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Investigating the International Thesaurus on
Tourism & Leisure Activities – Socio-Ecological Aspects

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1. Introduction

Successful communication is crucial in every way of life, particularly in business and personal relationships throughout the world. To communicate effectively and to be understood by everyone is the key to success. In order to achieve successful communication, a language is needed that is used and understood by as many people as possible. As such, terminology work is of great importance, which includes the creation of terms and their definitions achieved by distinguishing their meaning, helps people to talk to others and to being understood. The results of terminology work should be exhaustive and accessible.

The tourism sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of business, and therefore a language is needed that is understood worldwide. As tourism is a global phenomenon, it is even more important to use a language understood by everyone. That is why the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), an agency of the United Nations specialized in the field of tourism, made it their business to elaborate the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities to provide its users an exhaustive tool to exchange data. The UNWTO, in close cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), is constantly working on new versions of the Thesaurus. As the tourism industry is flourishing and becoming more and more important, the UNWTO seeks to provide updated versions integrating newly developed terms.

For the last three semesters I have been attending Dr. Annelies Glander's class where we have been elaborating the German version of the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities. Dr. Glander provided the French terms and the participating students prepared the German equivalents at home. In class we have been comparing the results and we have been discussing whether some terms were more fitting based on reason. Then we established the German list of terms. I have found that the process of deciding which terms to include in our list has been very interesting. We have learnt a lot about how to choose the corresponding terms and to distinguish between meanings.

The reason why I chose to write my thesis about the socio-ecological aspects of this Thesaurus is because I enjoy working with words and distinguishing their meaning. Additionally, tourism is an interesting, constantly changing and international field. Tourism is a growing economic sector and offers a lot of resources for terminology work.

It is not easy to define terms and combine all necessary characteristics in one definition. Some of the terms that are frequently used in many different fields are especially hard to define. Many terms in the tourist industry, such as 'tourist', 'visitor' or 'traveller' are frequently and interchangeably used, so that it is hard to tell the difference between them.

Furthermore, Travis wrote about the term "sustainable":

"Across the World, the use of the term 'sustainable' has become widespread and fashionable, so that it is in danger of becoming meaningless. Often, it is not defined, and used in so many different ways that it clearly does not reflect a consensus in meaning." (Travis, 2000:23)

The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing sectors today and a lot of developments took place regarding tourism facilities and activities. Nowadays, tourism is not only oriented towards people with significant financial resources, but towards the general public. Today, tourism activities can be found for every age-group or budget. New tourism developments include new types of accommodations or leisure activities. At this point it is crucial to elaborate an appropriate term for this novelty, and to communicate it to the clients. It is imperative that this new term is spread and understood internationally so that potential clients become aware of the new offer. For this reason, the World Tourism Organization made it its business to elaborate a thesaurus on tourism in order to provide information to people working in the tourist industry.

The goal of this thesis is to provide accurate definitions for these new terms that are frequently found in tourism activities nowadays. Furthermore, I investigate to what extent the terminology in tourism takes terms of the socio-ecologic field into account.

The second chapter deals with the United Nations Tourism Organization. Its structure, membership, and functions are described. In the following chapter, general information on thesauri, their set-up and purpose is explained and subsequently, background information on the structure of the UNWTO's Thesaurus on Tourism & Activities is provided. In the following chapters, I investigate the terminology of the thesaurus and its socio-ecological aspects. In the penultimate chapter I deal with problematic semantic relations of the thesaurus and in the final chapter I deliver my conclusion.

2. The UNWTO



(World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>)

The World Tourism Organization is an agency of the United Nations specialized in Tourism. As the leading organization in the range of tourism worldwide, it can be seen as a global forum for tourism issues and it offers practical information on tourism know-how. The UNWTO promotes the development of responsible and sustainable tourism that is accessible to everyone and pays special attention to the interests and needs of developing countries. The organisation includes 161 countries and territories as its members and more than 390 Affiliate Members from the private sector, tourism associations, educational institutions and local tourism authorities. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.1. History

In 1946, a meeting of the First International Congress of National Tourism Bodies took place in London, where it decided on the creation of a new international non-governmental organization. One year later, the First Constitutive Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO) was organized in The Hague. On the 27th of September, 1970, the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization WTO containing 38 articles were adopted by the meeting of the IUOTO Special General Assembly in Mexico City. From the year 1980 onwards, this day is celebrated as “World Tourism Day”. In May 1975, the first General Assembly of the WTO met in Madrid, Robert Lonati was elected as the first WTO Secretary-General and the organisation’s headquarters were established in Madrid. One year later, the WTO General Secretariat was set up in Madrid. Furthermore, an agreement was signed and the WTO became an executive agency of the UN Development Programme (UNDP). This will be further described in chapter five. In 2001, the UN Assembly requested

the transformation of the WTO into a specialized agency of the United Nations. Two years later, this request was approved by resolution 453. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.2. Statutes

Article 1 of the Statutes reads that the World Tourism Organization, an international intergovernmental organization, was established by transforming the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (UITO).

Article 3 of the Statutes reads that the fundamental objective of the Organization is the promotion and development of tourism. This development should contribute to international understanding, prosperity, peace and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Furthermore, the Organization should pay special attention to the needs and interests of the developing countries in regard of tourism. In order to become a central player in tourism, the Organization's duty is to establish effective cooperation with the respective organs of the United Nations.

Articles 4 – 7 deal with the membership of the Organization. According to article 4 of the Statutes established on the 27th of September 1970, membership was open to Full Members, Associate Members and Affiliate Members. This article was amended at the end of the year 2005 and the membership of the Organisation is currently just open to either Full or Associate Members. At the moment, Full membership is open to all sovereign States that are UN members.

Articles 8 – 24 deal with the organs of the Organization, including the General Assembly, the Executive Council and the Secretariat. Article 9 describes the Assembly as the 'supreme organ' of the Organization. The functions of the Assembly include, amongst others, the following: electing its Presidents and Vice-President as well as the Members of the Council, appointing the Secretary-General on recommendation of the Council, approving the Financial Regulations, working on general guidelines for the Organization's administration or approving the general programme of work.

Articles 25 and 26 deal with budget and expenditure, article 27 deals with the Quorum and articles 28, 29 and 30 explain the voting procedure. Article 31 and 32 describe the legal personality, privileges and immunities. The next article deals with amendments and the following two with suspension and withdrawal of membership. Article 36 explains the entry into force of the Statutes and the next article deals with depositary.

The last two articles deal with interpretation and languages. According to article 38 of the Statutes established on the 27th of September 1970, the official languages of the UNWTO were English, Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish. This article was amended in November 2007 and the official languages of the Organization today are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Article 39 reads that texts of these Statutes written in the UNWTO's official languages are to be regarded as equally authentic.

The Annex includes the Financing Rules attached to the Statutes. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>; 29.6.2009)

2.3. Global Code of Ethics

Furthermore, the Organization recommends and supports the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, a complex set of principles for the responsible and sustainable development of tourism. Its objective is to support stakeholders in tourism, such as local and central governments and the tourism industry.

In a resolution, developed by the UNWTO General Assembly meeting in Istanbul in 1997, the Code came into force. A special committee was set up during the next two years to develop the Global Code of Ethics. In December 2001, the UN General Assembly officially recognized the Code through a resolution.

The World Committee on Tourism Ethics, an independent and impartial body, was created in 2004. Reports of the Committee, a subsidiary organ of the UNWTO, are delivered directly to the Assembly. The tasks of the Committee include, for example, the promotion of the Global Code of Ethics and its implementation.

As the international tourism forecast predicts rising numbers in tourism, members of the UNWTO are convinced that the Global Code of Ethics is necessary to reduce the negative effects of tourism on the world's cultural heritage and on the environment. At the same time

the benefits for the people living in tourism destinations should be maximized. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4. Structure of the UNWTO

The bodies of the UNWTO include the General Assembly, the Regional Commissions, The Executive Council, the Committees and the Secretariat. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4.1. General Assembly

The General Assembly is one of the most important meetings of the World Tourism Organisation. It takes place every two years and during the sessions, the budget and work programmes are discussed and important topics in the field of tourism are debated. Every four years, the General Assembly elects a Secretary-General. Former Secretary-General Francesco Frangialli who held this position from 1998 onwards, decided to leave his position before the expiration of his third term. Mr. Taleb Rifai took the office as ad interim from the first of March 2009 until this term of office ends in December 2009.

The General Assembly includes Full Members and Associate Members as well as Affiliate members and other international organizations as observers. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4.2. Regional Commissions

The Regional Commissions were set up in 1975 as the General Assembly's subsidiary organs. The UNWTO has the following six regional commissions:

- Africa
- The Americas
- Europe
- East Asia and the Pacific
- The Middle East and
- South Asia

Every year, at least one meeting of the commissions takes place, which comprises of all the Full Members and Associate Members from that region. Affiliate members from the respective region also participate at the meeting but just as observers. A Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson are elected by the commissions for a term of two years. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4.3. The Executive Council

The governing board of the UNWTO, the Executive Council, is responsible for assuring that the Organization accomplishes its work and doesn't exceed its budget. The Council, which meets at least twice a year, comprises of members elected by the General Assembly. Spain, the host country of the UNWTO's Headquarters, has a permanent seat on the Executive Council. A Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons are elected by the Council.

(World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4.4. The Committees

The UNWTO's specialized committees give advice concerning management and programmes, which include the following: the Programme Committee, the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Committee on Market and Competitiveness, the Committee on Statistics and the Tourism Satellite Account, the Sustainable Development of Tourism Committee, The Committee on Poverty Reduction, the World Committee on Tourism Ethics and the Committee for the Review of applications for Affiliate membership. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

2.4.5. The Secretariat

The Secretariat is run by Secretary-General ad interim Taleb Rifai of Jordan. He is the supervisor of about 110 full-time staff working at the UNWTO's Headquarters, who are responsible for the implementation of the work programme of the Organization. A full-time Executive Director at the Headquarters in Madrid provides support to the Affiliate Members. A regional support office for Asia-Pacific is situated in Japan and also included in the Secretariat. It is financed by the Japanese Government. Currently, the Management of the

UNWTO also includes the Assistant Secretary-General Geoffrey Lipman and the Director of Programme and Coordination Eugenio Yunis. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 29.6.2009)

3. Terminology Management and Thesauri

The first part of this chapter deals with Terminology Management. Afterwards I describe conceptual systems that are of considerable importance when working with terminology. In the last part of this chapter I describe the structure and components of thesauri.

3.1. Terminology Management

Terminology Management includes the following two areas of activity: descriptive terminology used in the social sciences and prescriptive methodologies. The latter is primarily used for standardization processes and government regulations. In between these two areas of activity, the descriptive or prescriptive work carried out by or for translators or technical writers can be found. The purpose of descriptive Terminology Management is to select and document all terms used to assign the concepts that occur in one discipline. Usually, these disciplines fall within the social sciences. In Terminology Management, the first step includes the identification and selection of terms. Terminologists have to decide which terms are to be documented in their collection of terminology. Their work is based on specific requirements that were laid down respectively for their working environment. Terminological units, which include nouns, verbs, but sometimes also adjectives and adverbs, have to be extracted from texts (Wright & Budin, 1997:13).

When selected words of everyday language are juxtaposed in a meaningful and logical way, texts of general language are produced. Dictionaries containing general language present the whole amount of words used by the linguistic community. In contrast to this, Terminology Management primarily deals with words that were assigned to concepts.
(Wright & Budin, 1997:13)

3.2. Concepts

Concept

Definition: “an idea or mental image which corresponds to some distinct entity or class of entities, or to its essential features, or determines the application of a term (especially a predicate), and thus plays a part in the use of reason or language.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Research on human memory activity assumes that human knowledge, in form of units, is memorized in the long-term memory. All people create concepts of material and non-material objects. According to the Austrian Standard ÖNORM A 2704, concepts are 'units of thought' which can be expressed through letters or other signs. Concepts are notional representatives of individual objects. A number of concepts, between which relations can be found, and which represent a coherent unity, constitute a conceptual system. This system allows a language-independent structuring of vocabulary and that is why they are of great importance in Terminology Management. We distinguish between conceptual systems containing general language and others containing technical language. In every discipline several conceptual systems can be found. Thesauri are demonstrative examples for the unity of conceptual systems (Wendt, 1997:22).

3.3. Thesauri

Nowadays, people are confronted with an enormous amount of information from all areas of life which has to be absorbed, memorized and reproduced. The increasing information flood especially in the field of science led to the creation of technical tools where information can efficiently be found, selected and memorized. The most important element is language in its communicative and cognitive function and in its most efficient form, namely as text. We also differentiate between two forms of thesauri, namely the 'mental' thesaurus, also called 'semantic memory' and the physical thesaurus, such as in form of a book. This chapter exclusively deals with the latter (Wendt, 1997:10).

3.3.1. What is a thesaurus?

Thesaurus

Definition: "A thesaurus is a controlled vocabulary used for descriptive indexing. The terms of the vocabulary are divided into broad topical areas and then arranged in a hierarchical structure that reflects their relative generality or specificity. (...) The primary purpose of a thesaurus is for descriptive indexing to assist information management. Terms of the

thesaurus are used as tags or labels to represent the information and then facilitate storage and retrieval of that information.”

Source: Redmond-Neal, Alice & M.K. Hlava, Marjorie (editors).³/2005. *ASIS Thesaurus of Information Science, Technology, and Librarianship*: Information Today Inc

A Thesaurus can be described as a dictionary that explicitly shows the semantic relation between its units. All sorts of ideographical dictionaries as well as specific Thesauri, such as Information Retrieval Thesauri, fall within this category. Nowadays, thesauri are indispensable resources for the creation of efficient documentation systems. A thesaurus is not only a list of terms. It includes semantically organised concepts and its vocabulary is structured in a way that an easy understanding of its content is possible. In order to ensure an efficient use, a thesaurus only deals with a limited number of disciplines. The given discipline is reflected in the choice of terms. A monolingual information retrieval thesaurus can be described as a controlled and changing index of lexical units in a descriptor language. Most of these thesauri are composed of three parts. The first part includes an alphabetical list of words which constitutes of descriptors and keywords. In the second part, the relations between the descriptors are expressed and the third part contains a guide (Wendt, 1997:13).

Multilingual thesauri are provided for users who speak more than one language. The terms in multilingual thesauri are seen as linguistically equivalent. For each concept, a term in the respective languages treated in the thesaurus has to be found.

3.3.2. Descriptor, Non-descriptor, Scope Notes

Descriptors: are terms authorized for indexing and retrieval. They are made up of single or compound terms. Usually they are presented in the singular form. Descriptors do not include adjectives or verbs.

Non-descriptors: can be described as terms not suitable as indexing terms. They are synonyms of those terms of the thesaurus chosen as descriptors. Their purpose is to support the user in indexing.

Scope Note: can be seen as short texts containing definitions or giving restrictions concerning given descriptors. They also give advice on how to use descriptors. Some thesauri, beside

scope notes and definitions, also include history notes, which indicate how the concept was dealt with in older versions of the respective thesaurus (Wright & Budin, 2001:387).

3.3.3. Conceptual relation systems

A thesaurus is composed of relation systems. Wendt talks about three different types of relations: equivalence relations, hierarchical relations and associative relations (Wendt, 1997:52).

3.3.3.1. Equivalence relations

An equivalence relation can be described as a relation between terms considered as equal (synonyms), but also those which show a difference in meaning are treated as equal (quasi-synonyms). A synonymous or quasi-synonymous term has to be selected, which is given the status of a descriptor. The other terms are called non-descriptors (Wendt, 1997:52).

Wendt provided the following example:

Gasförmiger Brennstoff (ND) – Brenngas (D)
Gaseous fuel (ND) – *fuel gas* (D)

The term 'fuel gas' was given the status of a descriptor and 'gaseous fuel' is a non-descriptor.

An equivalence relation can also be found between two descriptors of different languages. The English equivalent to the German term 'Geschwindigkeit' is *speed*. These two descriptors are considered as equal (Wendt, 1997:53).

3.3.3.2. Hierarchical relations

Hierarchical relations describe subordinate and superordinate relations between two terms. One term is considered as subordinate to another term, the superordinate one. The subordinate term referred to as 'narrower term', the other as 'broader term'. The subordinate term includes

all characteristics of the superordinate term, whereas the subordinate term differs by at least one specific characteristic from the superordinate term.

Wendt provided the following example:

Brennstoff - Brenngas
fuel - *fuel gas*

The term 'fuel' is considered as superordinate term, the term 'fuel gas' is seen as the subordinate term, as it includes more characteristics than the superordinate term (Wendt, 1997:53).

3.3.3.3. Associative relations

Associative relations are considered all other important relations that are not hierarchical. These relations can be causal, material or spatial for example. Also antonymous relations fall within this categorie (Wendt, 1997:54).

3.3.4. Terms

Term

Definition: "a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in a particular kind of language or branch of study"

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Vocabulary consists of general and technical language. A term falls within the categorie of the latter, but for several reasons, the distinction between technical terms and non-technical terms is difficult. In most cases a word, that had existed in general language before, was accepted on and subsequently considered as term in a specific discipline. Quite often, words of general language and technical terms are expressed by the same linguistic material and that is why non-experts sometimes do not recognise terms in technical texts (Wendt, 1997:64).

4. Thesaurus of the UNWTO

In order to decide on policies for a sustainable development of tourism, information is essential. In the recent past, the amount of information on the tourism industry has increased considerably and all people involved in tourism need access to this knowledge. That is why the World Tourism Organisation decided to elaborate a structured, multilingual thesaurus to offer the users in the sector of tourism worldwide a tool to exchange data. It was exactly for the same reason and also to show their willingness for a close and active cooperation with the WTO, that the French Tourism Directorate, which is very experienced in that field because of its Centre of Documentary Resources, elaborated the first bilingual edition of the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities in French and English language. The WTO Secretariat wanted it to become a multilingual tool and that is why it worked out a Spanish version as well. The thesaurus was established in order to provide a tool for indexation and bibliographical research in the fields of tourism and related studies.

This project was also supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These two Organizations provided their expertise regarding documentary information processing as well as creating and managing automated information systems. Regular revisions are scheduled in order to keep this edition of the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities up-to-date and to reflect the evolution of the terminology in tourism.

This Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities was prepared by Merchid Berger, “Head of the French Tourism Directorate’s Centre of Documentary Resources”, under the responsibility of Patrice Hedhini, “Head of the Documentation Centre at the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization”. (World Tourism Organization, 2001:30)

4.1. Background

An agreement between the French Tourism Directorate and the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization made the creation of this Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities possible. As basis served the monolingual Thesaurus in French, published by the French

Tourism Administration in 1992. A special methodology was used for the establishment of the Thesaurus that avoided the “mere transation of the French terms into English and Spanish”. It was aimed at providing a truly multilingual tool that can effortlessly be extended to other languages.

The French Thesaurus was originally created in order to identify information from the French Tourism Directorate’s Centre of Documentary Resources’ computerized databases. After a test period of three years from 1993 to 1995 of the French monolingual Thesaurus, the WTO and the French Tourism Directorate agreed on jointly elaborating a bilingual version. After a working period of two years from 1996 to 1997, the first version was finished. The preparations for the present version of this Thesaurus ended in 1999. For the establishment of this multilingual Thesaurus, the focus was on the reconstruction of the original French version and its multilingual adaptation as well as on the respect of the international standards ISO 5964 and 2788. These two standards lay out guidelines for the creation and development of multilingual thesauri. The OECD Development Centre supported the WTO Secretariat with their “Multilingual Thesaurus Management and Term Retrieval System (MTM-Version 3.0)”. Terms that are unique to the French tourism terminology were omitted and more open and generic terms were integrated, so that corresponding terms in the other languages could be found. All terms were closely examined and where necessary, synonyms or definitions were given. Additionally, two new fields were included: a geographical field with the help of a UNESCO Thesaurus as well as “a field for documentation and information sciences linked to tourism”. Furthermore, the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities has been enlarged by the indicators of sustainable tourism development. Detailed definitions were provided for terms unique in the field of tourism in order to enable people who are unfamiliar with this terminology to work with this multilingual tool.

The Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities and the areas it deals with are the result of 20 years work. It can as well be used for “the standardization and normalization of a common indexation and research language”. Therefore, it should contribute to the information exchange between countries and businesses working in the tourism sector (World Tourism Organization, 2001:32).

The increasing importance of the tourism sector, which is growing faster than ever, affects the language used in tourism. As tourism is a global phenomenon, it is necessary to use terms that

are internationally understood. That is why the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities was and is subject to many changes. Constantly, new types of tourist accommodation are provided, for example, and it is important to elaborate definitions and terms which are accessible and used internationally. New words are constantly included, existing terms omitted and new classifications elaborated in order to represent the latest terms used in tourism and to provide the necessary tools for people working in the tourist sector.

4.2. Subject Coverage

The main challenge in establishing a language is creating boundaries in meaning. These boundaries are essential to defining words and expressions. Concerning specialized and technical areas, creating boundaries is less difficult because its contours are easy to identify and clearly defined terms are used. On the other hand, there is a challenge in defining the limits of tourism, as other factors are involved that go beyond tourism activities, and which are social in nature. To focus entirely on tourism in definition would not clarify the term in a clear way. The social issues that are so heavily connected to tourism, while not intrinsically important, are relevant only within the context of tourism.

Therefore, should a definition be narrow and defined, limited entirely to its own activities? Or should a much wider definition be included, identifying various interconnected areas? The real challenge lies, not in an either/or approach, but a fusion of both options, drawing together semantic fields. The benefit of this approach is having a definition which is relevant. Terms of over 20 fields linked to tourism activities could be integrated because of this new approach. (World Tourism Organization, 2001:32)

The Thesaurus comprises the following 20 chapters:

- “01. Sports
- 02. Tourism Legislation
- 03. Ecology of Tourism
- 04. Economy of Tourism
- 05. Tourism Facilities
- 06. Visitor Flows
- 07. Training and Employment

- 08. Accommodation
 - 09. Leisure Activities
 - 10. Tourism Events
 - 11. Tourism Heritage
 - 12. Tourism Policy
 - 13. Tourism Services
 - 14. Tourism Professionals
 - 15. Tourism Promotion
 - 16. Science and Information
 - 17. Sociology of Leisure
 - 18. Tourism Sectors
 - 19. Transport
 - 20. Countries and Country Groupings”
- (World Tourism Organization, 2001:33)

4.3. Structure of the Thesaurus

The Thesaurus’ basic structure is composed of semantic fields including terms, definitions and their relations that link the terms to each other (World Tourism Organization, 2001:33).

- Semantic fields: according to the Thesaurus on Tourism and Leisure Activities, a semantic field is described as follows:

“A semantic field represents all descriptors belonging to the same conceptual family. Each field is a sub-group in the whole area covered by the Thesaurus. Each field carries the name of the concept (descriptor) which has the broadest meaning within the subject family. There is a two-figure serial number under the title of each semantic field, so that the classification of the semantic fields is the same in all the languages of the Thesaurus.” (World Tourism Organization, 2001:33)

This means that the name of every chapter, the so-called descriptor, represents the content of the respective chapter. The first chapter, for instance, was given the serial number *01* and the name *Sports*. All terms of this first chapter are related to sports.

- Descriptors: in the Thesaurus, descriptors are described as follows:

“A descriptor is a word (a single term) or expression (a compound term) which is not ambiguous, is standardized in its spelling and which is the only term authorized in the description of the contents of a document and in the retrieval of documents. When the descriptor is the synonym of a non-descriptor the relationship is expressed by UF (Used For).” (World Tourism Organization, 2001:33)

- Non-descriptors:

“A non-descriptor is a term which cannot be used for indexation, because it is the synonym of a designated descriptor. The relationship is expressed by **USE**.” (World Tourism Organization, 2001:34)

4.3.1. Definitions

When a descriptor is ambiguous, a Scope Note (SN) is added which explains the semantic field of the descriptor. When a term is not understandable in French or English language, the scope note can be seen as a definition. That is also a reason why the definitions are not always symmetrical. Sometimes a term is given a definition in French and not in English or vice versa. Terms with general meanings sometimes have a definition in order to explain their relation to tourism (World Tourism Organization, 2001:34).

4.3.2. Relationships between terms

A hierarchy was laid down which determines the relationship between the descriptors and its semantic field. It is expressed by the abbreviation BT that stands for a Broader Term and that has more than one meaning. The symbol NT stands for Narrower Term. Compared to a broader term, a narrower term has a more specific meaning. All the multilingual versions of this Thesaurus have the same hierarchical system. When a descriptor has broader terms, a multi-hierarchy is given. A multi-hierarchy has been approved only with country names, as a country can be listed in a continent as well as in economic, political, geographic, religious, ethnic or linguistic groups. The following example of Cameroon illustrates multi-hierarchy in this Thesaurus (World Tourism Organization, 2001:34).

CAMEROON

BT: CENTRAL AFRICA

BTF: FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

BT: ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

BT: SAHEL

(World Tourism Organization, 2001:34)

This example shows that Cameroon can be listed in several different groupings, as it is situated in Central Africa, it is one of the French speaking countries in Africa, Islam is a widespread belief and it is partly included in the Sahel zone.

