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**LINGUISTIC BEHAVIOUR OF TOURISM TERMS IN
THE ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGES**

MASTER THESIS

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Introduction

Language is the most important tool of human communication. Nowadays the rapid developments in science and technology have created many professional communication difficulties all over the world. Language precision, clearness and comprehensibility became vital factors in communication, international in particular.

It is well-known that scientific and technical terms as well as texts have their own specific features (Riley, 2010: 420). Tourism related terms make an important area of terminology research both from theoretical and practical perspectives. It happens because of the upsurge in the number of hotels and restaurants all over the world as well as because of the expansion of tourism industry in general. Due to terminological progress synonymy, polysemy, and metaphoricity of terms came into the realm of linguistic research. Terms no longer are understood as words and word combinations, but are of special purpose and have one single meaning. As Keinys (1980: 215) points out that “<.> the concept of terms does not fit within the boundaries of a word, because a term is not necessarily a word”. According to *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (2001: 261), “another important difference between terms and words is that a term keeps its life and its meaning only as long as it serves a system of knowledge that gave rise to it. In actual usage, terms are influenced by the same factors as words. If they are long, they are usually shortened in discourse among specialists, with different variants emerging according to the social, formal, or even geographical stratification of occurrences of texts”.

Progress in tourism industry development is highly dependent on communication of information among countries. This communication of information, however, is highly influenced by the difficulties which appear because of ambiguous terminology. Cabre (1999: 194) states that “organized terminological standardization is a way to combat the diversity of names and, thus, ensure communicative precision among specialists”. Picht (1985) agrees with Cabre and adds that “standardization is a vehicle to minimize terminological deficits in professional communication among specialists”. Gaivenis (2002: 81) points out that “one of the basic aims of standardization of terminology is to unify and harmonize concepts and concept systems and to achieve agreement on ambiguous concepts in a given field, either in a single language or in several languages. The need for standardization appears due to communication difficulties caused by the ambiguity of different concepts”.

It is evident that tourism terminology has become an important part of both English and Lithuanian language system, enabling successful communication among tourism professionals. However,

terminology constantly changes and develops, thus, the interaction between domain languages and international English language is very dynamic. According to Infoterm (2005: 10), there is a continuous change of lexical material in both directions, i.e., “De-terminologization where specialized terms are included into general language as widely known words; and terminologization where common words become (part of) terms; current term formation principles where the focus is on the systematic nature of terminologies within the linguistic networks, including the cognitive dimension aspects of knowledge representation in the sphere of any professional field as well as linguistic behaviour of terms in different languages”.

Furthermore, Sager (1990: 71) provides three major approaches towards creation of new terms in different linguistic backgrounds i.e., possibility to use existing resources when the meaning of the existing term is extended to accept a new concept which typically may be transferred by term metaphors; possibility to modify the existing resources when affixes, compounding (combination of existing terms into new ones), conversion (varied reduced of the same form) and compression (any form of shortening) are added while creating the phenomenon of synonymy and polysemy in terminology.

Modern terminological theory, according to Sager (1990: 58) accepts “the occurrence of synonymic expressions and variants of terms and rejects the narrowly prescriptive attitude of the traditional approach towards terminology which tries to associate one concept with only one term”. Furthermore, Temmerman (2000: 17) indicates that on the one hand “terminologists only investigate ways of making terminology as efficient and unambiguous as possible”, but on the other hand, she argues that “polysemy (one word, having more than one meaning) and synonymy (a word having the same or nearly the same meaning of another) often occur in any specialized language, and must be included in any realistic terminological analysis”.

Although, dynamicity of terms and tourism terms in particular is a new approach in terminology quite a number of Lithuanian (Baranauskienė, 2010, Keinys, 1980, 2005, Gaivenis, 1991, 1994, Kvašytė, 2004, Marina, 2003, Stundžinas, 2006, Suchanova, 2001) and foreign researchers (Newmark, 1998, Reizniece et al., 2005, Sager, 1990, Shelov, 2005) have emphasised the necessity of the shift in the attitude towards modern terminology. Metaphoricity used to be an unwelcome phenomenon for years in terminology (Keinys, 1980, 2005, Gaivenis, 1991, 1994, Kvašytė, 2004, Marina, 2003, 2006, Stundžinas, 2006, Suchanova, 2001, Tadauskienė, 2001, 2004), but the pervasiveness of metaphor in terminology especially in modern terminology has triggered a number

of linguistic researchers both in Lithuania and other foreign countries (Kanapeckas, 2008, Grietena, 2008, Vilkaitė, 2009).

The above-mentioned authors analyse the linguistic behaviour of terminology in both English and Lithuanian languages. Nevertheless, the specificity of linguistic behaviour of *tourism terms* in both languages and their contrastive analysis were provided insufficient attention. Thus, a detailed analysis of linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in both English and Lithuanian languages has not been performed before. Hence, **the novelty** of the present thesis is a precise analysis of tourism term structure, origin, dynamicity.

The hypothesis of the present work has been formulated taking the research findings of other Lithuanian and foreign authors into consideration. It sounds as follows: due to older and deeper historical traditions of tourism industry development in English speaking countries, the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English language is more flexible, dynamic and more de-terminalized, i.e. English tourism terms are more abundant in synonymy, polysemy and metaphoricity.

The **subject** of the thesis is linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages.

The **aim** of the present study is to compare the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages.

To achieve the aim, the following **objectives** were set:

1. To present theoretical overview of terminology giving particular attention to requirements laid down for terms.
2. To present theoretical overview of term synonymy, polysemy, metaphoricity, focusing on the linguistic features of terms.
3. To analyze and compare the structure and origin of English and Lithuanian tourism terms.
4. To assess and compare the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages as regards the synonymy, polysemy and metaphoricity.
5. To reveal historical background of tourism industry development in English speaking countries and Lithuanian.

The **methods** used in the present work are:

1. **Contrastive method.** It allowed to compare and evaluate tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages.
2. **Metaphor identification procedure (MIP).** This new method, developed by Pragglejaz Group in 2007, allowed to select metaphorical tourism terms from dictionaries.
3. **Statistical method.** It allowed to demonstrating visually the quantity of tourism terms of different types.
4. **Theoretical literature analysis.** It allowed providing theoretical overview of numerous issues relevant to tourism terms.

1 OVERVIEW OF TERM AND TERMINOLOGY

The word *term* and the concept *term* is understood differently by specialists of different fields of science: in one way by logicians, in other way by philosophers, and in the third way by sociologists, etc. (Gaivenis, 2002: 13). According to him, “term is not some kind of special word or fixed word combination, but a nominative language unit, the content of which is revealed by definition of terminological meaning” (ibid. 13). Šalkauskis (1991: 15), as cited by Gaivenis (2002), defines term as <..> the word which implies concept having special meaning for some thing of science. From this definition it is clear that Šalkauskis puts emphasis on words which essentially have special purpose for them.

Dubuc (1997) says that terms are “The items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline and collectively they form terminology; those which function in general lexicon over a variety of codes we simply call words and their totality - the vocabulary”. The concept of terminology is most thoroughly defined by R. Dubuc and R. Bugarski: “...terminology can be defined as a discipline aimed at systematically identifying specialized terms in the context in which they are used, analyzing the concept they represent in that context, and creating and standardizing terms if need be, to meet the user’s need for means of expression” Dubuc (1997). However, Keinys (1980: 14) thinks differently, he points out that “terms are not some kind of special words, as it is sometimes said and written, but words of certain defined area and meaning”. Sometimes it is difficult to rely upon one definition, because as we may see that some linguists present their own attitude about terms, and they do not have one precise definition for it.

In order to perceive terms better, let me introduce some more definitions of terms, because in different sources they are presented differently. As it may look peculiar that terms are just simple words or word combinations that have special meaning of specific field, however, it is not so. Here are examples of authors and sources which give various definitions of terms:

The simplest definitions of the term are found in dictionaries which more or less uniformly define the term as “... a word or expression with a specific meaning, especially one that is used in relation to a particular subject” Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (1997). Another definition is that “Terms, like words in the general language lexicon, are distinctive and meaningful signs which occur in special language discourse. Like words, they have a systematic side (formal, semantic, and functional) since they are units of an established code” Sager (1998: 80). Moreover, Sager (1990:19) estimated that “the items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline are the ‘terms’ of that discipline, and collectively they form it’s ‘terminology’; those which function in general reference over a variety of sublanguages are simply called ‘words’”. Here we may

see a clear difference between terms and words, but Oxford dictionary explains absolutely differently.

According to Oxford dictionary, term is “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” (<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/term>). So, in this way terms are words or phrases related to specific field. Also, term can be understood as a name, expression, or word used for some particular thing, especially in a specialized field of knowledge (<http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/term>). Quite precise and long definition of a term gives Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies (2001: 261): “Terms differ from words in that they are endowed with a special form of reference, namely that they refer to discrete conceptual entities, properties, activities or relations which constitute the knowledge space of a particular subject field. In order to differentiate between general and special reference in linguistic parlance, a distinction is established between terms which have special reference within a particular discipline, and words which function in general reference over a variety of subject fields”.

According to Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies (2001: 258), “the importance for translators of understanding the basic principles of a theory of terminology is twofold. First, a theory of terminology attempts to explain the behaviour of terms, in so far as it differs from the behaviour of words and proper names, with respect both to knowledge and understanding and to the use of such terms in special or sub-languages. Second, it attempts to explain the difference between word and term formation and, in particular, to define the scope of neology, that is the practice of coining new words.” Terms have been understood differently from the emergence of the beginning of terminology. Wüster - the father of terminology stated that terms must be used differently like other appellative words because terminology begins from the analysis of concepts whereas concepts exist independently not just from named terms, but also from different languages (cf. Pearson 1998: 10). However, over the last decade, Gaivenis (2002) perceived that terminology became very dynamic. According to him, norms of traditional theories of terminology do not fulfil anymore and, thus, new specifications of specialized language of science are more acceptable. Grietena (2008) also emphasizes new tendencies of theory of terminology and a comprehensive standpoint towards term as a linguistic unit, that has specific functions of synonymy, polysemy, and metaphoricity. She is very similar to Gaivenis’ attitude about dynamicity of terminology. Sager (1998: 48) explains that terminology has become so dynamic for two reasons:

1. by the constant movement and change of the human knowledge which terms reflect;
2. as a result of the limited number of lexical items useful for terminology due to their economy, and which are therefore being re-used in a great variety of combinations.

Moreover, Marcinkevičienė (1994) in the article *Terminologija ir terminografija*, notices that the practice of terminology has been also drastically changed because of the revolution of technology that appeared in the 20th century: big amount of specialized and professional texts have become available in various forms and availability of professional corpus facilitated conditions for the selection of terms.

As we have already begun to speak about terminology, it also would be logical to present some definitions of *terminology*.

Dubuc (1997: 4) states that terminology is “a discipline aimed at systematically identifying, specialized terms in the context in which they are used, analyzing the concepts they represent in that context, and creating and standardizing terms if need be, to meet the user’s need for means of expression”. Sager explains that “Terminology is the study of and the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing and presentation of terms, i.e. lexical items belonging to specialized areas of usage of one or more languages” (Sager, 1998: 2). Besides is related to many disciplines, such as linguistics, logic, ontology and other specific fields. Thus, Sager lists three different dimensions of a theory of terminology:

1. The cognitive – relates the linguistic forms to their conceptual content, i.e. the referents in the real world.
2. The linguistic – examines the existing and potential forms of the representation of terminologies.
3. The communicative – looks at the use of terminologies and has to justify the human activity of terminology compilation and processing (ibid.13).

Moreover, “The word *terminology* is extremely polysemantic, as it currently seems to be used in at least five meanings:

1. collection of terms representing a system of concepts of a particular field;
2. systematic description of creation and usage of this collection of terms;
3. publication where a system of concepts of a particular field is represented by terms;
4. special theory of terminology for particular fields or languages;
5. general theory of terminology” (Bugarski, 1996) cited from Karpova (2009: 181).

According to the above, the following definitions of the term and terminology can be proposed. The term is a lexeme whose form is related to a specific concept and whose meaning is defined in a specific thematic register. Terminology is interdisciplinary scientific field dealing with identification

of terms in a particular context, analysis of concepts they represent in that context, creation and standardization of terms and compilation of terminological books.

To conclude, we may say that terms are special words of particular field while terminology is the study where such special words – terms are used.

1.1 Theory of terminology

Terminology, as we understand it today, first began to take shape in the 1930s and has only recently moved from amateurism to a truly scientific approach.

