

**STORY OF OBJECTS IN THE EXCURSION SERVICE METHODS OF MAKING**

Yusupova Farangiz Adhamjon qizi,

Students of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literature

E-maile.yusupovafarangiz814@gmail.com

Madinabonu Xojimatova Ermatjon qizi

Students of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literature

madinabonukhodjimatova@gmail.com

Xaitboyeva Gulshoda Lazizjon qizi

Student of the Faculty of Translation

Uzbekistan State World Language University.

Phone number +998910010740, xaitboyevagulshoda@gmail.com

**ANNOTATIONS**

Tasks of storytelling of objects in the excursion service. The peculiarities of the narration of objects in the excursion service. Methods of narrating objects.

**Key words and phrases:** The essence of storytelling, the requirements for storytelling, the function of the tour story, the specificity of the story in the tour service, methods of storytelling, tour information method, description method, description method, report method, citation method, question and answer method, witness reference method, research methods.

**INTRODUCTION**

During the tour service, it is important for the tourists to look at and understand the surrounding objects and to ensure harmony between the guide's story. What is an excursion story? This is the oral part of the tour service, the process of giving information and insights about the objects to the group by the guide. These are figurative information about monuments, historical events, historical figures.

Excursion scholars agreed on the role of storytelling in the tour service. In their view, the narration of objects is an addition to the objects to be seen, and it should not have chiefs, nor should it become a lecture.

The guide's story serves two different functions:

- Explains, explains, completes the processes seen;
- Restores what the tourist can't see at the moment.

The tour service includes answering questions from tourists, a guide replica, an introduction at the beginning of the tour and a conclusion at the end, as well as a demonstration of the visual aids in the «guide portfolio».

The storytelling of an object in an excursion service is an example of individual speech (monologue) and is a voice-over personal text of a guide that follows the accepted norms of public speaking. The process of narrating the objects of the excursion service expands from oral information – from demonstrations, from visual impressions – to verbal assessments and conclusions. N.A. Geinike points out that the excess of storytelling in the organization of the

subject, the proliferation of oral material in the excursion service, loses its primary significance. A common shortcoming in guides is that they do not show much of the excursion objects, on the contrary, they are narrated. This weakens the ability of tourists to work independently on a little, that is, turns the process of the tour into a lecture rich in illustrations. So, everything that is told in the tour service should be in the exhibition line. Along with showing the object to the group, the guide analyzes it in depth, explains it, and provides historical evidence.

During the tour, the objects recreate the history in the eyes of the tourists, helping to depict it reliably. The content of the story depends on the object, that is, its uniqueness, how rich it is in information. The share of the storytelling process in the total duration of the tour service should be less. Preparations for the story of the tour service should be made in advance. While telling a story, a guide may suddenly have an idea. For example: the country, the current situation of the people, events, incidents, evidence, examples of poetry and art, and so on.

The main requirements for the story of the tour service are:

- ☐ Relevance;
- ☐ Accuracy;
- ☐ Dependence;
- ☐ Logic;
- ☐ Shortness And Conciseness;
- ☐ Reliability;
- ☐ Simplicity;
- ☐ Completion;
- ☐ Relation to The Presentation Process,
- ☐ Scientific.

The storytelling of the tour objects is monologue. It should also be noted that some guides turn a certain part of the tour process into a dialogue. In the process of dialogue between the guide and the tourists, the reception of material is activated. In the tour service, it takes a great deal of skill on the part of the guide to answer questions asked by the tourists and work with their replicas when jumping from monologue to dialogue.

The tourist's reply is his opinion on something, and it is not always true. It is not recommended to withdraw from the tour replica. There is a methodology for the guide to work with the excursion replica, which must skillfully link the response to the replicas (response to the opinion of one of the excursionists) to the story.

The guide's story serves the following functions in the tour service: to make the object more closely understood, evaluated and seen by the tourists

Helps to draw certain conclusions based on their findings. The guide also conveys to them the unseen aspects of the object throughout the story. It summarizes the observations of the tourists and ensures that the information received is received correctly.

In the excursion service, certain conditions must be created to change the information from one type (speech) to another type (spectacle). This change depends on the content of the story, the guide's speech (level of imagery), the method of presenting the information. Citing examples from works of art opens the way to transformation, and the method of using literary montages and quotations follows from this.