Associations are indicated by RT that stands for Related Term. Their function is to link a descriptor with another one. Associations offer the users additional research possibilities. In all the multilingual versions the same associative relationships can be found. Furthermore, a semantic equivalence is set up between descriptor and non-descriptor.

The symbols 'USE' indicate the semantic equivalence between descriptors and non-descriptors. It is placed between the descriptor and non descriptor. 'UF' (used for) "is placed between the descriptor and the non-descriptor it represents". A non-descriptor can only be connected to a single descriptor. On the other hand, a descriptor can have many linked non-descriptors. Synonymous relationships are provided for all languages of the thesaurus, with British English synonyms being preferred to American English synonyms (World Tourism Organization, 2001:34).

4.3.3. Conventions

In the following, the conventions concerning the form and spelling of the Thesaurus are explained.

4.3.3.1. Form

Terms are made up from nouns, which may be accompanied with their adjectives, in a natural word order. Abbreviations were not used as descriptors, apart from acronyms for organisations, and programmes. Additionally, they are used where the acronyms are better

known than the respective term. Trademarks and proper nouns were not included, apart from geographical regions. There are several pre-coordinated terms, which have been necessary to keep, because of the many forms of tourism. These are limited to three words. All other descriptors are made from two words (World Tourism Organization, 2001:35).

4.3.3.2 Spelling

All Spanish and French descriptors are listed in the singular. In English, all countable nouns are listed in the plural. Non countable nouns are presented in their singular form. For processes and activities, gerunds are used. Adjectives and adverbs are used in conjunction with other terms. Punctuation is usually avoided, except when hyphens are required (World Tourism Organization, 2001:35).

4.3.4. Presentation of the Thesaurus

The next part deals with the presentation of the Thesaurus and its characteristics.

4.3.4.1. Characteristics

The Thesaurus comprises of 8,185 terms, which includes “1,805 French descriptors and 1,004 non-descriptors, 1,805 English descriptors, and 785 non-descriptors, 1,805 Spanish descriptors, and 981 non-descriptors.” This is arranged into twenty semantic fields, with five levels of hierarchy for each language; each language contains the following:

- A structured alphabetical list
- A hierarchical list
- Art of descriptor groups
- A Permuted List

(World Tourism Organization, 2001:35)

4.3.4.2. Structured alphabet list

This can be seen as the key element of the Thesaurus. All descriptors and non-descriptors are included, as well as their relationships, usage or definition notes, and its subject category. Descriptors are listed in bold characters, and this is followed by its linguistic equivalent, the micro thesaurus number, any scope note, any non descriptors, the wider term, and the narrower terms. Any relevant associated descriptors are included (World Tourism Organization, 2001:35).

4.3.4.3. Hierarchical List

This includes the descriptors organised according to their hierarchical level. Numbers indicate their position within the hierarchy (World Tourism Organization, 2001:36).

02	TOURISM LEGISLATION
02.07	PUBLIC LAW
02.07.06	TAXES

(World Tourism Organization, 2001:36)

4.3.4.4. List of descriptor groups

Groups of descriptors and non-descriptors are included in this list within their respective semantic fields. This shows the general structure of the thesaurus within its first two hierarchical levels. This classification is indicative, and is not relevant in the classification of documents. The descriptors are given a triple two digit serial number, which establishes a consistent classification for all linguistic variations. The first two-digit number indicates the semantic field. The top descriptor, listed in bold, is the broadest term. For example:

“11.02.11
MONUMENTS
 ABBEYS
 AMPHITHEATRES
 BASILICAS
 CATHEDRALS
 CHAPELS
 CASTLES

CEMETRIES
CLOISTERS
CONVENTS
CHURCHES
FOUNTAINS
MANOR HOUSES
MEMORIALS
MONASTERIES
MOSQUES
MILLS
LIGHTHOUSES
SYNAGOGUES
TEMPLES
TOWERS”

(World Tourism Organization, 2001:36)

5. Tourism and Terminology

At the beginning of this chapter, the tourism sector is described as an economic and social phenomenon. Subsequently I deliver definitions to some basic and fundamental terms in tourism. A significant amount of this chapter deals with terms of the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities in socio-ecological respect.

5.1. Tourism – An Economic and Social Phenomenon

The phenomenon of tourism is not new because travelling has been part of the human life since the beginning of humankind. It can be described as a form of nomadism experienced by Homo sapiens. During the late twentieth century and the new millennium, the number of people traveling on a regular basis increased tremendously. In the last three decades, however, the importance of tourism has grown significantly and can be seen as a global phenomenon affecting the environment, but also opening new market opportunities for the tourism industry. (Page & Connell, ²/2006:4)

In the recent past, tourism has become one of the fastest growing economic sectors. Tourism can be seen as a socio-economic phenomenon with considerable economic, social environmental and cultural consequences. Moreover, tourism is one of the main income sources for many developing countries. Modern tourism is closely connected with the development of new destinations. The upsurge of tourism in industrialised and developed countries resulted in economic and employment benefits in many sectors related to tourism, such as construction, agriculture or telecommunications. How tourism can contribute to the economic well-being of countries is strongly depending on the revenues and the quality of the tourism offer.

Rising numbers ensured a continued growth in this particular sector. The business volume of tourism even exceeds that of automobiles or oil exports, but it is also recognized that this flourishing sector has a considerable negative impact on the environment. It has caused a number of environmental problems, such as over-utilisation of the natural resources. Moreover, poorly planned tourism development has contributed to the conflict between tourism and environment. (World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>; 21.1.2010)

5.2. Basic Terms of Tourism

The World Tourism Organization elaborated a comprehensive list of terms needed by the tourism industry. Additionally, I would like to add the following basic terms that are essential in the field of tourism: 'tourism', 'traveller', 'tourist', 'business traveller', 'visitor', 'international tourist' and 'domestic tourist':

Tourism

Definition: "the activities of a person travelling outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than [the] exercise of an activity remunerated from the place visited."

Source: World Tourism Organisation. 1991. Resolutions of International Conference on Travel and Tourism in Ottawa, Canada. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. 2006:12. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: "Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, and represents at the same time one of the main income sources for many developing countries. This growth goes hand in hand with increasing diversification and competition among destinations."

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 14.9.2009

Traveller

Definition: "person moving from one place to another"

Source: DIN 13809. Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: "According to Wang (...), the 'discourse of the traveller versus that of the tourist is one of the most typical tourism discourses on taste in the West'. The distinction between traveller and tourist raises questions about the identity of the tourist, the nature of the tourist's quest and of relationships with people at the destination (...)."

Source: Lyons, Kevin D. & Wearing, Stephen. (editors) 2008. *Journeys of Discovery in Volunteer Tourism: International Case Study Perspectives*. CABI Publishing

Tourist

Definition: “traveller for leisure purposes.”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter.
Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN
Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “The host communities, on the one hand, and local professionals, on the other, should acquaint themselves with and respect the tourists who visit them and find out about their lifestyles, tastes and expectations; the education and training imparted to professionals contribute to a hospitable welcome;”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 14.9.2009

Business Traveller

Definition: “traveller in the course of professional, trade or other commercial activities”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter.
Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN
Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context:“Business tourism is the broader term which encompasses all aspects of the experience of the business traveller. (...) Business travel on the other hand seems to focus particularly on the movement of business travellers from place ‘A’ to place ‘B’. It also seems to include those who make day trips for business purposes, and are therefore not true ‘tourists’ in the conventional meaning of the term.”

Source: Swarbrooke, John & Horner, Susan. 2001. *Business Travel and Tourism*.
Butterworth Heinemann

Visitor

Definition: “traveller who has arrived at a location which is not their permanent place of residence”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter.
Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN
Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context:“The first task of any impact study is to decide who is to be counted as a visitor or tourist, a definitional problem (...). The official definition of a tourist is a person who spends more than 24 hours away from home, but this excludes the day tripper, a type of visitor who is

important to most cities. Since cities often draw in commuters from a wide area it is necessary to distinguish the regular commuter who may travel over 20 miles each day, from the visitor who is coming to the city for a day out. Even in this latter category there is the question as to whether the visitor whose sole purpose is shopping should be included. Many studies have excluded shoppers on the basis that shopping is a function for which the large city has always had a regional role.”

Source: Law, Christopher M. ²/2002. *Urban Tourism, the Visitor Economy and the Growth of Large Cities*: Thomson Learning.

International Tourist

Definition: “a visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence for at least one night but not more than one year, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.”

Source: World Tourism Organisation. 1991. Resolutions of International Conference on Travel and Tourism in Ottawa, Canada. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:12. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: “(...) international tourism” normally involves a tourist leaving their country of origin to cross into another country, which involves documentation, administrative formalities and movement to a foreign environment.”

Source: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:14. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Domestic tourist

Definition: “any person, regardless of nationality, resident in a country and who travels to a place in the same country for not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than following an occupation remunerated from within the place visited.”

Source: World Trade Organization. 1983. *Definitions Concerning Tourism Statistics*. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:14. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: “Domestic tourism usually refers to tourists travelling from their normal domicile to other areas within a country.”

Source: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:13. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

5.3. Terminology in Tourism – Social Aspects

Due to numerous developments in the tourism industry, tourism activity has increased significantly. Today, rich people are not the only target group of the tourism sector anymore. For every age group, budget, gender or field of interest, an exhaustive choice of different types of holidays is provided. Many different branches developed in the tourism sector, such as health tourism, eco-tourism or adventure tourism for example. In the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure activities, a comprehensive collection of terms is provided, dealing with these new developments including new types of accommodation or leisure activities for instance.

In this chapter I investigate terms developed in the socio-ecological field that were included in the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities. The first part deals with terms developed in the health sector, which is an increasingly growing sector of the tourism industry. The second part includes newly created forms of accommodation for different target groups, which all have different interests and needs. For example families need special facilities in order fulfil the needs of their children and to be able to relax or young people with a limited financial budget are mostly looking for cheaper accommodation where they can meet other people of their own age group and socialize. Afterwards, I concentrate on different forms of leisure activities offered by the tourism industry. Subsequently, I focus on the terms included in the UNWTO's thesaurus dealing with reason and motivation why people go on holiday. This chapter deals with terms from a more psychological point of view. The following part focuses on the negative effects of tourism. Finally, the last part of this chapter deals with terms developed in the ecological field.

5.3.1. Healthcare facilities

Developments in the health sector resulted in the creation of different establishments offering cures and treatments for their patients, ranging from ill people to those who had surgery or who just wanted to relax. In the recently updated version of the chapter 'Tourist facilities' of the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities, terms were included dealing with healthcare facilities and different forms of treatments. In the following I deliver a definition of the term and a context sentence.

Hydrotherapy

Definition: “Hydrotherapy is the use of water, ice, stream, and hot and cold temperatures to maintain and restore health. Treatments include full body immersion, steam baths, saunas, sitz baths, colonic irrigation, and the application of hot and/or cold compresses. Hydrotherapy is effective for treating a wide range of conditions and can easily be used in the home as part of a self-care program.”

Source: Goldberg, Burton.²/2002. *Alternative Medicine: The Definitive Guide*.
Celestial Arts

Context: “Health tourism has a relatively long history of development and extensive support by the government in Mongolia. Major destinations for health travellers are established sanatoria from the socialist period – namely, Orgil, Khujirt, Shargaljuut, Avargatoson, Otgontenger, Ar Janchivlan, (...). These sanatoria offer a wide range of drug-free treatments. Avargatoson, for example, offers hydrotherapy for various forms of allergies; neurological diseases; rheumatism or arthritis; stomach, kidney and liver diseases; and gynaecological problems.”

Source: Singh, Shalini. 2009. *Domestic Tourism in Asia: Diversity and Divergence*.
Earthscan Ltd

Thalassotherapy

Definition: “Thalassotherapie uses seawater, seaweed, sea mud or other sea resources and/or the marine climate for the purpose of medical treatment or treatment with a medicinal effect.”

Source: Williams, Anne. 2006. *Spa Bodywork: A Guide for Massage Therapists*.
Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

Context: “All Thalassotherapy treatments are realized by using the benefits of the marine water and the related elements (seaweed wrap, mud etc.) Most of the spa or wellness centres using thalassotherapy are located in coastal areas and predominantly on beaches.”

Source: Behrens, Anja. 2009. *The internationalization process of Wellness Tourism*.
Grin Verlag

Sanatorium

Definition: “an establishment for the medical treatment of people who are convalescing or have a chronic illness”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “As a consequence of the increasing demand, the sanatorium is planning to undergo expansion. Due to treatment restriction (visitors are required to stay well-insulated houses and to keep themselves warm), some sanatoria open only during the summer season between May and August.”

Source: Singh, Shalini. 2009. *Domestic Tourism in Asia: Diversity and Divergence*. Earthscan Ltd

Spa resort

Definition: “a place with a mineral spring considered to have health-giving properties.”; “a commercial establishment offering health and beauty treatment through such means as steam baths, exercise equipment, and massage.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors) ²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Development of health resort hotels derives from the therapeutic benefits of local mineral springs and other related forms of treatment. Traditional spa resorts are well established, particularly in Europe and Japan, and have experienced (...) in demand arising from a combination of several factors: increasing concerns over stress, diet, health and fitness; ageing populations; and in some countries health insurance reimbursement of treatment costs.”

Source: Lawson, Fred. 1995. *Hotels and Resorts: Planning and Design*. Architectural Press

Climatic spa

Definition: “A climatic spa uses the environment in which it is situated. That is the altitude or the composition of the atmosphere which is determined by natural conditions. These natural conditions mainly support the treatment of the respiratory system and related diseases.”

Source: Sunflowers Agency: <http://www.sunflowers-agency>, 14.1.2010

Context: “As a climatic spa resort Schangau is all geared up for health. The spa facilities provide a wide-ranging programme of therapies, both medicinal and indulgent. Treatment is offered for the following: cardiovascular disease, musculo-skeletal illnesses, respiratory tract diseases, metabolic disorders, skin complaints, general weakness and convalescence.”

Source: German National Tourist Board: <http://www.germany-tourism.de>, 14.1.2010

5.3.2. Accommodation

Due to the creation of different types of accommodation, travelers can choose from a broad selection of hotels and holiday resorts. The Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities includes the following terms:

Holiday resort

Definition: "a place that is frequented for holidays or recreation"

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: "Environmental effects are more and more taken into consideration during the planning stage of new holiday resorts, which sometimes results in the cancellation of projects."

Source: Standeven, Joy. 1998. *Sport Tourism*. Human Kinetics

5.3.2.1. Accommodation for Adventure Holidays

Special types of accommodation are provided for tourists interested in adventure and novelties. In the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities, some of these new accommodations can be found:

Tree house hotel

Definition: "Some hotels, such as the Costa Rica Tree House (...) are built with living trees as structural elements, making them treehouses."

Source: Travel Affiliate Pro: <http://reservation.travelaffiliatepro.com>, 14.1.2010

Context: "Several important nature destinations have begun to develop 'tree house hotels' and lodges. Many of these are also certified and operated as ecolodges, but they are unique in this category because of their locations in treetops or on stilts at treetop canopy level. These types of lodging provide opportunities to become immersed in the rainforest canopy to observe bird and animal life, or a good overview of happenings on the ground."

Source: Timothy, Dallen J. & Teye, Victor B. 2009. *Tourism and the Lodging Sector*: Butterworth-Heinemann

Tree house hotels can especially be found in Costa Rica, but also in India, Africa and in other parts of the world.

Cave hotel

Definition: “Cave hotels are notable for being built into natural cave formations, some with rooms underground.”

Source: Travel Affiliate Pro: <http://reservation.travelaffiliatepro.com>, 14.1.2010

Context: “Cappadocia is famous for its spectacular rock formations and landscapes and for the unique cave hotels. (...) Our cave hotels have been built out of ancient homes dotting the hills of the Goreme village, all renovated with care and attention to every detail the modern traveler requires – while maintaining the history and traditional of the area.”

Source: Turkish Heritage Travel: <http://www.goreme.com>, 14.1.2010

Many cave hotels can be found in Cappadocia, Turkey. This area is famous for its rock formations and the unique cave hotels built in it.

Capsule hotel

Definition: “A Capsule hotel is a unique style of accommodation in Japan, inspired by the pursuit of efficiency of space and functional comfort, originating from the adaptive, creative spirit of the Japanese mind. A typical Capsule Hotel is composed of two major sections; a public lounge space including bathing and the other is a private space where the sleeping rooms (capsules) are arranged. The actual sleeping room is a capsule unit made of reinforced plastic and designed in the image of a jet airplane’s cockpit. (...) Every device is within your reach and you can control everything in a sleeping position.”

Source: Capsule Inn Akihabara :<http://www.capsuleinn.com/>, 2.1.2010

Context: “Visitors to Japan who are on really small budgets, or who have an adventurous spirit might want to try one of the “capsule hotels” found in Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities. They are certainly one of the more exotic choices in overnight accommodations in Japan. Overnight “guest space” in capsule hotels consists of modular plastic or fiberglass “tubes” that measure from one meter in length, providing just enough space for an average size person to lie down in and turn over without bumping the ceiling. You crawl into a capsule room. In most of them you can raise up on an elbow but you can’t sit upright.”

Source: De Mente, Boye. 1976. *Exotic Japan*. Phoenix Books

Capsule hotels represent one of the most unique hotels in the world. Enjoying high popularity in Japan, they are primarily frequented by business people working late and missing their train back home. Also business people on a short business trip are regular customers.

Snow hotel

Definition: "Ice Hotels are temporary hotels made up entirely of snow and sculpted blocks of ice with what one may consider as novelty architecture. They are for those who are interested in novelties and unusual environments. Their lobbies are decorated with ice sculptures while food and beverages reflect the environment and local produce. These hotels are reconstructed each year."

Source: Andrews, Sudhir. 2007. *Introduction to Tourism & Hospitality Industry*. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited

Context: "The ice hotel near the village of Jukkasjarvi, Kiruna, Sweden is the first and most famous ice hotel. The hotel has 80 rooms and suites, a bar, reception area and a church. An ice hotel in Canada, near Quebec City is the first in North America. It has 85 rooms with ice beds lined with deer furs and covered with mattresses and arctic sleeping bags."

Source: Andrews, Sudhir. 2007. *Introduction to Tourism & Hospitality Industry*. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited

These hotels, exclusively built of ice and snow, can be found in Finland, Norway and Sweden for example.

5.3.2.2. Accommodation for Young People and Families

Many tourism facilities were created, especially for young people and families which have special needs. In this regard, the Thesaurus includes the following terms:

Child-friendly accommodation

Synonym: Family-friendly accommodation

Definition: "Our research has shown that the vast majority of properties will say they are family friendly but in fact the situation on the ground may not reflect that in some cases. Having a kid's club or a playground does not in itself make a property family friendly. So what is the magic formula? In reality there is no magic formula but what is important is providing a real welcome for parents and their children and appropriate facilities."

Source: Travel Guide for Parents: <http://www.stickyfingerstravel.com>, 20.1.2010

Context: “Whatever style of accommodation you choose, Family Accommodation New Zealand will have already ensured that listed option will cater for your family. This means that the owners welcome kids, that child furniture is available, it is likely that child-minding can be arranged, all options will have self catering available or close access to family friendly dining, plus there are likely to be extras such as playground or swimming pool, games and toys at reception and family deals.”

Source: Family Accommodation NZ: <http://www.familyaccommodationnz.com/>, 20.1.2010

Youth Hostel

Definition: “A Youth hostel can be defined as a building which offers clean, moderate and inexpensive shelter to young people exploring their own country or other countries and travelling independently or in groups on holiday or for educational purposes. It is a place where young people of different social backgrounds and nationalities meet and come to know each other. The objective of youth hostels therefore is not merely to provide accommodation and board, but also to serve as centres which offer an opportunity to young people coming from different parts of the country, as also young travellers from abroad, to know and understand each other. It is a place of friendship, recreation and out-of-school and college education.”

Source: Bhatia, A.K. ³/2006. *International Tourism Management*: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd

Context: “The youth hostels are equipped to accommodate young men (...) who travel on foot, by bicycle or other means of locomotion and who, at very little cost, are provided with a place to sleep, eat or to make their own meal. The service provided includes accommodation, meals and also recreation.”

Source: Bhatia, A.K. ³/2006. *International Tourism Management*: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd

5.3.3. Leisure Activities

The offer on leisure activities is enormous in the tourism industry. Activities for all age groups, fields of interest and budgets can be found. Many of these activities include different forms of sports and adventurous games, but also a fast programme for children and young

people can be found. I deliver the following terms dealing with leisure activities that are included in the UNWTO's thesaurus.

5.3.3.1. Adventurous and Outdoor Leisure Activities

Adventure Tourism is a new and constantly growing branch of tourism. Many offers that can be found in this line of industry focus on sports and adventurous activities or games. In the UNWTO's thesaurus, the following terms are included:

Bivouacking

Definition: "staying in a temporary camp without tents or cover, used especially by soldiers or mountaineers"

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: "Signposts and arrows direct tourists to bivouacking sites in the depths of the forest or by a lake. The entrance to the site features an information board that displays the rules concerning how the area should be used. The aim is for health areas, paths and educational trails to be situated near bivouacking sites in parts of the forest that are valuable from the natural point of view."

Source: Council of Europe. 1995. *Forests in Europe: Proceedings – 4th Pan-European Colloquy on Tourism and Environment*. Council of Europe

Paintball

Definition: "Paintball is a fast-paced adventurous sport, full of action and excitement. It is played between two teams exactly like a mini-war of coloured gelatinous dye capsules called "paintballs" which are fired from "marker" guns to eliminate the other team. The correct paintball gear must be worn to protect you whilst engaging in the paintball activity. This sport is specifically an outdoor sport played out in the open though it can be played within a few arenas as well."

Source: Paintballing Tips: <http://www.paintballingtips.net>, 20.1.2010

Context: "Twenty years ago, visitors to Monte Verde had to work relatively hard to get there, and once there, the main, if not sole, attraction was the area's protected cloud forest. (...) Today, there are a number of high-end luxury hotels (...). The number of areas attractions has blossomed to include adventuresome "canopy tours" (bridges and zip-lines through the trees),

a Tarzan swing, paintball gun battles (“Let’s play in the forest!”), golf cart rentals, and rent-a-quadracycla, among others.”

Source: Vivanco, Luis A. 2006. *Green Encounters: Shaping and Contesting Environmentalism in Rural Costa Rica*. Berghahn Books

Hunting

Definition: “pursue and kill (a wild animal) for sport or food”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “Pursue (a wild animal, especially a fox or deer) on horseback using hounds”; “use (a hound or a horse) for hunting”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Over the past century, the African continent has seen an impressive growth in nature-related tourism activities, where wildlife observation in its natural habitat has been a strongly inspirational and attractive focus of tourism since the colonial time. The modern wildlife tourism context may be recognised in the known forms of tourism safaris, hunting tourism and conservation tourism. (...) The economic importance of ecotourism, game hunting and game farming has increased awareness of conservation. Namibia is one of the few countries in the world to have explicitly adopted environmental conservation in its constitution. Trophy hunting in Namibia takes place on both public and private land and is primarily aimed at upper-income recreational hunters from Europe and the USA.”

Source: Novelli, Marina (editor). 2004. *Niche Tourism: Contemporary Issues, Trends and Cases*. Butterworth Heinemann.

Safari

Definition: “an expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Although safari tourism is not clearly defined, it usually refers to a more individual form of travel for the purpose of enjoying nature and wildlife while moving along through ‘wild’ environments. (...) In contrast to national parks tourism, safari tourism is not restricted

to special wildlife reserves but utilises any land, be it state, communal or private, as long as this contains sufficient wildlife.”

Source: Roth, Harald H. & Merz, Günter. 1997. *Wildlife Resources: A Global Account of Economic Use*. Springer Verlag Berlin

Fishing

Context: “also called Angling, the sport of catching fish, freshwater or saltwater, typically with rod, line, and hook. Like hunting, fishing originated as a means of providing food for survival. Fishing as a sport, however, is of considerable antiquity.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Fishing tourists (defined now as those who went fishing, whether it was a reason for visiting or not) were statistically more likely to be aged 45-54 years. (...) Fishing tourists were more likely to be male (...) when compared to all leisure tourists.”

Source: Prideaux, Bruce & Cooper, Malcolm. 2009. *River Tourism*. Oxford University Press

Hiking

Definition: “walking as a recreational activity and sport. Especially among those with sedentary occupations, hiking is a natural exercise that promotes physical fitness, is economical and convenient, and requires no special equipment. Because the hiker can walk as far as he wants, there is no physical strain unless he walks among hills or mountains.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Hiking, in addition to being a sport in itself, is basic to many other sporting activities and is also a widely recommended and practiced form of physical training. Hiking, for example, constitutes a large part of mountain climbing; experienced mountaineers know they must train themselves for the long, arduous hikes over the lower trails and across glaciers and snow fields. Back-pack camping, hunting, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, and orienteering are other sports in which hiking is important. The ability to walk considerable distances without becoming overtired (an ability generally acquired through practice) also enhances the enjoyment of such other activities as bird watching, nature walks, field trips of all sorts, and even sightseeing.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Yachting

Definition: “the sport or pastime of racing or sailing in yachts”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors) ²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Tourism has been the fastest growth sector of the Egyptian economy (...) Priority areas for planned development were centred on the Gulf of Aqaba and Red Sea zone (for winter sun, beach and diving tourism), Nile cruise tourism (...) and yachting tourism.”

