

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN TOURISM, LEISURE AND RECREATION ПРОФЕСІЙНІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ У СФЕРІ ТУРИЗМУ, ДОЗВІЛЛЯ ТА РЕКРЕАЦІЇ

Article deals with the topical issue of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation. The universal nature of this sphere, being among the fastest-growing industries in the world, causes prompt formation of new terms and professional organizations. Therefore, the need for terminology standardization in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation raises new points at research issues.

The names of international and world organizations and institutions are often subject to standardization. The current body of research provides clear evidence of much attention being paid to professional organizations in varied fields. The sphere of tourism, leisure and recreation has also been the focus of scholars consideration on a regular basis. Nevertheless, the names of professional organizations in this field have not been explored enough.

Considering the actuality of standardization in the names of professional organizations and its apparent gaps in English terminology of tourism, leisure and recreation, the research is aimed at exploring the names of common organizations in this sphere. Tasks of the research involve identifying and comparing the peculiarities of English names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation.

The object of research is professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, and the subject concerns the common abbreviations in the names of organizations in this field. Methods of research: literature analysis, comparative method and method of system analysis. The material under research is represented by the sample of English names abbreviations of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation from the printed and internet resources.

The three main groups of abbreviations in the names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation are distinguished to comprise the international, world and intergovernmental organizations and institutions.

Three-component abbreviations appear to prevail in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, being naturally predetermined by the commonly recognized requirements of the terms conciseness and precision.

The most productive components in abbreviation names of professional organizations in this sphere are found to be the constant component Association, initial component International and final component Association, which is predetermined by the total globalization of international institutions.

Key words: professional organizations, abbreviations, tourism, leisure, recreation.

Стаття присвячена актуальній темі професійних організацій у сфері туризму, дозвілля та рекреації. Універсальний характер цієї галузі, якій притаманний швидкий розвиток у світі, зумовлює постійне формування нових термінів та професійних організацій. Тому необхідність уніфікації термінології сфери туризму, дозвілля та рекреації актуалізує питання даного дослідження.

Стандартизації часто підлягають найменування міжнародних і світових організацій та установ. Сучасні дослідження чітко свідчать про значну увагу багатьох вчених до професійних організацій у різних галузях. Сфера туризму, дозвілля та рекреації також перебуває в центрі постійної уваги науковців. Проте найменування професійних організацій цієї галузі досліджені недостатньо.

Зважаючи на актуальність стандартизації найменувань професійних організацій та її очевидні прогалини в англійській термінології туризму, дозвілля та рекреації, метою даної розвідки є дослідження назв поширених організацій у цій сфері. Завдання дослідження полягають у виявленні та порівнянні особливостей англійських найменувань професійних організацій сфери туризму, дозвілля та рекреації.

Об'єктом даного дослідження є професійні організації у галузі туризму, дозвілля та рекреації, а предметом – поширені аббревіатури в найменуваннях організацій цієї сфери. Методи дослідження: аналіз літературних джерел, порівняльний метод та метод системного аналізу. Досліджуваний матеріал представлено вибіркою англійських аббревіатур у назвах професійних організацій галузі туризму, дозвілля та рекреації з друкованих та інтернет-ресурсів.

Аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження дає підстави визначити три основні групи аббревіатур у назвах професійних організацій сфери туризму, дозвілля та рекреації, які охоплюють міжнародні, всесвітні та міжурядові організації та установи.

У назвах професійних організацій галузі туризму, дозвілля та рекреації переважають трикомпонентні аббревіатури, що природно обумовлено загальною визначними вимогами щодо стислості та точності термінів.

Найбільш продуктивними компонентами в аббревіатурі найменувань професійних організацій цієї галузі виявлено постійну складову Асоціація, ініціальну компоненту Міжнародна та фінальну компоненту Асоціація, що обумовлено загальною глобалізацією міжнародних організацій.

Ключові слова: професійні організації, аббревіатури, туризм, дозвілля, рекреація.

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Problem statement. In the contemporary globalized and competitive society, the significance of professional growth cannot be exaggerated. As the world's industries are constantly evolving, this creates new prospects but respectively comes with new challenges. Hence, more and more field practitioners are

united in organizations round the globe to enhance the quality and effectiveness of professional development.