Although the systematization of terminology and its scientific status are recent developments, activities in the field date from much earlier. In the 18th century research in chemistry by Lavoisier and Berthollet or in botany and zoology by Linné exemplify the interest that the naming of scientific concepts has always had for the real protagonists - the specialists. Due to the growing internationalization of science in the 19th century the need for scientists to have at their disposal a set of rules for formulating terms for their respective disciplines became apparent. Botanists (in 1867), zoologists (in 1889) and chemists (in 1892) expressed this need at their respective international meetings. In the 18th and 19th centuries scientists were the leaders in terminology; in the 20th century engineers and technicians have become involved. The rapid progress and development of technology required not only the naming of new concepts, but also agreement on the terms used. The Austrian E. Wüster (1898-1977), considered the founder of modern terminology and the main representative of what is known as the Vienna School,¹ came from the field of engineering, as did the Russian D. S. Lotte (1889-1950), founder of the Soviet School of Terminology.² The first international association of standardization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), was founded in Missouri in 1904. During the first half of the 20th century neither linguists nor social scientists paid special attention to terminology; only from the 1950s onwards did they begin to show any interest and even then it was just in passing. It is curious that linguists have generally shown little interest in terminological studies; instead they have been concerned with developing a theory to account for the principles governing all possible human languages but have been less concerned with

¹ E. Wüster defended his doctoral dissertation *Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik, besonders in der Elektrotechnik* at the University of Vienna in 1931. The translation of his work into Russian is the starting point for the interest in terminology in technical domains and an indication of the increasing importance given to the standardization of terms. As Picht (1984) states, the Russian translation of Wüster's work led the ISA (International Standardization Association) to establish its Technical Committee 37 for the purpose of unifying the methods and presentation of specialized terminologies. World War II stopped the work of TC 37 but it was resumed in the 1950s, thanks (again) to Wüster's interest in the subject.

² According to Rondeau (1983), the real father of terminology as a scientific discipline is Lotte. When Lotte was concerned with theoretical and methodological issues, Wüster was working on the processing of terminological data and did not begin to develop a general theory of terminology until the 1970s.

the multiple aspects of language seen as a tool for communication. Only within this latter approach is terminology afforded a place in linguistic analysis Cabre (1999: 2).

A general theory of terminology is based upon the first approach in which the nature of concepts, conceptual relations, the relationships between terms and concepts and assigning terms to concepts are of prime importance. Wüster considered terminology an independent subject which he defined as being concerned with the relationship between the sciences such as physics, chemistry, medicine, etc. and a combination of other disciplines such as linguistics, logic, ontology, and computer science. The autonomy of terminology in relation to linguistics or, more directly, in relation to lexicology is fully justified. Terminology and lexicology differ in the way they conceive and deal with their approach to the object of study, in the object of study itself, in their methodology, in the way terms are presented and in the conditions that must be taken into account when proposing new terms. Terminology shares with logic a basic interest in concepts. As opposed to semantics, which is interested in the name-meaning relationship, terminology is primarily concerned with the relationship between objects in the real world and the concepts that represent them. Logicians use a process of abstraction to generalize from various objects that exist in the real world to arrive at the concept or class of objects. To accomplish this, they eliminate the contingent and irrelevant characteristics from the individual objects and only retain those features that are pertinent for characterizing the class that represents the diversity. Terminology and logic also share an interest in the way concepts relate to one another. Indeed, the type of relationships and the system of symbols terminologists use to represent these relationships come from logic. Terminology shares with ontology an interest in the nature of 'things' in the real world and the relationships established in this world. The concern of how to classify referents is not new for semanticists and philosophers, and ontology deals with the relationships that are not based on logic. Unlike logical relationships, these relationships do not start from the similarity between concepts but rather from their situation in the real world. As far as the ties between terminology and computer science are concerned, Wüster claims that computer science is one of the keys to terminology because of the enormous possibilities it offers to store and retrieve information and to order conceptual systems. Information science uses terminology to order concept fields that subsequently provide access to information about the documents. In Wüster's view, writing thesauri is a terminological activity because it focuses on the characteristics and structuring of content. Thesaurus descriptors are terms and characteristics at the same time, and the relationships established by terms in documents are considered to be logical relationships. Finally, terminology is closely linked to the special subject fields. Terminology is not an end in itself, nor can terminological work be concerned with simply providing compilations of a series of concepts with their corresponding names. Terminology is at the service of science, technology and communication; as a

result, it must work within the limits of providing a service to other disciplines. Subject specialists and general and applied terminologists work together to carry out the ordering and standardization of concepts and terms for each special field. The current development of terminology is the result of advances in technology and the ever increasing need for specialized communication among communities with different languages Cabre (1999: 9).

Terminology can only be understood in relation to special languages and communication and addresses a variety of purposes, all of which are related to communication and information. There is, consequently, a wide range of approaches to the theory and practice of terminology. We can, however, establish a series of basic assumptions shared by all approaches. We first need to identify four different points of view which in turn lead to different focuses for terminological work and applications:

a. For linguists, terminology is a part of the lexicon defined by subject matter and pragmatic usage.

b. For subject field specialists, terminology is the formal reflection of the conceptual organization of a special subject and a necessary medium of expression and professional communication.

c. For end-users (either direct or intermediary) terminology is a set of useful, practical communication units which are assessed according to criteria of economy, precision, and suitability.

d. For language planners, terminology is an area of a language requiring intervention in order to reaffirm its usefulness and survival and to ensure its continuity as a means of expression through modernization.

Mindful of these four points of view, we can now identify two major user groups of terminology: users of terminology for direct communication or communication through intermediaries, and terminologists, who write glossaries, facilitate communication, or mediate in some other way. According to the needs of these two groups, terminology can be said to have two dimensions which are closely related: a communicative dimension and a linguistic dimension. For the first group, terminology is a tool for communication. For the second, it is the target of their work Cabre (1999: 11).

1.2 Classification of terms

One of the famous Lithuanian researchers Keinys (1980) agrees with the fact that terms cannot be unambiguous i.e. to have synonyms or be polysemous, they should be precise and convenient; syntactically, semantically and morphologically correct as well as they should be harmonized with

other terms. Term formation mainly depends on the functional role of designations in domain of communication. Moreover, Keinys (ibid. 16) agrees that terms are not structurally identical as terms consist of one-word terms and compound terms. He indicates that most of compound terms are two-word combinations, but a small part incorporates several words (more often three). Consequently, compound terms are also classified into two-word, three-word and multi-word terms. In order to demonstrate the above indicated classification of term, the following diagram is shown below:

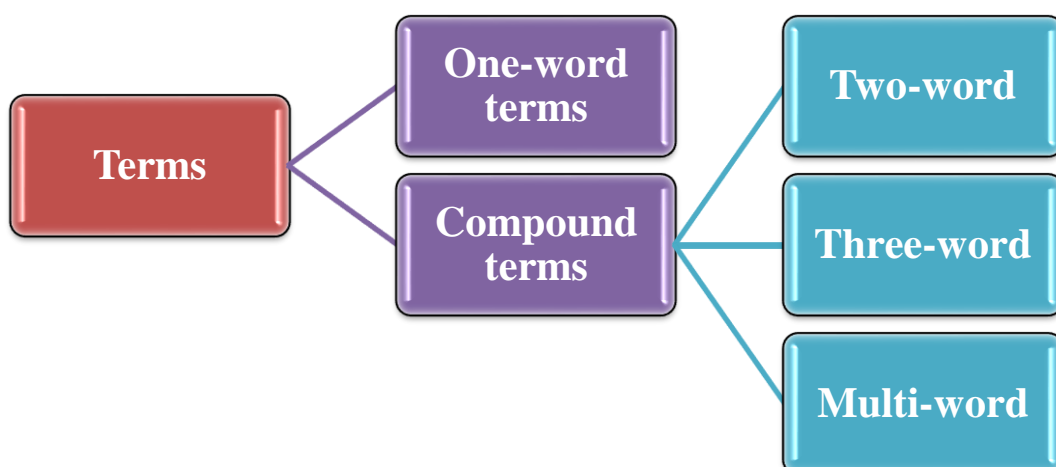


Figure 1. Types of terms by structure according to Keinys (1980).

Figure 1. presents the classification proposed by Keinys (1980). Terms are classified according to their **structure** in this classification. As it seen from this table, terms can be divided into two major groups: *one-word* and *compound terms*, the previous mentioned can be divided into three smaller groups: *two-word*, *three-word* and *multi-word terms*.

Also terms can be classified into some other types. Keinys (1980: 16) distinguished terms according to its origin as well:

- **Origin.** According to the origin of terms, they also can be differ. The difference occurs because terms can be made on the basis on its own vocabulary of language, borrowed from other languages, and also mixed or hybrids. Lots of words are specially formed on the basis on its own language and they are usually turned into terms. Terms which are borrowed from other languages can be called international terms. They particularly present international fond of terminology. Mixed or hybrid terms can differ both in structure and origin. Hybrid terms usually all the time have one part of one language, and the other part is international.

Terms can be grouped according to various criteria, including contents, form, functions, etc. Considering of their form, terms are usually divided into single (one-word) and complex (multi-word) terms. Single terms are not only primary (simple) words, but also different derivatives or compound words. Complex terms often name typological concepts, for instance, *long vowels*. In standards and dictionaries of terms, the longest complex terms consist even of seven words. In scientific texts terms are much longer and in such a way terms become descriptive ones Gaivenis (2002: 14).

Gaivenis (2002: 15) presents one more distinction of terms. He claims that it is possible to divide terms according to some scientific branches. For example, from linguistic perspective, we can distinguish regular and irregular, motivated and unmotivated, accurate and inaccurate, simple and complex terms. Furthermore, according to Gaivenis (ibid. 15), terms can be ascribed to the class of parts of speech, i.e., terms can be classified according to the class they represent. For instance, noun, adjective, verb terms. However, this type of distribution is not preferred by Gaivenis, because it is not very useful.

1.3 Standardization of terminology

Ambiguous terminology based on polysemy and synonymy obviously presents obstacles to communication among specialists and inevitably frustrates efforts to order thought. For this reason as early as the 19th century, scientists and, at the beginning of the 20th century, technicians, felt it was necessary to regularize terminology in their respective areas and, thus, became directly involved in the standardization process Cabre (1998: 194).

The term “standardization” as applied to language presents yet another ambiguity, even if we discard its possible interpretation as expansion of usage. As Auger (1984) cited from Cabre (1998: 199) noted, the term standardization can refer both to establishing some forms of language by means of self-monitoring and to the intervention of an appropriate organization in order to establish preferences for some forms over others. As a result, “terminological standardization” has at least three meanings:

- Institutional standardization is a process by which a body sets the preferred use for a designation;
- International standardization is a process by which an international body sets the characteristics or conditions that certain products should comply with together with the terms appropriate for them;
- Non-interventionist standardization is a process by which a certain terminological system monitors itself by mutual accord of its end-users.

Terminological standardization in the first two senses is a part of general standardization, which includes both standardization of special terms and standardization of the principles and methods of terminology as a theory and practice Cabre (1998: 199).

Moreover, standardization of terminology plays a primary role in the standardization of industrial and commercial products and is an essential part of the process because specialists express ideas and conceptualize reality through terms and also need terms to establish and express product standards. Standardization of terms is a complex process that entails a number of operations: the unification of concepts and concept systems, the definition of terms, the reduction of homonymy, the elimination of synonymy, the fixing of designations, including abbreviations and symbols, and the creation of new terms. This process of standardization is based on a series of implicit postulates which derive mainly from the practical experience of recent years. They clarify the limits within which standardization is valid and set the criteria to be adhered to. The purpose of terminological standardization is to aid communication in special languages, and is not applied to the vocabulary of the general language. Terminological standardization is a concern of all special fields, i.e. humanities and social sciences as well as scientific-technical subjects, both in technical or scientific contexts and in activities such as commerce where it has been practised the most. Proposals for standardization of terms must be mindful of sociolinguistic factors (usage, medium, language policy, user needs, etc.), psycholinguistic factors (idiosyncrasies, customs, morals, aesthetics, inhibitions, etc.) and formal linguistic criteria (well-formedness, morphological motivation, possibilities for derivation, etc.). Terminological standardization cannot be carried out without the intervention of subject specialists, who, after all, are the real end-users of its products. Though it is regularly revised, standardized terminology must give the impression of stability. Proposals for terms, especially those for special fields with international scope, must reconcile national and international viewpoints. Terminological standardization requires prior preparation so that decisions can be firmly based and rigorous. Approval of a terminology standard must be given by an authoritative body and must include measures that either support or require usage, depending on the context) to ensure application. Standardized terminology must be the object of a standard that must be disseminated among those who need to use it. Even when all these factors are taken into account, standardization does not always attain what it sets out to do. Only when the complex reality of languages is fully appreciated and when there is a clear attitude of respect toward speech communities does the intervention acquire a certain amount of legitimacy, as Guespin and Laroussi elegantly state: Terminological standardisation is a legitimate aim, but it requires taking a great number of factors into account.

When the standardisation process does not take real language uses into account, it develops separately from real language Cabre (1998: 200).

Sager distinguishes several reasons for standardization:

1. in the interest of economy, if one of the competing terms is clearly more cumbersome than the other;
2. in the interest of precision, if one term offers greater clarity of reference or less inherent ambiguity than the other;
3. in the interest of appropriateness, if one term has, for example, troubling connotations not possessed by the other, (1990: 115-128).