Source: Baud-Bovy, Manuel & Lawson Fred R. 1998. *Tourism and Recreation, Handbook of Planning and Design*: Elsevier Ltd, Oxford.

Sailing

Definition: “the sport or pastime of cruising or racing in a sailboat or, more generally, in any large craft propelled by either sail or motor;”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Nautical tourists sailing their own boats are usually better trained in the full range of sailing procedures, but the majority of sailing tourists nowadays rent their boats from chartering companies. They tend to be much less experienced – perhaps not surprising considering that they may spend only 7-10 days at sea every year.”

Source: Dawood, Richard. 2002. *Travellers' Health. How to stay healthy abroad*: Oxford University Press

Bathing

Definition: “swim or spend time in the sea or a lake, river, or pool for pleasure”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Thermal changes in lakes and streams will also influence water quality, which could limit the attractiveness of many water resources for tourism. (...) Water quality is a subjective concept that depends on socially defined levels of pollution – water quality requirements for water-related recreation and tourism segments are usually high. In Italy, 58 per cent of 775 freshwater bathing areas met recommended quality standards and 71 per cent mandatory standards. Due to very poor water quality, bathing was prohibited in almost 28 per cent of all freshwater bathing areas in Italy.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David. 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change – Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

5.3.3.2. Artistic Leisure Activities and Art

The Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities also includes leisure activities for tourists interested in art.

Singing

Definition: “the production of musical tones by means of the human voice. It is the oldest form of music making. In its physical aspect, singing has a well-defined technique that depends on the use of the lungs, which act as an air supply, or bellows; on the larynx, which acts as a reed or vibrator; on the chest and head cavities, which have the function of an amplifier, as the tube in a wind instrument; and on the tongue, which together with the palate, teeth, and lips articulate and impose consonants and vowels on the amplified sound. Though these four mechanisms function independently, they are nevertheless coordinated in the establishment of a vocal technique and are made to interact upon one another. What distinguishes singing from speaking is the manner in which the breath is expended to vibrate the vocal cords. Singing requires more breath the louder, higher, and longer one sings. It also requires that the emission of breath be more firmly controlled. A pertinent analogy is the function of the instrumentalist's breath in playing a reed instrument—e.g., a clarinet, an oboe, or a saxophone. The technique of singing depends ultimately on the coordination of the various anatomical mechanisms (...).”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Other tours undertake similar journeys in places well beyond Africa, such as Karamba Experience tours to Cuba (where tourists learn music, dance and singing with the Danza Libre group), and India (with tuition in Gujarati drums bells, castanets and/or singing); Brazil hosts capoeira (martial dance and music) and drum tours. Especially in West Africa, but also in Bahia (Brazil), small-scale music tours have contributed to local development where otherwise tourism had limited significance.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*. Channel View Publications Ltd.

Filming

Definition: “capture on film as part of a series of moving images.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The term, off-location, relates to filming undertaken in a set constructed within the confines of the production unit, away from a naturally-occurring setting such as a town, coastal area or desert, and at first glance may be considered to be totally in-authentic, yet for the post-tourist are quite “real”. For example, films that use Paramount Studios’ famous painted sky wall or main street facades are considered to be just as “off-location” as those using the closed sound stages and studios, regardless of how they appear on film. Tourism at those sites could be considered as “industrial tourism” with visitors gazing at the film industry while it is at work.”

Source: Beeton, Sue. 2005. *Film-induced Tourism*. Channel View Publications

Drawing

Definition: “the art or technique of producing images on a surface, usually paper, by means of marks, usually of ink, graphite, chalk, charcoal, or crayon. Drawing as formal artistic creation might be defined as the primarily linear rendition of objects in the visible world, as well as of concepts, thoughts, attitudes, emotions, and fantasies given visual form, of symbols and even of abstract forms. This definition, however, applies to all graphic arts and techniques that are characterized by an emphasis on form or shape rather than mass and colour, as in painting. Drawing as such differs from graphic printing processes in that a direct relationship exists between production and result. Drawing, in short, is the end product of a successive effort applied directly to the carrier. Whereas a drawing may form the basis for reproduction or copying, it is nonetheless unique by its very nature.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Formally, drawing offers the widest possible scope for the expression of artistic intentions. Bodies, space, depth, substantiality, and even motion can be made visible through drawing. Furthermore, because of the immediacy of its statement, drawing expresses the draftsman's personality spontaneously in the flow of the line; it is, in fact, the most personal of all artistic statements.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Acting

Definition: “the performing art in which movement, gesture, and intonation are used to realize a fictional character for the stage, for motion pictures, or for television. Acting is generally agreed to be a matter less of mimicry, exhibitionism, or imitation than of the ability to react to imaginary stimuli.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The essential problems in acting—those of whether the actor actually “feels” or merely imitates, of whether he should speak naturally or rhetorically, and of what actually constitutes being natural—are as old as theatre itself. They are concerned not merely with “realistic” acting, which arose in the theatre of the 19th century, but with the nature of the acting process itself.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Handicraft

Definition: “activity involving the making of decorative domestic or other objects by hand.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The growth of handicrafts as a tourism commodity has engendered positive and pejorative labels that focus on the intended consumers, Tourists. (...) The study of handicrafts and their linkage to tourism draws from a range of disciplines that includes anthropology, art and design, business, cultural studies, environmental studies, international development, marketing, museum studies, sociology, textiles and apparel, and women’s studies.”

Source: Jafari, Jafar (editor). 2000. *Encyclopedia of Tourism*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Music

Definition: “art concerned with combining vocal or instrumental sounds for beauty of form or emotional expression, usually according to cultural standards of rhythm, melody, and, in most Western music, harmony.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Tourism in Cuba and the re-emergence of Cuban music in international markets illustrate both how authenticity is articulated as discourse, and how musical expressions become tourism resources. (...) Cuban music is made “authentic” because the tourist journey it entails transports visitors “back in time” and more simply because of the perception of the

difficultly of getting to Cuba. Cuban music, and tourism, does not appear to be mass produced and “staged”. (...) Cuban music, and increasingly tourism to Cuba, relies on the spaces in which music and dance performances are organised and performed in Cuban cities and towns.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*: Channel View Publications Ltd.

Photography

Definition: “method of recording the image of an object by the action of light, or related radiation, on a sensitive material. The word, derived from the Greek photos (“light”) and graphein (“to draw”), was first used by the scientist Sir John F.W. Herschel in 1839. The term photography usually refers to the formation of optical images projected by a lens in a camera onto a film or other material carrying a layer of light-sensitive silver salts and the duplication and reproduction of such images by light action (printing);”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Stanley Milgram, a social psychologist, analyzed the importance of photography for tourists. Photography, we can say, is a way of taking the tourist gaze and making it permanent, part of the tourist’s recorded experience. As such, photography can be used to recall memories of the trip. (...) When a person with a camera sees a beautiful scene and stops looking at the scene to take a picture, this act may interfere with the experience being fully savored. He suggests that the very meaning of human activities, such as travel, becomes transformed by photographic possibilities. People seek out places not only for their beauty but also because they provide suitable backgrounds for their pictures.”

Source: Berger, Arthur Asa. 2004. *Deconstructing Travel*: AltaMira Press

Poetry

Definition: “literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Poetry is the other way of using language. Perhaps in some hypothetical beginning of things it was the only way of using language or simply was language tout court, prose being the derivative and younger rival. Both poetry and language are fashionably thought to have belonged to ritual in early agricultural societies;”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Sculpture

Definition: “a form of aesthetic expression in which hard or plastic materials are worked (as by carving, molding, or welding) into three-dimensional art objects. The designs may be embodied in freestanding objects, in reliefs on surfaces, or in environments ranging from tableaux to contexts that envelop the spectator. An enormous variety of media may be used, including clay, wax, stone, metal, fabric, wood, plaster, rubber, and random “found” objects. Materials may be carved, modeled, molded, cast, wrought, welded, sewn, assembled, or otherwise shaped and combined.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “All human beings, intimately involved from birth with the world of three-dimensional form, learn something of its structural and expressive properties and develop emotional responses to them. This combination of understanding and sensitive response, often called a sense of form, can be cultivated and refined. It is to this sense of form that the art of sculpture primarily appeals.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

5.3.3.2. Educational Leisure Activities

For tourists, who want to find out more and learn about their home or the host country they are traveling to, a special offer is provided by the tourism industry. In this regard, the UNWTO’s thesaurus includes the following terms:

Archaeology

Definition: “also spelled archeology the scientific study of the material remains of past human life and activities. These include human artifacts from the very earliest stone tools to the man-made objects that are buried or thrown away in the present day: everything made by human beings—from simple tools to complex machines, from the earliest houses and temples and tombs to palaces, cathedrals, and pyramids. Archaeological investigations are a principal source of knowledge of prehistoric, ancient, and extinct culture.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The travel market interest in prehistory and archeology has stimulated development of these resources for visitors. Locations where scientists are discovering

structures and artifacts of ancient people are of increasing interest to travelers. Nautical archeology (discovery and analysis of ancient ship transport and ways of life) is becoming as important as terrestrial archeological digs, but, because of their rarity, these sites must be under rigid control to prevent their destruction by visitors.”

Source: Gunn, Clare & Var, Turgut. 2002. *Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases*. Routledge, Inc.

Astronomy

Definition: “science that deals with the origin, evolution, composition, distance, and motion of all bodies and scattered matter in the universe. It includes astrophysics, which discusses the physical properties and structure of all cosmic matter.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Entrepreneurs have been quick to seize terrestrial space tourism market opportunities. One such company (...) offers or has offered the following terrestrial space tours: (...) * Astronomy of the Ancients: tours to Maya and Inca Indian sites whose cultures were guided by the patterns of stars and planets.”

Source: Aramberri, Julio & Butler, Richard (editors). 2004. *Tourism Development: Issues for a Vulnerable Industry*. Channel View Publications

Botany

Definition: “the branch of biology that deals with plants. It involves the study of the structure, properties, and biochemical processes of all forms of plant life, including trees. Also included within its scope are plant classification and the study of plant diseases and of the interactions of plants with their physical environment. Over the years various specialized branches of botany have developed, and the principles and findings of botany, moreover, have provided the base on which depend such applied plant sciences as agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “In the 1700s and 1800s, various accounts were written by or of people travelling in South Africa for the purposes of exploration, the sciences of zoology and botany, geographical expeditions (...).”

Source: Lubbe, B.A. 2003. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa*: Pearson Education South Africa

Bird Watching

Definition: “the observation of live birds in their natural habitat, a popular pastime and scientific sport that developed almost entirely in the 20th century. In the 19th century almost all students of birds used guns and could identify an unfamiliar species only when its corpse was in their hands. Modern bird-watching was made possible largely by the development of optical aids, particularly binoculars, which enabled people to see and study wild birds, without harming them, better than ever before.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “One of the great appeals of bird-watching is that it is a relatively inexpensive activity. Basic equipment includes binoculars, a field book to aid identification, and a notebook for recording time and place of sightings; it is not necessary to travel. Many bird-watchers set up feeding stations to attract birds. The lists of bird observations compiled by members of local bird-watching societies are very useful to scientists in determining dispersal, habitat, and migration patterns of the various species.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Volcanology

Definition: “also spelled Vulcanology, scientific discipline concerned with all aspects of volcanic phenomena. Volcanology deals with the formation, distribution, and classification of volcanoes, as well as with their structure and the kinds of materials ejected during an eruption (e.g., lava, dust, ash, and gas). It also involves research on the relationships between volcanic eruptions and other large-scale geological processes, such as mountain building and earthquakes. One of the chief objectives of this research is determining the nature and causes of volcanic eruptions for the purpose of predicting their occurrence.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The unusually spectacular eruptions of Etna volcano in Sicily in 2001 and 2002 have resulted in a major increase in tourism, many people wanting to get a first-hand impression of Etna on fire. On the other hand, the sudden – and hopefully temporary – decline on December 26, 2002, of the famous intermittent eruptions of permanently active Stromboli that was almost continuously active for thousands of years, is a major blow to tourism in the Aeolian Island. Even further north, in France and Germany, areas of young Quaternary and even Holocene volcanism are also drawcards for Tourists. These volcano fields are also one of the cradles of volcanology, especially Central France, where milestone discoveries were made in the early part of the second half of the eighteenth century.”

Source: Schmincke, Hans-Ulrich. 2004. *Volcanism*. Springer Verlag Berlin

5.3.3.3. Games

In the UNWTO's thesaurus, different forms of games for adults and children offered in the tourism industry are included.

Game

Definition: “a universal form of recreation generally including any activity engaged in for diversion or amusement and often establishing a situation that involves a contest or rivalry.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “One example of the growth in popularity in professional sports is the rapid development of sports hall of fame and museum complexes throughout the United States. (...) Before, during, or following the big game, events are used to attract, capture, and motivate spectators, regardless of the game's outcome, to keep supporting their favorite team. (...) Since the U.S. bicentennial in 1976, when literally thousands of communities throughout the United States created celebrations, event tourism has become an important phenomenon.”

Source: Goldblatt, Joe J. 2004. *Special Events, Event Leadership for a New World*: Wiley & Sons.

Children's Game

Definition: “any of the amusements and pastimes of children that may involve spontaneous, unstructured activity, based mostly on fantasy and imagination, or organized games with set rules. Many games are derived from everyday life and reflect the culture from which they developed.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Apart from the roulette wheels and other forms of casino gambling, other entertainments were also promoted to attract tourists to the city: bullfights, rowing and sailing regattes, children's games, pelota matches, all kinds of musical shows and dances, as well as horse- and car- racing at a later stage. Indeed, a whole range of activities were introduced, all of which aimed at attracting as many holidaymakers to the city as possible, as well as lengthening the tourist season as much as possible.”

Source: Castells, L. 2000. *Historia de Donostia-San Sebastián* & Larrinaga, C.1999. *Actividad económica y cambio estructural en San Sebastián durante la Restauración*.

In: Walton, John K. (editor) 2005. *Histories of Tourism: Representation, Identity and Conflict*. Channel View Publications

Card Game

Definition: “a game played for pleasure or gambling (or both) with one or more decks of playing cards (...). Card games are probably coeval with cards themselves and may have been invented by the Chinese when they began shuffling paper money into various combinations. The Chinese are thought to have played both for and with this money, and in China today the general term for playing cards means paper tickets.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Gambling in South Africa has flourished against all odds since the first legislation on gaming was enacted 200 years ago. (...) Gaming has evolved in South Africa as well as internationally from an illegal activity to a major growth industry. In various jurisdictions throughout the world, a wide variety of gaming industries have been created for the purpose of stimulating tourism, bolstering regional or local economies, creating jobs and employment opportunities, and generating tax revenues.”

Source: Botha, Melodi, Fairer-Wessels, Felicite & Lubbe, Berendien. 2006. *Tourism Entrepreneurs*. Juta & Co Ltd.

Video Game

Definition: “a game played by electronically manipulating images produced by a computer program on a television screen or display.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Interactive technology in the form of pay-per-view television, the Internet and video games presents substantial challenges for sport tourism. Some authors have speculated that the increasingly interactive experience of watching sport from the comfort at home may eventually result in the need to pay spectators to attend televised games in order to create an exciting atmosphere in the sporting venue.”

Source: Hinch, Thomas & Higham, James E.S. 2004. *Sport Tourism Development*. Channel View Publications

5.3.4. Tourism Events and Passive Recreation

The tourism sector offers a vast selection of tourism events and different forms of passive recreation. For every age group, gender, field of interest or budget, many events are organized in order to encourage people to travel and make their holiday an unforgettable experience. In this respect, the UNWTO's Thesaurus includes the following terms dealing with leisure activities in tourism:

5.3.4.1. Passive Recreation

In the following, I focus on terms dealing with non-sportive activities that can be found in the tourism industry:

Outing

Definition: “a trip taken for pleasure, especially one lasting a day or less”; “a brief journey from home”;

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “A major theme in London's tourism plans has been the diversion of tourists, especially second-time visitors, away from its internationally renowned attractions to other features of the region. Many potential and actual attractions that could provide new tourist itineraries have been identified in the suburbs and commuter zone. (...) One of the most popular out-of-town tours is that connecting central London with Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. The tour spends half a day at each royal palace, providing a day outing for a visitor staying in central London.”

Source: Murphy P. 1985. *Tourism, a community approach*. Methuen young books

Night Club

Definition: “a club that is open from the evening until early morning, having facilities such as a bar and disco or other entertainment”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The first night club on Ibiza opened in 1973, at which time the island was considered an upmarket millionaires’ playground. Initially, a relatively small-scale innovation, it was to spark a series of discontinuous or radical innovations that transformed Ibiza’s tourism. From the late 1970s onward, British music and dance entrepreneurs and fans, in effectively an informal innovation partnership between tourism firms and tourists, developed the island as a party destination. Spanish entrepreneurs also became involved in the development of club attractions, as well as in linked innovations in the hotel and other tourism subsectors.”

Source: Hall, Colin Michael. 2008. *Tourism and Innovation*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Shopping

Definition: “the purchasing of goods from shops”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Shopping is among the most common and enjoyable activities undertaken by people on holiday and, in many cases, it provides a major attraction and basic motivation for travel.”

Soucre: Dallen, J. Timothy. 2003. *Shopping Tourism, Retailing and Leisure*. Channel View Publications

Circus

Definition: “an entertainment or spectacle usually consisting of trained animal acts and exhibitions of human skill and daring. The word has the same root as circle and circumference and therefore also recalls the distinctive environment in which such entertainment is presented—the ring, a circular performance area usually bounded by a short fence (or “curb”) and surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, which may itself be enclosed in a circular building or tent.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “There are as many different kinds of wildlife-watching holidays as there are kinds of wildlife. A tourist can choose between a luxury hotel-based safari in Kenya, wilderness backpacking in the Rockies or an Antarctic cruise to watch penguins and killer whales. The financial costs of such a holiday may be very considerable but unlike other types of activity tourism the physical effort required can be minimal. (...) At the other extreme it is possible to

take a wildlife-watching holiday virtually in one's own back yard. Alternatively, the wildlife can be kept in captivity in a variety of contexts such as zoos, circuses or aquaria for permanent exhibition to visitors."

Source: Shackly, Myra. 1996. *Wildlife Tourism*. Thomson Learning

Concert

Definition: "a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several compositions"

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: "Arab tourists interact with a more contemporary image of Egyptian culture than do Western tourists, one that is grounded in the circulation of a shared language and regional circulation of popular culture. Gulf tourists come to Egypt to see a play with one of their favorite Egyptian actors, or they go to the nightclub of the Semiramis Hotel to see the famous belly dancer Dina, or to be photographed with the pop singer Ehab Tawfiq, who performs there twice a week and whose videos are broadcast on many Arab satellite channels. In the summer, the major five-star hotels in Cairo, Hurghada, and Sharm el-Sheikh hold concerts starring singers from all over the Arab world and charging up to \$150 for tickets. These expensive concerts are almost exclusively geared toward a vacationing Gulf clientele, since few Egyptians would pay so much to see a singer."

Source: Wynn, L.L. 2007. *Pyramids & Nightclubs, A Travel Ethnography of Arab and Western Imaginations of Egypt, from King Tut and a Colony of Atlantis to Rumours of Sex Orgies, urban Legends about a Marauding Prince, and Blonde Belly Dancers*: University of Texas Press

Opera

Definition: "a drama set to music and made up of vocal pieces with orchestral accompaniment and with orchestral overtures and interludes. In some operas, such as those by Richard Wagner, the music is continuous throughout an act; in others, it is broken up either by recitative (which is more like sung speech) or by dialogue."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "The cultural tourism field is splintering into a number of niche markets, such as arts tourism, heritage tourism, ethnic tourism, architectural tourism, opera tourism, gastronomy tourism, and so on."

Source: Richards, Greg. 2001. *Cultural Attractions and European Tourism*. Cab Intl

Exhibition

Definition: “a public display of works of art or items of interest, held in an art gallery or museum or at a trade fair”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Exhibitions are useful, not just as an exhibitor. They are worth going to, to gather information about competitors and to find out more about general market trends. If you are considering going to an exhibition as an exhibitor, try to go before as a non-exhibitor to learn out more about its formate, or at least speak to people who have exhibited there before. The exhibition industry is developing. In some countries the exhibition culture is already very well established. Go to one of the public exhibitions in Germany where people gather as much information as possible before booking a holiday and you will find people actually queuing at the doof before the exhibition opens.”

Source: Briggs, Susan.²/2000. *Successful Tourism Marketing: A Practical Handbook*: Kogan Page

5.3.4.2. Tourism Events

The UNWTO’s thesaurus includes the following terms dealing with modern or classical tourism events:

Festival

Definition: “an organized series of concerts, plays, or films, typically one held annually in the same place”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Festivals are bound up in local cultures, economies and environments, contributing to the reputation of the locations, potentially attracting many more tourists off-season.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*: Channel View Publications Ltd.

Film Festival

Definition: “gathering, usually annual, for the purpose of evaluating new or outstanding motion pictures. Sponsored by national or local governments, industry, service organizations, experimental film groups, or individual promoters, the festivals provide an opportunity for filmmakers, distributors, critics, and other interested persons to attend film showings and meet to discuss current artistic developments in film. At the festivals distributors can purchase films that they think can be marketed successfully in their own countries.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “However, there has been little emphasis on film festivals as tourism attractions, enhancers or generators, and this certainly needs to be considered further. The tourism field has paid even less attention to movie premieres;”

Source: Beeton, Sue. 2005. *Film-induced Tourism*: Channel View Publications

Music Festival

Definition: “usually a series of performances at a particular place and inspired by a unifying theme, such as national music, modern music, or the promotion of a prominent composer's works. It may also take the form of a competition for performers or composers. Series of religious services associated with a given feast early established the idea of the music festival in the church. The term festival in its modern sense, however, was first used in England.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Since the 1970s music festivals have become common components of local tourism strategies, their growth nothing short of dramatic and their economic significance considerable. At the start of the 1980s, pop festivals had become a ‘regular feature of the British countryside in summer’ so that at least 29 took place in 1979.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On the Road Again*. Channel View Publications Ltd.

Carnival

Definition: “the merrymaking and festivity that takes place in many Roman Catholic countries in the last days and hours before the Lenten season. The derivation of the word is uncertain, though it possibly can be traced to the Medieval Latin *carnem levare* or *carnelevarium*, which means to take away or remove meat. This coincides with the fact that carnival is the final festivity before the commencement of the austere 40 days of Lent, during which Roman Catholics, in earlier times, fasted, abstained from eating meat, and followed

other ascetic practices. The historical origin of carnival is also obscure. It possibly has its roots in a primitive festival honouring the beginning of the New Year and the rebirth of nature, though it is also possible that the beginnings of carnival in Italy may be linked to the pagan Saturnalian festival of ancient Rome.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Definition: “a traveling entertainment combining the features of both circus and amusement park. Developing out of the same roots as the early 19th-century circus—the “mud shows,” so called because they operated mainly in the open—carnivals traveled from town to town, bringing with them a few days of high excitement. In addition to mechanized rides such as the early merry-go-round, carnivals featured live animal acts, pony rides, sideshow curiosities, and games of skill and chance. The carnival barker announced the offerings to the crowd, sometimes promising more than could be presented. Carnivals soon developed a reputation for less than perfect honesty with the customers.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “It is evident that the February Carnival has done much to address the seasonal nature of Venice’s tourism industry, although some might argue that Venice did not need to attract more tourists to its already fragile and over-visited environment. The local residents’ relationship to the Carnival perhaps warrants further research, since it is uncertain as to how far this revived event is as popular with the locals as it is with tourists.”

Source: Smith, Melanie K. 2003. *Issues in Cultural Tourism Studies*: Routledge Chapman & Hall

Firework

Definition: “explosive or combustible used for display. Of ancient Chinese origin, fireworks evidently developed out of military rockets and explosive missiles, and they were (and still are) used in elaborate combinations for celebrations. During the European Middle Ages, fireworks accompanied the spread of military explosives westward, and in Europe the military fireworks expert was pressed into service to conduct pyrotechnic celebrations of victory and peace.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The nocturnal displays borrowed from baroque traditions in which plays of water, light, and fireworks were infused with musical and spoken-world performances to form an encompassing sensual spectacle. These traditions were modernized, however, through new

technical means (...) – sometimes literally through manipulating their effects, but always through a sense of physical immersion within the spectacle.”

Source: Bonnemaïson, Sarah & Macy, Christine (editors). 2008. *Festival Architecture*. Routledge

Parade

Definition: “a public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Rather than traveling to destinations to gaze passively at ‘the sights’, gay travelers seem to be particularly drawn to destinations where events such as Pride parades, Mardi Gras parades and festivals, and circuit parties and more specific events (...) are orchestrated.”

Source: Waitt, Gordon & Markell, Kevin. 2006. *Gay Tourism: Culture and Context*. Haworth Press Inc.