The vast effect of modern globalized world on all aspects of the professional enhancement has fostered the linguists to take a core interest in the languages

for special purposes. The inflow of new terms to be systematized and described has grown extremely in the past decades, including the increasing number of professional organizations.

The universal nature of tourism, leisure and recreation, being among the fastest-growing industries in the world, is definitely worth describing and its lexis is still awaiting potential researchers. International advance in this sphere shows no signs of slowing down, as a result the increase of supply and demand as well as the formation of new terms and organizations proceeds fast. Therefore, the need for terminology standardization in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation raises new points at research issues.

Nowadays languages for special purposes reveal increasing tendency in the use of abbreviations. Linguistic economy is generally counted to be the main reason for the extensive use of abbreviations, which is prominently apparent in the names of organizations in every field of professional practice, specifically the growing sphere of tourism, leisure and recreation.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The practice of global cooperation has led to forming a large number of various professional organizations, the names of which are often abbreviated. Due to the analysis of recent research and publications, the scholars such as P. Nilsen, I. Seing, C. Ericsson, S. A. Birken, K. Schildmeijer [1], M. L. Naraine [2], H. L. Jeffrey, M. Sposato [3], E. Moyano [4], X. Wang, X. Yang, J. Ye [5], P. Osmond-Johnson, C. Campbell, B. Faubert [6], J. Busby, J. V. Ernst, D. P. Kelly, V. W. DeLuca [7], J. K. Cogan, I. Hurd, I. Johnstone [8], D. Muzio, S. Aulakh, I. Kirkpatrick [9] studied the issues of professional organizations in varied fields. The sphere of their interest included health care, sport, travel, agriculture, information technology, education and many others.

Previously unresolved parts of the problem.

Most often, the names of international and world organizations and institutions, a significant part of which comprises the field of tourism, leisure and recreation, are subject to standardization. The current body of research provides clear evidence of much attention being paid to professional organizations in varied fields [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9]. The sphere of tourism, leisure and recreation has also been the focus of scholars consideration [10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17] on a regular basis. Nevertheless, the names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation have not been explored enough.

Tasks statement. Considering the **actuality** of standardization in the names of professional organizations and its apparent gaps in English terminology of tourism, leisure and recreation, the research is **aimed at** exploring the names of common organizations in this sphere. **Tasks** of the research involve identifying and comparing the peculiarities of English

names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation.

Consequently, the **object** of research is professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, and the **subject** concerns the common abbreviations in the names of organizations in this field. **Methods of research:** literature analysis, comparative method and method of system analysis. The **material** under research is represented by the sample of English names abbreviations of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation from the printed and internet resources [8; 9; 16; 17].

Basic research material. Analysis of the research material reveals the presence of such main groups of abbreviations in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation:

- international organizations – 42.8% (*IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, ITE – International Tourism Exchange, IAAPA – International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions, IAPA – International Adventure Park Association, IASP – International Association of Science Parks, IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, IAFWA – International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, IGIF – International Geographic Information Foundation, HCIMA – Hotel and Catering International Management Association, HSMAI – Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International, IWTC – International World Travelers Club*);

- world organizations – 19.5% (*WATA – World Association of Travel Agencies, WTM – World Travel Market, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council, WTO – World Tourism Organization, WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature*);

- intergovernmental organizations – 37.7% (*WSRM – Women in Sport and Recreation Management, CAA – Civil Aviation Authority, YHA – Youth Hostels Association, FTO – Federation of Tour Operators, AMTA – Association of Multiple Travel Agents, AITO – Association of Independent Tour Operators, ECA – European Catering Association, ITMA – Incentive Travel and Meetings Association, ZPO – Zoological Park Organization, YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network*).

The above data evidently demonstrate the minor quantity of world organizations as compared to the international and intergovernmental organizations.

