



MDIS *Tashkent*
Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent

Phrasebook for Tourism and Hospitality Professionals



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Turizm va mehmondo'stlik mutaxassislari uchun so'zlashgich



LBC-C-45923

Phrasebook for Tourism and Hospitality Professionals, Second edition
Tashkent, Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent, 2023. – 60 pages.

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ISBN 978-9943-9520-0-3



Mazkur soʻzlashgich turizm va mehmondoʻstlik sohasi mutaxassislari uchun moʻljallangan.

Mazkur soʻzlashgich turizm va mehmondoʻstlik sohasi mutahassislari, shuningdek, xalqaro turizm yoʻnalishlarida taʼlim oluvchi oliy va oʻrta taʼlim muassasalari talabalari uchun moʻljallangan. Qoʻllanmada sayohat va turizm sohasida eng koʻp ishlatiladigan 500 dan ortiq iboralar mavjud. Soʻzlashgichning maqsadi turizm va mehmondoʻstlik sohasida ishlash uchun zarur boʻlgan leksik minimumni taʼminlash, shuningdek, kasbiy, kommunikativ va ijtimoiy-madaniy koʻnikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga koʻmaklashishdan iborat.

500

The phrasebook is intended for tourism and hospitality sector professionals.

The phrasebook is intended for tourism and hospitality sector professionals, as well as for students of higher and secondary educational institutions studying the disciplines of international tourism and hospitality. The manual contains more than 500 phrases most frequently used in the field of travel and tourism. The purpose of the manual is to provide the necessary lexical minimum for working in the field of tourism and hospitality, as well as to accelerate the formation and development of professional, communicative and sociocultural competence.



O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurish uchun 5 ta sabab

1. Turizm sohasida istiqbolli kelajak

2011-yildan buyon O'zbekiston jahon turizmining eng mashhur yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. 2020-yilda O'zbekistonning turizmdan tushgan daromadi qariyb 395 million dollarni tashkil etdi, bu Markaziy Osiyodagi barcha xalqaro turizm tushumlarining qariyb 30 foizini tashkil etadi. 2022-yilda O'zbekistonga sayyohlik va dam olish maqsadida 5 milliondan ortiq xorijiy fuqarolar tashrif buyurdi.

O'zbekiston Markaziy Osiyodagi maftunkor mamlakat bo'lib, o'zining tarixiy shaharlari, tabiiy manzaralari va sharqona lazzati bilan mashhur. Shuni aytish joizki, O'zbekiston 80 dan ortiq davlat fuqarolari uchun 30 kunlik vizasiz sayohat, 77 davlat fuqarolari uchun esa soddalashtirilgan viza tizimini taklif etadi.

2. Milliy taomlar va sharq bozorlari

O'zbekistonning ko'p asrlik oshpazlik an'analari uni taomlarni yaxshi ko'radigan sayyohlar uchun jozibador maskanga aylantiradi. O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan sayyohlarga o'zbek oshxonasining ko'plab an'anaviy tansiq taomlarini, jumladan, an'anaviy tandir non, O'zbekiston ramzi bo'lgan va yuzdan ortiq turlari mavjud haqiqiy o'zbek palovini tatib ko'rish taklif etiladi. Ovqatlanish yakunida tabiiy mahsulotlardan tayyorlangan turli xil mazali sharqona shirinliklar tortiladi.

O'zbekiston bozorlari rang-barang bo'lib, shubhasiz, tashrif buyurishga arziydi. Bu yerda sayyohlar cheksiz odamlar oqimi va turli xil mahsulotlar va ranglarda mujassam bo'lgan haqiqiy sharqona muhitga sho'ng'ish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Eng ko'p tashrif buyuriladigan Siyob, Oloy va Chorsu bozorlari O'zbekiston va Markaziy Osiyoning o'rta asrlarga oid eng qadimiy bozorlari hisoblanadi.

3. Milliy hunarmandchilik

Ko'p asrlar davomida hunarmandlar turli idishlar va boshqa uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarini yasashda o'z mahoratlarni oshirib, o'z bilim va tajribalarini avlodlariga o'tkazib kelishgan. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston milliy idishlari katta talabga ega bo'lib, haqiqiy san'at asarlari hisoblanadi. Bu yerdagi idishlar pishirilgan loydan yoki keramikadan tayyorlanadi, so'ngra qo'lda bo'yaladi.

O'zbek gilamdo'zligi san'atining eng qadimiy turlaridan biridir. Qadim zamonlardan buyon gilamlar farovonlik ramzi hisoblanib, boy zodagonlarning uylarini bezab turgan. Mintaqaga qarab gilamlar bezak va rang berishda farqlanadi. Buxoroga sayohat qilganda, qadimiy Magoki Attori masjidida joylashgan, turli gilam namunalari saqlanadigan gilamdo'zlik muzeyiga tashrif buyurish tavsiya etiladi.



