

SELECTION OF OBJECTS TO SHOW TO FOREIGN TOURISTS

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Annotation: The purpose of the article is to analyse Selection of objects to show to foreign tourists. Along with globalization and the growth of emerging countries, international tourism has been increasing. Inbound tourism is of growing importance in many countries. Tourists' expectations when visiting a particular place are related to several features of the chosen destination: culture, architecture, gastronomy, infrastructure, landscape, events, shopping, etc. These features attract people to the destination and contribute to the overall experience of the trip.

Keywords: tourists , objects, places, sightseeing, geographical area,town, cities, tourism, national, international, destination.

A tourist destination is a city, town, or other area that is significantly dependent on revenues from tourism, or "a country, state, region, city, or town which is marketed or markets itself as a place for tourists to visit".It may contain one or more tourist attractions and possibly some "tourist traps". Fatima town, for example, is a popular tourist destination in Portugal. Siem Reap town is a popular tourist destination in Cambodia , mainly owing to its proximity to the Angkor temples. The Loire Valley, the third tourist destination in France, is a good example of a region marketed and branded as a place for tourists to visit, mainly known for its Valley. Tourism generates substantial economic benefits for both host countries and tourists' home countries. Especially in developing countries, one of the primary motivations for a region to promote itself as a tourism destination is the expected economic benefit. According to the World Tourism Organization, 698 million people travelled to a foreign country in 2000, spending more than US\$478 billion. International tourism receipts combined with passenger transport currently total more than US\$575 billion – making tourism the world's number one export earner. Social, cultural, personal and psychological factors, the number of tourists' attractions, available amenities, price, human resources and various types of tourism destinations are examples of the elements which can be considered in decision-making. To provide entertainment to tourists, organise tourism related activities such as cultural shows, fairs and festivals etc. To take over and develop and manage places of tourist interest, parks, lakes, avenues, beaches and recreational places, spots etc. These are: visitor satisfaction, community development,

resource protection, and economic development. This choice of goals for tourism is not surprising, as ultimately the primary motive for tourism development is likely to be economic gains both on the part of private investors as well as governments. So, when thinking about a destination, do your research on what the local tourism industry is doing to keep people safe and what hotels are doing to abide by high safety standards. Some of these standards may include temperature checks, social distancing, sanitizing protocols and available amenities. There are three main objectives of tourism: to promote economic development, preserve cultural heritage, and support sustainable development. Each objective is significant in its own right, but it is crucial to balance them to create a thriving and sustainable tourism industry. Tourism is a significant sector for the development of any country's economy. The UNWTO defines tourism as a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which involves the motion of people to countries or destinations outside their typical surroundings for individual or business/occupational reasons. An increasing number of destinations worldwide made tourism a key driver of socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, export revenues, and infrastructure development. Traditionally, destinations are well-defined geographical areas. There is another understanding about destination as a product or a brand (Hsu et al., 2009; Smallman and Moore, 2010; Blasco et al., 2016), and the authors accepting this view state that destination is a uniquely complex product or even a portfolio of products and services comprising an area's climate, infrastructure and super structure as well as natural and cultural attributes. In customer-oriented studies, destination is a service environment facilitating the experience. Holloway use destination as a synonym for attraction, however acknowledging that the term of tourist attraction is not clear: any site which addresses to people reasonably to stimulate them to travel and visit it should be evaluated as a tourist attraction. Though it is hard to define the boundaries of destination, it could be defined as a place where a tourist can rest, walk, spend his time in nature, see historical monuments, attend festivals, events, taste local cuisine and be part of unique features of a destination. Tourism destination should be considered as a whole, and all its features and parts should be examined and proposed according to tourists' needs. Destination contains a number of key elements that attract visitors. The important effect of tourist visits on regional economic growth has been demonstrated in the field of tourism economics. In many countries, it is important to increase the total number of tourists. However, foreign tourist visits usually concentrate in fewer areas than those of domestic tourists. Therefore, to stimulate local economies, it is important to avoid such concentration of foreign tourist visits and to draw some of those tourists to other places that have valuable touristic sites. To attract inbound tourists, stakeholders related to tourism (such as national and local governments as well as the restaurant and hotel industries) must grasp two important points. The first is the

locations of tourist destinations in the country. In this paper, a tourist destination is defined as a small area that has places of interest for tourists such as historic sites, theme parks, hotels, and restaurants. It is difficult to know the locations of all the tourist destinations in a country, and many sites become newly popularized in a short period of time. To attract foreign tourists to various areas around a country, it is important to compile a list of tourist destinations in that country. The second point is the differences in the preferences of foreign tourists and those of domestic tourists. If certain tourist attractions attract domestic tourists but not foreign tourists, those locations might have the potential to attract foreign visitors. Therefore, it is necessary to grasp the demands of foreign tourists.

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