Further analysis showed the following percentage ratio of the constant components in abbreviations of **professional organizations** in tourism, leisure and recreation:

- abbreviations with constant component Association – 45.5% (*IAAPA – International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions, WAAR – World Association of Adult Recreation, AORE – Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education,*

IAFWA – International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, IAPCO – International Association of Professional Congress Organizers, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, TTRA – Travel and Tourism Research Association, HSMAI – Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International, WLA – World Leisure Association, SRLA – Sports and Recreation Law Association, HCIMA – Hotel and Catering International Management Association, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association);

- abbreviations with constant component Organization – 7.9% (*WLO – World Leisure Organization, IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, WTO – World Tourism Organization, IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations, ZPO – Zoological Park Organization, UNWTO – United Nations World Tourism Organization, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization);*

- abbreviations with constant component Federation – 6.8% (*IFCC – International Federation of Camping and Caravanning, EIF – Exhibition Industry Federation, IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, FIA – International Automobile Federation, IYHF – International Youth Hostel Federation, FTO – Federation of Tour Operators);*

- abbreviations with constant component Council – 6.4% (*CTT – Council for Travel and Tourism, ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites, CHMA – Council for Hospitality Management Association, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council, FSC – Forestry Stewardship Council, PRBC – Parks Recreation and Beautification Council);*

- abbreviations with constant component Society – 5.9% (*SPAB – Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, PUPS – Park Users and Pets Society, AMS – Ancient Monuments Society, STTE – Society of Travel and Tourism Educators, SORP – Society of Outdoor Recreation Planners);*

- abbreviations with constant component Union – 3.8% (*IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations, EUTO – European Union of Tourist Officers, IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature);*

- abbreviations with constant component Board – 3.6% (*TRCB – Therapeutic Recreation Certification Board, PRAB – Park and Recreation Advisory Board, PRCB – Parks Recreation Conservation Board);*

- abbreviations with constant component Network – 2.7% (*YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network, TRINET – Tourism Research Information Network, ORLN – Outdoor Recreation Learning Network);*

- abbreviations with constant component Agency – 1.5% (*ERA – Environmental Protection Agency, CA – Countryside Agency);*

- abbreviations with constant component Group – 1.3% (*ESPG – European Science Park Group, TORG – The Outdoor Recreation Group).*

The findings highlight clear prevalence of the constant abbreviation component *Association* in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, being comprehensively illustrated in Table 1.

More details on the outcomes of the comparative analysis within the distinguished main groups of abbreviations in the names of professional

Table 1

Constant abbreviation components in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Constant abbreviation component	All professional organizations (%)	International organizations (%)	World organizations (%)	Intergovernmental organizations (%)
Association	45.5	51.7	43.1	73.6
Organization	7.9	6.9	36.3	-
Federation	6.8	13.8	-	3.4
Council	6.4	-	-	8.9
Society	5.9	-	-	8.9
Union	3.8	10.3	-	-
Board	3.6	-	-	6.8
Network	2.7	-	-	5.1
Agency	1.5	-	-	3.4
Group	1.3	-	-	3.4
International	28.7	100.0	-	-
World	13.8	-	100.0	-
European	3.9	-	-	6.8
Tourism	12.8	6.9	23.1	10.2
Leisure	4.9	-	23.1	3.4
Recreation	14,3	-	15.4	19.6

organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation are considered below.

The percentage ratio of the prevalent components in abbreviations of **international organizations** in tourism, leisure and recreation:

- abbreviations with constant component Association – 51.7% (IAPA – International Adventure Park Association, IACA – International Air Carrier Association, IAPCO – International Association of Professional Congress Organizers, IATA – International Air Transport Association, HCIMA – Hotel and Catering International Management Association, ICCA – International Congress and Convention Association, IFCA – International Flight Catering Association, IFEA – International Festival and Event Association, IHRA – International Hotel and Restaurant Association, IRA – International Recreation Association);

- abbreviations with constant component Federation – 13.8% (IFCC – International Federation of Camping and Caravanning, FIA – International Automobile Federation, IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, IYHF – International Youth Hostel Federation);

- abbreviations with constant component Union – 10.3% (IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations);

- abbreviations with constant component Organization – 6.9% (IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations);

- abbreviations with initial component International – 89.7% (IAFWA – International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, IAPCO – International Association of Professional Congress Organizers, ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites, IWTC – International World Travelers Club, IFCC – International Federation of Camping and Caravanning);

- abbreviations with two initial components International Association – 17.2% (IAAPA – International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions, IASP – International Association of Science Parks, IAPCO – International Association of Professional Congress Organizers, AISET – International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism, IAFWA – International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies);

- abbreviations with two initial components International Union – 10.3% (IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations, IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature);

- abbreviations with two initial components International Federation – 6.9% (IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, IFCC – International Federation of Camping and Caravanning);

