another continents and regions of the world. This demonstrates that, the more there is a demand for a tourism, the more requirement of enlarging the extend of communicative accomplishments for the better correspondence between the visitors and native people will become. Using idioms, phrases and collocations while you are explaining any information or expressing your thoughts gives you a great chance to show your lexical resource.

Understanding, using and translating idioms requires serious analysis of the structure and content of linguistic units. Idioms and phraseological units are an integral part of the culture of English speaking country, therefore you need to know and understand their structure, semantic and essence in order to comprehend national mentality of native speakers.[1]

In this article we tried to give some examples for idioms, their lexical semantic analysis and illustrate the analogy between Uzbek and English language.

II. RELATED WORK

In this article we tried to give some examples for idioms, their lexical semantic analysis using variety of renowned dictionaries and articles related to the tourism and travelling so as to substantiate the analogy between Uzbek and English language. Also separating phrases, expressions, idioms into several contextual and linguistic groups confers us a great chance to learn and find them both easily and efficiently. We hope that, this article can be available and advantageous manual which serves to anyone who wants to approach problems with idioms.

Idioms which have exact equivalent

1. *To travel light* – *ortiqcha buyumlarsiz yo'lga o'tlanish*
(English) I always try *to travel light* while my sister disagree with me.

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(Uzbek) Men har doim ortiqcha buyumlarsiz sayohat qilishni afzal ko'raman , garchi bu borada singlim fikrimga qarshi bo'lsada.

To make a journey without taking a lot of heavy things with you

You can also use it's equivalent - **to pack light**.

The literal use of this idiom dates from the 1920s, the figurative from the mid-1900s. [2]

2. *To hit the road- sayohatga o'tlanish, jo'nab ketish*

(English) Hurry up! It's really time **to hit the road**.

(Uzbek) Shoshilish kerak! Jo'nab ketishning ayni vaqti.

To set out, as on a trip (late 1800s)

You can also use it's equivalent -**to take the road**

hit the trail [2]

3. *To drive (somebody) up the wall- (kimnidir) jaxlini chiqarib yuborish*

(English) Our car had broken down during the trip, this **drove me up the wall**.

(Uzbek) Mashinamiz sayohat davomida buzilib qilgan edi, bu meni haddan ziyod jahlim chiqishiga sabab bo'ldi.

To make someone extremely angry.

You can also use it's equivalent - **get on somebody's wick**

drive sb mad/crazy [3]

4. *To take (somebody) for a ride- qulog'iga lag'mon ilib ketish (ko'pincha pulini olib qo'yish maqsadida)*

(English) I'd just begun to realize he was **taking me for a ride**.

(Uzbek) U mening qulog'imga lag'mon ilib yurganini endigina anglab yetayotgandim.

To cheat or deliberately mislead someone. It dates back to the 1920.

You can also use it's equivalent - **put one over on somebody** [3]

5. *Have a thirst for adventure- sayohatga ishtiyoqi baland bo'lmoq.*

(English) I **had a thirst for adventure**, when I was a child.

(Uzbek) Bola chog'imda menda sayohatga bo'lgan ishtiyoq baland edi.

To feel very strongly that you want and need a particular thing such as travel or adventure

You can also use it's equivalent - **have a adventurous spirit** [4]

6. *Cool your jets- hovuridan tushmoq.*

(English) **Cool your jets**, dear! It's no point being angry.

(Uzbek) Hovuringizdan tushing, qadrligim! Jahl qilishga holat yo'q.

To become calm and not so exited or worried. This idiom appeared around the 1970s. It's likely comes from the literal practice of cooling jets. After a flight, a jets engines are hot from use and literally need to cool down.

You can also use it's equivalent - **keep a cool head**

cool down [5]

7. *On the home stretch- bajarib bo'lmoq, uddalamoq, oxiriga yetmoq.*

(English) It has taken about 3 months, but we're **on the home stretch now**.

(Uzbek) 3 oylik mashaqqatlardan keyin nihoyat, biz buni uddaladik.

In the midst of the final portion of and activity, project, competition. This refers to the last part of a horse race when the horses are approaching the finishing line.

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You can also use it's equivalent - **on the home straight** [4]

8. *Right up my alley* – *kishida qiziqish uyg'ota oladigan, zavq bera oluvchi*
(English) Tennis is **right up my alley**.