Clarity, accuracy, expressiveness of speech depends on several factors,

**Including:**

- ☐ Choose the right words to express ideas;
- ☐ Connectives between sentences, use of expressive means of speech, mastering speech techniques (breathing, voice, diction);
- ☐ Pay attention to the tone of speech.

The language of the guide must meet certain criteria: clarity, comprehensibility and relevance to the audience, clarity of the content of the speech, the purpose of the tour, the rationality of the use of fluency language tools.

**8.2. Storytelling of objects in the excursion service****Specific features**

In the practice of the excursion service can be divided into six specific features of the story of the object:

The dependence of the speed of the story on the speed of movement of the group. The guide story is an excursion route, subject to the rhythm of movement. For example, a story prepared for a group of children is not used in an adult group due to differences in movement speed, and a story on the same topic will be of different sizes on a walking and bus tour.

The dependence of the narrative on the representation of the object. The guide's story is inseparable from the object shown on the route. The content of the story is rich in the task of observing the object. The story is told along with the objects shown, complements it, explains what is seen. The content of the story is determined by the object to be organized (nature, museum exposition, historical monument, valuable places, customs, etc.).

Use demonstrative evidence in storytelling. The story of the guide is structured in such a way that it is as if a few objects are "adjusting". Such a result

Figurative performance of the story, skillful presentation of the object, the correct use of visual materials in the «guide portfolio». If the story is not conducted in harmony with the presentation of the object, it becomes a lecture.

The relevance of the story (focusing on one subject), that is, the story depends on the object to which the eyes of tourists are focused. In the story of the guide, a clear object is a building, a memorial ensemble, a gem of nature. The uniqueness of this technique is that the guide provides guidance on how tourists should focus on one subject. If this situation occurs on a street with similar buildings, then the guide will emphasize its color, construction style to distinguish the desired building. After the tourists catch a glimpse of the building, the guide continues the story.

Accuracy of the excursion story. Clarity means clarity not only on the subject but also on the facts cited. Clarity in storytelling is not in the general reference of the material, but in the explanation of the subject.

The use of concrete materials is understood. Accuracy in storytelling is determined by the variety of materials (evidence, examples, dates, numbers, surnames). In an excursion service, the accuracy of the material is the accuracy of the thought, the presentation of something known in a clear and concrete form.

The emphatic nature of storytelling. In narrating the historical events of the guide, he confidently asserts that in the same way, in the same place, the persons enumerated took part



in it. In describing a particular event, he connects it with the present (sixty or the future), emphasizing that it was done by a certain person, as objective evidence. A well-prepared and well-conducted tour service can allow you to capture more than just the object that the tourist is imagining.

Kopgina excursion service facilities can be interesting with the events related to it. If we denote the object of the excursion service with the letter A, and with the letter B we give the events that took place around it, then we get the following simple formula:  $A + B$ . The content of this formula has different options in the practice of excursion services. Here are some of them.

The story in the middle of the tour is informative in revealing the subject as well

Is analytical material. Through the story of the guide about the object, the event

Gives information, explains, rates, forms its image in a certain sense. During the tour, experts use many methods of storytelling (reference, explanation, description, interpretation).

The conclusion of the tourist is not only to those who have heard, but also to those who have seen.

### 8.3. Methods of narrating objects.

The methods of narration in the process of excursion service are based on the description of the interior of the object, the explanation of the changes taking place in the observed object, which evoke the spectator's impression of the spectators. The object, which is organized in this way, opens a wide way to organize the changes that take place in it.

The task of storytelling methods is to present facts, examples, and events in such a way that the events unfold before the eyes of the tourists. The following methods of storytelling can be used in the practice of the tour service:

The method of excursion information is used in conjunction with the methods of reconstruction and localization of the object by sight. The guide provides brief information about the object being organized: date of construction (restoration), author of the project, size, purpose, etc. When showing additional objects, the guide uses this method to provide the group with information about the object in London. Due to its content and composition, this method is reminiscent of excursion information along the way.

The method of depiction helps to create in the minds of tourists a correct impression of the shape of the object, its size, what material it is made of, its location in relation to the surrounding objects. The method of depiction is characterized by precision and concreteness. This method involves the guide describing the uniqueness of the outside of the object.

