

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK TRAVEL TEXT

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Abstract

This article explores the semantic features of travel texts in English and Uzbek, focusing on how linguistic and cultural factors influence the presentation of information and the evocation of imagery in travel discourse. Through comparative analysis, the study identifies key semantic elements such as modality, deixis, evaluative language, and descriptive expressions that shape the reader's perception of destinations. English travel texts often emphasize vivid, emotive language and individual experience, while Uzbek travel texts tend to incorporate more collective cultural references and formal tone. The research highlights the role of cultural worldview in shaping semantic choices and illustrates how these texts serve both informative and persuasive functions.

Keywords: Travel texts, semantic features, experiential narratives, English travel texts, Uzbek travel texts, emotional resonance.

Introduction

This article investigates the semantic features of English and Uzbek travel texts, examining how language is used to construct meaning, convey impressions, and persuade readers. While English travel writing often leans toward expressive and experiential narratives, emphasizing individuality and sensory detail, Uzbek travel texts may reflect a more formal, culturally-rooted approach that prioritizes collective memory, heritage, and traditional values.

In an increasingly globalized world, travel writing has emerged as a significant genre that not only informs but also shapes perceptions of distant cultures, places, and experiences. Travel texts serve as cultural intermediaries, reflecting the values, expectations, and communication styles of their intended audiences.

Main part

Travel texts are rich in semantic features that reveal cultural values, emotional connections, and descriptive nuances. This article examines the main semantic features of English and Uzbek travel texts, highlighting their similarities and differences.

English travel texts: English travel literature often uses vivid descriptive language to paint a picture of the destination. Authors use sensory details—sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch—to create an immersive experience. For example, phrases like “golden sands shimmer in the sun” or “the scent of spices wafts through the air” invite readers to imagine and feel the surroundings. Metaphors and similes are often used to enhance the imagery, making the text more engaging.

Uzbek travel texts: Uzbek travel texts also use rich descriptions, but may focus more on cultural and historical aspects. Descriptions often emphasize the beauty of traditional architecture, local customs, and natural landscapes. Phrases such as “majestic towers rise like guardians of history” or “the bustling bazaars echo with laughter and bustle” reflect the importance of community and tradition in Uzbek culture. The images often evoke a sense of nostalgia and pride in cultural heritage. The semantic characteristics of English and Uzbek travel texts reveal distinct cultural narratives shaped by their respective societies. While both types of texts employ descriptive language and emotional resonance to engage readers, they differ in their focus on individualism versus communal values, as well as their narrative structures and lexical choices. Understanding these differences enhances our appreciation for how language encapsulates the essence of travel across cultures, offering valuable insights into the human experience of exploration and connection.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek travel texts reveals distinct semantic characteristics shaped by linguistic structure, cultural values, and communicative intent. English travel writing tends to emphasize vivid imagery,

personal experience, and emotional engagement, often using expressive and evaluative language to captivate the reader. In contrast, Uzbek travel texts generally exhibit a more formal tone, with a focus on cultural heritage, collective identity, and informational clarity.

These differences underscore the role of cultural worldview in shaping semantic choices and narrative strategies. While both language communities use travel texts to inform and persuade, the means of achieving these goals vary significantly. Understanding these variations is essential for effective translation, cross-cultural communication, and the development of culturally sensitive travel discourse.

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