- abbreviations with final component Association – 51.1% (IRA – International Recreation Association, IAPA – International Adventure Park Association, IACA – International Air Carrier Association, IATA – International Air Transport Association, ICCA – International Congress and Convention Association, IFCA – International Flight Catering Association, IFEA – International Festival and Event Association, IHRA – International Hotel and Restaurant Association, HCIMA – Hotel and Catering International Management Association);

- abbreviations with final component Organization – 6.9% (IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organization, IUOTO – International Union of Official Travel Organizations);

- abbreviations with final component Federation – 6.9% (FIA – International Automobile Federation, IYHF – International Youth Hostel Federation);

- abbreviations with final component Tourism – 6.9% (AISET – International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism, BIST – International Bureau of Social Tourism);

- abbreviations with final component International – 6.9% (CI – Consumer International, HSMIAI – Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International);

- abbreviations with initial component International and final component Association – 46.8% (IATA – International Air Transport Association, IACA – International Air Carrier Association, IFCA – International Flight Catering Association, ICCA – International Congress and Convention Association, IRA – International Recreation Association, IHRA – International Hotel and Restaurant Association);

- abbreviations with initial component International and final component Federation – 17.5% (IYHF – International Youth Hostel Federation, FIA – International Automobile Federation);

- other initial component – 10.3% (CI – Consumer International, HCIMA – Hotel and Catering International Management Association, HSMIAI – Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International);

- other final component – 21.3% (IAFWA – International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, IAAPA – International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions, IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature, IWTC – International World Travelers Club, ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites, IFTO – International Federation of Tour Operators, IAAPA – International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions).

The results point out to the predominance of constant abbreviation component Association, initial component International and the final component

Association in the names of international professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, which is noticeably shown in Table 2.

The percentage ratio of the prevalent components in abbreviations of **world organizations** in tourism, leisure and recreation:

- abbreviations with constant component Association – 43.1% (WAAR – World Association of Adult Recreation, WATA – World Association of Travel Agencies, WLA – World Leisure Association, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association);
- abbreviations with constant component Organization – 36.3% (WLO – World Leisure Organization, WHO – World Health Organization, WTO – World Tourism Organization);
- abbreviations with constant component Tourism – 23.1% (WTO – World Tourism Organization, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council, UNWTO – United Nations World Tourism Organization);
- abbreviations with constant component Leisure – 23.1% (WLO – World Leisure Organization, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, WLA – World Leisure Association);
- abbreviations with constant component Recreation – 7.8% (WAAR – World Association of Adult Recreation, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association);
- abbreviations with initial component World – 93.5% (WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, WYSE TF – World Youth Student & Educational Travel Confederation, WLA – World Leisure Association, WTO – World Tourism Organization, WATA – World Association of Travel Agencies, WLO – World Leisure Organization, WUP – World Urban Parks, WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council, WAAR – World Association of Adult Recreation);
- abbreviations with two initial components World Leisure – 23.1% (WLA – World Leisure Association, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, WLO – World Leisure Organization);
- abbreviations with two initial components World Travel – 15.4% (WTM – World Travel Market, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council);

- abbreviations with two initial components World Association – 15.4% (WAAR – World Association of Adult Recreation, WATA – World Association of Travel Agencies);
- abbreviations with final component Association – 33.3% (WLA – World Leisure Association, WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association);
- abbreviations with final component Organization – 25.0% (WLO – World Leisure Organization, WTO – World Tourism Organization);
- abbreviations with initial component World and final component Association – 41.4% (WLRA – World Leisure and Recreation Association, WLA – World Leisure Association);
- abbreviations with initial component World and final component Organization – 35.7% (WTO – World Tourism Organization, WLO – World Leisure Organization);
- other initial component – 6.5% (UNWTO – United Nations World Tourism Organization);
- other final component – 33.9% (WATA – World Association of Travel Agencies, WYSE TF – World Youth Student & Educational Travel Confederation, WTM – World Travel Market, WTTC – World Travel and Tourism Council).

The data demonstrate the predominance of constant abbreviation components Association and Organization, initial component World and the final components Association and Organization in the names of world professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, as clearly indicated in Table 3.