The method of depiction is used not only to illuminate objects, but also events. The depiction of historical events is more figurative than the depiction of objects. It allows the imaginary to embody images in tourists. In the bus tour, the imaging method is used in all types of object demonstrations (whether watching the object with or without leaving the bus).

The method of description (characterization) is aimed at determining the object, event, quality and distinguishing feature of the person. During the tour, a detailed description of the object and individuals is given.

In contrast to the descriptive method, the descriptive method enumerates a number of features and properties in determining the object and its location, distinguishes the object from similar objects or, conversely, combines them.

While the descriptive method focuses only on the external parts of the object, the descriptive method focuses on its inner side, that is, its invisible properties, dignity, uniqueness of the author's approach, and its attractiveness. As an example, we can give a brief description of the Tillakori madrasah, which adorns the Registan Square in Samarkand: Tillakori was built in the 15th century on a partially preserved caravanserai, and the building served as both a madrasah and a city mosque. The mosque has a single central hall, which connects the gallery, and a courtyard surrounded by rooms. The outer turquoise dome on the circle has been completed in our time. A high marble pulpit was built near the altar. The mosaic decoration of the monument is decorated with yellow and green carvings. The interior of the mosque is enriched with floral plant ornaments (decorated with Tillakori Gold) based on the Kundal technique. To the east of Tillakori is the Shaybani hut (which was restored to its original location in the early 16th century as a result of street repairs). In this tall, rectangular, marble square, the graves of the Sheibani dynasty in Samarkand were found in a short time. The madrasa is rich in imagination. It can be remembered for a lifetime with one glance.

The reporting method is typical of the genre of journalism, and at the same time the guide is able to quickly convey what is happening in front of his eyes. A journalist who uses this genre will always witness an event or incident that is happening. During the tour, the guide interprets the process, which is witnessed by the tourists (for example, the actions of the baker, who divides the dough into pieces and makes «Samarkandcha» bread), and the tourists observe the development of the process in the mind. The complexity of using this method is that a certain part of the story is not prepared in advance and is not included in the individual text. It has the property of improvisation and is created by a guide while observing an incident along the way.

How to use quotes. A quote is an excerpt from a text or a quote from someone. Quotations are used in the following cases: to confirm, to express a small opinion convincingly and vividly, to preserve the splendor of a certain historical period, to acquaint with the opinion of a famous person, and so on. The method of using quotations in the tour service is to form information in the imagination of tourists, to express it figuratively in their minds. Excerpts from works of art (prose, lions) are used as a quote in the text of the tour, and it remains in the reconstruction of the long eighties.

In the question-answer method, the guide asks questions to the tourists during the story in order to activate them. Copies of such questions are not intended to be answered by tourists and serve only as a method. There are several types of questions: questions that are usually answered without waiting for a guide answer, questions that have historical content, questions that increase the attention of tourists.

The method of referring to witnesses allows for the figurative reconstruction of events. For example, in the excursion service «Famous images of the Hamid Olimjon Theater» you can talk to the actors who created the image on the stage of this theater. On the topics of excursions, which cover the lives of celebrities, it is possible to interview people who know them intimately. Strengthen the topic of guided tours in a research way

In order to activate them by giving tourists different assignments. Especially if the excursion service is in the bosom of nature, for example, it can conduct research such as counting the

rings in the tonka, determining the age of the tree, the depth of throwing burning paper, and poles using leaves and needles.

### CONCLUSION

The more experienced the guide is, the less likely he is to use storytelling techniques, and the more interested the visitors will be in the topic. Proper use of speech techniques is important for the speaker. The speaker must be skilled to be clear and understandable to tourists.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. © 2022 Indeed
2. 6433 Champion Grandview Way Building 1, Austin, TX 78750.
3. Communication Skills for Tour Guides – TravelBuddee.com
4. <https://blog.travelbuddee.com/communication-skills-tour-guides/>.
5. LRU-549-coH 18.07.2019. On tourism
6. <https://www.lex.uz/docs/4834921>.
7. MICE Uzbekistan with Dolores Travel Services Uzbekistan
8. <https://dolorestravel.com/en/miceu>.
9. 120 000 Filologiya fanlar, 5120200 – Gid hamrohligi va tarjimonlik faoliyati talim yonalishlari uchun oquv qollanma