Olympic Games

Synonym: the Olympics

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “a sports festival held every four years in different venues, instigated by the Frenchman Baron de Coubertin (...)”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “An excellent example of how a city, or in this case a country, can maximize exposure through a sport event is in the case of Sydney, Australia, and its hosting of the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. Shortly after Sydney was awarded the right to host the 2000 Summer Games, the Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) prepared the Olympic Games tourism strategy and worked tirelessly to ensure that every possible opportunity was maximized.”

Source: Patarca-Montero, Robert & Sung Chon, Kaye & Hudson, Simon. 2008. *Sport and Adventure Tourism*. Haworth Press Inc.

5.3.5. Why do people go on holiday?

The UNWTO's Thesaurus also includes terms dealing with various reasons why people decide to leave their home or home country to explore unknown places. Every target group of the tourism industry has other needs and interests. Some tourists travel because of their personal enrichment and adventure, others want to cure from an illness and most of the tourists just want to relax. In the Thesaurus, terms can be found that deal with the different needs and motivations of tourists, but it also includes terms dealing with the negative effects caused by tourism.

5.3.5.1. Reasons for traveling

Motivation

Definition: “the forces acting either on or within a person to initiate behaviour. The word is derived from the Latin term *motivus* (“a moving cause”), which suggests the activating properties of the processes involved in psychological motivation.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Motivation is about the causes of personal action, in tourism and in other activities. Our understanding of tourists' motivations is surprisingly limited in view of the potential importance of motivations in framing appropriate product design and marketing.”

Source: Lew, Hall & Williams. 2004. *Companion to Tourism*. Plackwell Publication

Aspiration

Definition: “a hope or ambition of achieving something.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “First, motivation should not be confused with aspiration. Many aspirations are unrealizable and form part of no project. The remainder are either realistic or fantasy laden. These are both applicable to the tourist.”

Source: Williams, Stephen. 2003. *Tourism: Critical Concepts in the Social Sciences*. Routledge

Need

Definition: “require (something) because it is essential or very important rather than just desirable.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “circumstances in which something is necessary.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The motives for travel are imperfectly understood, complex and manifold. In specific instances, however, where they are known, they may easily account for how and why tourists experience their holiday as fulfilling, pleasant, relaxing; or tiring, disappointing and aggravating. Often no amount or type of travelling can satisfy the desires of some travellers (...) while many holiday destinations make promises of facilities and activities that may appear to, but cannot, fulfil certain needs.”

Source: Furnham, Adrian & Bochner, S. 1986. *Culture Shock: Psychological Reactions to Unfamiliar Environments*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Habits

Definition: “in psychology, any regularly repeated behaviour that requires little or no thought and is learned rather than innate. A habit—which can be part of any activity, ranging from eating and sleeping to thinking and reacting—is developed through reinforcement and repetition. Reinforcement encourages the repetition of a behaviour, or response, each time the stimulus that provoked the behaviour recurs. The behaviour becomes more automatic with each repetition. Some habits, however, may form on the basis of a single experience, particularly when emotions are involved.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “However, a central aspect of the tourism policy is to ensure the protection of the environment and various initiatives have been taken to inform the travelling public to be more environment conscious in their travelling habits.”

Source: Ellul, Anthony (editor). 1997. *Tourism and Environment in European Countries* (Nature & Environment) Council of Europe

Fantasy

Definition: “the faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “a fanciful mental image, typically one on which a person often dwells and which reflects their conscious or unconscious wishes.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “People still travel to see the antique or the exotic, but new kinds of tourism have sprung up since the 1960s. The qualifying terms of such particularized tourism are many: sports tourism, adventure tourism, fantasy tourism, ecotourism and even sex tourism. (...) Re-enactors engage in their own fantasy roles and provide the spectator excitement as medieval knights and American Civil War soldiers at annual festivals serving as outdoor theatres of the softly scrimmed past. Those individuals daydreaming of hitherto unattainable achievements can go to fantasy camps (...).”

Source: Betts, Raymond F. A. 2004. *History of Popular Culture: More of Everything, Faster and Brighter*. Routledge Chapman & Hall

Preference

Definition: “a greater liking for one alternative over another or others”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Younger males are likely to have a favourable attitude towards risk-taking in their leisure activities, especially if they have a preference for extraversion, intuition, thinking or perceiving. Younger males in more professional occupations, who do not have children and have a preference for extraversion, intuition, or perception, are also more likely to prefer variety in their leisure activities.”

Source: Crouch, C.I. & Mazanec, J.A. (editor). 2001. *Consumer Psychology of Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure*. Cab Intl.

Behaviour

Definition: “the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “What motivates tourists to travel? What needs do they have which travel can fulfil? How do they decide on a destination? (...) It is difficult and expensive to reach today’s tourist.

That is why understanding customers' motivations and behaviour in order to tailor your product and marketing for maximum effectiveness is so important – it gives you a vital edge in a very competitive environment.”

Source: Lubbe, B.A. 2003. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa*: Pearson Education South Africa

In the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities 'The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET)', elaborated by the World Tourism Organization, is also included, which should give advice to people working in the tourist industry and to travelers in order to reduce the negative effects caused by the tourism.

Code of Ethics

Definition: “The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) is a comprehensive set of principles whose purpose is to guide stakeholders in tourism development: central and local governments, local communities, the tourism industry and its professionals, as well as visitors, both international and domestic.”

Source: World Tourism Organization:<http://www.unwto.org/index.php>:22.07.2009

Context: “With international tourism forecast to reach 1.6 billion arrivals by 2020, members of the World Tourism Organization believe that the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is needed to help minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits for residents of tourism destinations.”

Source: World Tourism Organization:<http://www.unwto.org/index.php>:22.07.2009

5.3.5.2. Negative Effects of Tourism

As tourism is one of the fastest growing industries nowadays, positive and negative effects of this development can be noted. Many improvements are achieved for the benefit of the local population of tourist destinations. Positive effects are, for example, that traditional customs of the local population are often reintroduced or efforts have been made for their preservation. Other advantages are the improvement of services, such as medical care, police and fire protection and the development of the transportation system that meet the needs of the rising number of tourists but for the benefit of the local residents. Furthermore, the development of recreational facilities that are also open to the public adds to the benefits of the local

population. The development of tourism also resulted in better and more job opportunities. (Butler, 2008:246)

Although the improvements for the local population are significant, many negative effects can be found that were caused by the tourism industry. Some examples of bad developments are for instance: mass tourism, changes of the lifestyle and culture of the population living at the tourist destination or excessive working hours. The Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities took the negative effects of tourism into account and includes the following terms:

Mass Tourism

Mass tourism can be seen as a typical characteristic of developed countries that evolved in the twentieth century. During the next decade, the number of tourists is expected to rise even further.

Definition: “Mass tourism can be described as:

- The holiday is standardized, rigidly packaged and inflexible. No part of the holiday could be altered except by paying higher prices.
- The holiday is produced through the mass replication of identical units, with economies of scale as the driving force.
- The holiday is mass-marketed to an undifferentiated clientele.
- The holiday is consumed *en masse*, with a lack of consideration by tourists for local norms, culture, people or the environments of tourist-receiving destinations.”

Source: Stephen Page & Joanne Connell. 2008. *Sustainable Tourism – Critical Concepts in the Social Sciences*. Routledge

Context: “Mass tourism is related to two main characteristics: (a) participation of large numbers of people in tourism; and (b) the holiday is standardized, rigidly packaged and inflexible. The number of international tourist arrivals is expected to continue to grow during the next decade and with it the phenomenon of mass tourism.”

Source: Pigram, J.J. & Wahab, Salah (editor). 1997. *Tourism, Development and Growth: The Challenge of Sustainability*. Routledge Chapman & Hall

Acculturation

Definition: “the processes of change in artifacts, customs, and beliefs that result from the contact of societies with different cultural traditions. The term is also used to refer to the results of such changes. Two major types of acculturation may be distinguished based on two

classes of conditions under which changes take place. A free 'borrowing' and modification of cultural elements may occur when people of different cultures maintain an interchange without the exercise of military or political domination of one group by another. These new elements may be integrated into the existing culture in a process called incorporation. Directed change, the second type of acculturation, takes place when one people establish dominance over another through military conquest or political control."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "Symptoms of acculturation, however, are not restricted to Third World destinations, for similar problems and trends can develop within the domestic tourism of industrial nations, when previously closed traditional communities of peripheral regions are exposed to tourism's cultural consequences."

Source: Murphy P. 1985. *Tourism, a community approach*: Methuen young books

Alienation

Definition: "in social sciences, the state of feeling estranged or separated from one's milieu, work, products of work, or self. Despite its popularity in the analysis of contemporary life, the idea of alienation remains an ambiguous concept with elusive meanings, the following variants being most common: (1) powerlessness, the feeling that one's destiny is not under one's own control but is determined by external agents, fate, luck, or institutional arrangements, (2) meaninglessness, referring either to the lack of comprehensibility or consistent meaning in any domain of action (such as world affairs or interpersonal relations) or to a generalized sense of purposelessness in life, (3) normlessness, the lack of commitment to shared social conventions of behaviour (hence widespread deviance, distrust, unrestrained individual competition, and the like), (4) cultural estrangement, the sense of removal from established values in society (as, for example, in intellectual or student rebellions against conventional institutions), (5) social isolation, the sense of loneliness or exclusion in social relations (as, for example, among minority group members), and (6) self-estrangement, perhaps the most difficult to define and in a sense the master theme, the understanding that in one way or another the individual is out of touch with himself."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "(...) the recreational tourist adheres to the center of this society or culture; the diversionary tourist moves in a center-less space. But what happens when the disenchanted or alienated individuals become growingly aware of their state of alienation, and the meaninglessness and fatuity of their daily life, as many younger members of the middle

classes in the contemporary society have become? One direction which their search for meaning might take is the attempt to transform their society through revolution; another, less radical alternative is to look for meaning in the life of others – tourism.”

Source: Cohen, Erik. 2004. *Contemporary Tourism: Diversity and Change (Tourism Social Science Series)*: Emerald Group Pub.

Working Hours

Synonym: Hours of Labour

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Definition: “the proportion of a person's time spent at work”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Although the development of the tourism industry creates new employment opportunities, critics content that tourism employment provides predominantly low-paid and low-skilled demeaning jobs (...). the negative aspects of tourism employment focus upon the physical demands of the job, poor conditions of work, job insecurity, low pay, long working hours, high labour turnover and lack of training.”

Source: Beech, John & Chadwick, Simon. 2005. *The Business of Tourism Management*: Financial Times Prentice Hall

Social Changes

Definition: “in sociology, the alteration of mechanisms within the social structure, characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of behaviour, social organizations, or value systems. Throughout the historical development of their discipline, sociologists have borrowed models of social change from other academic fields. In the late 19th century, when evolution became the predominant model for understanding biological change, ideas of social change took on an evolutionary cast, and, though other models have refined modern notions of social change, evolution persists as an underlying principle.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Researchers in Greece and elsewhere have argued that tourism is not the only cause of change in a region’s customs and manners. Other social changes have moved in the same direction, such as the spread of mass media, expanding urbanisation, better communication, and extended use of information technologies. However, in the case of the Greek coastal, and especially insular, areas where tourism had developed, the historic phase of this development has been a very important influence.”

Source: Bramwell, Bill (editor). 2004. *Coastal Mass Tourism: Diversification and Sustainable Development in Shouthern Europe*. Channel View Publications

Opinion

Definition: “a view of judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “the beliefs or views of a group or majority of people”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Market segmentation based on benefits assumes that consumers by a product for the potential benefit experiences from using it. Its focus is on product attributes which consumers perceive to have goal-satisfying capabilities and this method usually employs some psychographic variables. Psychographics also referred to as data on lifestyles and on activities, interes and opinion (...) attempt to provide a detailed understanding of consumers in terms of their way of living. They take into account how people spend their time (daily activities, hobbies, entertainment), what they place importance on (interests, community involvement) and their opinions and attitudes towards various types of vacations.”

Source: Moutinho, Luiz. 2000. *Strategic Managment in Tourism*. Cab Intl.

Lifestyle

Definition: “the way in which a person lives”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “While demographics can provide the basis for simple segmentation of wine tourist markets, psychographic data (such as motives, lifestyles, interests, attitudes and values) allow the researcher to add (...) vitality to consumer [wine tourist] profiles that cannot easily be captured by demographics. (...) Wine lifestyle; most obviously, it is possible to gain an insight into the wine interests of the winery visitor. Information gathered on their previous experience with wine (...) reveals that typically (and perhaps not surprisingly) winery visitors are “regular consumers of wine”, have an intermediate to advanced knowledge of wine (...).”

Source: Hall, C. Michael, Cambourne, Brock & Sharples, Liz (editors). 2000. *Wine Tourism around the World: Development, Management and Markets*. Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd.

5.4. Terminology in Tourism – Ecological Aspects

In this part of chapter four I investigate terms of the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities dealing with ecology and the environment. One of the most important developments in this regard is described by the term 'Eco-tourism' aiming at protecting the environment and supporting the local population of tourism destinations.

Ecotourism

Definition: “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people“

Source: <http://www.ecotourism.org/>, 14.1.2010

Context: “Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should follow the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize impact.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people.
- Raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climate.”

Source: <http://www.ecotourism.org/>, 14.1.2010

The next part of this chapter deals with negative ecological influences on the environment. These negative impacts include either natural catastrophes or environmental damage and pollution caused by humankind. As both forms have dramatic consequences on the popularity of a tourist destination and therefore also for the tourist industry, the following terms were incorporated in the Thesaurus.

5.4.1. Natural Catastrophes

The Thesaurus includes terms dealing with different forms of natural catastrophes as these events have significant consequences on our environment, but also on tourism and the affected tourism destination themselves. Tourism destinations are quite often situated in areas exposed to natural disasters. When a destination is hit by a natural disaster, the image as a tourist attraction suffers. Countries can be affected by the following natural disasters: avalanches, cyclones, desertification, fire, floods, tidal waves, droughts and earthquakes.

Avalanche

Definition: “Avalanches (...) are usually secondary disasters, caused by such primary natural occurrences as heavy snowfalls, monsoon rains, volcanic eruptions or earthquakes.”

Source: Lee Davis. 2002. *Natural Disasters (Revised Edition)*, Facts on File Inc.

Context: “Before tourism conquered the Alps, the victims of avalanches were local villagers. However, the number of victims among residents could be reduced by constructing avalanche barriers but nevertheless many severe avalanche catastrophes in the period after World War II were reported.”

Source: Laws, Eric & Prideaux, Bruce (editors). 2008. *Tourism Crises: Management Responses and Theoretical Insight*: Haworth Press Inc.

Cyclone

Definition: “Cyclone is the generic name given to storms that rotate around a core of low pressure in a counterclockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and in a clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere. This circular movement is caused by a combination of two forces: (1) the contrast between the low core, or axis of atmospheric pressure and the relatively higher pressure surrounding it, and (2) the Coriolis effect, which, simply stated, is the tendency for any moving body on or above the Earth’s surface to drift sideways from its course because of the rotation of Earth. In the Northern Hemisphere, this deflection is to the right of the motion; in the Southern Hemisphere, the deflection is to the left.”

Source: Lee Davis. 2002. *Natural Disasters (Revised Edition)*, Facts On File Inc.

Context: “Temperature warming is contributing to a world increase in cyclones, tropical lows and storms in general. (..) During the second half of the twentieth century the average number of cyclones in the southern Pacific has been seven per year but this is likely to increase to

eight in the early decades of this century. (...) For many coastal tourism structures and facilities the threat of storms is greater than the threat of rising sea level but the two go hand in hand.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David. 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change – Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Desertification

Definition: “Desertification is a process of ecological degradation that occurs primarily in arid, semi-arid and subhumid lands and causes the biological productivity of the land to be lost or substantially diminished: grazing lands cease to produce adequate pasture, dryland agriculture fails and irrigated fields are abandoned as a result of salinization, waterlogging or other forms of soil deterioration. The phenomenon can take the form of extension of desert margins or intensification of desert conditions within dry regions.”

Source: David Alexander. 1993. *Natural Disaster*: UCL Press Limited

Context: “Desertification in Europe is most severe in dry areas that are economically marginal for agriculture. Attempts to sustain or increase production under unfavourable bioclimatic conditions lie behind many of the cases of desertification that have been documented. During recent times the most important causes of change have been related to the modernization and expansion of mechanised agriculture and the subsequent movement of large numbers of people to the urbanising littoral regions; to the expansion of the irrigated area; to policies of political independence with respect to cereal production, afforestation and to the development of tourism.”

Source: Heinritz, Günther & Wiessner, Reinhard. *Europa in einer Welt im Wandel*: Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH

Fire

Definition: “Fire is the rapid combination of oxygen with carbon, hydrogen, and other elements of organic material in a reaction that produces flame, heat, and light. In effect, fire is the photosynthesis reaction in reverse.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*, Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “Many fires reduce the scenic value of vast areas. Thailand threatened to sue Indonesia because of lost tourist income in 1997. Tourists also left Malaysia as the smog moved in from the same fires.”

Source: Ridout, Mike. 2002. *People, Places and Themes – Foundation Edition*: Heinemann Educational Publishers.

Flood

Definition: “A flood can be defined as the height, or stage, of water above some given point, such as the banks of a river channel. The flood hazard consists of the threat to life or property posed by rising or spilling water.”

Source: David Alexander. 1993. *Natural Disaster*: UCL Press Limited

Context: “A strongly related subject is the well-known fact – called ‘mass convergence’ - that within a short period of time after disaster strikes, considerable numbers of journalists and sightseers make their way to the disaster area. Journalists were doing their job, but the floods of 1993 and 1995 became prey to many instances of disaster tourism. This hampered relief operations. For example, individuals ignored signs not to enter forbidden areas. In the Netherlands and Germany there was even organized disaster tourism. Special organizations offered tours through the flooded areas, including snorkelling into flooded homes, and sometimes offering souvenirs.”

Source: Parker, Dennis J. 2000. *Floods*: Routledge

Tidal Wave

Definition: “an exceptionally large ocean wave, especially one caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The massive tsunami tidal waves killed tens of thousands of local residents and domestic and international tourists along the coastlines of the most visited tourist resort destinations in 12 South Asian and African countries. The colossal proportions of the loss of human lives and the damage to the tourism economy of these countries were unprecedented and it took considerable time for these destinations to rebuild and recover from this natural disaster.”

Source: Wood, Roy C & Bob Brotherton (editors). 2008. *The Sage Handbook of Hospitality Management*: Sage Publications Ltd.

Drought

Definition: “Drought describes times of abnormal dryness in a region when the usual rains do not appear, and all life must adjust to the unexpected shortage of water. The lack, or reduction, of moisture can cause agricultural collapse or shortfalls bringing famine and disease and causing deaths and mass migrations to wetter areas.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*: Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “ (...) one of the longest and severest droughts in Kenya’s history occurred from mid-1998 through 2001. The drought had harsh negative impacts on agriculture and livestock (...), wildlife, tourism, water resources, and hydroelectric power generation.”

Source: Boken, Vijendra K., Cracknell, A.P. & Heathcote, Ronald L. 2005. *Monitoring and Predicting Agricultural Drought: A Global Study*: Oxford University Press

Earthquake

Definition: “The word *earthquake* is effectively a self-defining term – the Earth quakes, the Earth shakes, and we feel the vibrations caused by those motions. Earthquakes may be created by volcanic activity, meteorite impacts, undersea landslides, explosions of nuclear bombs, and more; but most commonly, they are caused by sudden earth movements along faults.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*, Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “As a result, Japan has had a rather bad press over the years when it comes to inbound tourism; the reporting of major earthquakes and tsunamis uncovers an unpleasant fact about the country. In order to offset this at least partially, the government has recently launched an international campaign to attract foreign visitors (...), who in turn are being asked to spread positive stories about their experiences in Japan (...). However, this campaign does not mention the country’s vulnerability to volcanism, earthquakes and flooding.”

Source: Laws, Eric, Prideaux, Bruce & Chon, Kaye (editors). 2007. *Crisis Management in Touris*: Cab Intl.

5.4.2. Natural Damage and Pollution

In this part of chapter four I investigate the terms of the UNWTO’s Thesaurus, dealing with environmental damage and pollution.

Damage

Definition: “physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Environmental rehabilitation is a subset of environmental protection. The rehabilitation of environmental damage and the proper allocation of the costs of this within protection frameworks have been formally incorporated in legislation in many countries in order to ensure that businesses and private individuals behave in a manner that avoids, rather than merely controls, their potential for future environmental damage. Tourism as a vital interest in environmental protection and rehabilitation (...).”

Source: Jafari, Jafar (editor). 2000. *Encyclopedia of Tourism*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Environmental Degradation

Definition: “Man-caused damage to the basic natural resources necessary for survival; water, soil, forests, the atmosphere etc.”

Source: Gurdip, Singh. 1995. *Environmental Law: International and National Perspective*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*: Publishing Corporation

Context: “There are five million internally displaced people and refugees in Sudan. Environmental degradation is one of the driving forces of displacement and the environment is being further undermined by the sheer scale of displaced people and refugees in some areas. The environmental impacts of many of the camps are high, especially in respect to deforestation for fuel wood. The UNEP study found that in Darfur, extensive deforestation can be found as far as 10km from a camp. The situation is being aggravated by brick making in some camps.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org>: 14.9.2009

Deforestation

Definition: “The cutting down and removal of an excessive number of trees. It generally implies the absence of conservational measures and the lack of replanting provisions.”

Source: Kenneth, Jay. 1960. *Nuclear Power: Today and Tomorrow*; Donald R. Coates. 1984. *Geology and Society*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*, Publishing Corporation

Context: “The Annapurna Conservation Area Project (...) is a good example of community involvement in tourism. In the 1960s, deforestation on the steep slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal led to severe erosion, removal of topsoil and flooding. Since the 1970s, the Nepalese government has encouraged community reforestation with local people involved in the decision-making and running of the conservation project.”

Source: Nagle, Garrett. 1999. *Focus on Geography: Tourism, Leisure and Recreation*: Nelson Thornes Ltd.

Erosion

Definition: “Erosion means the removal of surface material from the Earth's crust, primarily soil and rock debris, and the transportation of the eroded materials by natural agencies from the point of removal. The broadest application of the term erosion embraces the general wearing down and molding of all landforms on the Earth's surface, including the weathering of rock in its original position, the transport of weathered material, and erosion caused by wind action, fluvial processes, marine processes, and glacial processes.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Natural area tourism on land occurs mostly through corridors such as trails, pathways and sometimes informally along unsealed management tracks. Hiking trails form an important means of access and thus facilitate the recreational experience in many natural landscapes. Trails also serve to focus visitor attention, helping to prevent more dispersed and randomised soil erosion and trampling of vegetation.”

Source: Newsome, David & Moore, Susan & Dowling, Ross K. 2002. *Natural Area Tourism: Ecology, Impacts and Management*: Channel View Publications.

The following terms deal with different forms of pollution, which also have bad consequences on a tourist destination.

Pollution

Definition: “Pollution is the unfavourable alteration of our environment, largely because of human activities; Pollution the Nuisance or Nemesis: is the deliberate or accidental contamination of the environment with the animals's waste; Pollution is defined as a deviation

from the natural composition of a part of the environment, resulting in adverse effects on life; Pollution is the accumulation of matter in the wrong place or anything released into the environment which degrades its quality; Pollution is an undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of our air, land and water (or basic amenities) causing harmful effect on our life or that of other desirable species and cultural assets; Pollution is the unfavourable alteration of our surroundings, wholly or largely as a by-product of man's actions, through direct or indirect effects of changes in the energy pattern, radiation levels, chemical and physical constitution and abundance of organisms."

Source: U.S President's Science Advisory Committee. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*: Publishing Corporation

Context: "Sewage, grey water discharges and litter are those most likely forms of pollution to be associated with tourism activity (...). Other types of pollution, while not normally arising from tourism activities, can deter visitors because of aesthetic problems or worries about health and contamination of food and water quality. In each case there are effective ways to deal with the waste causing such pollution to avoid damage to wildlife and the marine environment."

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David (editors). 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change (Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility)*. Taylor & Francis Ltd

Acid Rain

Definition: "The term "acid rain" means acidification of the ecosystem by natural boiler which evaporates water from the sea, lakes and rivers and sends it down in the form of rain. Once the pure vapour enters the atmosphere, it condenses on solid particles and reaches equilibrium with atmospheric gases. In the main, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and chlorine from stationary and mobile sources (industries, power plants, and automobiles) are emitted into the atmosphere which combine with water vapour (in the presence of sunlight which acts as catalyst) and get transformed into carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and hydrochloric acid respectively. Acid rain is a transboundary problem. Each country gets part of its acid fallout from its own pollutants but receives the rest on the winds from the neighbouring countries."

Source: Gurdip Singh. 1995. *Environmental Law: International and National Perspectives*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Forests, used for tourism, that are situated close to large industrial centres, are particularly under threat from acid rain, caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide from coal-burning power stations.”

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Air Pollution

Definition: “Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more contaminants, such as dust, fumes, gas mist, odour, smoke, or vapour in quantities, of characteristics, and of duration, such as to be injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.”

Source: Engineer’s Joint Council for Air Pollution and its Control USA. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*, Publishing Corporation

Context: “Within destination areas the air quality may deteriorate as a result of both extra traffic and construction. Dust generated during the construction of tourist facilities contributes to air pollution.”