(Uzbek) tennis bu menga zavq bag'ishlovchi o'yin.

If something is right up your alley, it suits you perfectly.

You can also use it's equivalent - **be up your street** [3]

9. *In the driver's seat* – *vaziyatni o'z qo'liga olmoq, nazorat qilmoq*

(English) This time next year, I'll be **in the driver's seat** of travel agency.

(Uzbek) Keyingi yil shu payt men sayohat agentligini o'z qo'limga olaman.

Be in a position in which one is able to control what happens. The analogy here is obvious, but the actual expression didn't become common until the nineteenth century. Lord Beaverbrook is quoted (New Statesman, 1963) as saying of David Lloyd George, "he didn't care in which direction the car was travelling, so long

as he remained in the driver's seat". It dates from 1800s.

You can also use it's equivalent - **in the saddle** [4]

10. *On the right track* – *maqsadga erishishda tog'ri yo'lda bo'lmoq*

(English) I think, we are **on the right track**. Let's keep up!

(Uzbek) Menimcha biz tog'ri yo'ldan ketyapmiz. Keling shunday davom etamiz!

Acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in success. To take or be on the correct course of action or reasoning. The first expression refers to the tack of a sailing ship- that is, it's course when it is tacking. The term **track** dates from about 1880, alludes to the direction of path. So this idiom is talking about following the right direction – the path that will lead you in the right direction to the place you want to arrive (success).

You can also use it's equivalent - **be on the right tack** [4]

Idioms which is antonymous with each other

11. *At the crack of dawn* – *ertaroq bajarib qo'yish*

(English) I have plenty of time, so let's do this **at the crack of dawn**.

(Uzbek) Menda yetarlicha vaqt vaqt bor, keling buni ertaroq bajarib qo'yaylik.

Very early morning, daybreak. The *crack* in this term alludes either to the suddenness of sunrise or to the small wedge of light appearing as the sun rises over the horizon. Originally the term was usually put as *crack of the day*.

(late 1800s) [4]

12. *To call it a day/night* - *bajarilayotgan ishni to'xtatib qo'yish*

(English) Because of her laziness, **she called it a day**.

(Uzbek) Dangasaligi tufayli u ishlarini to'xtatib qo'ydi.

Stop a particular activity for the rest of the day. Similarly, call it a night means to stop something for the rest of the night. The original phrase was *call it half a day*, first recorded in 1838, which referred to leaving one's place of employment before the work day was over. The first recorded use of call it a day was in 1919, call it a night in 1938. [6]

As you can see, this two idioms express contrasting ideas that one of them indicates an opportunity to do something earlier than recommended time while the second one shows the action which is adjourned because of particular reason. So they are antonym idioms.

Idioms which are connected with theories related to history and facts

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13. *In the same boat – kemaga tushganning joni bir*

(English) Don't worry! We are all **in the same boat**.

(Uzbek) Xavotir olma! Kemaga tushganning joni birdir.

To face the same challenges with others, having the same problems.

This idiom originated in the mid – 1800s and was used mainly by the Greeks to refer to the risks faced by the passengers in a small boat at sea. another interesting but probably incorrect theory about the origin of the idiom refers to the sinking of the ship **Titanic** in 1912 when people from all classes were stuck in the same situation when the ship was sinking. [6]

14. *On a shoestring – arzonga tushmoq, qulay kelish*

(English) I purchased this book **on a shoestring** from the old bookshop.

(Uzbek) Men bu kitobni eski kitob do'konidan arzonga sotib oldim.

With very limited financial means, as in *The newlyweds were living on a shoestring*. The precise allusion in this term is unclear. One fanciful theory is that debtors in British prisons would a lower **shoe** by its laces from a window so as to collect funds from visitors or passers-by. A more theory is that it alludes to the slender shape of a shoelace likening it to slender resources.

(late 1800s) [4]

15. *Clear the decks- ortiqcha yukdan xalos bo'lish (biron natijaga erishish uchun)*

(English) Let's **clear the decks** and then we can start travelling.

(Uzbek) Ortiqcha narsalardan xalos bo'lgach, sayohatga otlansak bo'ladi.

