

**FORMAL STRUCTURE OF TERMINOLOGY LEXEMAS IN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this article, the problems of translation of international tourism, the analysis of the formal structure of the researched terminology lexemes, as well as the information about the structure of monolexic units in the terminology of international tourism are widely covered.

**Keywords:** oppositional tourism sector, ecological tourism, restoration part, acronyms, cultural and social dialogues.

**INTRODUCTION****Analysis of the formal structure of studied terminology lexemes.**

Analytical structure is constructed in a practical quality, representing the process of studying the structure of the terminological lexicon. This is the process of analyzing terminological materials after they have been collected. The main goal of the analytical structure is to determine how important the terminological materials are based on their composition, construction, meaning, context and other analyzed additional information.

During this process, the following main steps are taken to learn the terminological lexicon:

**1. Selection of terminological materials:**

In this step, a set of words or terminological materials to be studied is selected. This includes selecting terminological materials that cover the appropriate topic.

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There are the following main directions for choosing international tourism terminology:

**1. Basic terminological terms in the field of tourism:**

This includes the basic and popular terms in the field of tourism, such as "tourist", "travel", "trip", "hotel", "airline", "vacation", "such as "country travelers".

**2. International Laws and Procedures:**

These terms refer to international laws, procedures, and standards used to regulate tourism practices internationally. For example, "International Tourism Law", "Travel Laws and Procedures", "Tourism Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

**3. International organizations:**

These terms are international organizations operating in the field of tourism at an international level, for example, "World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)", "International Airline Association (IATA)", "International Union of Hotels and Museums (ICOM)", "International Village such as the World Trade Organization (UNWTO).

#### 4. Statistical data and research:

These terms represent terminological materials related to data, statistics and research in the field of tourism, for example, "level of tourism", "number of tourists", "tourism income of the country", "tourism potential of the country".

The selection of terminological materials in the field of international tourism helps in the collection and analysis of information related to this field, and is also important for studying new achievements in the field of tourism and deepening its development.

#### 2. Collection of materials:

Selected terminological materials are collected and organized. In this process, practical work is carried out on terminological materials, for example, obtaining translations, reviewing the content, and entering temporary knowledge materials.

Collection of terminological materials in international tourism refers to the process of collecting information, laws, standards, analyzes and other key elements in the field of tourism at the international level. This includes the analysis of international relations in the field of tourism, the identification of problems, the use of the skills created and the collection of important information for the development of activities in the field of tourism.

Some important steps in collecting terminological materials in international tourism are as follows:

**Identification of terminological information:** In this step, terminological materials used in the field of tourism are identified. These terms represent tourism practices, organizations, laws and standards.

**Data collection:** Identified terminological data is collected and organized. In this process, international laws, standards, analyses, statistics and other information are collected in the field of tourism.

**Data analysis:** Collected terminological data will be analyzed. As a result of this analysis, problems in the field of tourism, development skills, and new directions in the field of tourism are determined.

**Presentation and presentation of data:** The results of the analysis are reviewed and the indicators of the development of the tourism sector are evaluated. This information is used in tourism research, strategic plans and development of other tourism activities.

Thus, collecting terminological materials in international tourism, analyzing information, laws, standards, and analyzes in the field of tourism and supporting their development in the field of tourism is one of the important processes.

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An analysis of international tourism terminology in English and Uzbek represents an analysis of information, laws, standards, and other terminological materials in the field of tourism in English and Uzbek. It explains how to study terminological data in the field of tourism, add

details to them, analyze them and connect them through development, but it is done in English and Uzbek languages.

In order to indicate the position of the analysis correctly in English and Uzbek, the following process is carried out:

**Identification of information:** Information, laws, standards and other terminological information in the field of tourism are identified in English and Uzbek languages.

**Data Collection:** Identified data is collected and processed. At this stage, terminological information in the field of tourism is collected in English and Uzbek languages.

**Data Analysis:** The collected data will be analyzed. In this process, tourism challenges, development skills, new directions and advanced analysis are explained.

Analysis of international tourism terminology in English and Uzbek is important for understanding information, problems and development directions in the field of tourism, as well as for identifying new achievements in the field of tourism. This process helps to formulate strategies and deepen development in the field of tourism.

**4. Collecting and presenting the results of the analysis:** The information found during the analysis process is reviewed and the aggregated results are presented. It explains the structure of the terminological lexicon, its meanings and their use in context. The results of the analysis are reviewed and tourism challenges, development skills, new trends and advanced analysis are presented. It helps in tourism strategies, plans and other decisions.

In the terminology of international tourism, it means to collect and present the results of analysis in English and Uzbek, to show the results obtained in the process of analyzing data in the field of tourism in a summarized form. This involves taking the results of the analysis understood at the last stage of the analysis process and presenting them in a state where they are studied, illustrated and explained to some degree.

**The practices of this process are carried out in the following stages:**

**Collection of analysis results:** Analysis results, tourism information, challenges, development skills, new directions and advanced analysis are displayed. This is a total comparison and some form of representation of the data obtained during the analysis.

**Organization of results:** The results of the analysis are organized and divided into several sections on tourism challenges, development skills, new trends and advanced analysis. This helps to study the presented information in a clear and structured way.