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Noise Pollution

Definition: “Noise Pollution means the introduction of undesirable sound energy to the environment at levels that can be detrimental to human activity.”

Source: P.C. Mishra. 1990. *Fundamentals of Air and Water Pollution*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Definition: “One form of pollution that is characteristic of industrial societies is noise. The intensity of sound is measured in logarithmic units known as decibels; a change from a level of 10 decibels to one of 20 decibels actually represents a 100-fold increase in the sound level. At a level of 80 decibels, sound is annoying; but steady exposure to noise in excess of 90 decibels—a level that is frequently exceeded by many common urban sounds, such as jackhammers, jet planes, and excessively loud music—can cause permanent loss of hearing. In addition to causing loss of hearing, there is some evidence that noise can produce other deleterious effects on human health and on work performance.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Noise pollution from tourism will be particularly noticeable in destinations where tourists are searching for quietness and peace. Air flights in remote areas where quiet is expected, such as the Grand Canyon in the USA and the Himalayas can cause disruption to tourists and recreationists. Noise pollution from the construction of tourism facilities can also be a problem for residents and tourists.”

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Water Pollution

Definition: “Water pollution is an addition to water of an excess of material (or heat) that is harmful to humans, animals, or desirable aquatic life, or otherwise causes significant departures from the normal activities of various living communities in or near bodies of water.”

Source: John R. Holum. 1977. *Topics and Terms in Environmental Problems*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*: Publishing Corporation

Context: “Water pollution occurs due to the discharge of untreated water, inorganic and organic wastes and sewage. One of the major causes of water pollution caused by tourism industry is discharge or dumping of oil, petrol, inorganic and organic wastes by hotel units and means of water transport.”

Source: Bhatta, R.N. 2002. *Tourism and the Environment: A Quest for Sustainability*: Indus Publishing Company

Radioactivity

Definition: “The property possessed by the nuclei of some atoms of disintegrating (or decaying) spontaneously.”

Source: Kenneth Jay, 1960. *Nuclear Power: Today and Tomorrow*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Thus in some areas that until quite recently were very popular, tourism has declined because of environmental problems. For example: (...) beaches have been closed in the UK as a result of radioactivity and in Haiti due to sewage pollution (...).”

Source: Ceballos-Lascurain. 1996. *Tourism, Ecotourism, and Protected Areas: The State of Nature-Based Tourism Around the World and Guidelines for Its Development*: World Conservation Union.

Green Algae

Definition: “Green Algae, also called Grass-green Algae, are members of the division Chlorophyta, comprising about 6,000 species. The photosynthetic pigments (chlorophylls a and b, carotene, and xanthophyll) are in the same proportions as those in seed and other higher plants. The typical green algal cell, which can be motile or nonmotile, has a central vacuole, pigments contained in plastids that vary in shape in different species, and a two-layered cellulose and pectin cell wall. Food is stored as starch in pyrenoids (proteinaceous cores within the plastids). Green algae, variable in size and shape, include single-celled (Chlamydomonas, desmids), colonial (Hydrodictyon, Volvox), filamentous (Spirogyra), and tubular (Actenobolus, Caulerpa) forms.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “No matter how well thought out tourism programs are, there usually develop at least some unforeseen occurrences, which the community has no control, that significantly alter how that tourism progresses. Strategies adopted one year may not address the problems faced in future years. Hurricanes have periodically devastated numerous Caribbean islands, turning successful destinations into shambles. (...) The “green algae” in the Adriatic caused visitor numbers on the Italian coast to plummet.”

Source: Bosselmann, Fred P. & Peterson, Craig & McCarthy, Claire.²/1999. *Managing Tourism Growth: Issues and Applications*: Island Press.

Urbanisation

Definition: “An increasing concentration of the population in cities and a transformation of land use to an urban pattern of organization.”

Source: William P. Cunningham & Barbara Woodworth Saigo. 1990. *Environmental Science – A Global Concern*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Tourism is embedded in processes of urbanisation in two fundamental ways. First, as the main driver behind urbanisation in places that are very specific urban production spaces for tourism and leisure (...). Second, as a routine element of leisure production in urban space in which, although certain parts of urban land use may be substantially geared toward satisfying tourism consumers and leisure mobility, the city’s economy is not dominated by tourism and leisure production.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David (editors). 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change (Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility)*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

5.4.3. Nature Protection and Nature Conservation

In this part of chapter four I concentrate on terms included in the UNWTO's Thesaurus dealing with nature protection and nature conservation. In order to conserve the environment, measures have been taken by local and national governments, such as the creation of protected areas.

Recycling

Definition: "Recycling, also called materials salvage, means the recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. The basic phases in recycling are the collection of waste materials, their processing or manufacture into new products, and the purchase of those products, which may then themselves be recycled. Typical materials that are recycled include iron and steel scrap, aluminum cans, glass bottles, paper, wood, and plastics. The materials reused in recycling serve as substitutes for raw materials obtained from such increasingly scarce natural resources as petroleum, natural gas, coal, mineral ores, and trees. Recycling can help to reduce the quantities of solid waste deposited in landfills, which have become increasingly expensive. Recycling also reduces the pollution of air, water, and land resulting from waste disposal."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "However, recycling opportunities may be differentially available to tourism businesses, a reflection of their size. Small firms, such as independent hotels and guest-houses would need to sort, store and arrange collection or delivery of recyclable materials, whereas large businesses, such as transnationals, may have 'in-house' opportunities, based on scale economies, to benefit from recycling. For example, Disney World in Florida has its own sewage works linked to an organic composting factory which converts sewage sludge into organic fertiliser for use on the flower-beds and trees of the Magic Kingdom (...)."

Source: Cooper, Christopher P (editor). 2003. *Classic Reviews in Tourism*: Channel View Publications

Water Purification

Definition: “Water Purification means the treatment of water to make it safe and acceptable for human use. Such treatment has grown vastly in importance in the 20th century because of the growth of cities and development of industry and, consequently, of pollution.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “A potable water supply is for many a *sine qua non* for making a visit, and an advanced sewage system is deemed by many tourists from advanced countries as the most important of requirements. (...) In some cases, especially in the Caribbean, this has given rise to the all-inclusive resort, built with its own water purification plant and sewage treatment or disposal system, surrounded by communities which do not have the same trappings of development.”

Source: Mowforth, Martin & Charlton, Clive & Munt, Ian. 2007. *Tourism and Responsibility. Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean*: Francis & Taylor

Conservation Area

Definition: “an area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press.

Context: “The ecosystems of Nepal’s hills and mountains are experiencing serious pressure because of the demand for resources by the indigenous population. Tourism has aggravated these pressures in at least two ways: by increasing demand for fuelwood and hence causing deforestation and by causing litter and pollution problems along main trekking routes. These effects are particularly evident at the common Himalayan destinations Sagarmatha and Langtang national parks and in the Annapurna Conservation Area.”

Source: Lutz, Ernst & Caldecott, Julian Oliver. 1996. *Decentralization and Biodiversity Conservation*: World Bank Publications

National Park

Definition: “National Parks are areas set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment. A national park may be set aside for purposes of public recreation and enjoyment or because of its historical or scientific interest. Most of the landscapes and their accompanying plants and animals in a national park are kept in their natural state.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “In the recent years, tourism has intensively developed in Northern Finland. In 2001, tourism statistics indicated a total of over 3.3 million overnight visits in Northern Finland, and over 1.5 million person/nights spent in tourist accommodation in Lapland, where most of the remaining wilderness areas are located. Unfortunately, there is no clear knowledge of the scale of tourism in the designated wilderness areas. It can be assumed that the development of tourism in national parks in Northern Finland corresponds to the development of the use of wilderness areas, at least relatively to some extent.”

Source: Hall, Michael C. & Boyd, Stephen (editors). 2005. *Nature-Based Tourism in Peripheral Areas: Development or Disaster*: Channel View Publications

Nature Reserve

Definition: “Nature Reserves are areas set aside by a government for the purpose of preserving certain animals, plants, or both. A nature reserve differs from a national park (q.v.) in that the latter protects land and wildlife for public enjoyment, whereas a nature reserve protects animals for their own sake.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Endangered species are often kept in reserves, away from the hunters who brought them close to extinction. In the United States, numerous wildlife refuges have served this purpose, especially with respect to birds. Nature reserves are also numerous in Europe, India, Indonesia, and some African countries.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

5.4.4. Sustainability

As the two new forms of development ‘Sustainable Development’ and ‘Sustainable Tourism’ can contribute significantly to the protection and preservation of the environment, the UNWTO’s Thesaurus included these two terms.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was of great importance regarding sustainable development. This conference, informally also called the Earth Summit, and the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, had the principle theme of Environment and Sustainable Development. (Aronsson, 2000:32)

Sustainable Development

Definition: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>: 15.7.2009

Context: “There is no doubt, then, that attempts to apply the principles of sustainable development are occurring in different ways and in different sectors across the tourism system. There is also no doubt that, at the level of individual initiatives or projects, significant progress has been made in achieving greater sustainability in tourism development.”

Source: Sharpley, Richard & Telfer, David J. 2004. *Tourism and Development in the Developing World*: Routledge Chapman & Hall

Sustainable Tourism

Definition: “Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems.”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org/>: 15.7.2009

Definition: “concept of development and planning of tourism in such a manner as to protect and preserve the environment in all its aspects and to respect the way of life of local residents”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “The expected growth in the tourism sector and the increasing reliance of many developing countries, including small islands developing States, on this sector as a major employer and contributor to local, national, subregional and regional economies highlights the need to pay special attention to the relationship between environmental conservation and protection and sustainable tourism. In this regard, the efforts of developing countries to broaden the traditional concept of tourism to include cultural and eco-tourism merit special consideration as well as the assistance of the international community, including the international financial institutions.”

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development: <http://www.un.org>: 6.8.2009

5.4.5. Projects and Programmes of the United Nations

The United Nations launched in projects and programmes aiming at protecting the environment and supporting sustainable development in tourism, which include the United Nations Environment Programme, the STEP-Initiative, The Responsible Tourist and the Blue Plan.

United Nations Environment Programme

Acronym: UNEP

Definition: “UNEP is the United Nations system’s designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>: 4.8.2009

Context: “UNEP is helping to develop the institutional and legal infrastructure to safeguard the global environment. Many international environmental agreements have been established with UNEP’s assistance – such as the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer; the growing number of treaties that govern the production, transportation, use, release and disposal of chemicals; and the family of treaties that protect global biodiversity.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>: 4.8.2009

STEP-Initiative

Definition: “Entitled ST-EP (Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty), the initiative focuses on enhancing the Organization’s longstanding work to encourage sustainable tourism – social, economic and ecological – with activities that specifically alleviate poverty, delivering development and jobs to people living on less than a dollar a day.”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org/>: 23.1.2010

Context: “Through the ST-EP programme, UNWTO and the ST-EP Foundation have put in place a framework for poverty alleviation through tourism, which extends to a wider range of activities, including:

1. Capacity building seminars
2. Research and publications
3. ST-EP projects
4. Dissemination of information and awareness-raising”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 23.1.2010

The Responsible Tourist

Definition: “The “Responsible Tourist and Traveller” is a practical guide to help you make your trip an enriching experience. The advice based on the *Global Code of Ethics for Tourism* of the World Tourism Organization”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 23.1.2010

Context: “The Responsible Tourist and Traveller” has been approved by the World committee on Tourism Ethics in May 2005 and endorsed by UNWTO resolution (...) adopted at Dakar, Senegal, in December 2005, by which the General Assembly recommends the dissemination of this text to the travelling public worldwide.”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 23.1.2010

Blue Plan

Definition: “For over 30 years and within a context of growing international action for the environment, the 21 states bordering on the Mediterranean and the European Community have together been developing an original mechanism for environmental regional cooperation within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme’s Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). The Blue Plan is one of the stakeholders involved in this cooperation. One of the main tasks with which it is entrusted is to produce information and knowledge in order to alert decision-takers and other stakeholders to environmental risks and sustainable development issues in the Mediterranean (...).”

Source: Plan bleu: <http://www.planbleu.org/>:23.1.2010

Context: “All of the Blue Plan’s work is structured around its four main strategic objectives, which are:

- To identify, collect and process on an on-going basis environmental, economic and social information of use (...)
- To evaluate the interaction between the environment and economic and social development in order to measure what progress is being made (...)

- To conduct analyses and prospective studies to help shape visions for the future and back-up decision-taking
- To broadcast and circulate products and outcomes in the manner best-suited to the target public.”

Source: Plan bleu: <http://www.planbleu.org/>:23.1.2010

6. Semantic relations – Problems and Solutions

According to Wendt, semantic relations are critical when choosing terms for a Thesaurus and their organisation. In some chapters, the organisation and the choice of terms may be confusing for the reader. For example, the Thesaurus includes some terms unique to French tourism facilities that do not exist in other languages. These terms should be omitted and replaced by others that are used and understood internationally. Sometimes important terms for the tourism sector are missing. In the following, I deliver examples of the most recent versions of the Thesaurus and solutions to these problems.

In chapter 11 'Tourist Heritage' of August 2009 and chapter 2 'Tourist Facilities' of January 2009 I found the following examples:

6.1. Semantic relations in chapter 11 'Touristic Heritage'

Problem: term missing

“11.01.03 CLIMATE
METEOROLOGY
AIR TEMPERATURE
AIR QUALITY
WATER TEMPERATURE”

This subchapter contains terms, such as air temperature, air quality and water temperature. In Tourism, the water quality is also important for destinations, close to lakes for example, or for visitors planning to go to one of these destinations. In this subchapter, the term 'water quality' should also be included.

Solution: include term

“11.01.03 CLIMATE
METEOROLOGY

AIR TEMPERATURE
AIR QUALITY
WATER TEMPERATURE
WATER QUALITY”

Problem: incomprehensible sequence of terms

“11.01.03 SEASON

AUTUMN
SUMMER
WINTER
SPRING”

This subchapter of chapter ‘CLIMATE` includes the following terms: ‘seacon`, ‘autumn`, ‘summer`, ‘winter` and ‘spring`. The sequence of these terms might be confusing for English speaking people, because the terms were not arranged according to the natural sequence of the seasons. The reason why the terms are organised in this way can be found in the French language, because in French, the alphabetical order of the seasons is the following: ‘automne`, ‘été`, ‘hiver` and ‘printemps`. In my following solution, I suggest organising the terms according to the natural sequence of the seasons.

Solution: natural sequence

“11.01.03 SEASON

SPRING
SUMMER
AUTUMN
WINTER

The following sequence of spring, summer, autumn and winter is organised according to the natural sequence of the seasons. English speaking people are more used to the natural sequence and misunderstandings can be avoided.

Problem: term showing different characteristics

11.01.04 INLAND WATERS

WATERFALL

THERMAL WATER

LAKE

POND

FLOODPLAIN

WATERWAY

CANAL

RIVER

This subchapter of chapter “climate” contains terms concerning inland waters, such as river, canal or lake for example. All terms describe different sorts of waters, either running or still. In this chapter the term ‘floodplain’ doesn’t have the same characteristics as the others. All terms in this chapter are associated with water only, whereas the term ‘floodplain’ also describes the surroundings and also includes alluvial forests.

Solution: omission

A possible solution is to omit the term ‘floodplain’ and replace it with another term describing internal waters only, such as rivulet for example.

Problem: term showing different characteristics

“11.02.02 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

PRESTIGE BUILDINGS

MONUMENT

STATUE

ARENA

CASTLE

FOUNTAIN

MANOR

MEMORIAL

MILL
PALACE
BRIDGE
LIGHTHOUSE
RUINS
TOWER
RELIC

This chapter contains terms describing different buildings or constructions. All terms of this chapter are associated with buildings or constructions, whereas the last term 'relic' refers to objects.

Solution: omission

A possible solution is to omit the term 'relic'. This chapter is composed of an exhaustive list of prestige buildings and it contains the most important terms concerning the architectural heritage of a country.

Problem: terms showing different characteristics

“11.02.03 MUSEUM

MUSEUM OF ARCHEOLOGY
EXCAVATIONS
MURAL PAINTING
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
MUSEUM OF POPULAR ART
ECOMUSEUM
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
GARDEN MUSEUM
THEME MUSEUM
HOUSE OF ARTIST
HOUSE OF LITERATURE
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE

This chapter contains terms of different kinds of museums, such as Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of Popular Art or Museum of Natural History. Museums play an important role in the field of tourism. Especially in cultural tourism, museums are an attraction for tourists interested in art, science or literature for example. This list could be extended by at least two more different types of museums, namely the Museum of Modern Art and the Museum of War. This chapter “Tourist Heritage” also contains terms dealing with ‘Military Heritage’, and that is why I suggest to add the Museum of War.

Solution: include terms

My suggested solution is to add the museums mentioned above in the sequence as follows:

“11.02.03 MUSEUM

MUSEUM OF ARCHEOLOGY

EXCAVATIONS

MURAL PAINTING

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

MUSEUM OF POPULAR ART

ECOMUSEUM

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MUSEUM OF WAR

GARDEN MUSEUM

THEME MUSEUM

HOUSE OF ARTIST

HOUSE OF LITERATURE

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE

Problem: terms showing different characteristics

“11.04 INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

FACTORY

PRODUCTION PROCESS

ENTERPRISES

TECHNIQUES

INDUSTRIES
FABRICATION
PEDAGOGICAL FARM

This chapter contains terms dealing with the industrial heritage of a country. Terms, such as 'factory', 'enterprise', or 'fabrication' are frequently used in all industries. The last term 'pedagogical farm', however, refers to agricultural teaching and cannot at all be associated with the industrial heritage.

Solution: omission

The term 'pedagogical farm' is irrelevant and misleading in this chapter and therefore, it should be left out.

Problem: term missing

“11.05.03 CITY

OLD CITY
FORTIFICATION
QUARTER
ARTIST QUARTER
COMMERCIAL QUARTER
HISTORIC QUARTER
TOURIST QUARTER
WATER CITY
CONGRES CITY”

This chapter deals with different parts of cities, such as different quarters named after the activities that are being carried out there or the old city with its fortification. However, the important term 'city centre' is missing, which can be found in every city.

Solution: include term

The term 'city centre' should be included in this chapter because in respect of tourism, this is the most important part of the city. In most cities, a lot of sights can be found in the city centre, as well as restaurants and other tourist attractions.

“11.05.03 CITY

CITY CENTRE

OLD CITY

FORTIFICATION

QUARTER

ARTIST QUARTER

COMMERCIAL QUARTER

HISTORIC QUARTER

TOURIST QUARTER

WATER CITY

CONGRES CITY”

6.2. Semantic relations in chapter 2 'Tourist Facilities'**Problem: unique French tourism facility**

“05.07. RECREATIONAL FACILITY

05.07.01 CASINO

05.07.02 WATER RECREATION FACILITY

05.07.03 RECREATION AREA

PLAYGROUND

PICNIC AREA

REST AREA

MOISTENER”

This chapter includes terms dealing with different forms of recreational facilities. The last term 'moistener' is the English equivalent of the French term 'brumisateur' describing a facility that can be found at motorways in the South of France. People can refresh themselves

through the moisture produced by the facility, which does not exist at motorways in any other country. Therefore the use of the term 'moistener' may confuse the readers. Possible solutions are either to omit the word from the list, or to use a broader term, such as 'refreshment facility'.

Problem: term missing

“05.07.06 LEISURE PARK

 ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

 THEME PARK

 SAFARI PARK

 WATER PARK

 AMUSEMENT PARK

 FAIRYTALE THEMEPARK

 MINIATURE PARK”

This chapter contains different kinds of leisure parks, such as fairytale themeparks for children or amusement parks for all age groups. It also includes parks where animals are held and can be looked at from a certain distance, but the term 'petting zoo', a park where people are allowed to pet the animals, is missing.

Solution: include term

A possible solution is to include the term 'petting zoo' in the following sequence:

“05.07.06 LEISURE PARK

 ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

 THEME PARK

 PETTING PARK

 SAFARI PARK

 WATER PARK

 AMUSEMENT PARK

 FAIRYTALE THEMEPARK

MINIATURE PARK

Problem: missing terms

“05.10	SPORTS FACILITIES
	05.10.01 SPORTS GOODS
	05.10.02 EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES
	05.10.03 RACECOURSE
	05.10.04 ICE RINK
	05.10.05 SWIMMING POOL
	05.10.06 CYCLE PATH
	05.10.07 SKI SLOPE
	05.10.08 SKI LIFT
	DRAG LIFT
	CHAIR LIFT
	GONDOLA LIFT
	TELEFERIC”

This chapter contains terms of different ski lifts, where the skiers get up the mountain either in a standing or sitting position. However, the following three well-known ski lifts are missing: ‘baby lift’, ‘button lift’ and ‘ski carousel’. A ‘baby lift’ is a special ski lift intended for children learning how to ski. A ‘button lift’ consists of a button which is placed between the skier’s legs. A ‘ski carousel’ interconnects a large skiing area consisting of several skiing slopes and skiing lifts.

Solution: include terms

My suggested solution includes the three ski lifts mentioned above in the following way:

“05.10	SPORTS FACILITIES
	05.10.01 SPORTS GOODS
	05.10.02 EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES
	05.10.03 RACECOURSE
	05.10.04 ICE RINK

05.10.05 SWIMMING POOL

05.10.06 CYCLE PATH

05.10.07 SKI SLOPE

05.10.08 SKI LIFT

DRAG LIFT

CHAIR LIFT

GONDOLA LIFT

TELEFERIC

BABY LIFT

BUTTON LIFT

SKI CARROUSEL”

6. Conclusion

The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industries nowadays. Due to new developments in this field, tourism is continually becoming more and more comprehensive. As tourism businesses want to communicate their activities to as many clients as possible, and in a clear and comprehensible way, an accurate language is needed. New terms have to be created that describe these new developments. In order to achieve successful communication, a language is needed that is understood by both customers and providers of tourism.

As mentioned above, a lot of new developments have taken place in the tourism sector and tourism activity is more diversified than ever. For example in the social and the health sector, new forms of accommodation or healthcare facilities have been introduced. Due to the increasing environmental awareness, new developments have also taken place in the area of environment. International organisations, such as the World Tourism Organisation, have pushed the promotion of tourism, while saving the environment of tourist destinations. The UNWTO also serves as a global platform where tourism issues are discussed. In order to make communication possible, the appropriate language has to be developed. Considering the flourishing tourism industry and numerous projects aiming at protecting the environment, a lot of terminology work has been carried out in both areas.

The Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities represents a practical tool for users in the tourism industry but also for businesses and governments related to the tourism sector. An exhaustive list of terms has been elaborated by the UNWTO in close cooperation with other institutions, such as ISO and UNESCO. As the tourism sector is one of the fastest growing industries and becoming more and more important, the UNWTO seeks to up-date and provide the latest developed information concerning the world of tourism. In class, Ms Glander provides us the new versions, we compare the old with the new chapters and at home the students elaborate the equivalents for the new terms. For me, it is a very interesting class because we learn how to research and find terms.

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Annex

Alphabetical list of terms

Acculturation

Definition: “the processes of change in artifacts, customs, and beliefs that result from the contact of societies with different cultural traditions. The term is also used to refer to the results of such changes. Two major types of acculturation may be distinguished based on two classes of conditions under which changes take place. A free ‘borrowing’ and modification of cultural elements may occur when people of different cultures maintain an interchange without the exercise of military or political domination of one group by another. These new elements may be integrated into the existing culture in a process called incorporation. Directed change, the second type of acculturation, takes place when one people establish dominance over another through military conquest or political control.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Symptoms of acculturation, however, are not restricted to Third World destinations, for similar problems and trends can develop within the domestic tourism of industrial nations, when previously closed traditional communities of peripheral regions are exposed to tourism’s cultural consequences.”

Source: Murphy P. 1985. *Tourism, a community approach*. Methuen young books

Acid Rain

Definition: “The term “acid rain” means acidification of the ecosystem by natural boiler which evaporates water from the sea, lakes and rivers and sends it down in the form of rain. Once the pure vapour enters the atmosphere, it condenses on solid particles and reaches equilibrium with atmospheric gases. In the main, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and chlorine from stationary and mobile sources (industries, power plants, and automobiles) are emitted into the atmosphere which combine with water vapour (in the presence of sunlight which acts as catalyst) and get transformed into carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and hydrochloric acid respectively. Acid rain is a transboundary problem. Each country gets part of its acid fallout from its own pollutants but receives the rest on the winds from the neighbouring countries.”

Source: Gurdip Singh. 1995. *Environmental Law: International and National Perspectives*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: "Forests, used for tourism, that are situated close to large industrial centres, are particularly under threat from acid rain, caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide from coal-burning power stations."

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Acting

Definition: "the performing art in which movement, gesture, and intonation are used to realize a fictional character for the stage, for motion pictures, or for television. Acting is generally agreed to be a matter less of mimicry, exhibitionism, or imitation than of the ability to react to imaginary stimuli."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "The essential problems in acting—those of whether the actor actually "feels" or merely imitates, of whether he should speak naturally or rhetorically, and of what actually constitutes being natural—are as old as theatre itself. They are concerned not merely with "realistic" acting, which arose in the theatre of the 19th century, but with the nature of the acting process itself."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Air Pollution

Definition: "Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more contaminants, such as dust, fumes, gas mist, odour, smoke, or vapour in quantities, of characteristics, and of duration, such as to be injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property."