1.4 Requirements of terms

Terminology is the system of terms. Before going deeper, it would be useful and helpful to know what kind of requirements to this system it belongs.

As Keinys (1980) noticed, one of the most important requirements of term is an **unambiguity**.

Each term has one concept and each concept refers to only one term. The author notices that term unambiguity should not be compared to general word unambiguity. He highlights this by saying that requiring term to be unambiguous throughout the whole language vocabulary would be redundant and would lead to overburdening the language with unnecessary neologisms and loanwords. Term unambiguity is required in the terminological field they belong to. Keinys (1980) also mentions that having more than one meaning is usually seen as a flaw of terminology. However, in reality there are quite a number of such terms and Keinys (1980) claims that such terms come into existence due to using the same word or phrase to mark: feature and size; process and size, action and result and so on. He mentions that term uniformity is sought also between languages as unmatched terms between languages may cause misunderstandings and they also give rise to difficulties in learning languages or reading science or technical literature written in other languages.

Another requirement according to Keinys (1980) is **accuracy**.

Accuracy is when terms accurately express a concept which largely depends on the definition of term and if there is no clear definition some misunderstandings may occur in various fields. Keinys (1980) mentions that using a term in more than one meaning can disservice the accuracy of terms. That is why in such cases in order to understand such terms a context is needed. But, in general, terms should express concepts without the need of context.

Systematicity. Firstly, Keinys (1980) observes that systematicity is something that has been sought after since very long ago. He explains it as being able to easily identify a place of term in a certain classification based on its expression. And as for words that are used for the formation of terms, he notes, they should clearly express concept connection between each other and their specificity.

Convenience. Keinys (1980) convenience divided into separate sections: brevity derivational potentiality, convenience of usage and pronunciation, adaptability of loanwords.

Brevity has been sought and required since very long time ago and the reason for that is mainly based on requirements of economic of language. And brevity of terms is achieved by using one word terms instead of phrases (or multiple word terms). He points out that brevity is not the most essential thing that should be sought by any means, however, he does emphasize that if there is a possibility of using a shorter term, that already exists or can be easily created. Instead of longer one, the shorter one is preferred.

Keinys (1980) also points out the importance of being able to easily derive new terms from already existing one, and that is as he says derivational potentiality or derivational viability. He does point out that requiring all terms to have derivational potentiality might not be appropriate as there are for example compound or derivative words from which creation of new terms impossible.

As for the convenience of usage and pronunciation of terms, Keinys (1980) claims that it is closely related to all other sections of convenience. However he does point out that there are such terms which, because of their structure, are hard to use. And those terms are usually the ones that are very long or contain sound combinations that are difficult to pronounce and that is what causes difficulty in writing and pronouncing them.

And the last thing that Keinys (1980) mentions is adaptability of loanwords. He points out that loanword term should easily adapt to the rules that it is being used in.

Correctness. Generally what Keinys (1980) identifies as correctness is term quality to comply with word formation patterns and another language rules as well as requirements of terminology.

1.5 DYNAMIC TERMS

1.5.1 The Shortcomings of Traditional Terminology

Terminology constantly changes and develops. The interaction between domain languages and general language is very dynamic. Therefore, Infoterm (2005: 10) suggests such constant change of lexical material in both directions:

1. De-terminologization: specialized terms are incorporated into general language as widely known words;
2. Terminologization: common words become (part of) terms;
3. Current term formation principles: focus on the systematic nature of terminologies with their underlying conceptual networks, including the cognitive dimension, aspects of knowledge representation, etc.

New terms are regularly introduced into a language to fill the gap, which is created by the introduction of a new concept, or to replace an existing, less effective term Infoterm (2005: 11). Actually, there are two approaches dealing with this evolution of terminology: descriptive and prescriptive terminology work. The descriptive terminology work only analyses the emergence of terms, while prescriptive terminology work present an agreement by users to adopt a term for common and continual use in given circumstances (ibid). The latter covers terminology standardization which was discussed in the previous chapter.

Kageura (2002: 34) formulated the hypothesis of the study of the dynamics of terminology: “some systemic/systematic factors in the existing terminology of a domain determine the formation of new terms and the growth of terminology”.

Sager (1990:71) points out that, “for all sciences and technologies new terms are regularly required for new objects, parts of objects and new processes”. Therefore he accentuates three major approaches of the creation of new designations:

1. The use of existing resources, where the meaning of an existing term is extended to embrace that of a new concept. New names may be given in analogy with existing designations and meaning may be transferred by metaphor.
2. The modification of existing resources, by addition of affixes, compounding (combination of existing words into new ones), conversion (varied use of the same form) and compression (any form of shortening).
3. The creation of new linguistic entities – so-called neologisms, which appear due to need for the unique naming of new concepts. Neologisms can be new creations or they borrowings from other languages Sager (1990).

A comparative study of the terminologies of different domains consists of two aspects which belong to different levels: (1) a comparative analysis of the dynamics of terminologies of different domains and (2) the study of the interaction of terminologies Kageura (2002: 260).

In conclusion, terms are very dynamic because of the constant changes in terminology science and emergence of new terms.

1.6 Term of synonymy and polysemy

The growing theoretical interest in the lexicon is not only an opportunity for terminological studies to narrow the gap with theoretical linguistics, it is also a challenge, because it forces the terminologist to think about ways in which the new models of description can be incorporated, and to reconsider the specificity of specialized language compared to other forms of language use. Polysemy, synonymy and metaphoricity, for instance, hardly have a place in the standard conception of terminology, while they are considered pervasive in a contemporary view of the lexicon. Similarly, a Wüsterian approach assumes that specialized language more or less constitutes a realm of its own, clearly separated from ordinary language, while contemporary cognitive-functional approaches to lexicology would rather emphasize the continuity between general and specialized vocabularies. Part of the dynamism of current terminology resides precisely in the way in which it incorporates ideas coming from lexicology at large Kockaert (2014: 19).

The General Theory, taking the prescriptive approach, views variants, and in fact all synonyms, as a form of terminological inconsistency that can impede communication and therefore seeks to minimize their occurrence in LSPs. More recently, it has been recognized that variation and synonymy is a necessary, inevitable and functional aspect of terminology (ibid. 376). Different terms for the same concept “allow for the expression of shifting perspectives and are not arbitrary” Temmerman (2000: 14). Shreve (2001: 783) maintains that variation is a feature of terminology in general (a claim that seems to be supported by other research) and that documenting variants in translation-oriented term bases is essential. Dusterbeck and Hesser (2001) describe how information about synonyms and variants can benefit various business processes (e.g. information retrieval, identification of redundant parts, easier procurement processes, prevention of incorrect acquisitions, improved catalogue, etc.) cited from Kockaert (2014: 376).

As it is already known, some scholars believe that a term should have only one concept which it designates, however the reality is often different, and very often several labels are attributed to the same concept. As a result, synonymy occurs, which is defined by Felber as “term-concept assignment, in which two or more different terms are assigned to one concept” (1984: 185).

There are several reasons why synonyms appear in terminologies of different subject fields.

Felber indicates the following aspects causing synonymy (1984: 185) cited from Kockaert (2014):

- “parallel use of a native term with an international term,
- parallel use of native term and a borrowed term,
- parallel use of a name of a discoverer and an intrinsic or extrinsic characteristic as term element,
- parallel use of a term and a symbol or abbreviation,
- parallel use of a trade name and a scientific term or a symbol,
- parallel use of a general and a scientific term”.

Polysemy, which is defined by Felber (1984: 185) as “concept assignment, in which identical terms are assigned to different concepts, which are semantically or etymologically connected”, is also an issue in terminology sometimes leading to misunderstandings, mainly because a term of one language may be related to several different objects of the same field in another language, and the need to distinguish the correct corresponding term arises cited from Vilkaitė (2009).

The problem of synonymy and polysemy has also occurred in the analysis of the terminology of tourism, where some terms are used simultaneously with their synonyms; therefore, the provided theoretical material has been relevant in the analysis of synonymy of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages, analysing the usage of synonymic terms.

To summarize, it is important to note that terminology has become a very important part of a language system, enabling successful communication among professionals of various fields. Moreover, the analysis of the main constituent part of terminology – a term – helps evaluating the current situation and tendencies in the field of terminology, while the creation and standardization of terminology creates effective instruments in different subject fields, for example, tourism.

1.7 Term metaphor

When we speak about metaphors, we may say that metaphor is well known as a stylistic literary device, but as a terminological phenomenon has not been studied widely enough. This issue has been analyzed by such linguist as J. Silis (2006).

Metaphorical terms have been defined by Baltrūnaitė (1998: 37) as “words of figurative sense or one of the components of a fixed phrase that has (figurative) sense that names a special concept of science, technics, art or other area of society life”. This definition is arbitrary, because following it compound terms where only one constituent has metaphorical sense would not be treated as

metaphorical terms. Kvašytė (2005: 68) defines metaphorical term as a “term, the motivation of which is based on transfer of sense”.

As it is widely known, metaphor is a “linguistic image that is based on a relationship of similarity between two objects or concepts, i.e., the same or similar semantic features, when a denotational transfer occurs” Bussmann (1998: 304-305). Goatly (1997: 3) thinks that the study of metaphor is important for two reasons:

1. metaphor is being employed continuously;
2. metaphor sheds light on the ways in which literal language operates;

So, metaphors perform multiple functions not only in literal language, but also in terminology. Goatly (1997) distinguishes and describes 13 metaphor functional varieties. Meyer (1997: 2-3) points out two main functions of metaphors:

1. the cognitive:
 - a) conceptual side – experts intuitively conceive and develop scientific theories on the basis of metaphor;
 - b) linguistic side – metaphorical terms help express elaborate concepts in familiar way, thus making them simply to understand and remember.
2. the aesthetic – metaphors rouse interest of people often surprising and delighting.

Metaphors also can be divided into some types. One division is suggested by Newmark (1995: 106). He thinks that metaphors may be such as dead, cliché, stock, adapted, recent and original metaphors. Moreover, Meyer (1997: 13) proposes the classification of metaphorical terms. She classifies metaphorical terms as: fully metaphorical terms and partly metaphorical terms. Fully metaphorical terms are those terms which all components of the term are metaphorical, for example: Green card – international vehicle insurance. Although, partly metaphorical terms are terms in which certain components are metaphorical and others are not, for example: hotel chain – group of hotels.

1.8 MIP method and other methods

There have been several other metaphor identification methods proposed in the interdisciplinary study of figurative language. Although some progress has been made in the development of programmes for the automatic identification of metaphors (e.g., Berber, 2006; Fass, 1991; Mason, 2004), most existing methods are concerned with the manual analysis of linguistic data, which remains the most flexible and widely used approach to metaphor identification. Perhaps the most

popular of these is Barlow, Kerlin, and Pollio's (1971) training manual designed to teach raters to identify figurative language in contexts ranging from psychotherapy interviews, children's compositions, to political speeches. This manual provides brief definitions for a wide range of tropes (e.g., simile, personification, oxymora, metonymy, anthimeira, irony), and offers several linguistic examples relevant to each type. Raters are then given practice identifying different figures of speech, and a scoring procedure is used to determine the degree to which different raters agree. Over the last 35 years, figurative language scholars have used this manual in a vast number of research domains, with early work suggesting that training with the manual can produce reliable figurative language identifications (Pollio, Barlow, Fine, & Pollio, 1977). Within the context of metaphor, Barlow et al.'s manual distinguishes between alive versus dead metaphors and personification, by again presenting representative examples of each type of figure Pragglejaz Group (2007: 33).

Despite its popularity, and empirical attempts to establish the reliability of the procedure, Barlow et al.'s manual does not provide explicit criteria for judging whether a given word, or phrase, is metaphorical, and it only offers a few prototypical instances of the category on which analysts are supposed to base their classifications. Furthermore, Barlow et al.'s distinction between alive and dead metaphor cast many conventional words and phrases into the "dead" category that are clearly motivated by vitally alive metaphorical schemes of thought, or conceptual metaphors. For these reasons, Barlow et al.'s manual does not, in our view, provide the kind of instrument that can be reliably used in empirical metaphor identifications projects, and cannot, unlike MIP, specify exactly what distinguishes metaphorically used words from those that are nonmetaphorical Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34).

Cameron (1999) cited from Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34) presents a family resemblance approach to metaphor description and thus to metaphor identification, as an alternative to attempting the definition and operationalization of metaphor as a classical category with necessary and sufficient conditions. Applying this to a study of metaphor in spoken and written discourse raised many of the identification issues reported here and highlighted the need for researchers to report explicit decisions made in the process of identification to facilitate replicability (Cameron, 2003, chapter 3) cited from Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34). Cameron's method differs from MIP in aiming to identify metaphor vehicle terms, rather than metaphorically used words Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34).