Prepare for action; this expression originated in naval warfare, when it described preparing for battle by removing and fastening down all loose objects on the ship's decks. (second half of 1800s) [4]

16. *Put the cart before the horse – tartibsiz ravishda bajarmoq*

(English) People are **putting the cart before the horse** by making plans on how to spend the money.

(Uzbek) Odamlarda pullarini sarflash borasida tartibga rioya qilmaydilar.

To do something in the wrong order or sequence. The medieval wording of the phrase was put the oxen before the yoke. the phrase was a popular figure of speech in the 16th century. people travelled by horse and cart, there was a predetermined order in which they travelled. you could not put a horse before a cart as the horse was necessary to pull the cart. The phrase was first recorded in English in 1589 in George Puttenham's "The arte of English Poesie" [6]

17. *Fork in the road – muhim qaror qabul qilish ostonasida turish.*

(English) I think we reached a **fork in the road**. What do you think?

(Uzbek) O'ylashimcha, biz muhim qaror qilish ostonasiga yetib keldik. Shunaqa fikrdamisiz?

This idiom based on a literal expression, for a deciding moment in life or history when a choice between presented options is required and once made, the choice cannot be reversed. [7]

18. *My way or the high way- "yoki fikrimni qo'llab quvvatlang yoki katta ko'cha" ma'nosida.*

(English) There is only one choice right now: **It's my way or high way**.

(Uzbek) Hozir sizda faqatgina bitta tanlov bor : Yoki meni qo'llang yoki katta ko'cha".

This American idiom suggests an ultimatum like "take it or leave it", which indicates that the listener must totally accept the speaker's decision or suffer negative consequences. The idiom

literally tells the listener that if they don't wish to follow the speaker's demand, they will have to leave. It dates back to the 1970s. [7]

Idioms which has polysemous structure among several parts of sentences

19. *To catch the sun – issiq urmoq, quyoshda kuymoq*

(English) Be careful! It's too hot outside, you may **catch the sun** easily.

(Uzbek) Ehtiyot bo'ling! Tashqari jazirama issiq, sizni issiq urishi mumkin.

If you have caught the sun, the sun has made your skin a slightly darker brown or red colour.

Synonyms: catch a few rays-phrase

sunbathe- verb

tan-noun

swarthy-adjective

Antonym: as white as sheet

20. *To live it up- vaqtni chog' va maroqli o'tkazish*

(English) The party was really enjoyable and we **lived it up**.

(Uzbek) Bazm haqiqatdanam maroqli edi va biz vaqtimizni chog' o'tkazdik.

Enjoy yourself, often extravagantly (mid-1900s)

Synonyms: to take pleasure in- collocation

to revel (in) –verb

pleasurable – adjective

relish - noun

III. CONCLUSION

In summary, in our modern life tourism industry has a great role not only in our country but also in the whole world. Tourism is a basic source of finance which supports the country economically, moreover we can call it a "bridge" which provides hospitality, traditions and customs, formed from past till now, between a great variety of nations. It is natural that, a huge amount of demand for tourism and travel causes a requirement developing in order to supply the communication among the society. So our main purpose to write this article is giving much more information about phrases, idioms and their etymology with examples related to the tourism and travelling. It is hoped that, this article will be both useful and valuable to improve your lexicology and shows how you can explain your imagination. Tourism expressions and idioms are an essential part of culture as they reflect the unique language, customs, and traditions of a particular region or country. They provide travelers with insight into the local way of life and help them better understand the cultural nuances of the places they visit.

Expressions and idioms related to tourism also play a significant role in promoting cultural exchange and communication between people from different backgrounds. By learning these phrases, tourists can show respect for the local culture, build rapport with locals, and gain a deeper appreciation for their experiences.

Moreover, tourism expressions and idioms can also be used to promote a destination's tourism industry by creating an emotional connection with potential visitors. For example, slogans such as "I Love New York" or "Amazing Thailand" evoke a sense of excitement and curiosity in travelers, encouraging them to explore the destination further. In conclusion, tourism expressions and idioms are crucial in promoting cultural understanding, facilitating communication between

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people from different backgrounds, and promoting destinations to potential travelers. As such, it is important for travelers to learn these phrases as part of their preparation for visiting new places.

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