Source: Engineer's Joint Council for Air Pollution and its Control USA. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*, Publishing Corporation

Context: "Within destination areas the air quality may deteriorate as a result of both extra traffic and construction. Dust generated during the construction of tourist facilities contributes to air pollution."

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Alienation

Definition: “in social sciences, the state of feeling estranged or separated from one's milieu, work, products of work, or self. Despite its popularity in the analysis of contemporary life, the idea of alienation remains an ambiguous concept with elusive meanings, the following variants being most common: (1) powerlessness, the feeling that one's destiny is not under one's own control but is determined by external agents, fate, luck, or institutional arrangements, (2) meaninglessness, referring either to the lack of comprehensibility or consistent meaning in any domain of action (such as world affairs or interpersonal relations) or to a generalized sense of purposelessness in life, (3) normlessness, the lack of commitment to shared social conventions of behaviour (hence widespread deviance, distrust, unrestrained individual competition, and the like), (4) cultural estrangement, the sense of removal from established values in society (as, for example, in intellectual or student rebellions against conventional institutions), (5) social isolation, the sense of loneliness or exclusion in social relations (as, for example, among minority group members), and (6) self-estrangement, perhaps the most difficult to define and in a sense the master theme, the understanding that in one way or another the individual is out of touch with himself.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “ (...) the recreational tourist adheres to the center of this society or culture; the diversionary tourist moves in a center-less space. But what happens when the disenchanted or alienated individuals become growingly aware of their state of alienation, and the meaninglessness and fatuity of their daily life, as many younger members of the middle classes in the contemporary society have become? One direction which their search for meaning might take is the attempt to transform their society through revolution; another, less radical alternative is to look for meaning in the life of others – tourism.”

Source: Cohen, Erik. 2004. *Contemporary Tourism: Diversity and Change (Tourism Social Science Series)*. Emerald Group Pub.

Archaeology

Definition: “also spelled archeology the scientific study of the material remains of past human life and activities. These include human artifacts from the very earliest stone tools to the man-made objects that are buried or thrown away in the present day: everything made by human beings—from simple tools to complex machines, from the earliest houses and temples and tombs to palaces, cathedrals, and pyramids. Archaeological investigations are a principal source of knowledge of prehistoric, ancient, and extinct culture.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The travel market interest in prehistory and archeology has stimulated development of these resources for visitors. Locations where scientists are discovering structures and artifacts of ancient people are of increasing interest to travelers. Nautical archeology (discovery and analysis of ancient ship transport and ways of life) is becoming as important as terrestrial archeological digs, but, because of their rarity, these sites must be under rigid control to prevent their destruction by visitors.”

Source: Gunn, Clare & Var, Turgut. 2002. *Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases*. Routledge, Inc.

Aspiration

Definition: “a hope or ambition of achieving something.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “First, motivation should not be confused with aspiration. Many aspirations are unrealizable and form part of no project. The remainder are either realistic or fantasy laden. These are both applicable to the tourist.”

Source: Williams, Stephen. 2003. *Tourism: Critical Concepts in the Social Sciences*. Routledge

Astronomy

Definition: “science that deals with the origin, evolution, composition, distance, and motion of all bodies and scattered matter in the universe. It includes astrophysics, which discusses the physical properties and structure of all cosmic matter.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Entrepreneurs have been quick to seize terrestrial space tourism market opportunities. One such company (...) offers or has offered the following terrestrial space tours: (...) * Astronomy of the Ancients: tours to Maya and Inca Indian sites whose cultures were guided by the patterns of stars and planets.”

Source: Aramberri, Julio & Butler, Richard (editors). 2004. *Tourism Development: Issues for a Vulnerable Industry*. Channel View Publications

Avalanches

Definition: “Avalanches (...) are usually secondary disasters, caused by such primary natural occurrences as heavy snowfalls, monsoon rains, volcanic eruptions or earthquakes.”

Source: Lee Davis. 2002. *Natural Disasters (Revised Edition)*, Facts on File Inc.

Context: “Before tourism conquered the Alps, the victims of avalanches were local villagers. However, the number of victims among residents could be reduced by constructing avalanche barriers but nevertheless many severe avalanche catastrophes in the period after World War II were reported.”

Source: Laws, Eric & Prideaux, Bruce (editors). 2008. *Tourism Crises: Management Responses and Theoretical Insight*. Haworth Press Inc.

Bathing

Definition: “swim or spend time in the sea or a lake, river, or pool for pleasure”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Thermal changes in lakes and streams will also influence water quality, which could limit the attractiveness of many water resources for tourism. (...) Water quality is a subjective concept that depends on socially defined levels of pollution – water quality requirements for water-related recreation and tourism segments are usually high. In Italy, 58 per cent of 775 freshwater bathing areas met recommended quality standards and 71 per cent mandatory standards. Due to very poor water quality, bathing was prohibited in almost 28 per cent of all freshwater bathing areas in Italy.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David. 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change – Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Behaviour

Definition: “the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “What motivates tourists to travel? What needs do they have which travel can fulfil? How do they decide on a destination? (...) It is difficult and expensive to reach today’s tourist. That is why understanding customers’ motivations and behaviour in order to tailor your

product and marketing for maximum effectiveness is so important – it gives you a vital edge in a very competitive environment.”

Source: Lubbe, B.A. 2003. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa*: Pearson Education South Africa

Bird Watching

Definition: “the observation of live birds in their natural habitat, a popular pastime and scientific sport that developed almost entirely in the 20th century. In the 19th century almost all students of birds used guns and could identify an unfamiliar species only when its corpse was in their hands. Modern bird-watching was made possible largely by the development of optical aids, particularly binoculars, which enabled people to see and study wild birds, without harming them, better than ever before.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “One of the great appeals of bird-watching is that it is a relatively inexpensive activity. Basic equipment includes binoculars, a field book to aid identification, and a notebook for recording time and place of sightings; it is not necessary to travel. Many bird-watchers set up feeding stations to attract birds. The lists of bird observations compiled by members of local bird-watching societies are very useful to scientists in determining dispersal, habitat, and migration patterns of the various species.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Bivouacking

Definition: “staying in a temporary camp without tents or cover, used especially by soldiers or mountaineers”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. Oxford Dictionary of English: Oxford University Press

Context: “Signposts and arrows direct tourists to bivouacking sites in the depths of the forest or by a lake. The entrance to the site features an information board that displays the rules concerning how the area should be used. The aim is for health areas, paths and educational trails to be situated near bivouacking sites in parts of the forest that are valuable from the natural point of view.”

Source: Council of Europe. 1995. *Forests in Europe: Proceedings – 4th Pan-European Colloquy on Tourism and Environment*. Council of Europe

Botany

Definition: “the branch of biology that deals with plants. It involves the study of the structure, properties, and biochemical processes of all forms of plant life, including trees. Also included within its scope are plant classification and the study of plant diseases and of the interactions of plants with their physical environment. Over the years various specialized branches of botany have developed, and the principles and findings of botany, moreover, have provided the base on which depend such applied plant sciences as agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “In the 1700s and 1800s, various accounts were written by or of people travelling in South Africa for the purposes of exploration, the sciences of zoology and botany, geographical expeditions (...).”

Source: Lubbe, B.A. 2003. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa*: Pearson Education South Africa

Business Traveller

Definition: “traveller in the course of professional, trade or other commercial activities”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “Business tourism is the broader term which encompasses all aspects of the experience of the business traveller. (...) Business travel on the other hand seems to focus particularly on the movement of business travellers from place ‘A’ to place ‘B’. It also seems to include those who make day trips for business purposes, and are therefore not true ‘tourists’ in the conventional meaning of the term.”

Source: Swarbrooke, John & Horner, Susan. 2001. *Business Travel and Tourism*. Butterworth Heinemann

Capsule hotel

Definition:” A Capsule hotel is a unique style of accommodation in Japan, inspired by the pursuit of efficiency of space and functional comfort, originating from the adaptive, creative spirit of the Japanese mind. A typical Capsule Hotel is composed of two major sections; a public lounge space including bathing and the other is a private space where the sleeping rooms (capsules) are arranged. The actual sleeping room is a capsule unit made of reinforced

plastic and designed in the image of a jet airplane's cockpit. (...). Every device is within your reach and you can control everything in a sleeping position."

Source: Capsule Inn Akihabara : <http://www.capsuleinn.com/>, 2.1.2010

Context: "Visitors to Japan who are on really small budgets, or who have an adventurous spirit might want to try one of the "capsule hotels" found in Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities. They are certainly one of the more exotic choices in overnight accommodations in Japan. Overnight "guest space" in capsule hotels consists of modular plastic or fiberglass "tubes" that measure from 1 meters in length-providing just enough space for an average size person to lie down in and turn over without bumping the ceiling. You crawl into a capsule room. In most of them you can raise up on an elbow but you can't sit upright."

Source: De Mente, Boye. 1976. *Exotic Japan*. Phoenix Books

Card Games

Definition: "a game played for pleasure or gambling (or both) with one or more decks of playing cards (...). Card games are probably coeval with cards themselves and may have been invented by the Chinese when they began shuffling paper money into various combinations. The Chinese are thought to have played both for and with this money, and in China today the general term for playing cards means paper tickets."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "Gambling in South Africa has flourished against all odds since the first legislation on gaming was enacted 200 years ago. (...) Gaming has evolved in South Africa as well as internationally from an illegal activity to a major growth industry. In various jurisdictions throughout the world, a wide variety of gaming industries have been created for the purpose of stimulating tourism, bolstering regional or local economies, creating jobs and employment opportunities, and generating tax revenues."

Source: Botha, Melodi, Fairer-Wessels, Felicite & Lubbe, Berendien. 2006. *Tourism Entrepreneurs*. Juta & Co Ltd.

Carnival

Definition: "the merrymaking and festivity that takes place in many Roman Catholic countries in the last days and hours before the Lenten season. The derivation of the word is uncertain, though it possibly can be traced to the Medieval Latin *carnem levare* or *carnelevarium*, which means to take away or remove meat. This coincides with the fact that carnival is the final festivity before the commencement of the austere 40 days of Lent,

during which Roman Catholics, in earlier times, fasted, abstained from eating meat, and followed other ascetic practices. The historical origin of carnival is also obscure. It possibly has its roots in a primitive festival honouring the beginning of the New Year and the rebirth of nature, though it is also possible that the beginnings of carnival in Italy may be linked to the pagan Saturnalian festival of ancient Rome.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Definition: “a traveling entertainment combining the features of both circus and amusement park. Developing out of the same roots as the early 19th-century circus—the “mud shows,” so called because they operated mainly in the open—carnivals traveled from town to town, bringing with them a few days of high excitement. In addition to mechanized rides such as the early merry-go-round, carnivals featured live animal acts, pony rides, sideshow curiosities, and games of skill and chance. The carnival barker announced the offerings to the crowd, sometimes promising more than could be presented. Carnivals soon developed a reputation for less than perfect honesty with the customers.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “It is evident that the February Carnival has done much to address the seasonal nature of Venice’s tourism industry, although some might argue that Venice did not need to attract more tourists to its already fragile and over-visited environment. The local residents’ relationship to the Carnival perhaps warrants further research, since it is uncertain as to how far this revived event is as popular with the locals as it is with tourists.”

Source: Smith, Melanie K. 2003. *Issues in Cultural Tourism Studies*: Routledge Chapman & Hall

Cave hotel

Definition: “Cave hotels are notable for being built into natural cave formations, some with rooms underground.”

Source: Travel Affiliate Pro: <http://reservation.travelaffiliatepro.com>, 14.1.2010

Context: “Cappadocia is famous for its spectacular rock formations and landscapes and for the unique cave hotels. (...) Our cave hotels have been built out of ancient homes dotting the hills of the Goreme village, all renovated with care and attention to every detail the modern traveler requires – while maintaining the history and traditional of the area.”

Source: Turkish Heritage Travel: <http://www.goreme.com>, 14.1.2010

Child-friendly accomodation

Synonym: Family-friendly accomodation

Definition: “Our research has shown that the vast majority of properties will say they are family friendly but in fact the situation on the ground may not reflect that in some cases. Having a kid’s club or a playground does not in itself make a property family friendly. So what is the magic formula? In reality there is no magic formula but what is important is providing a real welcome for parents and their children and appropriate facilities.”

Source: Travel Guide for Parents: <http://www.stickyfingerstravel.com>, 20.1.2010

Context: “Whatever style of accommodation you choose, Family Accommodation New Zealand will have already ensured that listed option will cater for your family. This means that the owners welcome kids, that child furniture is available, it is likely that child-minding can be arranged, all options will have self catering available or close access to family friendly dining, plus there are likely to be extras such as playground or swimming pool, games and toys at reception and family deals.”

Source: Family Accommodation NZ: <http://www.familyaccommodationnz.com/>, 20.1.2010

Children’s Games

Definition: “any of the amusements and pastimes of children that may involve spontaneous, unstructured activity, based mostly on fantasy and imagination, or organized games with set rules. Many games are derived from everyday life and reflect the culture from which they developed.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Apart from the roulette wheels and other forms of casino gambling, other entertainments were also promoted to attract tourists to the city: bullfights, rowing and sailing regattes, children’s games, pelota matches, all kinds of musical shows and dances, as well as horse- and car- racing at a later stage. Indeed, a whole range of activities were introduced, all of which aimed at attracting as many holidaymakers to the city as possible, as well as lengthening the tourist season as much as possible.”

Source: Castells, L. 2000. *Historia de Donostia-San Sebastián* & Larrinaga, C. 1999. *Actividad económica y cambio estructural en San Sebastián durante la Restauración*. In: Walton, John K. (editor) 2005. *Histories of Tourism: Representation, Identity and Conflict*. Channel View Publications

Circus

Definition: “an entertainment or spectacle usually consisting of trained animal acts and exhibitions of human skill and daring. The word has the same root as circle and circumference and therefore also recalls the distinctive environment in which such entertainment is presented—the ring, a circular performance area usually bounded by a short fence (or “curb”) and surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, which may itself be enclosed in a circular building or tent.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “There are as many different kinds of wildlife-watching holidays as there are kinds of wildlife. A tourist can choose between a luxury hotel-based safari in Kenya, wilderness backpacking in the Rockies or an Antarctic cruise to watch penguins and killer whales. The financial costs of such a holiday may be very considerable but unlike other types of activity tourism the physical effort required can be minimal. (...) At the other extreme it is possible to take a wildlife-watching holiday virtually in one’s own back yard. Alternatively, the wildlife can be kept in captivity in a variety of contexts such as zoos, circuses or aquaria for permanent exhibition to visitors.”

Source: Shackly, Myra. 1996. *Wildlife Tourism*. Thomson Learning

Climatic spa

Definition: “A climatic spa uses the environment in which it is situated. That is the altitude or the composition of the atmosphere which is determined by natural conditions. These natural conditions mainly support the treatment of the respiratory system and related diseases.”

Source: Sunflowers Agency: <http://www.sunflowers-agency>, 14.1.2010

Context: “As a climatic spa resort Schangau is all geared up for health. The spa facilities provide a wide-ranging programme of therapies, both medicinal and indulgent. Treatment is offered for the following: cardiovascular disease, musculo-skeletal illnesses, respiratory tract diseases, metabolic disorders, skin complaints, general weakness and convalescence.”

Source: German National Tourist Board: <http://www.germany-tourism.de>, 14.1.2010

Code of Ethics

Definition: “The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) is a comprehensive set of principles whose purpose is to guide stakeholders in tourism development: central and local governments, local communities, the tourism industry and its professionals, as well as visitors, both international and domestic.”

Source: World Tourism Organization:<http://www.unwto.org/index.php>:22.07.2009

Context: “With international tourism forecast to reach 1.6 billion arrivals by 2020, members of the World Tourism Organization believe that the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is needed to help minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits for residents of tourism destinations.”

Source: World Tourism Organization:<http://www.unwto.org/index.php>:22.07.2009

Concert

Definition: “a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several compositions”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors) ²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Arab tourists interact with a more contemporary image of Egyptian culture than do Western tourists, one that is grounded in the circulation of a shared language and regional circulation of popular culture. Gulf tourists come to Egypt to see a play with one of their favorite Egyptian actors, or they go to the nightclub of the Semiramis Hotel to see the famous belly dancer Dina, or to be photographed with the pop singer Ehab Tawfiq, who performs there twice a week and whose videos are broadcast on many Arab satellite channels. In the summer, the major five-star hotels in Cairo, Hurghada, and Sharm el-Sheikh hold concerts starring singers from all over the Arab world and charging up to \$150 for tickets. These expensive concerts are almost exclusively geared toward a vacationing Gulf clientele, since few Egyptians would pay so much to see a singer.”

Source: Wynn, L.L. 2007. *Pyramids & Nightclubs. A Travel Ethnography of Arab and Western Imaginations of Egypt, from King Tut and a Colony of Atlantis to Rumours of Sex Orgies, urban Legends about a Marauding Prince, and Blonde Belly Dancers*. University of Texas Press

Conservation Area

Definition: “an area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press.

Context: “The ecosystems of Nepal’s hills and mountains are experiencing serious pressure because of the demand for resources by the indigenous population. Tourism has aggravated

these pressures in at least two ways: by increasing demand for fuelwood and hence causing deforestation and by causing litter and pollution problems along main trekking routes. These effects are particularly evident at the common Himalayan destinations Sagarmatha and Langtang national parks and in the Annapurna Conservation Area.”

Source: Lutz, Ernst & Caldecott, Julian Oliver. 1996. *Decentralization and Biodiversity Conservation*. World Bank Publications

Cyclones

Definition: “Cyclone is the generic name given to storms that rotate around a core of low pressure in a counterclockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and in a clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere. This circular movement is caused by a combination of two forces: (1) the contrast between the low core, or axis of atmospheric pressure and the relatively higher pressure surrounding it, and (2) the Coriolis effect, which, simply stated, is the tendency for any moving body on or above the Earth’s surface to drift sideways from its course because of the rotation of Earth. In the Northern Hemisphere, this deflection is to the right of the motion; in the Southern Hemisphere, the deflection is to the left.”

Source: Lee Davis. 2002. *Natural Disasters (Revised Edition)*, Facts On File Inc.

Context: “Temperature warming is contributing to a world increase in cyclones, tropical lows and storms in general. (..) During the second half of the twentieth century the average number of cyclones in the southern Pacific has been seven per year but this is likely to increase to eight in the early decades of this century. (...) For many coastal tourism structures and facilities the threat of storms is greater than the threat of rising sea level but the two go hand in hand.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David. 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change – Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Damage

Definition: “physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. Oxford Dictionary of English: Oxford University Press

Context: “Environmental rehabilitation is a subset of environmental protection. The rehabilitation of environmental damage and the proper allocation of the costs of this within

protection frameworks have been formally incorporated in legislation in many countries in order to ensure that businesses and private individuals behave in a manner that avoids, rather than merely controls, their potential for future environmental damage. Tourism as a vital interest in environmental protection and rehabilitation (...).”

Source: Jafari, Jafar (editor). 2000. *Encyclopedia of Tourism*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Deforestation

Definition: “The cutting down and removal of an excessive number of trees. It generally implies the absence of conservational measures and the lack of replanting provisions.”

Source: Kenneth, Jay. 1960. *Nuclear Power: Today and Tomorrow*; Donald R. Coates. 1984. *Geology and Society*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*, Publishing Corporation

Context: “The Annapurna Conservation Area Project (...) is a good example of community involvement in tourism. In the 1960s, deforestation on the steep slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal led to severe erosion, removal of topsoil and flooding. Since the 1970s, the Nepalese government has encouraged community reforestation with local people involved in the decision-making and running of the conservation project.”

Source: Nagle, Garrett. 1999. *Focus on Geography: Tourism, Leisure and Recreation*. Nelson Thornes Ltd.

Desertification

Definition: “Desertification is a process of ecological degradation that occurs primarily in arid, semi-arid and subhumid lands and causes the biological productivity of the land to be lost or substantially diminished: grazing lands cease to produce adequate pasture, dryland agriculture fails and irrigated fields are abandoned as a result of salinization, waterlogging or other forms of soil deterioration. The phenomenon can take the form of extension of desert margins or intensification of desert conditions within dry regions.”

Source: David Alexander. 1993. *Natural Disaster*, UCL Press Limited

Context: “Desertification in Europe is most severe in dry areas that are economically marginal for agriculture. Attempts to sustain or increase production under unfavourable bioclimatic conditions lie behind many of the cases of desertification that have been documented. During recent times the most important causes of change have been related to the modernization and expansion of mechanised agriculture and the subsequent movement of

large numbers of people to the urbanising littoral regions; to the expansion of the irrigated area; to policies of political independence with respect to cereal production, afforestation and to the development of tourism.”

Source: Heinritz, Günther & Wiessner, Reinhard. *Europa in einer Welt im Wandel*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH

Domestic tourist

Definition: “any person, regardless of nationality, resident in a country and who travels to a place in the same country for not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than following an occupation remunerated from within the place visited.”

Source: World Trade Organization. 1983. *Definitions Concerning Tourism Statistics*. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:14. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: “Domestic tourism usually refers to tourists travelling from their normal domicile to other areas within a country.”

Source: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:13. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Drawing

Definition: “the art or technique of producing images on a surface, usually paper, by means of marks, usually of ink, graphite, chalk, charcoal, or crayon. Drawing as formal artistic creation might be defined as the primarily linear rendition of objects in the visible world, as well as of concepts, thoughts, attitudes, emotions, and fantasies given visual form, of symbols and even of abstract forms. This definition, however, applies to all graphic arts and techniques that are characterized by an emphasis on form or shape rather than mass and colour, as in painting. Drawing as such differs from graphic printing processes in that a direct relationship exists between production and result. Drawing, in short, is the end product of a successive effort applied directly to the carrier. Whereas a drawing may form the basis for reproduction or copying, it is nonetheless unique by its very nature.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Formally, drawing offers the widest possible scope for the expression of artistic intentions. Bodies, space, depth, substantiality, and even motion can be made visible through drawing. Furthermore, because of the immediacy of its statement, drawing expresses the

draftsman's personality spontaneously in the flow of the line; it is, in fact, the most personal of all artistic statements.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Drought

Definition: “Drought describes times of abnormal dryness in a region when the usual rains do not appear, and all life must adjust to the unexpected shortage of water. The lack, or reduction, of moisture can cause agricultural collapse or shortfalls bringing famine and disease and causing deaths and mass migrations to wetter areas.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*, Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “(...) one of the longest and severest droughts in Kenya’s history occurred from mid-1998 through 2001. The drought had harsh negative impacts on agriculture and livestock (...), wildlife, tourism, water resources, and hydroelectric power generation.”

Source: Boken, Vijendra K., Cracknell, A.P. & Heathcote, Ronald L. 2005. *Monitoring and Predicting Agricultural Drought: A Global Study*. Oxford University Press

Earthquakes

Definition: “The word *earthquake* is effectively a self-defining term – the Earth quakes, the Earth shakes, and we feel the vibrations caused by those motions. Earthquakes may be created by volcanic activity, meteorite impacts, undersea landslides, explosions of nuclear bombs, and more; but most commonly, they are caused by sudden earth movements along faults.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*, Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “As a result, Japan has had a rather bad press over the years when it comes to inbound tourism; the reporting of major earthquakes and tsunamis uncovers an unpleasant fact about the country. In order to offset this at least partially, the government has recently launched an international campaign to attract foreign visitors (...), who in turn are being asked to spread positive stories about their experiences in Japan (...). However, this campaign does not mention the country’s vulnerability to volcanism, earthquakes and flooding.”

Source: Laws, Eric, Prideaux, Bruce & Chon, Kaye (editors). 2007. *Crisis Management in Tourism*: Cab Intl.

Ecotourism

Definition: “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people“

Source: <http://www.ecotourism.org/>, 14.1.2010

Context: “Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should follow the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize impact.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people.
- Raise sensitivity to host countries’ political, environmental, and social climate.”

Source: <http://www.ecotourism.org/>, 14.1.2010

Environmental Degradation

Definition: “Man-caused damage to the basic natural resources necessary for survival; water, soil, forests, the atmosphere etc.”

Source: Gurdip, Singh. 1995. *Environmental Law: International and National Perspective*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*, Publishing Corporation

Context: “There are five million internally displaced people and refugees in Sudan. Environmental degradation is one of the driving forces of displacement and the environment is being further undermined by the sheer scale of displaced people and refugees in some areas. The environmental impacts of many of the camps are high, especially in respect to deforestation for fuel wood. The UNEP study found that in Darfur, extensive deforestation can be found as far as 10km from a camp. The situation is being aggravated by brick making in some camps.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/> 14.9.2009

Erosion

Definition: “Erosion means the removal of surface material from the Earth's crust, primarily soil and rock debris, and the transportation of the eroded materials by natural agencies from the point of removal. The broadest application of the term erosion embraces the general wearing down and molding of all landforms on the Earth's surface, including the weathering of rock in its original position, the transport of weathered material, and erosion caused by wind action, fluvial processes, marine processes, and glacial processes.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Natural area tourism on land occurs mostly through corridors such as trails, pathways and sometimes informally along unsealed management tracks. Hiking trails form an important means of access and thus facilitate the recreational experience in many natural landscapes. Trails also serve to focus visitor attention, helping to prevent more dispersed and randomised soil erosion and trampling of vegetation.”