The rise of cognitive linguistic research on metaphor has given rise to a simple definition of metaphor that a number of researchers have used to identify instances of metaphorical language. Following Lakoff and Johnson (1980), many metaphor analysts have attempted to identify metaphors in natural discourse by noting cases in terms of "the understanding of one thing in terms of another" Lakoff & Johnson (1980: 3). For example, a study of the metaphors used by clinically depressed

clients had two analysts mark transcripts for instances of metaphor using this simple definition, with a resulting 80% agreement between the analysts after a first pass, with complete agreement being produced after further discussion (Levitt, Korman, & Angus, 2000) cited from Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34). The metaphors identified in this study were primarily phrasal, with many being identified as arising from prominent conceptual metaphors discussed in the cognitive linguistic literature. Pragglejaz Group intention in developing MIP, however, was to not start with any preconceived set of conceptual metaphors from which to base further identification of metaphorically used words. In stead, the purpose of MIP is to provide a procedure that starts from the actual discourse, and inductively builds the case for why a particular word was used metaphorically in context. Pragglejaz Group experience in developing MIP also suggests that the criterion of “understanding one thing in terms of another” is simply insufficient to provide for reliable metaphor identification across a group of analysts Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34).

Finally, a very recent proposal suggests that a metaphor can be determined under the following conditions (Schmitt, 2005) cited from Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34):

1. A word or phrase, strictly speaking, can be understood beyond the literal meaning in context of what is being said.
2. The literal meaning stems from an area of physical or cultural experience(the source area).
3. Which, however, is—in this context—transferred to a second, often abstract, target area.

The gist of this procedure is not significantly different from that seen in MIP, although MIP adopts the term “basic” rather than “literal” in step 3, primarily due to the wide variety of ways that “literal” is employed in interdisciplinary language research with, indeed, some people suggesting that certain conventional metaphorical word meanings are “literal.” Moreover, MIP offers a set of criteria by which analysts may identify a word’s “basic” meaning, and also explicitly demands that the contextually appropriate meaning of a word be explicated. Simply having the intuition that a word’s contextual meaning somehow differs from its literal meaning in context is not sufficient, in our view, if analysts are to produce consistent metaphor identifications. Finally, MIP, as shown via Pragglejaz Group case study, has been demonstrated in at least one empirical investigation to produce statistically reliable metaphor identifications across a group of analysts. Schmitt’s proposal has not yet been examined in this manner Pragglejaz Group (2007: 34).

2 Dictionaries of tourism

It is important to mention that only two tourism dictionaries were found in Lithuania while in other European countries 32 tourism dictionaries are available. Paper printed dictionary by Mitrikiienė, Ž. 2005. *English-Lithuanian Dictionary of Tourism Terms and Hospitality*. Vilnius: Vilniaus kolegija is available in different libraries while another dictionary “Aiškinamasis turizmo terminų žodynas” (2009) by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., ir kt. Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos institutas is available online. These dictionaries are not abundant in word amount but the main information is properly provided. A more precise information about these dictionaries is presented below:

Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms (2009). Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., ir kt. Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos institutas. - it is the first tourism glossary of the Lithuanian language, prepared by the state department of tourism under the Ministry of the economy and is dedicated to tourism practitioners, students, academic staff – everyone who is interested in tourism or in terminology of tourism. Moreover, intergrating Lithuania into the European and global community, terminology of tourism becomes an urgent problem. Many of the terms in foreign languages simply have no Lithuanian equivalents. Terms in this dictionary, for example, *įvairiarūšė kelionė; nevardinis bilieto užsakymas; pramanytoji įdomybė; spindulinė kelionė; turizmo pinklės; uždariusis kurortas* and many others, are given and presentend in the Lithuanian language for the first time.

Mitrikiienė, Ž. 2005. *English-Lithuanian Dictionary of Tourism Terms and Hospitality*. Vilnius: Vilniaus kolegija. - the dictionary includes not just travel, tourism, transport, leisure, entertainment, hotels, catering and accommodation terms and explanatory words, but also their definitions as well as pronunciation are provided.

The situation regarding tourism dictionaries of other languages is quite different. In the English language, dictionaries of tourism can be found more frequently. The list of tourism dictionaries of various languages³ is presented below:

Table 2.1 Tourism dictionaries of various languages

³ The information is taken from: <http://www.lexicool.com/online-dictionary.asp?FKW=tourism>

1. English>Arabic Lexicon of Touristic Terms (EN>AR)
2. TURIGAL Corpus of Portuguese-English Tourism Texts (EN-PT)
3. Glosario Inglés-Español para términos de Turismo, Derecho, Economía y día a día (EN>ES) Entries: 1700
4. English-French Vocabulary for the hotel and catering industry (EN<->FR)
5. Tourism and Catering Industry Glossary (EN-ES) Entries: 325
6. DGLF - Vocabulaire de l'équipement, des transports et du tourisme - 2007 (FR>EN) Entries: 300
7. Lexitools : Polish-English Online Translation Dictionary (EN<->PL) Entries: 80
8. Tourism Terms Dictionary (EN<->TR) Entries: 2958
9. ABC de la Terminologie Touristique (EN>FR) Entries: 130
10. La réservation de voyage en ligne (FR>EN) Entries: 60
11. Mr. Honey's First Touristic Dictionary (DE>EN) Entries: 2300
12. Mr. Honey's First Touristic Dictionary (EN>DE) Entries: 2300
13. Thesaurus of the International Center for Research and Study on Tourism (EN>FR)
14. TO De vacances! - 2005 (CA-EN-ES) Entries: 355
15. Tourism Glossary (EN-FR-IT) Entries: 880
16. English-French Tourism Vocabulary (EN<->FR)
17. Lexique de l'ESTICE - Tourisme, Pays, Devises (FR>EN-DE) Entries: 108
18. Glossário de Ecoturismo (EN>PT) Entries: 100
19. English-Russian Tourism Dictionary (EN<->RU) Entries: 50
20. Italian>English Tourism Terminology (IT>EN) Entries: 584
21. Quick Online Multilingual Marine Tourism Glossary (AR-DE-EN)
22. TourisTerm (AR-EN-ES-FR-RU)
23. BelTerme Banque de Données Terminologique du Service de la langue française (DE-EN-FR-NL)
24. Tourist Transport Lexicon - 2005 (CA-DE-EN-ES-FR-GL-OC) Entries: 255
25. Dictionary of Tourism - 2007 (BG-DE-EL-EN-ES-FR-PT) Entries: 2000
26. AkadTerm - Scientific Terminology (MULTI)
27. The INTIX Dictionary — A Glossary of Ticketing Terms (MULTI) Entries: 300
28. Multilingual Cycling Dictionary (ES>DE-EN-EO-FR-PL-PT-RU) Entries: 70
29. French-Galician Tourist Terms Glossary (FR<->GL)

Entries: 5000
30. Linguaturismo: A Spanish>Italian Glossary on Tourism Management - 2014 (ES>IT) Entries: 500
31. OFAJ German-French Glossary - Cycling- Bicycle Touring (DE<->FR) Entries: 900
32. Tourism Glossary (EN>PT)

The need and sustainable desire to become a part of international tourism industry requires comprehensible interaction means, i.e. tourism terminology that could be recognised in all developed countries. Thus, contrastive analysis of Lithuanian and English tourism terminology that will be presented further in Chapter III, can serve as a proof of the importance to perceive the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms both in English and Lithuanian languages.

3 CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN TOURISM TERMS

3.1 Methodology of the Research

First of all, the analysis will focus on the comparison of the English and Lithuanian tourism terms. Both the English and the Lithuanian versions of tourism terms were taken from the *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009). The English terms and the Lithuanian terms have been found in this dictionary.

The analytical part of the research consists of several sections. In the first section the terms have been analysed according to their **structure**. The structure of terms has been analysed according to the term classification proposed by Keinys (1980). Terms were classified into *one-word terms* and *compound terms*. In this section, the structure of terms based on the number of elements constituting them, is provided. The next section presents the analysis of the Lithuanian terms according to their **origin**, using the classification proposed by Keinys (1980). The terms were classified into *native words* (belonging to the Lithuanian language only), double correspondence terms (international words, which are widely used in Lithuanian) and *foreign words or hybrids* (foreign words which have been adapted to the Lithuanian language usually by adding the appropriate ending). The origin of Lithuanian tourism terms has been checked by using online dictionaries:

- Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas, available on:
<http://www.zodynas.lt/tarptautinis-zodziu-zodynas>;
- Lietuvių kalbos žodynas, available on:
<http://lkzd.lki.lt/>.

The third section presents the analysis of synonyms and examples of polysemy as well as term metaphors in the English and Lithuanian languages and their usage. Metaphors were identified applying MIP method. Pragglez Group (2007) developed “metaphor identification procedure” (MIP). It is a method that can be reliably employed to identify metaphorically used words in discourse Pragglez Group (2007: 1).

The MIP is as follows:

1. Read the entire text—discourse to establish a general understanding of the meaning.
2. Determine the lexical units in the text—discourse.

3. (a) For each lexical unit in the text, establish its meaning in context, that is, how it applies to an entity, relation, or attribute in the situation evoked by the text (contextual meaning). Take into account what comes before and after the lexical unit.

(b) For each lexical unit, determine if it has a more basic contemporary meaning in other contexts than the one in the given context. For our purposes, basic meanings tend to be

—More concrete [what they evoke is easier to imagine, see, hear, feel, smell, and taste];

—Related to bodily action;

—More precise (as opposed to vague);

—Historically older;

Basic meanings are not necessarily the most frequent meanings of the lexical unit.

(c) If the lexical unit has a more basic current–contemporary meaning in other contexts than the given context, decide whether the contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning but can be understood in comparison with it.

4. If yes, mark the lexical unit as metaphor.

Moreover, metaphors were analysed according to the classification proposed by Grietena (2008).

Metaphors were classified into:

- Parts of human body;
- People/names;
- Alive vs. dead;
- Colours;
- Physical phenomena;
- Inanimate things.

3.2. Classification of terms according to the term structure

As it was mentioned above, classification of Keinys (1980) has been chosen for the analysis. The terms have been classified into two groups: *one-word terms* and *compound terms*. One-word terms consist of one word terms while compound terms consist of two, three and multi-word terms. Both, the English and Lithuanian tourism terms will be analysed according to their structure.

3.2.1 English terms according to structure

The results showed that the number of one-word terms and compound tourism terms is almost the same, because 652 out of 1313 are one-word terms, while 661 out of 1313 are compound terms. As we may see from the results, only a small number of compound terms make a higher percentage of tourism terms. Going in a more detail, 652 out of 1313 are one-word terms, 447 out of 1313 two-word terms, 177 out of 1313 three-word terms and 37 out of 1313 multi-word terms. The diagram below shows the results provided in the analysis:

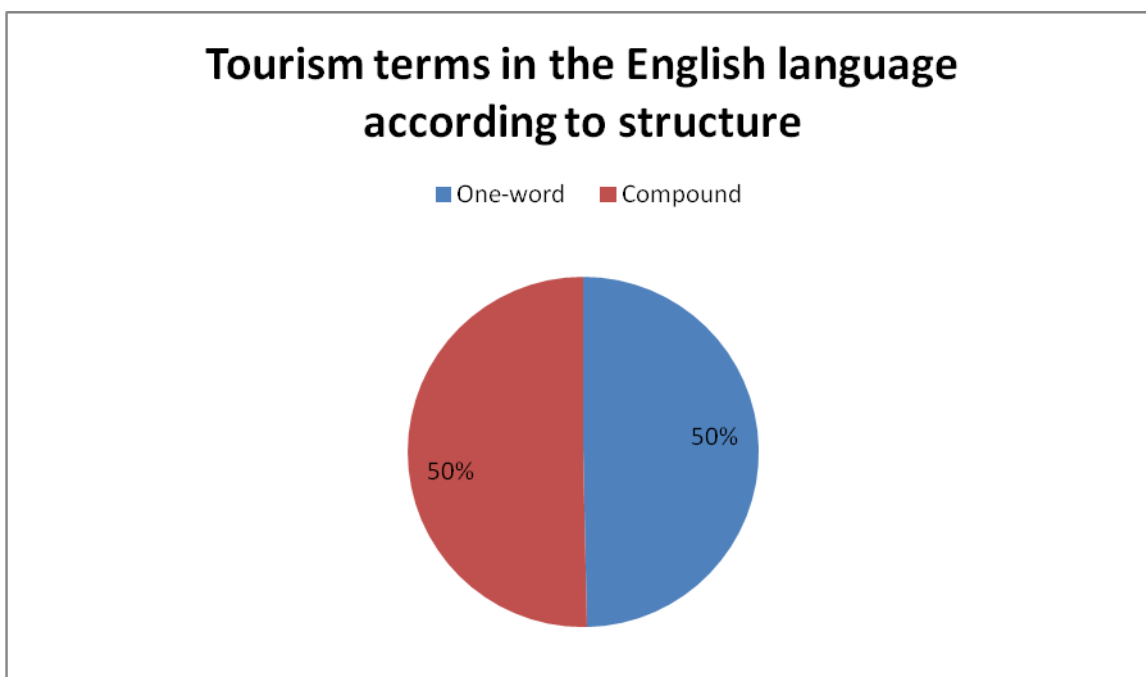


Figure 2. *Tourism terms in the English language according to structure*

3.2.2 Lithuanian terms according to structure

Lithuanian tourism terms have also been analysed according to the classification proposed by Keinys (1980). One-word terms are 395 out of 1552, compound terms are 1157 out of 1552. As compared with the English tourism terms analysed according to their structure, we may see a big difference, because in the Lithuanian language a big number of compound tourism terms dominates while in the English language there is a balance between one-word terms and compound terms. The results of the Lithuanian tourism terms show that one-word terms are 395 out of 1552, while two-word terms are 773 out of 1552, three word terms are 277 out of 1552 and multi-word terms are 107 out of 1552. The outline of the results is presented in a diagram below:

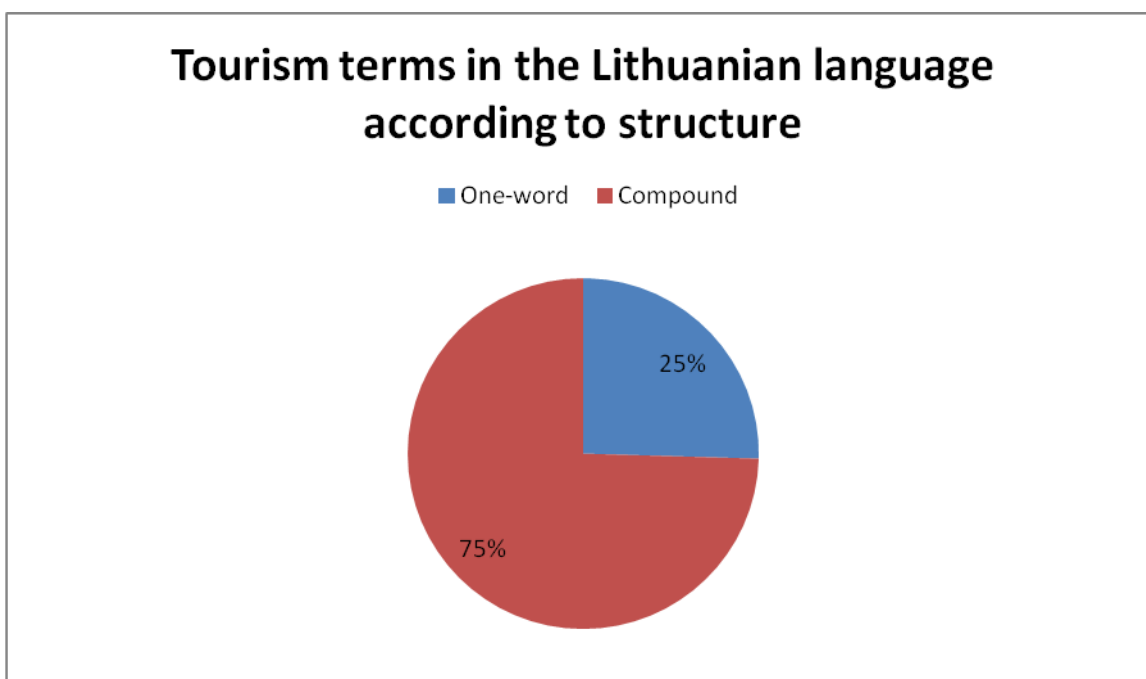


Figure 3. *Tourism terms in the Lithuanian language according to structure*

The conclusion can be made, that compound terms in the Lithuanian language prevail due to the inability to transfer the meaning of the English term into the Lithuanian language using single word structures. Lithuanian tourism terms are compound in their structure because they are more explanatory in their nature and semantics.

3.3 Classification of Lithuanian terms according to origin

In this section the Lithuanian tourism terms will be analysed according to their origin. English terms have not been included in the analysis mainly because the English language has long established

traditions in the origin and derivation of terms. Moreover, terminology in English has received far more attention and has been analysed more deeply than terminology in Lithuanian. Therefore, more emphasis in the paper is given to the Lithuanian terminology and various aspects of its situation (structure, origin, etc.).

As it has been mentioned previously, the analysis will be based on Keinys classification of terms (1980):

- Native words (words belonging to the Lithuanian lexis),
- International words,
- Foreign words or hybrids (words belonging to the lexis of foreign languages and adapted to the Lithuanian language grammatically).

As it is already known, tourism is quite a new field of activity in Lithuania comparing with other foreign countries and the view of terminology is essentially influenced by the English language. All Lithuanian tourism terms were selected by one word element, so all terms are one word terms. This selection helped to systematise the words in a more detail. Graphical information about the majority and minority of Lithuanian tourism terms according to their origin is shown below.

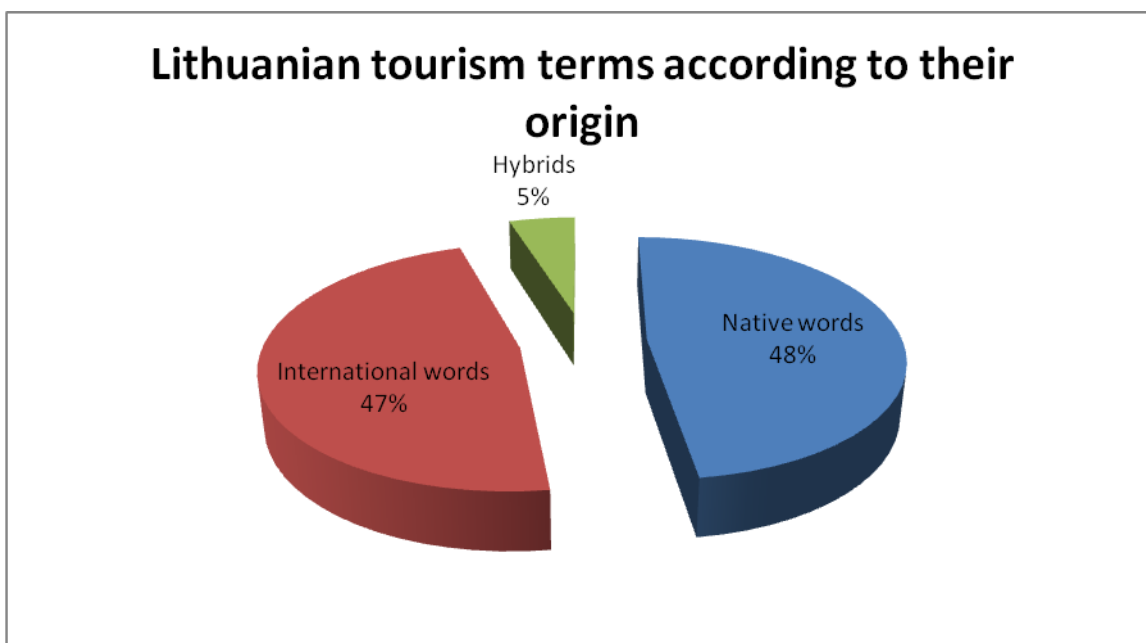


Figure 4. Lithuanian tourism terms according to their origin

As we may see, native words and international words have very similar percentage 48 % percent belong to native words and 47% to international words, only 5% percent gives information about the minority of hybrids.

3.4 Analysis of international words and hybrids in the Lithuanian terminology of tourism

Latin influence

To one, unfamiliar with Old English, it might seem that a language which lacked the large number of words borrowed from Latin, Cable (2002: 58).

If the influence of Celtic upon Old English was slight, it was doubtless so because the relation of the Celt to the Anglo-Saxon was that of a submerged culture and because the Celt was not in a position to make notable contributions to Anglo-Saxon civilization. It was quite otherwise with the second great influence exerted upon English—that of Latin—and the circumstances under which they met. Latin was not the language of a conquered people. It was the language of a highly regarded civilization, one from which the Anglo-Saxons wanted to learn. Contact with that civilization, at first commercial and military, later religious and intellectual, extended over many centuries and was constantly renewed. It began long before the Anglo-Saxons came to England and continued throughout the Old English period. For several hundred years, while the Germanic tribes who later became the English were still occupying their continental homes, they had various relations with the Romans through which they acquired a considerable number of Latin words. Later when they came to England they saw the evidences of the long Roman rule in the island and learned from the Celts additional Latin words that had been acquired by them. And a century and a half later still, when Roman missionaries reintroduced Christianity into the island, this new cultural influence resulted in a quite extensive adoption of Latin elements into the language. There were thus three distinct occasions on which borrowing from Latin occurred before the end of the Old English period, and it will be of interest to consider more in detail the character and extent of these borrowings, Cable (2002: 70).

In order to form an accurate idea of the share that each of these three periods had in extending the resources of the English vocabulary it is first necessary to determine as closely as possible the date at which each of the borrowed words entered the language. This is naturally somewhat difficult to do, and in the case of some words it is impossible. But in a large number of cases it is possible to assign a word to a given period with a high degree of probability and often with certainty. It will be instructive to pause for a moment to inquire how this is done. The evidence that can be employed is of various kinds and naturally of varying value. Most obvious is the appearance of the word in literature. If a given word occurs with fair frequency in texts such as *Beowulf*, or the poems of Cynewulf, such occurrence indicates that the word has had time to pass into current use and that it came into English not later than the early part of the period of Christian influence. But it does not tell us how much earlier it was known in the language, because the earliest written records in English do not go back beyond the year 700. Moreover the late appearance of a word in literature is no proof of

late adoption. The character of the word sometimes gives some clue to its date. Some words are obviously learned and point to a time when the church had become well established in the island. On the other hand, the early occurrence of a word in several of the Germanic dialects points to the general circulation of the word in the Germanic territory and its probable adoption by the ancestors of the English on the continent. A number of words found in Old English and in Old High German, for example, can hardly have been borrowed by either language before the Anglo-Saxons migrated to England but are due to later independent adoption under conditions more or less parallel, brought about by the introduction of Christianity into the two areas. But it can hardly be doubted that a word like *copper*, which is rare in Old English, was nevertheless borrowed on the continent when we find it in no less than six Germanic languages, Cable (2002: 71).

The first Latin words to find their way into the English language owe their adoption to the early contact between the Romans and the Germanic tribes on the continent. Several hundred Latin words found in the various Germanic dialects at an early date—some in one dialect only, others in several—testify to the extensive intercourse between the two peoples. The Germanic population within the empire by the fourth century is estimated at several million. They are found in all ranks and classes of society, from slaves in the fields to commanders of important divisions of the Roman army. Traders, Germanic as well as Roman, came and went, while Germanic youth returning from within the empire must have carried back glowing accounts of Roman cities and Roman life. Such intercourse between the two peoples was certain to carry words from one language to the other, Cable (2002: 72).

Moreover, intercommunication between the different Germanic tribes was frequent and made possible the transference of Latin words from one tribe to another. In any case some sixty words from the Latin can be credited with a considerable degree of probability to the ancestors of the English in their continental homes. The adopted words naturally indicate the new conceptions that the Germanic peoples acquired from this contact with a higher civilization, Cable (2002: 73).

In general, if we are surprised at the number of words acquired from the Romans at so early a date by the Germanic tribes that came to England, we can see nevertheless that the words were such as they would be likely to borrow and such as reflect in a very reasonable way the relations that existed between the two peoples, Cable (2002: 74).

The Latin influence sprang from the the period of Roman occupation. From what has been said above, the extent to which the country was Romanized, and the employment of Latin by certain elements in the population, one would expect a considerable number of Latin words fom the first period to have remained in use and to appear in the English language today. But this is not the case. It is probable that the use of Latin as a spoken language did not long survive the end of Roman rule in the island and that such vestiges as remained for a time were lost in the disorders that accompanied

ther Germanic invasions. It is possible that some of the Latin words that the Germanic speakers had acquired on the continent, were reinforced by the presence of the same words in Celtic. At best, the Latin influence of the First Period remains much the slightest of all the influences that Old English owed to contact with Roman civilization, Cable (2002: 75).

The greatest influence of Latin upon Old English was occasioned by the conversion of Britain to Roman Christianity beginning in 597, Cable (2002: 75).

The Latin words that form so important an element in the English vocabulary have generally entered the language through the medium of writing. Unlike the Scandinavian influence and to a large extent the French influence after the Norman Conquest, the various Latin influences, except the earliest, have been very important. Such words as *absurdity*, *acceptance*, *comprehensible*, *contradictory*, *monopoly*, *paradox*, and others were of Latin origin, but very fast were either introduced or helped to establish many new words in the language and terminology, Cable (2002: 213).