4. Noyob sayohat tajribasi

O'zbekistonda tarixan ko'chmanchi xalqlar yashab kelganligi sababli, ayrim chekka hududlarda ko'chmanchi hayotning ko'plab atributlari hanuzgacha saqlanib qolgan. Bugungi kunda sayyohlarga ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi tajribasini taklif qiluvchi ko'plab uy-joy lagerlari mavjud. Bu yerda mehmonlar o'zlarini haqiqiy ko'chmanchi sifatida his qilish, ularning turmush tarzini o'rganish, mamlakat madaniyati va an'analari bilan tanishish hamda turli xil manzaralardan bahramand bo'lish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Orol dengizi sayyohlar uchun yana bir noyob manzildir. 20-asrda kattaligi bo'yicha dunyoda to'rtinchi o'rinni egallagan Orol dengizi bugungi kunda odamlarning atrof-muhitga beparvo munosabatining daliliga aylangan. Orol dengizining qumli-sho'r sahrosida qurib borayotgan ko'l bugungi kunda film sahnasini eslatadi va tashlandiq kemalari hamda har yili o'tkaziladigan musiqa festivali bilan butun dunyodan ko'plab sayyohlarni jalb qiladi.

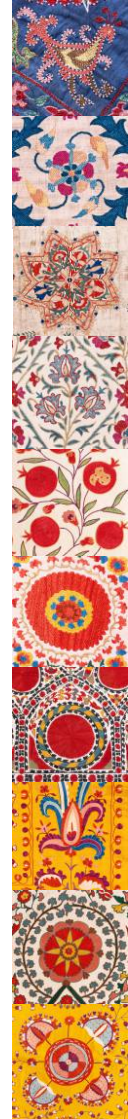
5. Qadimiy me'morchilik

O'zbekiston Buyuk Ipak yo'lining markazi bo'lganligi sababli, bu mamlakat qadimiy sharq uslubida qurilgan tarixiy obidalarga boy.

Ark, Buxoro –shahar ichidagi shahar bo'lib, Buxoro amirlarining ko'p asrlar davomida qarorgohi bo'lgan va bugungi kunda Buxorodagi eng qadimiy inshoot hisoblanadi.

Registon, Samarqand – Mayolika va koshinlar bilan bezatilgan Registon ulkan madrasa bo'lib, Samarqandning qoq markazida joylashgan. Shubhasiz, Markaziy Osiyoning eng hayratlanarli va diqqatga sazovor joylaridan biri hisoblangan Registon islom me'morchiligi an'analari asosida qurilgan uchta muhtasham binodan iborat. Registon o'z vaqtida Chingizxon tomonidan vayron qilingan bo'lsa-da, u hanuzgacha saqlanib qolgan dunyodagi eng qadimiy madrasasi bilan faxrlana oladi va O'zbekistonning eng ko'p diqqatga sazovor joylaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Amir Temur muzeyi, Toshkent – Temuriylar davlati asoschisi nomini olgan ushbu muzeyda Temuriylar sulolasi madaniyati va tarixini aks ettiruvchi 5000 dan ortiq yodgorliklar mavjud. Muzey binosi Temuriylar davri va zamonaviy me'morchilik san'ati uslublarini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan.



Ichan Qal'a, Xiva shahri - Xuroson nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan, 2000 yillik qadimiy shahardir. YuNESKO devor bilan o'ralgan ichki shahar Ichan Qal'ani jahon merosi ro'yxatiga kiritgan. Eski shahardan ochiladigan quyosh botishi va chiqishining go'zal manzaralari tufayli sayyohlarga Xivada tunash tavsiya etiladi.

Chorsu bozori, Toshkent - Toshkentning markazida joylashgan, an'anaviy bozori bilan mashhur bo'lgan ko'k gumbazli bino. Bozor sayyohlar va mahalliy aholi uchun turli xil mahsulotlarni taklif etadi. Bozor oxirida joylashgan va, shubhasiz, O'zbekistonning e'tiborga sazovor bo'lgan joylaridan biri hisoblangan Ko'kaldosh madrasasini ziyorat qilish tavsiya etiladi.

Xudoyorxon saroyi, Qo'qon - Qo'qon xonligining so'nggi hukmdori Xudayorxon nomi bilan atalgan saroyda bir vaqtlar yettita muhtasham hovli va 119 ta xona bo'lgan. 1871-yilda qurilgan bu inshoot "Qo'qon durdonasi" nomi bilan ham mashhur.

Labi-Hovuz, Buxoro - 17-asr boshlarida qurilgan Buxoroda saqlanib qolgan sanoqli suv havzalaridan biri bo'lib, u baland tut daraxtlari bilan o'ralgan va qadimiy kanal orqali sug'orilgan. Shuningdek, shaharning tarixiy qismidan janubda joylashgan Buxoro yahudiy ibodatxonasi O'zbekistonning eng go'zal joylaridan biri sifatida e'tiborga sazovor.

Yuqorida keltirilgan omillarning barchasi hamda xalqining mehmondostligi va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi xavfsizlik darajasi yuqoriligi O'zbekistonni jozibador sayyohlik maskaniga aylantiradi.