Source: Newsome, David & Moore, Susan & Dowling, Ross K. 2002. *Natural Area Tourism: Ecology, Impacts and Management*. Channel View Publications.

Exhibition

Definition: “a public display of works of art or items of interest, held in an art gallery or museum or at a trade fair”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors) ²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Exhibitions are useful, not just as an exhibitor. They are worth going to, to gather information about competitors and to find out more about general market trends. If you are considering going to an exhibition as an exhibitor, try to go before as a non-exhibitor to learn out more about its formate, or at least speak to people who have exhibited there before. The exhibition industry is developing. In some countries the exhibition culture is already very well established. Go to one of the public exhibitions in Germany where people gather as much information as possible before booking a holiday and you will find people actually queuing at the doof before the exhibition opens.”

Source: Briggs, Susan.²/2000. *Successful Tourism Marketing: A Practical Handbook*. Kogan Page

Fantasy

Definition: “the faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “a fanciful mental image, typically one on which a person often dwells and which reflects their conscious or unconscious wishes.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “People still travel to see the antique or the exotic, but new kinds of tourism have sprung up since the 1960s. The qualifying terms of such particularized tourism are many: sports tourism, adventure tourism, fantasy tourism, ecotourism and even sex tourism. (...) Re-enactors engage in their own fantasy roles and provide the spectator excitement as medieval knights and American Civil War soldiers at annual festivals serving as outdoor theatres of the softly scrimmed past. Those individuals daydreaming of hitherto unattainable achievements can go to fantasy camps (...).”

Source: Betts, Raymond F. A. 2004. *History of Popular Culture: More of Everything, Faster and Brighter*. Routledge Chapman & Hall

Festival

Definition: “an organized series of concerts, plays, or films, typically one held annually in the same place”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Festivals are bound up in local cultures, economies and environments, contributing to the reputation of the locations, potentially attracting many more tourists off-season.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*. Channel View Publications Ltd.

Film Festival

Definition: “gathering, usually annual, for the purpose of evaluating new or outstanding motion pictures. Sponsored by national or local governments, industry, service organizations, experimental film groups, or individual promoters, the festivals provide an opportunity for filmmakers, distributors, critics, and other interested persons to attend film showings and meet to discuss current artistic developments in film. At the festivals distributors can purchase films that they think can be marketed successfully in their own countries.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “However, there has been little emphasis on film festivals as tourism attractions, enhancers or generators, and this certainly needs to be considered further. The tourism field has paid even less attention to movie premieres;”

Source: Beeton, Sue. 2005. *Film-induced Tourism*. Channel View Publications

Filming

Definition: “capture on film as part of a series of moving images.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The term, off-location, relates to filming undertaken in a set constructed within the confines of the production unit, away from a naturally-occurring setting such as a town, coastal area or desert, and at first glance may be considered to be totally in-authentic, yet for the post-tourist are quite “real”. For example, films that use Paramount Studios’ famous painted sky wall or main street facades are considered to be just as “off-location” as those using the closed sound stages and studios, regardless of how they appear on film. Tourism at those sites could be considered as “industrial tourism” with visitors gazing at the film industry while it is at work.”

Source: Beeton, Sue. 2005. *Film-induced Tourism*. Channel View Publications

Fire

Definition: “Fire is the rapid combination of oxygen with carbon, hydrogen, and other elements of organic material in a reaction that produces flame, heat, and light. In effect, fire is the photosynthesis reaction in reverse.”

Source: Patrick L. Abbott. 1995. *Natural Disasters*, Wm. C. Brown Publishers

Context: “Many fires reduce the scenic value of vast areas. Thailand threatened to sue Indonesia because of lost tourist income in 1997. Tourists also left Malaysia as the smog moved in from the same fires.”

Source: Ridout, Mike. 2002. *People, Places and Themes – Foundation Edition*: Heinemann Educational Publishers.

Firework

Definition: “explosive or combustible used for display. Of ancient Chinese origin, fireworks evidently developed out of military rockets and explosive missiles, and they were (and still are) used in elaborate combinations for celebrations. During the European Middle Ages,

fireworks accompanied the spread of military explosives westward, and in Europe the military fireworks expert was pressed into service to conduct pyrotechnic celebrations of victory and peace.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The nocturnal displays borrowed from baroque traditions in which plays of water, light, and fireworks were infused with musical and spoken-world performances to form an encompassing sensual spectacle. These traditions were modernized, however, through new technical means (...) – sometimes literally through manipulating their effects, but always through a sense of physical immersion within the spectacle.”

Source: Bonnemaïson, Sarah & Macy, Christine (editors). 2008. *Festival Architecture*. Routledge

Fishing

Context: “also called Angling, the sport of catching fish, freshwater or saltwater, typically with rod, line, and hook. Like hunting, fishing originated as a means of providing food for survival. Fishing as a sport, however, is of considerable antiquity.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Fishing tourists (defined now as those who went fishing, whether it was a reason for visiting or not) were statistically more likely to be aged 45-54 years. (...) Fishing tourists were more likely to be male (...) when compared to all leisure tourists.”

Source: Prideaux, Bruce & Cooper, Malcolm. 2009. *River Tourism*. Oxford University Press

Flood

Definition: “A flood can be defined as the height, or stage, of water above some given point, such as the banks of a river channel. The flood hazard consists of the threat to life or property posed by rising or spilling water.”

Soucre: David Alexander. 1993. *Natural Disaster*, UCL Press Limited

Context: “A strongly related subject is the well-known fact – called ‘mass convergence’ - that within a short period of time after disaster strikes, considerable numbers of journalists and sightseers make their way to the disaster area. Journalists were doing their job, but the floods of 1993 and 1995 fell prey to many instances of disaster tourism. This hampered relief operations. For example, individuals ignored signs not to enter forbidden areas. In the Netherlands and Germany there was even organized disaster tourism. Special organizations

offered tours through the flooded areas, including snorkelling into flooded homes, and sometimes offering souvenirs.”

Source: Parker, Dennis J. 2000. *Floods*: Routledge

Games

Definition: “a universal form of recreation generally including any activity engaged in for diversion or amusement and often establishing a situation that involves a contest or rivalry.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “One example of the growth in popularity in professional sports is the rapid development of sports hall of fame and museum complexes throughout the United States. (...) Before, during, or following the big game, events are used to attract, capture, and motivate spectators, regardless of the game’s outcome, to keep supporting their favorite team. (...) Since the U.S. bicentennial in 1976, when literally thousands of communities throughout the United States created celebrations, event tourism has become an important phenomenon.”

Source: Goldblatt, Joe J. 2004. *Special Event, Event Leadership for a New World*: Wiley & Sons.

Green Algae

Definition: “Green Algae, also called Grass-green Algae, are members of the division Chlorophyta, comprising about 6,000 species. The photosynthetic pigments (chlorophylls a and b, carotene, and xanthophyll) are in the same proportions as those in seed and other higher plants. The typical green algal cell, which can be motile or nonmotile, has a central vacuole, pigments contained in plastids that vary in shape in different species, and a two-layered cellulose and pectin cell wall. Food is stored as starch in pyrenoids (proteinaceous cores within the plastids). Green algae, variable in size and shape, include single-celled (*Chlamydomonas*, desmids), colonial (*Hydrodictyon*, *Volvox*), filamentous (*Spirogyra*), and tubular (*Actebaularia*, *Caulerpa*) forms.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “No matter how well thought out tourism programs are, there usually develop at least some unforeseen occurrences, which the community has no control, that significantly alter how that tourism progresses. Strategies adopted one year may not address the problems faced in future years. Hurricanes have periodically devastated numerous Caribbean islands, turning successful destinations into shambles. (...) The “green algae” in the Adriatic caused visitor numbers on the Italian coast to plummet.”

Source: Bosselmann, Fred P. & Peterson, Craig & McCarthy, Claire.²/1999. *Managing Tourism Growth: Issues and Applications*: Island Press.

Habits

Definition: “in psychology, any regularly repeated behaviour that requires little or no thought and is learned rather than innate. A habit—which can be part of any activity, ranging from eating and sleeping to thinking and reacting—is developed through reinforcement and repetition. Reinforcement encourages the repetition of a behaviour, or response, each time the stimulus that provoked the behaviour recurs. The behaviour becomes more automatic with each repetition. Some habits, however, may form on the basis of a single experience, particularly when emotions are involved.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “However, a central aspect of the tourism policy is to ensure the protection of the environment and various initiatives have been taken to inform the travelling public to be more environment conscious in their travelling habits.”

Source: Ellul, Anthony (editor). 1997. *Tourism and Environment in European Countries* (Nature & Environment) Council of Europe

Handicraft

Definition: “activity involving the making of decorative domestic or other objects by hand.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The growth of handicrafts as a tourism commodity has engendered positive and pejorative labels that focus on the intended consumers, Tourists. (...) The study of handicrafts and their linkage to tourism draws from a range of disciplines that includes anthropology, art and design, business, cultural studies, environmental studies, international development, marketing, museum studies, sociology, textiles and apparel, and women’s studies.”

Source: Jafari, Jafar (editor). 2000. *Encyclopedia of Tourism*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Hiking

Definition: “walking as a recreational activity and sport. Especially among those with sedentary occupations, hiking is a natural exercise that promotes physical fitness, is

economical and convenient, and requires no special equipment. Because the hiker can walk as far as he wants, there is no physical strain unless he walks among hills or mountains.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Hiking, in addition to being a sport in itself, is basic to many other sporting activities and is also a widely recommended and practiced form of physical training. Hiking, for example, constitutes a large part of mountain climbing; experienced mountaineers know they must train themselves for the long, arduous hikes over the lower trails and across glaciers and snow fields. Back-pack camping, hunting, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, and orienteering are other sports in which hiking is important. The ability to walk considerable distances without becoming overtired (an ability generally acquired through practice) also enhances the enjoyment of such other activities as bird watching, nature walks, field trips of all sorts, and even sightseeing.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Holiday resort

Definition: “a place that is frequented for holidays or recreation”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Environmental effects are more and more taken into consideration during the planning stage of new holiday resorts, which sometimes results in the cancellation of projects.”

Source: Standeven, Joy. 1998. *Sport Tourism*. Human Kinetics

Hunting

Definition: “pursue and kill (a wild animal) for sport or food”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “Pursue (a wild animal, especially a fox or deer) on horseback using hounds”; “use (a hound or a horse) for hunting”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Over the past century, the African continent has seen an impressive growth in nature-related tourism activities, where wildlife observation in its natural habitat has been a strongly inspirational and attractive focus of tourism since the colonial time. The modern

wildlife tourism context may be recognised in the known forms of tourism safaris, hunting tourism and conservation tourism. (...) The economic importance of ecotourism, game hunting and game farming has increased awareness of conservation. Namibia is one of the few countries in the world to have explicitly adopted environmental conservation in its constitution. Trophy hunting in Namibia takes place on both public and private land and is primarily aimed at upper-income recreational hunters from Europe and the USA.”

Source: Novelli, Marina (editor). 2004. *Niche Tourism: Contemporary Issues, Trends and Cases*. Butterworth Heinemann.

Hydrotherapy

Definition: “Hydrotherapy is the use of water, ice, steam, and hot and cold temperatures to maintain and restore health. Treatments include full body immersion, steam baths, saunas, sitz baths, colonic irrigation, and the application of hot and/or cold compresses. Hydrotherapy is effective for treating a wide range of conditions and can easily be used in the home as part of a self-care program.”

Source: Goldberg, Burton.²/2002. *Alternative Medicine: The Definitive Guide*. Celestial Arts

Context: “Health tourism has a relatively long history of development and extensive support by the government in Mongolia. Major destinations for health travellers are established sanatoria from the socialist period – namely, Orgil, Khujirt, Shargaljuut, Avargatoson, Otgontenger, Ar Janchivlan, (...). These sanatoria offer a wide range of drug-free treatments. Avargatoson, for example, offers hydrotherapy for various forms of allergies; neurological diseases; rheumatism or arthritis; stomach, kidney and liver diseases; and gynaecological problems.”

Source: Singh, Shalini. 2009. *Domestic Tourism in Asia: Diversity and Divergence*. Earthscan Ltd

International Tourist

Definition: “a visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence for at least one night but not more than one year, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.”

Source: World Tourism Organisation. 1991. Resolutions of International Conference on Travel and Tourism in Ottawa, Canada. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne.²/2006:12. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: “(...) “international tourism” normally involves a tourist leaving their country of origin to cross into another country, which involves documentation, administrative formalities and movement to a foreign environment.”

Source: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. ²/2006:14. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Lifestyle

Definition: “the way in which a person lives”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “While demographics can provide the basis for simple segmentation of wine tourist markets, psychographic data (such as motives, lifestyles, interests, attitudes and values) allow the researcher to add (...) vitality to consumer [wine tourist] profiles that cannot easily be captured by demographics. (...) Wine lifestyle; most obviously, it is possible to gain an insight into the wine interests of the winery visitor. Information gathered on their previous experience with wine (...) reveals that typically (and perhaps not surprisingly) winery visitors are “regular consumers of wine”, have an intermediate to advanced knowledge of wine (...).”

Source: Hall, C. Michael, Cambourne, Brock & Sharples, Liz (editors). 2000. *Wine Tourism around the World: Development, Management and Markets*. Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd.

Mass Tourism

Mass tourism can be seen as a typical characteristic of developed countries that evolved in the twentieth century. During the next decade, the number of tourists is expected to rise even further.

Definition: “Mass tourism can be described as:

- The holiday is standardized, rigidly packaged and inflexible. No part of the holiday could be altered except by paying higher prices.
- The holiday is produced through the mass replication of identical units, with economies of scale as the driving force.
- The holiday is mass-marketed to an undifferentiated clientele.
- The holiday is consumed *en masse*, with a lack of consideration by tourists for local norms, culture, people or the environments of tourist-receiving destinations.”

Source: Stephen Page & Joanne Connell. 2008. *Sustainable Tourism – Critical Concepts in the Social Sciences*: Routledge

Context: “Mass tourism is related to two main characteristics: (a) participation of large numbers of people in tourism; and (b) the holiday is standardized, rigidly packaged and inflexible. The number of international tourist arrivals is expected to continue to grow during the next decade and with it the phenomenon of mass tourism.”

Source: Pigram, J.J. & Wahab, Salah (editor). 1997. *Tourism, Development and Growth: The Challenge of Sustainability*. Routledge Chapman & Hall

Motivation

Definition: “the forces acting either on or within a person to initiate behaviour. The word is derived from the Latin term *motivus* (“a moving cause”), which suggests the activating properties of the processes involved in psychological motivation.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Motivation is about the causes of personal action, in tourism and in other activities. Our understanding of tourists’ motivations is surprisingly limited in view of the potential importance of motivations in framing appropriate product design and marketing.”

Source: Lew, Hall & Williams. 2004. *Companion to Tourism*. Plackwell Publication

Music

Definition: “art concerned with combining vocal or instrumental sounds for beauty of form or emotional expression, usually according to cultural standards of rhythm, melody, and, in most Western music, harmony.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Tourism in Cuba and the re-emergence of Cuban music in international markets illustrate both how authenticity is articulated as discourse, and how musical expressions become tourism resources. (...) Cuban music is made “authentic” because the tourist journey it entails transports visitors “back in time” and more simply because of the perception of the difficulty of getting to Cuba. Cuban music, and tourism, does not appear to be mass produced and “staged”. (...) Cuban music, and increasingly tourism to Cuba, relies on the spaces in which music and dance performances are organised and performed in Cuban cities and towns.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*. Channel View Publications Ltd.

Music Festival

Definition: “usually a series of performances at a particular place and inspired by a unifying theme, such as national music, modern music, or the promotion of a prominent composer's works. It may also take the form of a competition for performers or composers. Series of religious services associated with a given feast early established the idea of the music festival in the church. The term festival in its modern sense, however, was first used in England.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Since the 1970s music festivals have become common components of local tourism strategies, their growth nothing short of dramatic and their economic significance considerable. At the start of the 1980s, pop festivals had become a ‘regular feature of the British countryside in summer’ so that at least 29 took place in 1979.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*. Channel View Publications Ltd.

National Parks

Definition: “National Parks are areas set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment. A national park may be set aside for purposes of public recreation and enjoyment or because of its historical or scientific interest. Most of the landscapes and their accompanying plants and animals in a national park are kept in their natural state.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “In the recent years, tourism has intensively developed in Northern Finland. In 2001, tourism statistics indicated a total of over 3.3 million overnight visits in Northern Finland, and over 1.5 million person/nights spent in tourist accommodation in Lapland, where most of the remaining wilderness areas are located. Unfortunately, there is no clear knowledge of the scale of tourism in the designated wilderness areas. It can be assumed that the development of tourism in national parks in Northern Finland corresponds to the development of the use of wilderness areas, at least relatively to some extent.”

Source: Hall, Michael C. & Boyd, Stephen (editors). 2005. *Nature-Based Tourism In Peripheral Areas: Development or Disaster*. Channel View Publications

Nature Reserves

Definition: “Nature Reserves are areas set aside by a government for the purpose of preserving certain animals, plants, or both. A nature reserve differs from a national park (q.v.)

in that the latter protects land and wildlife for public enjoyment, whereas a nature reserve protects animals for their own sake.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Endangered species are often kept in reserves, away from the hunters who brought them close to extinction. In the United States, numerous wildlife refuges have served this purpose, especially with respect to birds. Nature reserves are also numerous in Europe, India, Indonesia, and some African countries.”

Sorce: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Need

Definition: “require (something) because it is essential or very important rather than just desirable.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “circumstances in which something is necessary.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The motives for travel are imperfectly understood, complex and manifold. In specific instances, however, where they are known, they may easily account for how and why tourists experience their holiday as fulfilling, pleasant, relaxing; or tiring, disappointing and aggravating. Often no amount or type of travelling can satisfy the desires of some travellers (...) while many holiday destinations make promises of facilities and activities that may appear to, but cannot, fulfil certain needs.”

Source: Furnham, Adrian & Bochner, S. 1986. *Culture Shock: Psychological Reactions to Unfamiliar Environments*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Night Club

Definition: “a club that is open from the evening until early morning, having facilities such as a bar and disco or other entertainment”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “The first night club on Ibiza opened in 1973, at which time the island was considered an upmarket millionaires’ playground. Initially, a relatively small-scale innovation, it was to spark a series of discontinuous or radical innovations that transformed

Ibiza's tourism. From the late 1970s onward, British music and dance entrepreneurs and fans, in effectively an informal innovation partnership between tourism firms and tourists, developed the island as a party destination. Spanish entrepreneurs also became involved in the development of club attractions, as well as in linked innovations in the hotel and other tourism subsectors."

Source: Hall, Colin Michael. 2008. *Tourism and Innovation*: Routledge Chapman & Hall.

Noise Pollution

Definition: "Noise Pollution means the introduction of undesirable sound energy to the environment at levels that can be detrimental to human activity."

Source: P.C. Mishra. 1990. *Fundamentals of Air and Water Pollution*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Definition: "One form of pollution that is characteristic of industrial societies is noise. The intensity of sound is measured in logarithmic units known as decibels; a change from a level of 10 decibels to one of 20 decibels actually represents a 100-fold increase in the sound level. At a level of 80 decibels, sound is annoying; but steady exposure to noise in excess of 90 decibels—a level that is frequently exceeded by many common urban sounds, such as jackhammers, jet planes, and excessively loud music—can cause permanent loss of hearing. In addition to causing loss of hearing, there is some evidence that noise can produce other deleterious effects on human health and on work performance."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "Noise pollution from tourism will be particularly noticeable in destinations where tourists are searching for quietness and peace. Air flights in remote areas where quiet is expected, such as the Grand Canyon in the USA and the Himalayas can cause disruption to tourists and recreationists. Noise pollution from the construction of tourism facilities can also be a problem for residents and tourists."

Source: Holden, Andrew.²/2007. *Environment and Tourism*: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

Olympic Games

Synonym: the Olympics

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “a sports festival held every four years in different venues, instigated by the Frenchman Baron de Coubertin (...)”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “An excellent example of how a city, or in this case a country, can maximize exposure through a sport event is in the case of Sydney, Australia, and its hosting of the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. Shortly after Sydney was awarded the right to host the 2000 Summer Games, the Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) prepared the Olympic Games tourism strategy and worked tirelessly to ensure that every possible opportunity was maximized.”

Source: Patarca-Montero, Robert & Sung Chon, Kaye & Hudson, Simon. 2008. *Sport and Adventure Tourism*: Haworth Press Inc.

Opera

Definition: “a drama set to music and made up of vocal pieces with orchestral accompaniment and with orchestral overtures and interludes. In some operas, such as those by Richard Wagner, the music is continuous throughout an act; in others, it is broken up either by recitative (which is more like sung speech) or by dialogue.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The cultural tourism field is splintering into a number of niche markets, such as arts tourism, heritage tourism, ethnic tourism, architectural tourism, opera tourism, gastronomy tourism, and so on.”

Source: Richards, Greg. 2001. *Cultural Attractions and European Tourism*: Cab Intl

Opinion

Definition: “a view of judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Definition: “the beliefs or views of a group or majority of people”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Market segmentation based on benefits assumes that consumers buy a product for the potential benefit experiences from using it. Its focus is on product attributes which

consumers perceive to have goal-satisfying capabilities and this method usually employs some psychographic variables. Psychographics also referred to as data on lifestyles and on activities, interest and opinion (...) attempt to provide a detailed understanding of consumers in terms of their way of living. They take into account how people spend their time (daily activities, hobbies, entertainment), what they place importance on (interests, community involvement) and their opinions and attitudes towards various types of vacations.”

Source: Moutinho, Luiz. 2000. *Strategic Management in Tourism*: Cab Intl.

Outing

Definition: “a trip taken for pleasure, especially one lasting a day or less”; “a brief journey from home”;

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “A major theme in London’s tourism plans has been the diversion of tourists, especially second-time visitors, away from its internationally renowned attractions to other features of the region. Many potential and actual attractions that could provide new tourist itineraries have been identified in the suburbs and commuter zone. (...) One of the most popular out-of-town tours is that connecting central London with Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. The tour spends half a day at each royal palace, providing a day outing for a visitor staying in central London.”

Source: Murphy P. 1985. *Tourism, a community approach*: Methuen young books

Paintball

Definition: “Paintball is a fast-paced adventurous sport, full of action and excitement. It is played between two teams exactly like a mini-war of coloured gelatinous dye capsules called “paintballs” which are fired from “marker” guns to eliminate the other team. The correct paintball gear must be worn to protect you whilst engaging in the paintball activity. This sport is specifically an outdoor sport played out in the open though it can be played within a few arenas as well.”

Source: Paintballing Tips: <http://www.paintballingtips.net>, 20.1.2010

Context: “Twenty years ago, visitors to Monte Verde had to work relatively hard to get there, and once there, the main, if not sole, attraction was the area’s protected cloud forest. (...) Today, there are a number of high-end luxury hotels (...). The number of area attractions has blossomed to include adventuresome “canopy tours” (bridges and zip-lines through the trees),

a Tarzan swing, paintball gun battles (“Let’s play in the forest!”), golf cart rentals, and rent-a-quadracycla, among others.”

Source: Vivanco, Luis A. 2006. *Green Encounters: Shaping and Contesting Environmentalism in Rural Costa Rica*. Berghahn Books

Parade

Definition: “a public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Rather than traveling to destinations to gaze passively at ‘the sights’, gay travelers seem to be particularly drawn to destinations where events such as Pride parades, Mardi Gras parades and festivals, and circuit parties and more specific events (...) are orchestrated.”

Source: Waitt, Gordon & Markell, Kevin. 2006. *Gay Tourism: Culture and Context*. Haworth Press Inc.

Photography

Definition: “method of recording the image of an object by the action of light, or related radiation, on a sensitive material. The word, derived from the Greek photos (“light”) and graphein (“to draw”), was first used by the scientist Sir John F.W. Herschel in 1839. The term photography usually refers to the formation of optical images projected by a lens in a camera onto a film or other material carrying a layer of light-sensitive silver salts and the duplication and reproduction of such images by light action (printing);”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Stanley Milgram, a social psychologist, analyzed the importance of photography for tourists. Photography, we can say, is a way of taking the tourist gaze and making it permanent, part of the tourist’s recorded experience. As such, photography can be used to recall memories of the trip. (...) When a person with a camera sees a beautiful scene and stops looking at the scene to take a picture, this act may interfere with the experience being fully savored. He suggests that the very meaning of human activities, such as travel, becomes transformed by photographic possibilities. People seek out places not only for their beauty but also because they provide suitable backgrounds for their pictures.”