**Presentation of analysis results:** Collected and organized analysis results are presented in an acceptable and simple way. It consists of statistical data, graphs, tables, key points of the analysis results, recommendations, and recommendations for tourism strategies.

It is important to collect and present the results of analysis in English and Uzbek in the terminology of international tourism, to form and study a set of data obtained in the process

of data analysis in the field of tourism. It is used in the formulation of strategies in the field of tourism, deepening of development and management of problems in the field of tourism.

This process is important in analyzing terminological materials and explaining their formal structure. This is the simplest and most effective way to study terminological materials and present information to language learners. The formal structure of studied terminology lexemes in the terminology of international tourism may change from time to time. These lexemes usually represent tourism innovations, developments or new developments in international tourism. Their formal structure and analysis can have the following main features:

**1. Use in oppositional positions:** New lexemes in international tourism terminology can usually appear in oppositional sources or representations of oppositional tourism experiences. These lexemes can be related to interactions with other fields, such as ecotourism, technology and tourism, or the social and economic consequences of tourism.

**2. Revival part:** New lexemes in international tourism terminology usually represent innovative or new trends in the field of tourism. They usually reflect new types of tourism, forms, or the latest developments in the field of tourism.

**3. Changes in global society:** Changes and innovations in the field of tourism can be related to changes in international society. New lexemes in international tourism terminology may be related to global issues or societal changes, such as lexemes such as "digital nomad" or "sustainable tourism".

**4. Cultural and social interactions:** New lexemes in international tourism terminology can usually be related to changes in cultural and social interactions or new technologies, trends, or laws in the field of tourism.

Figural structure and analysis are important for understanding these lexemes and for searching and learning tourism news.

### **Structure of monolexemic units in international tourism terminology**

In the terminology of international tourism, the structure of monolexemic units can be in the following order:

**1. One-word terms:** This type of terms are terms that consist of only one word. Their structure is usually simple and correct. For example, words such as "hotel", "resort", "guide", "tour", "beach" can be shown as widely established monolexemic units in international tourism terminology.

**2. Abbreviations and jargons:** There are abbreviations and jargons that are common among representatives working in the tourism industry. Their structure is usually formed on the basis of mutual experiences and concepts. For example, abbreviations such as "OTA" (Online Travel Agency), "ATC" (Air Traffic Control), "DMP" (Destination Management Plan) are examples for this category.

**3. Acronyms:** Acronyms for specific organizational units, agencies, and organizations are common in the field of international tourism. Most of their structure consists of combinations of capital letters, and the structure of a word does not consist of only one word. For example, acronyms such as "UNWTO" (United Nations World Tourism Organization), "IATA" (International Air Transport Association) are often used.

**4. Compound words:** In the formation of some monolexemic units, two or more parts of one word are combined. Their structure usually consists of a head word and an adjacent part, instead of being multipart. For example, such constituent words as "backpacking" (false travel), "homestay" (staying in houses) are common monolexemic units.

These methods represent the structure of monolexemic units that are often used in international tourism terminology. These units are very important in cultural and professional communication in the field of terminology.

The structure of monolexemic units in international tourism terminology can be shown by the following examples:

1. "Hotel": This word has only one meaning - hotel. The structure is generally convenient and correct.
2. "Resort": The word "resort" also means only one thing - welcome center. This word is also covered as a monolexemic unit.
3. "Guide": The word "Guide" means a guide in the field of tourism. The structure is also simple and monolexemic.
4. "Tour": The word "Tour" means travel, tourism, travel organization and other similar meaning. The structure also expresses only one meaning.
5. "Beach": The word "Beach" means plaj. The structure is also simple and monolexemic.

These examples demonstrate the structure of monolexemic units in international tourism terminology. Their meaning is simple and accurate, and they are units closely related to their tourism topics.

When the formal structure of the researched terminology lexemes in international tourism terminology is shown, their forms and structures reflect the changes related to topics, concepts, and other types of information in the field of tourism. We illustrate this analysis through the following examples:

1. "Cultural immersion": The formal structure of this term has two main parts: "cultural" and "immersion." The word "cultural" relates to the cultures, customs, and definitions of tourism, while "immersion" refers to the concrete tourism experience. At the same time, the lexical structure expresses "living according to culture" or "achieving according to culture".
2. "Ecotourism": This term is usually a combination of the prefix "eco-" and the word "tourism". The prefix "Eco-" represents an environmental issue, nature protection, and material scale, while "tourism" represents the general tourism industry. This structure describes ecological education tourism.
3. "Adventure tourism": This term is a combination of the words "adventure" and "tourism". "Adventure" relates to acceptable games, songs, and activities, while "tourism" represents general themes in the field of tourism. And this structure represents neighborhood tourism.

4. "Heritage site": This term consists of two parts: "heritage" and "site." The word "heritage" refers to culture, history, and ancient objects, while "site" refers to a place, object, or destination. This structure describes cultural objects.

With the help of these examples, it can be seen that the researched terminology lexemes in the terminology of international tourism are usually related to topics, cultures, and concepts in the field of tourism in a formal structure, and appropriate forms and structures are used to explain and describe them.

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