Table 3.1 Terms of Latin origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Administrācija	<i>lot. Administratio</i>
2. Administrātorius	<i>lot. Administrator</i>
3. Āģentas	<i>lot. Agens</i>
4. Konveñcija	<i>lot. Conventio</i>
5. Plānas	<i>lot. Planum</i>
6. Komplēksas	<i>lot. Complexus</i>
7. Kultūrā	<i>lot. Cultura</i>
8. Architektūrā	<i>lot. Architectura</i>
9. Objēktas	<i>lot. Objectus</i>
10. Inventōrius	<i>lot. Inventarium</i>
11. Atrākcija	<i>lot. Attractio</i>
12. Atribūcija	<i>lot. Attributio</i>
13. Klieñtas	<i>lot. Cliens</i>
14. Klāsē	<i>lot. Classis</i>
15. Keltas	<i>lot. Celtis</i>
16. Balāstas	<i>lot. Ballast</i>
17. Balneològija	<i>lot. Balneum</i>
18. Internetas	<i>lot. Inter</i>

19. Skālė	<i>lot. Scalae</i>
20. Ceñtras	<i>lot. Centrum</i>
21. Linija	<i>lot. Linea</i>
22. Deficitas	<i>lot. Deficit</i>

The table above presents the list of some international Lithuanian tourism terms which came from Latin. These terms were found in the dictionary. International terms are presented on the left side while on the right side its origin is being indicated.

French origin

If by the end of the twelfth century a knowledge of English was not unusual among members of the highest class, it seems equally clear that a knowledge of French was often found somewhat further down in the social scale, Cable (2002). William Rothwell (1980) has discussed the complex situation in medieval England as a result of the presence of three languages—Latin, French, and English—and has noted the greater likelihood of French in regions nearer London: “Latin and French would be found primarily in those places where the business of government was transacted and would be used by men for whom they constituted a professional qualification, not a vernacular.” It would be a mistake to consider that a knowledge of French was anything but exceptional among the common people as a whole. “The English-speaking majority among the population of some ninety percent did not unlearn their English after the advent of French, nor did they intentionally modify its structures on the French pattern—as Renaissance writers modelled their English on Latin, Cable (2002: 114).

Table 3.2 Terms of French origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Apartameñtas	<i>pranc. appartement</i>
2. Alternatyvùs	<i>pranc. alternatif</i>
3. Turizmas	<i>pranc. tourisme < tour</i>
4. Organizãtorius	<i>pranc. organisateur</i>
5. Pðstas	<i>pranc. poste < lot. Positus</i>
6. Ansãmblis	<i>pranc. ensemble</i>
7. Atrakciðnas	<i>pranc. attraction</i>
8. Maršrùtas	<i>pranc. marche + route</i>
9. Avãnsas	<i>pranc. avance</i>

10. Avantiūrā	<i>pranc. aventure</i>
11. Bagāžas	<i>pranc. bagage</i>
12. Talōnas	<i>pranc. talon</i>
13. Transpōrteris	<i>pranc. transpoteur < lot. Transporto</i>
14. Bankētas	<i>pranc. banquet</i>
15. Bārža	<i>pranc. barge</i>
16. Baseinas	<i>pranc. bassin</i>
17. Gabaritas	<i>pranc. gabarit</i>
18. Bilietas	<i>pranc. billet</i>
19. Blānkas	<i>pranc. blanc</i>
20. Kōdas	<i>pranc. code < lot. Codex</i>
21. Bistrò	<i>pranc. bistrò</i>
22. Biudžētas	<i>angl. budget < pranc. bougette</i>
23. Biūras	<i>pranc. bureau</i>
24. Brošiūrā	<i>pranc. brochure</i>
25. Tarifas	<i>pranc. tarif < arab.</i>
26. Ķvaža	<i>pranc. porte cochère</i>
27. Gidas	<i>pranc. guide</i>
28. Festivālis	<i>pranc. festival < lot. Festivus</i>
29. Garāntija	<i>pranc. garantie < garantir</i>
30. Garāžas	<i>pranc. garage</i>
31. Data	<i>pranc. date < lot. Data</i>
32. Formalumas	<i>pranc. formalisme < lot. Formalis</i>
33. Modelis	<i>pranc. modèle < it. modello < lot. modus</i>
34. Maršrūtas	<i>pranc. marche + route</i>
35. Kabarētas	<i>pranc. cabaret</i>
36. Kabinā	<i>pranc. cabine</i>
37. Kobotāžas	<i>pranc. cabotage</i>
38. Kabriolētas	<i>pranc. cabriolet</i>
39. Dūšas	<i>pranc. douche < it. Doccia</i>
40. Tualētas	<i>pranc. toilette</i>
41. Kapitōnas	<i>pranc. capitaine < lot. Caput</i>
42. Karnavālas	<i>pranc. carnaval < it. Carnevale</i>

43. Kazino	<i>pranc. casino < it. Casino</i>
44. Pakētas	<i>pranc. paquet</i>
45. Kupōnas	<i>pranc. coupon</i>
46. Sezōnas	<i>pranc. saison</i>
47. Kilometrāžas	<i>pranc. kilométrage</i>
48. Platfōrma	<i>pranc. plate-forme</i>
49. Šōkas	<i>pranc. choc</i>
50. Kupē	<i>pranc. coupé</i>
51. Kvitās	<i>lenk. kwit < pranc. quitte (de dettes)</i>
52. Organizātorius	<i>pranc. organisateur</i>
53. Žurnālas	<i>pranc. journal</i>
54. Limuzinas	<i>pranc. limousine</i>
55. Prōfilis	<i>pranc. profil < it. Profilo</i>
56. Ansāmblis	<i>pranc. ensemble</i>
57. Meniū	<i>pranc. menu</i>
58. Metropolitēnas	<i>pranc. métropolitain</i>
59. Mōlas	<i>pranc. môle < lot. Moles</i>
60. Rezērvās	<i>pranc. réserve < lot. Reservo</i>
61. Organizācija	<i>pranc. organisation < gr. Organizō</i>
62. Orientācija	<i>pranc. orientation < lot. Oriens</i>
63. Apartameñtas	<i>pranc. appartement</i>
64. Pensiōnas	<i>pranc. pension < lot. Pensio</i>
65. Pilōtas	<i>pranc. pilote</i>
66. Reglameñtas	<i>pranc. règlement < lot. Regula</i>
67. Reklamā	<i>pranc. réclame < lot. Reclamo</i>
68. Reljēfas	<i>pranc. relief < lot. Relevo</i>
69. Restorānas	<i>pranc. restaurant</i>
70. Abonemeñtas	<i>pranc. abonnement</i>
71. Salōnas	<i>pranc. salon</i>
72. Sertifikātas	<i>pranc. certificat < lot. Certificatus</i>
73. Someljē	<i>pranc. sommelier</i>
74. Statistika	<i>pranc. statistique < lot. Status</i>
75. Suvenjēras	<i>pranc. souvenir</i>

76. Šezlòngas	<i>pranc. chaise longue</i>
77. Šòkas	<i>pranc. choc</i>
78. Tabldòtas	<i>pranc. table d'hôte</i>
79. Režimas	<i>pranc. régime</i>
80. Tonāžas	<i>pranc. tonnage</i>
81. Travèrsas	<i>pranc. traverse</i>

Greek origin

The entrance of the Hellenes into the Aegean was a gradual one and proceeded in a series of movements by groups speaking different dialects of the common language, Cable (2002). They spread not only through the mainland of Greece, absorbing the previous populations, but also into the islands of the Aegean and the coast of Asia Minor. Largely because of the political and cultural prestige of Athens, the Attic dialect became the basis of common Greek that from the fourth century superseded the other dialects; the conquests of Alexander (336–323 B.C.) established this language in Asia Minor and Syria, in Mesopotamia and Egypt, as the general language of the eastern Mediterranean for purposes of international communication. It is chiefly familiar to modern times as the language of the New Testament. The popular, is the natural language of the people; it represents a conscious effort to restore the vocabulary and even some of the inflections of ancient Greek. Both are used in various schools and universities, Cable (2002: 24).

Table 3.3 Terms of Greek origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Akròpolis	<i>gr. akros + polis</i>
2. Sistemà	<i>gr. Systēma</i>
3. Estètika	<i>gr. Aisthētikos</i>
4. Zonà	<i>gr. Zōnē</i>
5. Higienà	<i>gr. Hygieinos</i>
6. Atlasas	<i>gr. Atlas</i>
7. Áuto	<i>isp. Auto, gr. autos + lot. Mobilis</i>
8. Balneoterāpija	<i>lot. balneum, gr. Therapeia</i>
9. Bāzė	<i>gr. Basis</i>
10. Politika	<i>gr. politikē (epistēmē)</i>

11. Telefònas	<i>gr. tēle + gr. Phōnē</i>
12. Sistemà	<i>gr. Systēma</i>
13. Egzòtika	<i>gr. Exōtikos</i>
14. Ètika	<i>lot. ethica < gr. Èthos</i>
15. Geogrāfija	<i>gr. Geōgraphia</i>
16. Zonà	<i>gr. Zōnē</i>
17. Ciklas	<i>gr. Kyklos</i>
18. Horizòntas	<i>gr. Horizōn</i>
19. Ikonogrāfija	<i>gr. eikon + ↗...grafija</i>
20. Technològija	<i>gr. technē + ↗...logija</i>
21. Kkatalògas	<i>gr. Katalogos</i>
22. Programà	<i>gr. Programma</i>
23. Tāktika	<i>gr. Taktikē</i>
24. Klimatas	<i>gr. klima (kilm. klimatos)</i>
25. Kòsmosas	<i>gr. Kosmos</i>
26. Ekonòmas	<i>gr. Oikonomos</i>
27. Schemà	<i>gr. Schēma</i>
28. Meteorològija	<i>gr. Meteōrologia</i>
29. Motociklas	<i>↗moto... + gr. Kyklos</i>
30. Muziējus	<i>gr. Museion</i>
31. Nostālgija	<i>gr. Nostos</i>
32. Organizācija	<i>pranc. organisation < gr. Organizō</i>
33. Psichogrāfija	<i>gr. psychē + ↗...grafija</i>
34. Sirenà	<i>lot. siren(a) < gr. Seirēn</i>
35. Tèchnika	<i>gr. Technikos</i>
36. Velodròmas	<i>↗velo... + gr. Dromos</i>

Germanic influence

The common form that the languages of the Germanic is known as Germanic or Proto-Germanic. It antedates the earliest written records of the family and is reconstructed by philologists in the same way as is the parent Indo-European. The principal language of East Germanic is Gothic. Our knowledge of Gothic is almost wholly due to a translation of the Gospels and other parts of the New Testament made by Ulfilas, Cable (2002: 28). It is the earliest record of a Germanic language we

possess. For a time the Goths played a prominent part in European history. In these districts, however, their language soon gave place to Latin. West Germanic is of chief interest to us as the group to which English belongs. It is divided into two branches, High and Low German, by the operation of a Second (or High German) Sound-Shift analogous to that described above as Grimm's Law. Accordingly in early times we distinguish as Old English. The last and is closely related and constitutes a special or Anglo-German subgroup. Since the sixteenth century German language has gradually established itself as the literary language of Germany and had a huge impact of the development of the English language, Cable (2002: 29).

Table 3.4 Terms of Germanic origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Bòrtas	<i>vok. Borte</i>
2. Reisas	<i>vok. Reise</i>
3. Reĩtgenas	<i>pagal vok. fiziko V. K. Rentgeno (Röntgen)</i> <i>pavarde</i>
4. Rifas	<i>vok. Riff</i>
5. Denis	<i>vok. Dene</i>
6. Kuròrtas	<i>vok. Kurort</i>
7. Färenheitas	<i>pagal vok. fiziko G. D. Farenheito (Fahrenheit)</i> <i>pavarde</i>
8. Kurortas	<i>vok. Kurort < + Ort</i>
9. Vonia	<i>vok. Wanne</i>
10. Motoròleris	<i>↗ moto... + vok. Rollen</i>
11. Reisas	<i>vok. Reise</i>
12. Šveicorius	<i>vok. Schweizer</i>

Italian origin

Sixteenth-century purists objected to three classes of strange words, which they characterized as *inkhorn terms*, *oversea language*, and *Chaucerisms*, Cable (2002). For the foreign borrowings in this period were by no means confined to learned words taken from Latin and Greek. The English vocabulary at this time shows words adopted from more than fifty languages, the most important of which (besides Latin and Greek) were French, Italian, and Spanish. But the English also traveled frequently in Italy, observed Italian architecture, and brought back not only Italian manners and

styles of dress, but also Italian words. Protests against the Italianate Englishman are frequent in Elizabethan literature, and the objection is not only that the Englishmen came back corrupted in morals (ibid.) and affecting outlandish fashions, but that they “powdered their talk with oversea language.” Nevertheless, Italian words, like Italian fashions, were frequently adopted in England. Words like *algebra*, *balcony*, *design*, *volcano* began to be heard on the lips of Englishmen or to be found in English books. Many other Italian words were introduced through French or adapted to French forms, words like *battalion*, *bankrupt*. Many of these preserved for a time their Italian form, Cable (2002: 212).