Source: Berger, Arthur Asa. 2004. *Deconstructing Travel*. AltaMira Press

Poetry

Definition: “literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Poetry is the other way of using language. Perhaps in some hypothetical beginning of things it was the only way of using language or simply was language tout court, prose being the derivative and younger rival. Both poetry and language are fashionably thought to have belonged to ritual in early agricultural societies;”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Pollution

Definition: “Pollution is the unfavourable alteration of our environment, largely because of human activities; Pollution the Nuisance or Nemesis: is the deliberate or accidental contamination of the environment with the animals’s waste; Pollution is defined as a deviation from the natural composition of a part of the environment, resulting in adverse effects on life; Pollution is the accumulation of matter in the wrong place or anything released into the environment wich degrades its quality; Pollution is an undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of our air, land and water (or basic amenities) causing harmful effect on our life or that of other desirable species and cultural assets; Pollution is the unfavourable alteration of our surroundings, wholly or largely as a by-product of man’s actions, through direct or indirect effects of changes in the energy pattern, radiation levels, chemical and physical constitution and abundance of organisms.”

Source: U.S President’s Science Advisory Committee. In: Chitkara. 1998.

Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution, Publishing Corporation

Context: “Sewage, grey water discharges and litter are those most likely forms of pollution to be associated with tourism activity (...). Other types of pollution, while not normally arising from tourism activities, can deter visitors because of aesthetic problems or worries about health and contamination of food and water quality. In each case there are effective ways to deal with the waste causing such pollution to avoid damage to wildlife and the marine environment.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David (editors). 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change (Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility)*. Taylor & Francis Ltd

Preference

Definition: “a greater liking for one alternative over another or others”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Younger males are likely to have a favourable attitude towards risk-taking in their leisure activities, especially if they have a preference for extraversion, intuition, thinking or perceiving. Younger males in more professional occupations, who do not have children and have a preference for extraversion, intuition, or perception, are also more likely to prefer variety in their leisure activities.”

Source: Crouch, C.I. & Mazanec, J.A. (editor). 2001. *Consumer Psychology of Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure*. Cab Intl.

Radioactivity

Definition: “The property possessed by the nuclei of some atoms of disintegrating (or decaying) spontaneously.”

Source: Kenneth Jay, 1960. *Nuclear Power: Today and Tomorrow*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Thus in some areas that until quite recently were very popular, tourism has declined because of environmental problems. For example: (...) beaches have been closed in the UK as a result of radioactivity and in Haiti due to sewage pollution (...).”

Source: Ceballos-Lascurain. 1996. *Tourism, Ecotourism, and Protected Areas: The State of Nature-Based Tourism Around the World and Guidelines for Its Development*: World Conservation Union.

Recycling

Definition: “Recycling, also called materials salvage, means the recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. The basic phases in recycling are the collection of waste materials, their processing or manufacture into new products, and the purchase of those products, which may then themselves be recycled. Typical materials that are recycled include iron and steel scrap, aluminum cans, glass bottles, paper, wood, and plastics. The materials reused in recycling serve as substitutes for raw materials obtained from such increasingly scarce natural resources as petroleum, natural gas, coal, mineral ores, and trees. Recycling can help to reduce the quantities of solid waste deposited in landfills, which have become

increasingly expensive. Recycling also reduces the pollution of air, water, and land resulting from waste disposal.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “However, recycling opportunities may be differentially available to tourism businesses, a reflection of their size. Small firms, such as independent hotels and guest-houses would need to sort, store and arrange collection or delivery of recyclable materials, whereas large businesses, such as transnationals, may have ‘in-house’ opportunities, based on scale economies, to benefit from recycling. For example, Disney World in Florida has its own sewage works linked to an organic composting factory which converts sewage sludge into organic fertiliser for use on the flower-beds and trees of the Magic Kingdom (...).”

Source: Cooper, Christopher P (editor). 2003. *Classic Reviews in Tourism*: Channel View Publications

Safari

Definition: “an expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Although safari tourism is not clearly defined, it usually refers to a more individual form of travel for the purpose of enjoying nature and wildlife while moving along through ‘wild’ environments. (...) In contrast to national parks tourism, safari tourism is not restricted to special wildlife reserves but utilises any land, be it state, communal or private, as long as this contains sufficient wildlife.”

Source: Roth, Harald H. & Merz, Günter. 1997. *Wildlife Resources: A Global Account of Economic Use*: Springer Verlag Berlin

Sailing

Definition: “the sport or pastime of cruising or racing in a sailboat or, more generally, in any large craft propelled by either sail or motor;”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Nautical tourists sailing their own boats are usually better trained in the full range of sailing procedures, but the majority of sailing tourists nowadays rent their boats from chartering companies. They tend to be much less experienced – perhaps not surprising considering that they may spend only 7-10 days at sea every year.”

Source: Dawood, Richard. 2002. *Travellers' Health. How to stay healthy abroad:* Oxford University Press

Sanatorium

Definition: "an establishment for the medical treatment of people who are convalescing or have a chronic illness"

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English:* Oxford University Press

Context: "As a consequence of the increasing demand, the sanatorium is planning to undergo expansion. Due to treatment restriction (visitors are required to stay well-insulated houses and to keep themselves warm), some sanatoria open only during the summer season between May and August."

Source: Singh, Shalini. 2009. *Domestic Tourism in Asia: Diversity and Divergence.* Earthscan Ltd

Sculpture

Definition: "a form of aesthetic expression in which hard or plastic materials are worked (as by carving, molding, or welding) into three-dimensional art objects. The designs may be embodied in freestanding objects, in reliefs on surfaces, or in environments ranging from tableaux to contexts that envelop the spectator. An enormous variety of media may be used, including clay, wax, stone, metal, fabric, wood, plaster, rubber, and random "found" objects. Materials may be carved, modeled, molded, cast, wrought, welded, sewn, assembled, or otherwise shaped and combined."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "All human beings, intimately involved from birth with the world of three-dimensional form, learn something of its structural and expressive properties and develop emotional responses to them. This combination of understanding and sensitive response, often called a sense of form, can be cultivated and refined. It is to this sense of form that the art of sculpture primarily appeals."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Shopping

Definition: "the purchasing of goods from shops"

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Shopping is among the most common and enjoyable activities undertaken by people on holiday and, in many cases, it provides a major attraction and basic motivation for travel.”

Soucre: Dallen, J. Timothy. 2003. *Shopping Tourism, Retailing and Leisure*. Channel View Publications

Singing

Definition: “the production of musical tones by means of the human voice. It is the oldest form of music making. In its physical aspect, singing has a well-defined technique that depends on the use of the lungs, which act as an air supply, or bellows; on the larynx, which acts as a reed or vibrator; on the chest and head cavities, which have the function of an amplifier, as the tube in a wind instrument; and on the tongue, which together with the palate, teeth, and lips articulate and impose consonants and vowels on the amplified sound. Though these four mechanisms function independently, they are nevertheless coordinated in the establishment of a vocal technique and are made to interact upon one another. What distinguishes singing from speaking is the manner in which the breath is expended to vibrate the vocal cords. Singing requires more breath the louder, higher, and longer one sings. It also requires that the emission of breath be more firmly controlled. A pertinent analogy is the function of the instrumentalist's breath in playing a reed instrument—e.g., a clarinet, an oboe, or a saxophone.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Other tours undertake similar journeys in places well beyond Africa, such as Karamba Experience tours to Cuba (where tourists learn music, dance and singing with the Danza Libre group), and India (with tuition in Gujarati drums bells, castanets and/or singing); Brazil hosts capoeira (martial dance and music) and drum tours. Especially in West Africa, but also in Bahia (Brazil), small-scale music tours have contributed to local development where otherwise tourism had limited significance.”

Source: Gibson, Chris & Connell, John. 2004. *Music and Tourism: On The Road Again*: Channel View Publications Ltd.

Snow hotel

Definition: "Ice Hotels are temporary hotels made up entirely of snow and sculptured blocks of ice with what one may consider as novelty architecture. They are for those who are interested in novelties and unusual environments. Their lobbies are decorated with ice sculptures while food and beverages reflect the environment and local produce. These hotels are reconstructed each year."

Source: Andrews, Sudhir. 2007. *Introduction to Tourism & Hospitality Industry*: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited

Context: "The ice hotel near the village of Jukkasjarvi, Kiruna, Sweden is the first and most famous ice hotel. The hotel has 80 rooms and suites, a bar, reception area and a church. An ice hotel in Canada, near Quebec City is the first in North America. It has 85 rooms with ice beds lined with deer furs and covered with mattresses and arctic sleeping bags."

Source: Andrews, Sudhir. 2007. *Introduction to Tourism & Hospitality Industry*: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited

Social Changes

Definition: "in sociology, the alteration of mechanisms within the social structure, characterized by changes in cultural symbols, rules of behaviour, social organizations, or value systems. Throughout the historical development of their discipline, sociologists have borrowed models of social change from other academic fields. In the late 19th century, when evolution became the predominant model for understanding biological change, ideas of social change took on an evolutionary cast, and, though other models have refined modern notions of social change, evolution persists as an underlying principle."

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: "Researchers in Greece and elsewhere have argued that tourism is not the only cause of change in a region's customs and manners. Other social changes have moved in the same direction, such as the spread of mass media, expanding urbanisation, better communication, and extended use of information technologies. However, in the case of the Greek coastal, and especially insular, areas where tourism had developed, the historic phase of this development has been a very important influence."

Source: Bramwell, Bill (editor). 2004. *Coastal Mass Tourism : Diversification and Sustainable Development in Southern Europe*. Channel View Publications

Spa resort

Definition: “a place with a mineral spring considered to have health-giving properties.”; “a commercial establishment offering health and beauty treatment through such means as steam baths, exercise equipment, and massage.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Development of health resort hotels derives from the therapeutic benefits of local mineral springs and other related forms of treatment. Traditional spa resorts are well established, particularly in Europe and Japan, and have experienced a resurgence in demand arising from a combination of several factors: increasing concerns over stress, diet, health and fitness; ageing populations; and in some countries health insurance reimbursement of treatment costs.”

Source: Lawson, Fred. 1995. *Hotels and Resorts: Planning and Design*. Architectural Press

Sustainable Development

Definition: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>: 15.7.2009

Context: “There is no doubt, then, that attempts to apply the principles of sustainable development are occurring in different ways and in different sectors across the tourism system. There is also no doubt that, at the level of individual initiatives or projects, significant progress has been made in achieving greater sustainability in tourism development.”

Source: Sharpley, Richard & Telfer, David J. 2004. *Tourism and Development in the Developing World*: Routledge Chapman & Hall

Sustainable Tourism

Definition: “Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life support systems.”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org/>: 15.7.2009

Definition: “concept of development and planning of tourism in such a manner as to protect and preserve the environment in all its aspects and to respect the way of life of local residents”

Source: DIN 13809.Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter.
Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN
Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “The expected growth in the tourism sector and the increasing reliance of many developing countries, including small islands developing States, on this sector as a major employer and contributor to local, national, subregional and regional economies highlights the need to pay special attention to the relationship between environmental conservation and protection and sustainable tourism. In this regard, the efforts of developing countries to broaden the traditional concept of tourism to include cultural and eco-tourism merit special consideration as well as the assistance of the international community, including the international financial institutions.”

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development: <http://www.un.org>: 6.8.2009

Thalassotherapy

Definition: “Thalassotherapie uses seawater, seaweed, sea mud or other sea resources and/or the marine climate for the purpose of medical treatment or treatment with a medicinal effect.”

Source: Williams, Anne. 2006. *Spa Bodywork: A Guide for Massage Therapists*.
Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

Context: “All Thalassotherapy treatments are realized by using the benefits of the marine water and the related elements (seaweed wrap, mud etc.) Most of the spa or wellness centres using thalassotherapy are located in coastal areas and predominantly on beaches.”

Source: Behrens, Anja. 2009. *The internationalization process of Wellness Tourism*.
Grin Verlag

Tidal Wave

Definition: “an exceptionally large ocean wave, especially one caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.”

Source: Soanes Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. Oxford Dictionary of English: Oxford University Press

Context: “The massive tsunami tidal waves killed tens of thousands of local residents and domestic and international tourists along the coastlines of the most visited tourist resort destinations in 12 South Asian and African countries. The colossal proportions of the loss of human lives and the damage to the tourism economy of these countries were unprecedented and it took considerable time for these destinations to rebuild and recover from this natural disaster.”

Source: Wood, Roy C & Bob Brotherton (editors). 2008. The Sage Handbook of Hospitality Management. Sage Publications Ltd.

Tourism

Definition: “the activities of a person travelling outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than [the] exercise of an activity remunerated from the place visited.”

Source: World Tourism Organisation. 1991. Resolutions of International Conference on Travel and Tourism in Ottawa, Canada. In: Page, J. Stephen and Connell, Joanne. 2006:12. *Tourism – a modern synthesis*: Thomson Learning

Context: “Tourism has become one of the major players in international commerce, and represents at the same time one of the main income sources for many developing countries. This growth goes hand in hand with increasing diversification and competition among destinations.”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 14.9.2009

Tourist

Definition: “traveller for leisure purposes.”

Source: DIN 13809. Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “The host communities, on the one hand, and local professionals, on the other, should acquaint themselves with and respect the tourists who visit them and find out about their lifestyles, tastes and expectations; the education and training imparted to professionals contribute to a hospitable welcome;”

Source: World Tourism Organization: <http://www.unwto.org>: 14.9.2009

Traveller

Definition: "person moving from one place to another"

Source: DIN 13809. Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: "According to Wang (...), the 'discourse of the traveller versus that of the tourist is one of the most typical tourism discourses on taste in the West'. The distinction between traveller and tourist raises questions about the identity of the tourist, the nature of the tourist's quest and of relationships with people at the destination (...)."

Source: Lyons, Kevin D. & Wearing, Stephen. (editors) 2008. *Journeys of Discovery in Volunteer Tourism: International Case Study Perspectives*. CABI Publishing

Tree house hotel

Definition: "Some hotels, such as the Costa Rica Tree House (...) are built with living trees as structural elements, making them treehouses."

Source: Travel Affiliate Pro: <http://reservation.travelaffiliatepro.com>, 14.1.2010

Context: "Several important nature destinations have begun to develop 'tree house hotels' and lodges. Many of these are also certified and operated as ecolodges, but they are unique in this category because of their locations in treetops or on stilts at treetop canopy level. These types of lodging provide opportunities to become immersed in the rainforest canopy to observe bird and animal life, or a good overview of happenings on the ground."

Source: Timothy, Dallen J. & Teye, Victor B. 2009. *Tourism and the Lodging Sector*: Butterworth-Heinemann

United Nations Environment Programme

Acronym: UNEP

Definition: "UNEP is the United Nations system's designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action."

Source: United Nations Environment Programme: <http://www.unep.org/>: 4.8.2009

Context: "UNEP is helping to develop the institutional and legal infrastructure to safeguard the global environment. Many international environmental agreements have been established

with UNEP's assistance – such as the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer; the growing number of treaties that govern the production, transportation, use, release and disposal of chemicals; and the family of treaties that protect global biodiversity.”

Source: United Nations Environment Programme:<http://www.unep.org/>: 4.8.2009

Urbanisation

Definition: “An increasing concentration of the population in cities and a transformation of land use to an urban pattern of organization.”

Source: William P. Cunningham & Barbara Woodworth Saigo. 1990. *Environmental Science – A Global Concern*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Tourism is embedded in processes of urbanisation in two fundamental ways. First, as the main driver behind urbanisation in places that are very specific urban production spaces for tourism and leisure (...). Second, as a routine element of leisure production in urban space in which, although certain parts of urban land use may be substantially geared toward satisfying tourism consumers and leisure mobility, the city's economy is not dominated by tourism and leisure production.”

Source: Gossling, Stefan & Hall, Michael David (editors). 2005. *Tourism and Global Environmental Change (Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism, and Mobility)*: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

Video Game

Definition: “a game played by electronically manipulating images produced by a computer program on a television screen or display.”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Interactive technology in the form of pay-per-view television, the Internet and video games presents substantial challenges for sport tourism. Some authors have speculated that the increasingly interactive experience of watching sport from the comfort at home may eventually result in the need to pay spectators to attend televised games in order to create an exciting atmosphere in the sporting venue.”

Source: Hinch, Thomas & Higham, James E.S. 2004. *Sport Tourism Development*. Channel View Publications

Visitor

Definition: “traveller who has arrived at a location which is not their permanent place of residence”

Source: DIN 13809. Tourismus-Dienstleistungen. Reisebüros und Reiseveranstalter. Terminologie. Normenausschuss Gebrauchstauglichkeit und Dienstleistungen im DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

Context: “The first task of any impact study is to decide who is to be counted as a visitor or tourist, a definitional problem (...). The official definition of a tourist is a person who spends more than 24 hours away from home, but this excludes the day tripper, a type of visitor who is important to most cities. Since cities often draw in commuters from a wide area it is necessary to distinguish the regular commuter who may travel over 20 miles each day, from the visitor who is coming to the city for a day out. Even in this latter category there is the question as to whether the visitor whose sole purpose is shopping should be included. Many studies have excluded shoppers on the basis that shopping is a function for which the large city has always had a regional role.”

Source: Law, Christopher M. ²/2002. *Urban Tourism, the Visitor Economy and the Growth of Large Cities*: Thomson Learning.

Volcanology

Definition: “also spelled Vulcanology, scientific discipline concerned with all aspects of volcanic phenomena. Volcanology deals with the formation, distribution, and classification of volcanoes, as well as with their structure and the kinds of materials ejected during an eruption (e.g., lava, dust, ash, and gas). It also involves research on the relationships between volcanic eruptions and other large-scale geological processes, such as mountain building and earthquakes. One of the chief objectives of this research is determining the nature and causes of volcanic eruptions for the purpose of predicting their occurrence.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “The unusually spectacular eruptions of Etna volcano in Sicily in 2001 and 2002 have resulted in a major increase in tourism, many people wanting to get a first-hand impression of Etna on fire. On the other hand, the sudden – and hopefully temporary – decline on December 26, 2002, of the famous intermittent eruptions of permanently active Stromboli that was almost continuously active for thousands of years, is a major blow to tourism in the Aeolian Island. Even further north, in France and Germany, areas of young Quaternary and even Holocene volcanism are also drawcards for Tourists. These volcano fields are also one

of the cradles of volcanology, especially Central France, where milestone discoveries were made in the early part of the second half of the eighteenth century.”

Source: Schmincke, Hans-Ulrich. 2004. *Volcanism*. Springer Verlag Berlin

Water Pollution

Definition: “Water pollution is an addition to water of an excess of material (or heat) that is harmful to humans, animals, or desirable aquatic life, or otherwise causes significant departures from the normal activities of various living communities in or near bodies of water.”

Source: John R. Holum. 1977. *Topics and Terms in Environmental Problems*. In: Chitkara. 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution*. Publishing Corporation

Context: “Water pollution occurs due to the discharge of untreated water, inorganic and organic wastes and sewage. One of the major causes of water pollution caused by tourism industry is discharge or dumping of oil, petrol, inorganic and organic wastes by hotel units and means of water transport.”

Source: Bhatta, R.N. 2002. *Tourism and the Environment: A Quest for Sustainability*. Indus Publishing Company

Water Purification

Definition: “Water Purification means the treatment of water to make it safe and acceptable for human use. Such treatment has grown vastly in importance in the 20th century because of the growth of cities and development of industry and, consequently, of pollution.”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “A potable water supply is for many a *sine qua non* for making a visit, and an advanced sewage system is deemed by many tourists from advanced countries as the most important of requirements. (...) In some cases, especially in the Caribbean, this has given rise to the all-inclusive resort, built with its own water purification plant and sewage treatment or disposal system, surrounded by communities which do not have the same trappings of development.”

Source: Mowforth, Martin & Charlton, Clive & Munt, Ian. 2007. *Tourism and Responsibility. Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean*: Francis & Taylor

Working Hours

Synonym: Hours of Labour

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Definition: “the proportion of a person's time spent at work”

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2005. Ultimate Reference Suite DVD

Context: “Although the development of the tourism industry creates new employment opportunities, critics content that tourism employment provides predominantly low-paid and low-skilled demeaning jobs (...). the negative aspects of tourism employment focus upon the physical demands of the job, poor conditions of work, job insecurity, low pay, long working hours, high labour turnover and lack of training.”

Source: Beech, John & Chadwick, Simon. 2005. *The Business of Tourism Management*. Financial Times Prentice Hall

Yachting

Definition: “the sport or pastime of racing or sailing in yachts”

Source: Soanes, Catherine & Stevenson, Angus (editors).²/2003. *Oxford Dictionary of English*: Oxford University Press

Context: “Tourism has been the fastest growth sector of the Egyptian economy (...) Prioritiy areas for planned development were centred on the Gulf of Aqaba and Red Sea zone (for winter sun, beach and diving tourism), Nile cruise tourism (...) and yachting tourism.”

Source: Baud-Bovy, Manuel & Lawson Fred R. 1998. *Tourism and Recreation Handbook of Planning and Design*: Elsevier Ltd, Oxford.

Original Chapters

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03.02.01 AVALANCHES	
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Leisure Activities, Tourism Events

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09 LEISURE ACTIVITIES		09.05.09 TREKKING	BICYCLE TOURING HIKING LONG-DISTANCE RIDING HORSE-DRAWN HOLIDAYS MOTORCYCLE TOURING
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10 TOURISM EVENTS

10 TOURISM EVENTS	
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Sociology of Leisure

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- 17 SOCIOLOGY OF LEISURE
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 - 17.08.02 QUALITY OF LIFE
 - 17.08.03 LIFESTYLES
 - 17.08.04 CULTURAL AND SOCIAL VALUES

L e b e n s l a u f

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Abstract

This thesis, entitled “*Investigating the International Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities – Socio-Ecological Aspects*”, is focused on to what extent terminology in tourism takes socio-ecological aspects into account. It focuses on what I consider to be the most important terms, and looks for an accurate definition and context sentence.

First, I deliver an introduction dealing with the growing tourism sector, explaining about our class discussions with Ms Glander and about the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities. In the next chapter I give a short outline of the United Nations Tourism Organisation and talk about its history, structure, membership and statutes. In chapter three, I deliver general information on terminology management and thesauri. The following chapter deals with the structure of the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities. In chapter five, I focus on terms included in the thesaurus dealing with new developments in the socio-ecological field in tourism. In chapter 6 I point out problematic semantic relations of two chapters of the thesaurus and deliver possible solutions. The last part of my thesis is my conclusion, explaining the wide extent of terminology work that has been carried out in order to create new terms for new developments in the tourism industry. In the annex, an alphabetical list of the terms focused on in this thesis and the original chapters of the thesaurus can be found.

The main part of this thesis is chapter five, where I provide a definition and context sentence for the terms I chose from chapters of the Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities. First, I write the term in bold characters, underneath the word *definition* in bold characters followed by the actual definition in quotation marks. Underneath I write the word *source* intended, in bold characters, followed by the actual source. Then, I write the word *context sentence* underneath in bold characters, followed by the actual context sentence in quotation marks. Afterwards I mention the source of the context sentence in the same way as the source of the definition.

Zusammenfassung

In meiner MA-Arbeit mit dem Titel “*Investigating the International Thesaurus on Tourism & Leisure Activities – Socio-Ecological Aspects*” untersuche ich inwiefern die Terminologie im Tourismus auf sozio-ökologische Aspekte Bezug nimmt.

In der Einleitung wird ein Blick auf den heutigen Tourismussektor geworfen, der stetig wächst und an Bedeutung zunimmt. Weiters beschreibe ich die Lehrveranstaltung bei Frau Dr. Glander, in der die teilnehmenden Studenten die deutsche Version des Thesaurus erarbeiten. In Kapitel zwei gebe ich einen Überblick über die Welttourismusorganisation (UNWTO), eine Unterorganisation der Vereinten Nationen, welche diesen Thesaurus veröffentlicht hat. In Kapitel 3 liefere ich allgemeine Informationen zu Terminologiemanagement und Terminologiarbeit. In Kapitel 3 beschreibe ich den Aufbau des WTO-Thesaurus und gebe Beispiele. Das folgende Kapitel stellt den Schwerpunkt meiner Arbeit dar. Darin behandle ich die wichtigsten Termini aus Kapiteln des Thesaurus, definiere sie und liefere Kontextsätze. In der Schlussfolgerung schreibe ich von der umfangreichen Terminologiarbeit die durchgeführt wurde, um Termini für Neuheiten im Tourismusbereich zu finden. In Kapitel sechs untersuche ich die Zusammensetzung von zwei Kapiteln des Thesaurus, zeige Probleme auf und liefere mögliche Lösungsvorschläge. Im Anhang befinden sich eine alphabetische Liste der Termini sowie Originalkapiteln des Thesaurus.

Der wichtigste Teil dieser Arbeit ist Kapitel fünf, in dem ich die Termini des UNWTO-Thesaurus behandle. Diese Termini werden wie folgt präsentiert: zuerst schreibe ich den Terminus in fett gedruckter Schrift und anschließend folgen Synonyme, falls vorhanden. Darunter schreibe ich das Wort *Definition* in fett gedruckter Schrift und liefere eine Definition, die ich unter Anführungszeichen setze. Anschließend schreibe ich das Wort *Source* in fett gedruckter Schrift und eingerückt, gefolgt von der Quelle. Weiters schreibe ich das Wort *Context* in fett gedruckter Schrift und danach folgt ein Kontextsatz, der auch unter Anführungszeichen präsentiert wird. Die Quelle des Kontextsatzes wird in gleicher Form geliefert wie die Quelle der Definition.