The percentage ratio of the prevalent components in abbreviations of **intergovernmental organizations** in tourism, leisure and recreation:

- abbreviations with constant component Association – 73.6% (AORE – Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education, ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, ITMA – Incentive Travel and Meetings Association, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association, SRLA – Sports and Recreation Law Association, TTRA – Travel and Tourism Research Association, WEA – Wilderness Education Association, SRA – Special Recreation Association, ITOA – Incoming Tour Operators Association, APCO – Association of Pleasure Craft Operators,

Table 2

Abbreviation components in the names of international organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Abbreviation component	Constant (%)	Initial (%)	Final (%)	Other (%)
Association	51.7	-	51.1	0.6
Federation	13.8	-	6.9	6.9
Union	10.3	-	-	10.3
Organization	6.9	-	6.9	-
Tourism	6.9	-	6.9	-
International	100.0	89.7	6.9	0.4
Other components	-	10.3	21.3	68.4

Table 3

Abbreviation components in the names of world organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Abbreviation component	Constant (%)	Initial (%)	Final (%)	Other (%)
Association	43.1	-	33.3	9.8
Organization	36.3	-	25.0	11.3
World	100.0	93.5	-	6.5
Tourism	23.1	-	-	23.1
Leisure	23.1	-	-	23.1
Recreation	15.4	-	7.8	7.6
Other components	-	6.5	33.9	59.6

ALVA – Association of Leading Visitors Attractions, AITO – Association of Independent Tour Operators);

- abbreviations with constant component Society – 8.9% (PUPS – Park Users and Pets Society, AMS – Ancient Monuments Society, SORP – Society of Outdoor Recreation Planners, SPAB – Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, STTE – Society of Travel and Tourism Educators);

- abbreviations with constant component Council – 8.9% (CHMA – Council for Hospitality Management Association, CTT – Council for Travel and Tourism, FSC – Forestry Stewardship Council, PRBC – Parks Recreation and Beautification Council, RAAC – Recreation Area Advisory Council);

- abbreviations with constant component Board – 6.8% (PRCB – Parks Recreation Conservation Board, PRAB – Park and Recreation Advisory Board, PROSAB – Parks Recreation and Open Space Advisory Board, TRCB – Therapeutic Recreation Certification Board);

- abbreviations with constant component Network – 5.1% (TRINET – Tourism Research Information Network, ORLN – Outdoor Recreation Learning Network, YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network);

- abbreviations with constant component Agency – 3.4% (ERA – Environmental Protection Agency, CA – Countryside Agency);

- abbreviations with constant component Group – 3.4% (TORG – The Outdoor Recreation Group, ESPG – European Science Park Group);

- abbreviations with constant component Federation – 3.4% (EIF – Exhibition Industry Federation, FTO – Federation of Tour Operators);

- abbreviations with constant component Organization – 3.4% (PRO – Professional Recreation Organization, ZPO – Zoological Park Organization);

- abbreviations with constant component Tourism – 10.2% (STTE – Society of Travel and Tourism Educators, TRINET – Tourism Research Information Network, TTRA – Travel and Tourism Research Association, WORTH – Women Of Recreation Tourism and Hospitality);

- abbreviations with constant component Leisure – 3.4% (ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, LSA – Leisure Studies Association);

- abbreviations with constant component Recreation – 19.6% (ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, AORE – Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association, SRLA – Sports and Recreation Law Association, SRA – Special Recreation Association, YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization);

- abbreviations with initial component Association – 34.2% (AITO – Association of Independent Tour Operators, APCO – Association of Pleasure Craft Operators, ALVA – Association of Leading Visitors Attractions, AEO – Association of Exhibition Organizers, ATME – Association of Travel Marketing Executives, AMTA – Association of Multiple Travel Agents, ANPA – Association of National Park Authorities);

- abbreviations with initial component Park – 8.5% (PRAB – Park and Recreation Advisory Board, PRBC – Parks Recreation and Beautification Council, PROSAB – Parks Recreation and Open Space Advisory Board, PUPS – Park Users and Pets Society);

- abbreviations with initial component European – 6.8% (ECA – European Catering Association, ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, ESPG – European Science Park Group, EUTO – European Union of Tourist Officers);

- abbreviations with initial component Society – 5.1% (SORP – Society of Outdoor Recreation Planners, SPAB – Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, STTE – Society of Travel and Tourism Educators);

- abbreviations with initial component Recreation – 5.1% (RAAC – Recreation Area Advisory Council, RVIA – Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association);

- abbreviations with initial component Women – 5.1% (WISAR – Women In Sport And Recreation, WORTH – Women Of Recreation Tourism and Hospitality, WSRM – Women in Sport and Recreation Management);

