

Lesson Two: Introduction to English for Tourism Purposes 1. "Therefore, tourism is a socio-cultural practice that is justified by the need to cover the psychosocial needs of rest, recreation, travel, discovery of places, people and new habits, the relationship with people around us and the acquisition of new knowledge. Hence, Tourism is about a temporary or short-term movement away from the place where a person normally lives and works. The tourist intends to return home at the end of the visit. The length of the visit may be from just one night up to one year. This leads us to another question: who is the tourist? The Tourist in simple terms, travels to another location, away from their usual social environment, for business, pleasure, or social reasons. By most accepted definitions, to be classed as a tourist, a person needs to stay at that location for longer than 24 hours but for no longer than one year. Tourists may be motivated to travel by various factors, such as refreshment of body and mind or the pursuit of excitement, entertainment, or pleasure. Alternatively, travellers may be driven by cultural curiosity, self-improvement, business, a desire to visit friends and family, or to form new relationships. While business travellers are usually classed as tourists, it is worth noting that many definitions of the word exclude those who travel to make an income in the place that they travel to. There are other terms used to refer to the tourist like visitors or excursionists (residents or nonresidents) which has to do with the activities performed and the kind of tourism. 2. Categories of Tourism: UNWTO divides tourism into three main categories broadly speaking three main forms of tourism based on the origin ,destination and country of departure : the domestic, inbound, and outbound tourism. 2.1. Domestic tourism Domestic tourism is defined as traveling within your own country of residence, either for business or leisure purposes. It's usually much easier to organize than international travel, since you don't need additional paperwork, health checks, and you can simply take a domestic flight, bus, or train ride to your destination. For example, if you live in Batna and go to Algiers for the weekend, this is domestic tourism. Language barriers and culture shock are also not a factor in domestic tourism (at least not in the majority of cases), making it less stressful. 2.2. Inbound tourism When you enter another country, this is inbound tourism for the destination country. For example, if you travel from the USA to Spain, this is inbound tourism for Spain. Inbound tourism is also a form of international tourism. This means that you need to prepare all necessary paperwork in advance, as well as take care of additional formalities as needed, such as vaccinations and health checks. 2.3. Outbound tourism In outbound tourism, you go from your own country to another one. If we take the same example as in the previous section, if you go from the USA to Spain, this is outbound tourism for the USA, since you're leaving the country. Outbound tourism is a form of international travel and comes with its own set of formal requirements. Travel agents are familiar with those and might make traveling easier – but independent travellers can also venture on their own and take care of their own paperwork. Many online travel agencies are specialized in outbound tourism. 3. Derived groupings: From the previous categories, further groupings can be derived: Figure1: Tourism concepts by Y.Ge 2007 3.1. Internal tourism: Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips 3.2. International tourism: International tourism comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-

resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips

3.3. National tourism: National tourism comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips

4. Types of Tourism According to Motivation

We could also define the different tourism types based on the travelers' motivations, goals, and needs. These can be broken down into 8 main types of tourism:

4.1. Business tourism or business travel or corporate travel: It is a subset of tourism in which travellers go to another location (domestic or international) for professional reasons, such as to:

- o Meet with business partners or prospects
- o Attend an event, conference, exhibitions or trade show
- o Visit another office location of the same company
- o Organizing business dinners, meetings or workshops

Crucially, business tourists are still classed as working, but are doing so away from their usual place of work. Sometimes, business travellers are extending their trips for leisure or are combining the two under what is now known as "Bleisure" (from business and leisure). In conclusion, tourism is a complex and dynamic phenomenon that shapes our modern world. Examples include camping trips, hiking trips, agritourism, which is typically focused on farms or ranches, and ecotourism, hence, it is a form of responsible travel to natural rural areas to experience a simpler lifestyle and a calmer, less polluted environment.

6 Cultural tourism

is probably the idea of a dream vacation, where someone gets to experience another country's cultural heritage, such as architectural monuments, literature, theatre, music, cuisine, museums and religious sites, attending festivals, engaging with the arts or even learning the local language and more. It can form a crucial part of some religions. Some of the biggest examples of religious tourism include Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages to Mecca by Muslims, or visits to the Vatican City by Christians. Examples of sustainable practices include reducing waste, using renewable energy, sourcing food locally, or switching to transportation methods with lower emissions. It allows the tourist to experience day-to-day life in an agricultural setting, teaching them aspects of the business' operations, while providing entertainment. Common examples of activities that tourists may participate in include feeding animals, riding horses, picking fruit and eating meals made on the farm, using produce from the farm. Sometimes described as grief tourism, it will include visits to battlefields, prison camps, sites associated with disaster, and other historical locations linked to death and suffering. It includes people who are going to spectate and people who are participating in the event such as rafting, skiing, snowboarding, surfing, diving, cycling, and more.

Urban Tourism

Urban tourism is a form of tourism that is hugely popular among different demographics, from backpackers to luxury travellers and from recent graduates to retirees. Examples of activities that fall under the definition of adventure tourism include mountain climbing, bungee jumping, scuba diving and trekking.

Leisure tourism or Recreational Tourism: Tourism which is primarily motivated by leisure, enjoyment and relaxation can be categorized as recreational tourism.

Cultural tourism

Cultural tourism is a type of tourism where the traveller is motivated by a desire to learn about and engage with the history, traditions, practices and cultural attractions of a location.

What is Tourism?

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