Table 3.5 Terms of Italian origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Gėtas	<i>it. Ghetto</i>
2. Modelis	<i>pranc. modèle < it. modello < lot. Modus</i>
3. Dūšas	<i>pranc. douche < it. Doccia</i>
4. Karnavālas	<i>pranc. carnaval < it. Carnevale</i>
5. Kòmpasas	<i>it. compasso < compassare</i>
6. Valiutà	<i>it. Valuta</i>
7. Piligrimas	<i>sen. vok. piligrim < it. pellegrino < lot. Peregrinus</i>
8.Regatà	<i>it. Regata</i>
9.Rizika	<i>it. Risico</i>
10.Stūdijs	<i>it. Studio</i>

Spanish influence

Like Italian words, Spanish words sometimes entered English through French or took a French form, Cable (2002: 212).

Apart from the greatly enlarged sphere of activity that the English language, thus, acquired and the increased opportunity for local variation that has naturally resulted, the most obvious effects of English expansion are to be seen in the vocabulary. New territories mean new experiences, new activities, new products, all of which are in time reflected in the language. Trade routes have always been important avenues for the transmission of ideas and words. From other parts of America, especially where the Spanish and the Portuguese were settled, a lot of words have been derived,

chiefly through Spanish. Thus, we have in English Mexican words such as *chili, chocolate, tomato*. Thus, one of the reasons for the cosmopolitan character of the English vocabulary today is seen to be the multitude of contacts the English language has had with other tongues and Spanish origin in particular, Cable (2002: 275).

Table 3.6 Terms of Spanish origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Áuto	<i>isp. Auto, gr. autos + lot. Mobilis</i>
2. Kanojà	<i>angl. canoe < isp. Canoa</i>
3.Siestà	<i>isp. < lot. sexta (hora)</i>

Dutch origin

The importance of the Romance element in English has overshadowed and caused to be neglected another source of foreign words in the vocabulary, the languages of the Low Countries—Flemish, Dutch, and Low German, Cable (2002). The similarity of these languages to English makes it difficult often to tell whether a word has been adopted from one of them or is of native origin. The introduction of Christianity confined more or less to a given period of time, but was a rather gradual infiltration due to the constant and close relations between England and the people of Holland. The wool industry was the major industry of England in the Middle Ages. Trade between these countries and England was responsible for much travel to and fro. Dutch and German merchants had their property at London, Boston, Lynn, and elsewhere. Add to this the fact that the carrying trade was largely in the hands of the Dutch until the Navigation Act of 1651, and we see that there were many favorable conditions for the introduction of Dutch words into English. At the end of the Middle Ages we find entering the language such words as *deck, lighter, dock, freight, rover*. Later borrowings include *gin, dollar*, Cable (2002: 175).

Table 3.7 Terms of Dutch origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Barkāsas	<i>ol. Barkas</i>
2. Kajùtė	<i>ol. Kajuit</i>

Arabic origin

Table 3.8 Terms of Arabic origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Tarifas	<i>pranc. tarif < arab.</i>
2. Alkohòlis	<i>arab. al kuhl</i>

Russian origin

East Slavic includes three varieties. Chief of these is Russian, the language of about 175 million people. It is found throughout the north, east, and central parts of Russia, was formerly the court language, and is still the official and literary language of the country. Belorussian (White Russian) is the language of about 9 million people in Belarus and adjacent parts of Poland. Ukrainian is spoken by about 50 million people in Ukraine. Nationalist ambitions have led the Ukrainians to stress the difference between their language and Russian, a difference that, from the point of view of mutual intelligibility, causes some difficulty with the spoken language. Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian constitute the largest group of Slavic languages which had only slight influence on the development of the English language, Cable (2002: 27).

Table 3.9 Terms of Russian origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Baidàrė	<i>rus. Baidara</i>

Japanese origin

If “econo-technical superiority” is what counts, we might wonder about the relative status of English and Japanese, Cable (2002: 4). Although spoken by 125 million people in Japan, a country that has risen to economic and technical dominance since World War II, the Japanese language has yet few of the roles in international affairs that are played by English. The reasons are rooted in the history. During the 1990s the explosive growth of the Internet was extending English as a world language in ways that could not have been foreseen only a few years earlier. The development of the technology and software to run the Internet took place in Japan and the whole world. The protocols by which messages were transmitted and printed in the English alphabet, and the writing systems for languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean presented formidable problems for use on the World Wide Web (ibid. 8). The technology that made knowledge of English essential also facilitated online English language instruction in countries such as Japan and China, Cable (2002: 8).

Table 3.10 Terms of Japanese origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Cunamis	<i>jap. 津+ 波 ar 浪</i>

Tamil origin

The development of English as a second language in the Pacific rim is especially interesting because of the influence of background languages (the Chinese dialects Hokkien, Cantonese, and Mandarin; Malay; the southern Indian Tamil) and because of the effects of different language policies instituted by the various governments, Cable (2002). Historically, when independence came to the British colony in 1957 Singapore was originally federated with the Malaysian and Tamilian mainland. Different cultural settings are reflected in the history of the English language in the region. Recently, the Malaysian government has begun to reemphasize English. In Singapore the changing relationship between English and the Tamil language has been noticed. Thus, both languages started to influence each other, Cable (2002: 308).

Table 3.11 Terms of Tamil origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Katamarānas	<i>tamily k. Kattumaram</i>

Icelandic influence

The Scandinavian languages fall into two groups: an eastern group including Swedish and Danish, and a western group including Norwegian and Icelandic. Norwegian ceased to be a literary language in the fourteenth century, and Danish (with Norwegian elements) is one written language of Norway, Cable (2002: 29). Consequently, a certain number of Old Icelandic words came naturally into the English language.

Of the early Scandinavian languages Old Icelandic is by far the most literary. West Germanic is of chief interest to us as the group to which English belongs. It is divided into two branches, High and Low German, Cable (2002: 29).

Table 3.12 Terms of Icelandic origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Geizeris	<i>islandų k. Geysa</i>

Finnish origin

There are words in Finnish borrowed from Germanic that do not show the change and that therefore must have resulted from a contact between Germanic and Finnish before the change occurred. There is also evidence that the shifting was still occurring as late as about the fifth century B.C. It is often assumed that the change was due to contact with a non-Germanic population. The contact could have resulted from the migration of the Germanic tribes or from the penetration of a foreign population into Germanic territory, Cable (2002: 19).

Finnish vocabulary has become a part of Germanic one and later the English lexis of trade has also acquired several items of the Finnish language.

Table 3.13 Terms of Finnish origin

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Sauna	<i>suom.saun</i>

In the tables above, the list of some international words was presented. All the rest examples are included in appendices. These words were found in the *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009). It is obvious that the majority of English and Lithuanian tourism terms are of Latin, French and Greek origin.

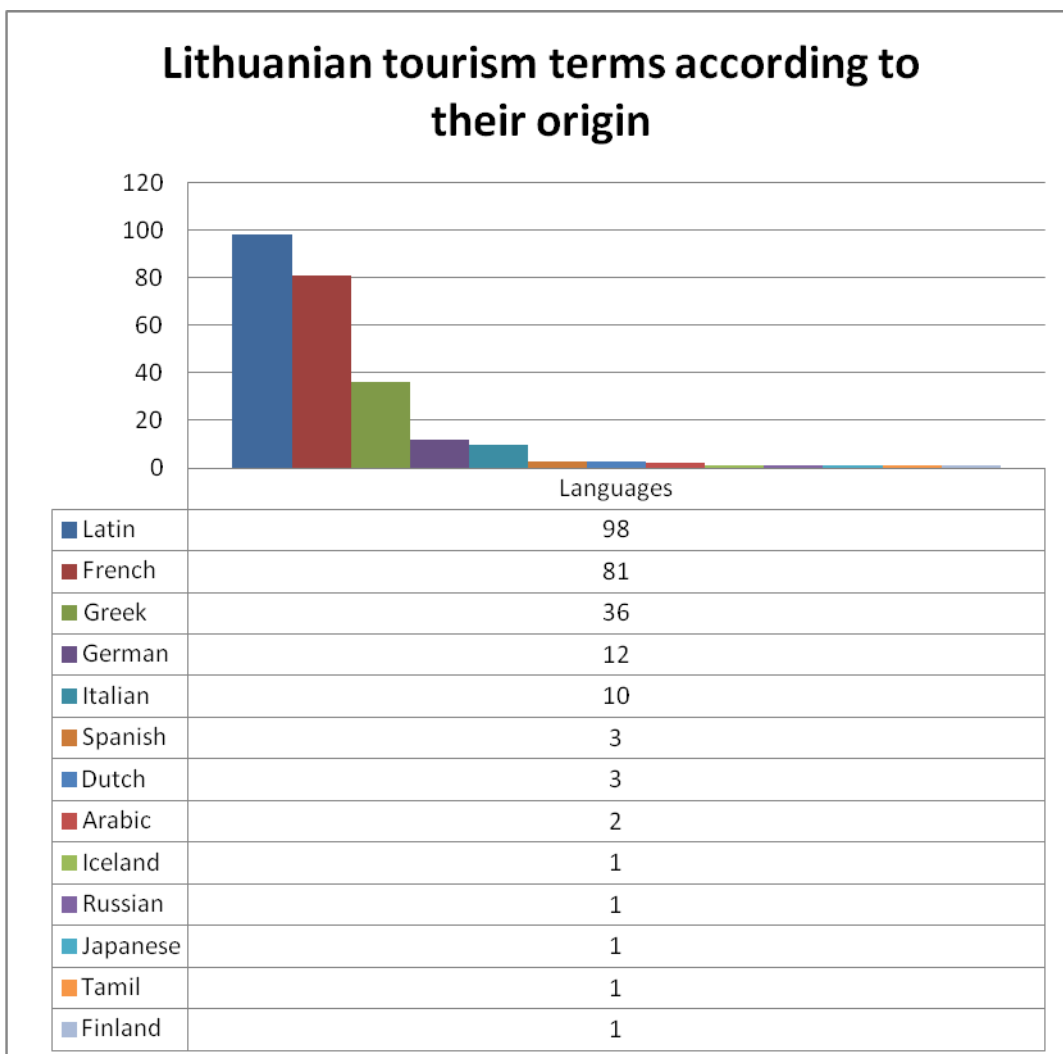


Figure 5. Lithuanian tourism terms according to their origin

Another way to classify Lithuanian tourism terms is to select hybrids from the dictionary. According to Keinys (1980: 19), hybrid terms usually have one part of Lithuanian language and the other part from international terms. As you can see below it is shown how many Lithuanian tourism terms are related to the English language according to their origin. There are not so many of them, because the majority is attributed to *international words*.

Table 3.14 Terms of English origin

Hybrids of Lithuanian terms	Origin
1. Bãras	<i>angl. Bar</i>
2. Bãrmenas	<i>angl. Barman</i>
3. Bròkeris	<i>angl. Broker</i>
4. Buklètãs	<i>angl. Booklet</i>

5. Čèkis	<i>angl. cheque, check</i>
6. Láineris	<i>angl. Liner</i>
7. Džiunglès	<i>angl. Jungle</i>
8. Ekspresas	<i>angl. Express</i>
9. Gòlfas	<i>angl. Golf</i>
10. Interviù	<i>angl. Interview</i>
11. Klùbas	<i>angl. Club</i>
12. Pártneris	<i>angl. Partner</i>
13. Spòrtas	<i>angl. Sport</i>
14. Liftas	<i>angl. Lift</i>
15. Dempingas	<i>angl. Dumping</i>
16. Standártas	<i>angl. Standard</i>
17. Škvālas	<i>angl. Squall</i>
18. Tándemas	<i>angl. Tandem</i>
19. Teñtas	<i>angl. Tent</i>
20. Tùnelis	<i>angl. Tunnel</i>

It is evident that, these foreign foreign words or hybrids are adapted to the Lithuanian language by adding the appropriate Lithuanian ending.