- abbreviations with initial component Youth – 3.4% (YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network, YHA – Youth Hostels Association);

- abbreviations with initial component Outdoor – 3.4% (OIA – Outdoor Industry Association, ORLN – Outdoor Recreation Learning Network);
- abbreviations with initial component Council – 3.4% (CHMA – Council for Hospitality Management Association, CTT – Council for Travel and Tourism);
- abbreviations with final component Association – 38.7% (OIA – Outdoor Industry Association, ITMA – Incentive Travel and Meetings Association, YHA – Youth Hostels Association, ITOA – Incoming Tour Operators Association, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association, CHMA – Council for Hospitality Management Association, LSA – Leisure Studies Association, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization, ECA – European Catering Association, RA – Restaurant Association, ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association, SRLA – Sports and Recreation Law Association, TTRA – Travel and Tourism Research Association);
- abbreviations with final component Board – 6.8% (PRCB – Parks Recreation Conservation Board, PRAB – Park and Recreation Advisory Board, PROSAB – Parks Recreation and Open Space Advisory Board, TRCB – Therapeutic Recreation Certification Board);
- abbreviations with final component Council – 5.1% (RAAC – Recreation Area Advisory Council, FSC – Forestry Stewardship Council, PRBC – Parks Recreation and Beautification Council);
- abbreviations with final component Network – 5.1% (TRINET – Tourism Research Information Network, ORLN – Outdoor Recreation Learning Network, YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network);
- abbreviations with final component Society – 3.4% (PUPS – Park Users and Pets Society, AMS – Ancient Monuments Society);
- abbreviations with final component Organization – 3.4% (ZPO – Zoological Park Organization, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization);
- abbreviations with final component Agency – 3.4% (ERA – Environmental Protection Agency, CA – Countryside Agency);
- abbreviations with final component Group – 3.4% (TORG – The Outdoor Recreation Group, ESPG – European Science Park Group);
- abbreviations with initial component European and final component Association – 16.9% (ECA – European Catering Association, ELRA – European Leisure and Recreation Association);
- other initial component – 19.9% (GBTA – Guild of Business Travel Agents, FTO – Federation of Tour Operators, RA – Restaurant Association, FSC – Forestry Stewardship Council, RCRA – Resort and Commercial Recreation Association, LSA – Leisure Studies Association, SRLA – Sports and Recreation Law Association, TRCB – Therapeutic Recreation Certification Board, TRINET – Tourism Research

Information Network, WEA – Wilderness Education Association, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization);

- other final component – 25.7% (RSMA – Recreation and Sport Management Alliance, ALVA – Association of Leading Visitors Attractions, EIF – Exhibition Industry Federation, AORE – Association of Outdoor Recreation and Education, EUTO – European Union of Tourist Officers, AEO – Association of Exhibition Organizers, ATME – Association of Travel Marketing Executives, AITO – Association of Independent Tour Operators, GBTA – Guild of Business Travel Agents, CTT – Council for Travel and Tourism, ANPA – Association of National Park Authorities).

The outcomes illustrate obvious abundance of the constant abbreviation component *Association*, being the prevailing initial and final component in the names of intergovernmental professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, being distinctly specified in Table 4.

The above data suggest an apparent tendency of constant abbreviation component *Association*, initial component *International* and final component *Association* to be the most productive components in abbreviation names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, as can be clearly observed in Table 5. The reasonable explanation for this tendency lies in the fact of total globalization of the international institutions.

Another issue to be examined is a quantitative ratio of the abbreviation components in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation. It is noteworthy that prepositions, conjunctions, and articles have been considered as components as well. Results of the research analysis appear to be the following:

- two-component abbreviations – 3.9% (CA – Countryside Agency, CI – Consumer International, AA – Automobile Association, RA – Restaurant Association);
- three-component abbreviations – 53.7% (WLA – World Leisure Association, IRA – International Recreation Association, WLO – World Leisure Organization, ITE – International Tourism Exchange, CAA – Civil Aviation Authority, WTO – World Tourism Organization, AMS – Ancient Monuments Society, WUP – World Urban Parks, EIF – Exhibition Industry Federation, ECA – European Catering Association, ERA – Environmental Protection Agency, FSC – Forestry Stewardship Council, MIA – Meetings Industry Association, LSA – Leisure Studies Association, ZPO – Zoological Park Organization, OIA – Outdoor Industry Association, PRO – Professional Recreation Organization, WHO – World Health Organization, SCA – Student Conservation Association, SRA – Special Recreation Association, WEA – Wilderness Education Association, YHA – Youth Hostels Association);

