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Наумчук Т. І.¹

Андрієнко А.А.²

¹ канд. філол. наук, доц. НУ «Запорізька політехніка»

² студ. гр. МТЕ-118 НУ «Запорізька політехніка»

NEW TYPES OF TOURISTS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

Tourism is one of the most profitable and intensively developing sectors of the world economy. To support this developing trend and not to lose customers and income, tourism industry businessmen find the new ways to attract tourists. As a result, these findings give rise to new non-traditional types of tourism, which belong not to a mass tourism, but a niche or specialized one. Thus, we can observe the process of coining new words, so-called neologisms. V.S. Vinogradov defines neologisms as “new words or meanings that are fixed in the language, which call new objects of thought” [1, p.121]. Neologisms reflect changes and real processes in contemporary society. This article contains a list of words, naming the most interesting and popular types of tourism.

In the modern world of gadgets and bustling metropolises, people want to relax alone with nature and preferably without all the electronics. Such tourists are interested in ecotourism (nature-based tourism that involves education and interpretation of the natural environment and it is managed to be ecologically sustainable). Travellers are likely to be excited about safari holidays – a trip that involves watching wild animals in their natural habitat to observe and photograph wildlife and whale watching – a kind of entertainment that involves observing whales and dolphins in their natural habitat and even shark tourism – a way for tourists to see sharks in the ocean rather than in an aquarium.

There are some types of tourists who want to relax away from busy cities, e.g. agritourist watches and participates in agricultural activities; apitourist is

interested in bees and bee-related activities; tech-free tourist travels without a mobile phone or similar devices, particularly to places that block or cannot access internet and cellular signals. A leaf peeper is a person who, at the appropriate time during autumn, seeks out an area where many or most of the tree leaves have turned color.

It is not surprising that there are many types of entertainment for people who are looking for extreme. However, not all of them relate to the usual extreme sports or sports in general, e.g. *poorist* is a tourist who takes part in a trip that includes tours of accommodations in slums or dangerous urban neighborhoods; *black-water rafting* tourism is a sport that involves riding inner tubes on rivers that run through caves.

Very specific needs of travelers can be satisfied with *dark tourism* – travelling to places associated with death, destruction, or a horrific event. *Tombstone tourist* is an individual who enjoys history of famous deaths, cemeteries, epitaphs and gravestone rubbing. *Narco-tourist* is a person who travels to a foreign country to sample the local drugs or the indigenous narcotic plants. For tourists who cannot be surprised with a vacation on our planet, there is already tourism outside of it, that is *space tourism* – human space travel for recreational purposes.

There are some types of tourism that can be useful or searched by newlyweds: *destination wedding* is a kind of a wedding that takes place out of town, usually at a vacation resort. *Weddingmoon* is a vacation that includes both a wedding ceremony and a honeymoon. A *minimoon* is a short, simple honeymoon for those lacking time and money.

For those, deeply concerned with social issues, there is *human safari* – a journey or expedition designed to seek out and observe people, particularly indigenous tribes; *grief tourism* is travelling to the scene of a recent tragedy to mourn the victim or victims; *entropy tourism* features places of decay, neglect, or abandonment.

A cultural tourist, always searching for new experience, is likely to be attracted by *film-induced tourism* that refers to the growing interest and demand for locations which became popular due to their appearance in films and television series. *Set-jetting* is traveling to locations that have been featured in movies, TV shows, or other media; *literary tourism* deals with tourists visiting birthplaces, burial sites, museums and other sites associated with authors or literary creations. *Music tourism* involves visiting a city or town to see musical festival or music performance etc. Some negative effects of too much cultural travelling can be caused by *Stendhal's syndrome*, which is dizziness, panic, paranoia, or madness caused by viewing certain artistic or historical artifacts or by trying to see too many such artifacts in too short time.

A very popular type of tourism is religious tourism. Most often religious sites are also visited by non-religious tourists who want to know the cultural, historical and religious significance. Religious tourism, also known as faith tourism is a type of tourism that refers to traveling individually or in groups to holy sites. Halal tourism is geared towards Muslim families who follow the rules of Islam.

If a tourist doesn't have an opportunity to travel, he or she can be offered a virtual tourism. 3DVT or 3D virtual tourism allows travellers to explore a place without physically travelling via a smartphone or computer. Nowadays such a type of journeys is among the most popular ones due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. Almost all of us experience a naycation, i.e. time off from work spent without travelling and without spending money on leisure activities.

Thus, we can observe continuous development of tourism. We must admit, that the expansion of its opportunities has been greatly affected by the pandemic. Though, it has given rise to new types of tourists, so to say, more local ones. Such phenomenon has its reflection in the language that fixes all of the socio-cultural changes in its expressive means, i.e. words.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

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