



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

GASTRONOMIC TOURISM TERMINOLOGY: A CROSS-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

Gastronomic tourism has increasingly attracted scholarly attention as a meaningful form of cultural and experiential travel. This paper explores gastronomic tourism terminology through a comparative examination of English and Uzbek languages. The primary objective of the study is to analyze core terminological units, identify their semantic properties, and examine how linguistic and cultural factors influence their usage. The research employs qualitative methods, including descriptive and comparative analysis. The findings suggest that English gastronomic tourism terminology demonstrates a high level of international standardization, whereas Uzbek terminology remains closely tied to national culinary traditions and cultural values. The study contributes to tourism linguistics and intercultural communication by highlighting terminological variation across languages.

Keywords: Gastronomic tourism, culinary terminology, cross-linguistic analysis, English, Uzbek, tourism language.

1. Introduction

In the contemporary tourism industry, gastronomic tourism has evolved into a significant means of exploring cultural identity through food-related experiences. Travelers increasingly prioritize local cuisine, traditional cooking practices, and authentic dining environments when selecting destinations. Consequently,



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gastronomy has become an essential component of tourism discourse and academic investigation.

The rapid growth of gastronomic tourism has resulted in the development of specialized terminology used in research publications, promotional materials, and professional communication. Due to its global status, English has assumed a dominant role in shaping and disseminating gastronomic tourism terminology. In contrast, the Uzbek language reflects national culinary heritage through culturally embedded terms that represent traditional dishes and food-related customs.

This article aims to provide a comparative overview of gastronomic tourism terminology in English and Uzbek, focusing on semantic characteristics, cultural specificity, and issues related to translation.

2. Methods

The study follows a qualitative research design grounded in linguistic analysis. Several methodological approaches were applied:

The data were obtained from academic sources, tourism-related publications, glossaries, and official tourism platforms in both languages.

3. Results

The findings indicate that English gastronomic tourism terminology is characterized by international acceptance and terminological uniformity. Frequently used English terms include culinary tourism, food tourism, local cuisine, food festival, street food, and wine tasting. These terms function effectively across diverse cultural contexts due to their standardized meanings.

Conversely, Uzbek gastronomic tourism terminology is largely culture-oriented and closely associated with traditional culinary practices. Expressions such as *milliy taomlar* (national dishes), *an'aviy oshxona* (traditional cuisine), *osh*



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bayrami (pilaf celebration), and mehmonnavozlik (hospitality) reflect social values and historical traditions. Certain terms, including palov, are commonly preserved through transliteration in English-language texts, as direct translation fails to convey their cultural significance.

The analysis also reveals that while some Uzbek terms are borrowed or calqued from English, many remain linguistically unique and context-dependent.

4. Discussion

The prevalence of English as a global medium of communication has contributed to the widespread standardization of gastronomic tourism terminology. English terms are generally concise, adaptable, and suitable for international tourism discourse. However, such standardization may limit the expression of cultural nuance.

In comparison, Uzbek gastronomic tourism terminology prioritizes cultural authenticity and emphasizes the symbolic meaning of food within social life. Translating these culturally marked terms into English often necessitates descriptive or explanatory strategies to ensure semantic accuracy.

These observations underscore the need for cultural sensitivity in tourism translation and terminology development, particularly when promoting national cuisine on the global stage.

5. Conclusion

The comparative examination of gastronomic tourism terminology in English and Uzbek demonstrates that terminological systems are shaped by both linguistic conventions and cultural context. While English terminology facilitates global communication through standardization, Uzbek terminology serves as a medium for preserving and transmitting national culinary heritage.



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Recognizing these differences is crucial for effective intercultural communication, accurate translation, and professional practice in tourism. Future studies may expand this research by employing corpus-based methods or analyzing gastronomic discourse in digital media environments.

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