Table 4

Abbreviation components in the names of intergovernmental organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Abbreviation component	Constant (%)	Initial (%)	Final (%)	Other (%)
Association	73.6	34.2	38.7	0.5
Society	8.9	5.1	3.4	0.4
Council	8.9	3.4	5.1	0.4
Board	6.8	-	6.8	-
Network	5.1	-	5.1	-
Agency	3.4	-	3.4	-
Group	3.4	-	3.4	-
Federation	3.4	1.6	1.6	0.2
Organization	3.4	-	3.4	-
Park	8.5	8.5	-	-
European	6.8	6.8	-	-
Tourism	10.2	1.7	1.7	6.8
Leisure	3.4	1.8	-	1.6
Recreation	19.6	5.1	1,7	12.8
Women	5.1	5.1	-	-
Youth	3.4	3.4	-	-
Outdoor	3.4	3.4	-	-
Other components	-	19.9	25.7	54.4

Table 5

Abbreviation components in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Abbreviation component	Constant (%)	Initial (%)	Final (%)	Other (%)
Association	45.5	8.9	28.7	8.5
Organization	7.9	-	7.9	-
Federation	6.8	1.5	3.2	2.1
Council	6.4	1.4	3.6	1.4
Society	5.9	3.8	2.1	-
Union	3.8	-	-	3.8
Board	3.6	-	3.6	-
Network	2.7	-	2.7	-
Agency	1.5	-	1.5	-
Group	1.3	-	1.3	-
International	28.7	25.4	1.9	1.4
World	13.8	11.9	-	1.9
European	3.9	3.9	-	-
Tourism	12.8	1.5	2.9	8.4
Leisure	4.9	1.3	-	3.6
Recreation	14,3	2.9	1.6	9.8

• **four-component** abbreviations – 36.4% (*IAPA – International Adventure Park Association, IGIF – International Geographic Information Foundation, IWTC – International World Travelers Club, IYHF – International Youth Hostel Federation, ESPG – European Science Park Group, ITOA – Incoming Tour Operators Association, ORLN – Outdoor Recreation Learning Network, PRCB – Parks Recreation Conservation Board, RVIA – Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, TORG – The Outdoor Recreation Group, TRCB – Therapeutic Recreation Certification Board*);

• **five-component** abbreviations – 5.1% (*UNWTO – United Nations World Tourism Organization, WISAR – Women In Sport And Recreation, YEARN – Youth Employment And Recreation Network*).

Abbreviations with more than five components are rather occasional and account for less than 1% of the research material sample.

The obtained results clearly illustrate the predominance of *three-component* abbreviations in the names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation, as can be evidently noticed in Table 6. Such an obvious prevalence is

naturally predetermined by the commonly recognized fact that abbreviations with less components are the most optimal by quantity, as the term requirements contradiction in its conciseness and precision are the least peculiar for them.

Table 6

Quantitative ratio of the abbreviation components in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation

Quantity of abbreviation components	Ratio (%)
two-component abbreviations	3.9
three-component abbreviations	53.7
four-component abbreviations	36.4
five-component abbreviations	5.1
abbreviations with more components	0.9

Conclusions. On the grounds of the presented research findings and the analysis outcomes, it is reasonable to conclude as follows.

Notwithstanding the great interest of scholars in professional organizations of various fields, abbreviations in the English names of common organizations in the sphere of tourism, leisure and recreation have not been explored enough.

The three main groups of abbreviations in the names of professional organizations in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation are distinguished to comprise the *international*, *world* and *intergovernmental* organizations and institutions.

Three-component abbreviations appear to prevail in the names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation, being naturally predetermined by the commonly recognized requirements of the terms conciseness and precision.

The most productive components in abbreviation names of professional organizations in tourism, leisure and recreation are found to be the constant abbreviation component *Association*, initial component *International* and final component *Association*, which is predetermined by the total globalization of international institutions.

Further **prospects in the research area** are the study and comparative analysis of abbreviations usage in the field of tourism, leisure and recreation in the English and Ukrainian languages.

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