Five Reasons to visit Uzbekistan

1. Promising future in tourism

Since 2011, Uzbekistan has become one of the most popular destinations of world tourism. In 2020, Uzbekistan generated around 395.00 million US dollars in the tourism sector alone; it's about 30% of all international tourism receipts in Central Asia . In 2022, over 5 million foreign citizens visited Uzbekistan for tourism purposes . Uzbekistan is a fascinating country in Central Asia, known for its historical cities, diverse landscapes and oriental flavor. Uzbekistan offers 30 days visa-free travel for visitors from more than 80 countries and a simplified visa system for citizens of 77 countries.

2. National cuisine and local bazaars

Uzbek centuries-old culinary traditions make it an attractive destination for food-lovers. Tourists visiting Uzbekistan will be offered a lot of traditional delicacies of Uzbek cuisine, such as traditional tandoor bread and the real Uzbek pilaf, which is the symbol of Uzbekistan and has more than a hundred varieties. They will finish their meal with delicious oriental sweets for every taste, made from natural ingredients.

Bazaars in Uzbekistan are colorful and definitely worth a visit. By visiting local markets, tourists will plunge into a real oriental atmosphere: an endless stream of people and a wide variety of goods and colors. The most visited bazaars Siyab, Alay and Chorsu are considered the oldest markets in Uzbekistan and Central Asia, built in the Middle Ages.

3. National crafts

For many centuries, artisans have honed their skills in the production of dishes and other home utensils and passed it on from generation to generation. Today, the national dishes of Uzbekistan are in great demand and are considered a real work of art. The dishes here are made from fired clay or ceramics, and then painted by hand.

Carpet weaving in Uzbekistan is one of the oldest art forms. From ancient times, carpets were considered a symbol of prosperity and comfort and adorned the houses of the wealthy nobility. Depending on the region, carpets differ in ornament and coloring. Traveling to Bukhara, be sure to visit the museum of carpet weaving, located in the ancient mosque of Magoki Attori, where various samples of carpet weaving are kept.



4. Unique travel experience

Since the Uzbeks have nomadic roots, many attributes of nomadic life are still preserved in some remote areas. Today, there are many yurt camps that offer tourists to plunge into the nomadic lifestyle. Arriving here, tourists will have a unique opportunity to feel like a real nomad, get to know their way of life, get acquainted with the culture, traditions of the country, as well as a rich variety of landscapes.

Aral Sea region is another unique destination for tourists. The fourth largest in the world back to the 20th century, it is now a reminder of inconsiderate attitude of people towards the environment. Nowadays, the drying lake in the sandy-salty desert of the Aral Sea resembles a plot from a movie and attracts many tourists from all over the world to its abandoned ships and annual music festival.

5. Ancient architecture

Since Uzbekistan was the center of the Great Silk Road, this country is rich in historical monuments built in different styles of the ancient East. Remarkable medieval architectural structures are undoubtedly worth a visit.

Ark, Bukhara - a royal city within another city, the residence of the Emir of Bukhara for many centuries and the oldest structure in Bukhara today.

Registan, Samarkand - decorated with majolica, mosaics, the Registan is a huge, upward-facing madrassa occupying the heart of Samarkand. Undoubtedly one of the most stunning sights in Central Asia, the Registan consists of three magnificent buildings built in accordance with Islamic architecture. Although Registan was destroyed by Genghis Khan, it still boasts the world's oldest surviving madrassahs and prides itself as one of Uzbekistan's top tourist attractions.

Amir Temur Museum, Tashkent - named after the emperor Timur, the Amir Timur Museum in Tashkent is home to more than 5,000 relics representing the culture and history of the Timurid dynasty. The museum building combines the styles of the Timurid era and modern architecture



Ichan Kala, Khiva - often known as Khorasan, an ancient city that is 2,000 years old. UNESCO named the walled inner city, Ichan Kala, the first Uzbek World Heritage Site. It is recommended to spend the night in Khiva because of the wonderful views of sunsets and sunrises from the old city.

Chor Minor, Bukhara - located in northeastern Bukhara, the Chor Minor was built in the 18th century. Chor Minor ("four minarets") is a long-standing symbol of the four cardinal points of geography.

Gur-i-Amir, Samarkand - the mausoleum of the 14th century Mongol conqueror Timur. Timur, his sons and grandsons were buried here.

Chorsu Bazaar, Tashkent - located in the center of Tashkent, a blue-domed building famous for its traditional market. The bazaar offers plenty of goods for tourists and locals alike. Be sure to visit the Kukeldash Madrasah located at the end of the bazaar, which is definitely one of the best places to visit in Uzbekistan.

Hudayar Khan Palace, Kokand - named after Khudayar Khan, the last ruler of the Khanate of Kokand, the palace once housed seven magnificent courtyards and 119 rooms. Built in 1871 it is also known as the "jewel of Kokand."

Lyab-i-Hauz, Bukhara - built in the early 17th century, it is one of the few preserved ponds in Bukhara surrounded by tall mulberry trees and irrigated by an ancient canal. The historic Jewish Quarter, to the south of the historic town definitely demands attention as one of the most beautiful places to visit in Uzbekistan.

All these factors combined with the hospitality of the people and the high security rating of the Central Asian region make Uzbekistan an attractive tourist destination.



1. 2011 395 2022 5 2020 30% 30- 77 80

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