3.4 Synonymy and polysemy of tourism terms

3.4.1 Synonyms and polysemy of English terms

In the theoretical section it was mentioned that synonyms have the same or nearly the same meaning and terms cannot have synonyms or be polysemous. Thus, some scholars agree with this fact, others disagree. To prove the fact that terms might have synonyms the analysis has been conducted. Tourism terms in the Lithuanian dictionary were explained by two, three or more words in the English language. The list of all terms, having two, three, four and five synonyms is presented below:

Table 3.15 Lithuanian terms explained by two, three, four and five synonyms

Two synonyms	apgyvėdinimas / <i>accommodation; location</i> ; 12p. apgyvėdinimo paslaugų klasifikacija / <i>accommodation rating, grading scheme</i> ; 13p. apsaugos pòstas / <i>security service, security check</i> ; 13p. apžvalgà / <i>viewing; survey</i> ; 14p. arbàtpinigiai / <i>gratuity, tip</i> ; 14p. árktinis turizmas / <i>Arctic tourism, polar tourism</i> ; 14p. atlyginimas / <i>redress; coverage</i> ; 15p.
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	<p>atstūmas/ <i>distance, mileage</i>; 15p. atvykimo ir išvykimo kortėlė/ <i>arrival and departure card, embarkation and disembarkation card</i>; 15p. atlasas/ <i>atlas, map</i>; 15p. būrinės rōgēs/ <i>ice-yacht, ice sledge</i>; 20p. dalykinis turizmas/ <i>business tourism, meetings tourism</i>; 22p. draudimas/ <i>prohibition, interdiction</i>; 24p. draudimo įmoka/ <i>deductible, insurance premium</i>; 24p. dviračių turizmas/ <i>bicycle tourism, cycle tourism</i>; 24p. dviratis/ <i>bicycle, bike</i>; 24p. gamtinis kompleksas/ <i>nature complex, natural comple</i>; 29p. gamtōs išteklių naudėjimas/ <i>natural resources utilisation, natural resources exploitation</i>; 29p. grynōji kaina/ <i>net fare, net rate</i>; 31p. išankstinis bilietų pardavimas/ <i>advance booking, advance sale of tickets</i>; 36p.</p>
Three synonyms	<p>aikštėlė/ <i>area; parking; strip</i>; 11p. akvatōrija/ <i>aquatory, basin, water area</i>; 11p. atostogų viešbutis/ <i>resort, holiday hotel, vacation hotel</i>; 15p. atvykimo sālė/ <i>arrivals, arrivals hall, arrivals lounge</i>; 16p. ekonōmiškoji klāsė/ <i>amer. coach, economy class, tourist clas</i>; 26p. fotosafāris/ <i>photosafari, photo-safari, camera safar</i>; .28p. išlaidos/ <i>expenses, expenditure, spendin</i>; .36p. jūostinis laikas/ <i>zone time, zonal time, regional time</i>; 38p. kēlias/ <i>road, way; tour</i>; 43p. keliōnė/ <i>tour; trip, travel</i>; 44p. keliōnių āgentas/ <i>travel agent, retail agent</i>; 46p. keliōnių agentūrā/ <i>travel agency, travel bureau</i>; 46p. kēmperis/ <i>camper van; motor home; caravanette</i>; 47p. kraņto linija/ <i>shoreline, coastline, bank line</i>; 50p. priekabinis namēlis/ <i>caravan, touring caravan, tourer</i>; 75p. skrydžio palydōvas, -ė/ <i>flight attendant, air steward(ess), air hostess</i>; 84p. transpōrteris/ <i>transporter; conveyer, conveyor</i>; 94p. turgus/ <i>bazar, bazaar; market</i>; 96p. turizmo ceņtras/ <i>holiday center, holiday village, holiday camp</i>; 97p. vėrtinimas/ <i>estimation; assessment; judgement</i>; 104p.</p>
Four synonyms	<p>apsaugā / <i>security, protection; conservation; preservation</i>; 13p. apskaitā/ <i>account; accounting; reckoning; computation</i>; 13p. baseinas/ <i>swimming pool; basin; pond; reservoir</i>; 18p. medžiōklė/ <i>hunting, hunt, shooting, shoot</i>; 57p.</p>
Five synonyms	<p>kempingas/ <i>camping site; caravan park, touring park, holiday park; touring camp</i>; 47p.</p>

After the analysis of the English terminology of tourism, the results show that there are 158 terms (only 10 percent of all English terms) which have synonyms:

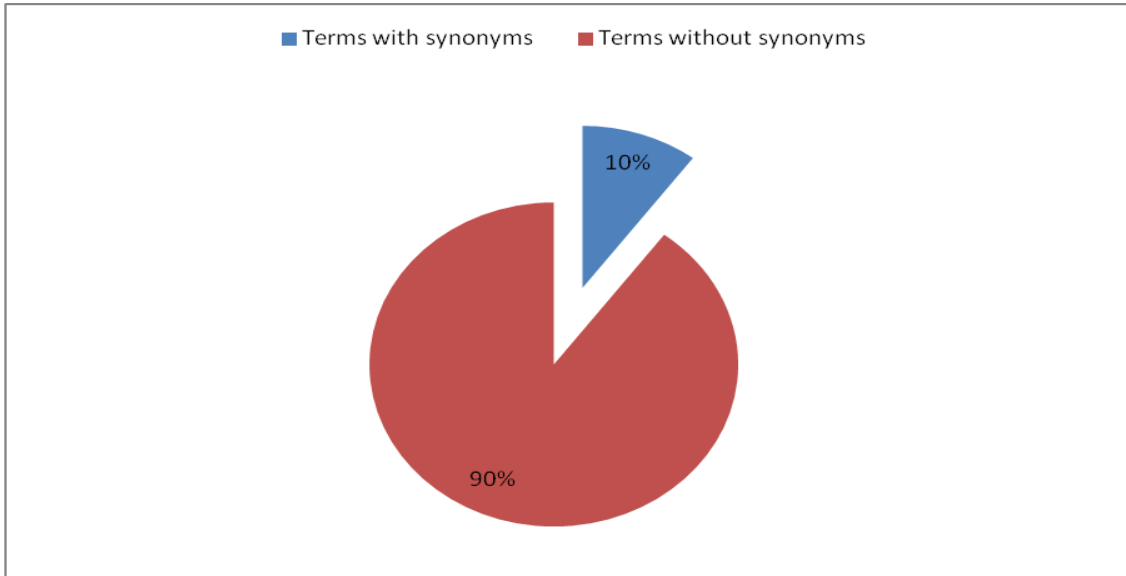


Figure 6. Terms with and without synonyms

The majority of terms have two synonyms, even 136 terms belong to this group. 18 terms have three synonyms, 4 terms have four synonyms and only 1 term has five synonyms:

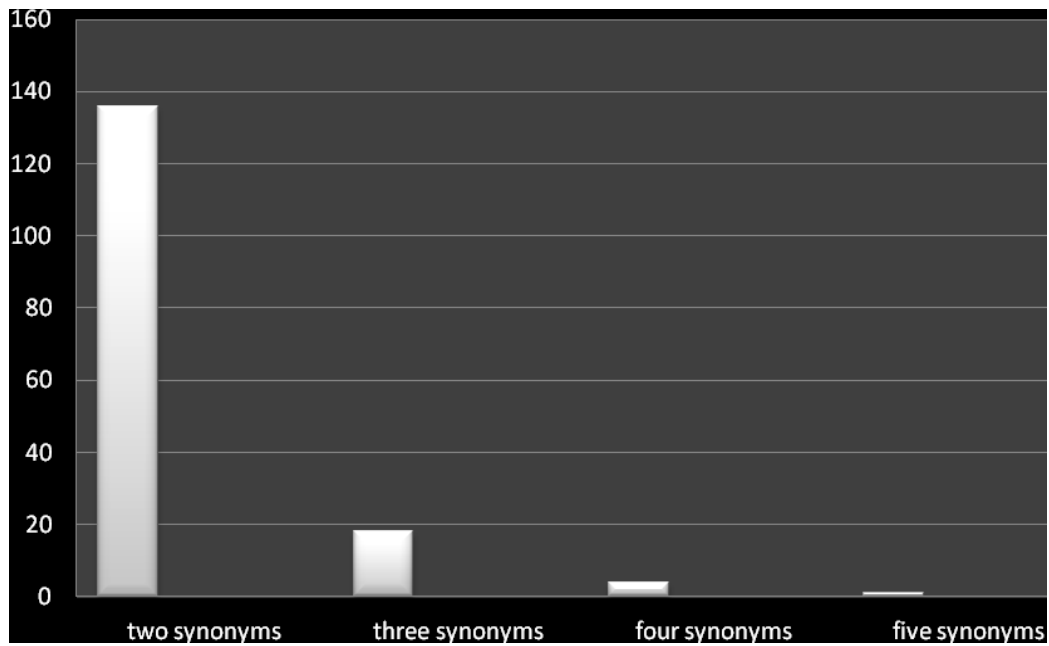


Figure 7. Number of synonyms of English tourism terms

3.4.2 Synonyms and polysemy of Lithuanian terms

Polysemy is when an expression has two or more definitions with some common features which are usually derived from the same meaning. The problem of synonymy and polysemy has also occurred in the analysis of the terminology of tourism, where some terms are used simultaneously with their synonyms; therefore, the provided theoretical material has been relevant in the analysis of synonymy of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages, analysing the usage of synonymic terms. Speaking about the situation of Lithuanian tourism terms, just only one term has been found which had two synonyms (**vestuvės turistinėje vietovėje, turistinės vestuvės/ destination wedding**; 104p.). But the situation regarding polysemous words is quite different. 81 terms have been found which are polysemous. Here is the list of some of these words:

Table 3.16 Polysemous Lithuanian terms having two, three, four and five meanings

Two meanings	<p>agentūra/ agency, 1. tarpininko įstaiga (organizacija), teikianti tam tikras paslaugas juridiniams ir fiziniams asmenims arba atliekanti jų pavedimus; 2. kurios nors įstaigos, įmonės arba organizacijos atstovybė, skyrius, filialai. 11p. atgalinis reisas/ back-haul flight, back-haul trip, 1. lėktuvo ar kitos transporto priemonės grįžimas į išvykimo vietą; 2. krovinio vežimas užsakovui grįžtančia transporto priemone. 14p. atsitiktinis klientas/ casual client, 1. viešbučio svečias, atvykęs be išankstinio užsakymo; 2. naujas kelionių agentūros klientas, besidomintis agentūros paslaugomis. 15p. atšaukimo mokesčiai/ cancellation penalty, penalty fare, 1. pinigai, imami iš keleivio, jei jis pakeičia maršrutą arba atšaukia kelionę; 2. suma, kuri išskaičiuojama iš keleivio sumokėtosios sumos jam atsisakius užsakytosios kelionės. 15p. atvykimo laikas/ arrival time, 1. momentas, kai asmuo atvyksta į oro uostą, apgyvendinimo įstaigą ar vykimo vietą ir užsiregistruoja; 2. sutartyje nurodytos transporto paslaugos suteikimo galutinis laikas. 16p. bāras/ bar/ pranc. brasserie, 1. restoranėlis arba restorano dalis, kur prie specialaus ilgo prekystalio parduodami užkandžiai, gėrimai, daromi kokteiliai. Dažnai čia pat užkandžiauojama stovint ar sėdint ant aukštų kėdžių; 2. gėrimų spintelė ar jų skyrius indaujoje. 18p. bāzė/ base; station, 1. teritorija su įranga kokiai nors veiklai; 2. pagrindinė alpinistų ar turistų stovykla. 18p. biūras/ bureau, 1. kolegialus organas, skiriamas arba renkamas organizacijai, įstaigai, draugijai tvarkyti ar vadovauti; 2. įstaiga ar organizacija, teikianti gyventojams tam tikras paslaugas (informacijos, reklamos, projektavimo, konstravimo ir kt.). 19p. bestas/ lodging; dwelling, 1. vieta, kurioje gyvena žmogus ar kitas gyvas organizmas; 2. individualus gyvenamasis namas. 20p. čekis/ cheque, 1. įstatymo nustatytos formos bankui skirtas rašytinis įsakymas išmokėti tam tikrą pinigų sumą; 2. kasos talonas, išduodamas parduotuvėje, paslaugų įmonėje ar kitur. 21p. gastronomija/ gastronomy, 1. valgių gamybos mokslas; 2. gėlavos maisto prekės (sviestas, sūris, dešra, mėsa, žuvis, salotos, ikrai, gėrimai). 29p. gėlbėjimo priemonės/ rescue inventory and measures, 1. visuma priemonių avarių padariniams likviduoti; 2. tikslus ir detalus gėlbėjimo priemonių ir jų būdų aprašas. 30p. gidas/ tourist guide, 1. nustatytus kvalifikacinius reikalavimus atitinkantis turistų palydovas, kuris suteikia specialią informaciją apie lankomus miestus, jų muziejus, meno galerijas, gamtos, kultūros, mokslo, parodų ar kitus objektus arba vietas; 2. speciali informacinė knyga keliautojams, jų vadovas. 31p. gido kvalifikacija/ guide qualification, 1. turistų vadovo veiklos kokybės vertinimas ir kategorijos suteikimas; 2. turistų vadovo profesinės veiklos kokybės apibūdinimas. 31p. įėjimo ar įvažiavimo mokesčiai/ entry fee, 1. nustatyto dydžio pinigų suma, mokama norint patekti į tam tikrą vietą, varžybas ar renginį; 2. nustatyto dydžio pinigų suma, kurią turi sumokėti į šalį įvažiuojantis asmuo. 34p. ikonografija/ iconography, 1. meno istorijos šaka, nagrinėjanti personažų ir siužetų tipines schemas, simbolius, juos aiškinanti ir klasifikuojanti; 2. turizmo reklamoje vizualiai pateikiamų ženklų visuma. 34p.</p>
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Three meanings	<p>barkāsas/ long boat, long-boat, 1. didžiausia valtis laive įgulai su uostu ar kitu laivu susisiekti, sunkiems kroviniams ar maistui vežioti; 2. žvejų valtis su tiesiosiomis burėmis žvejoti tinklu; 3. nedidelis pagalbinis savaeigis laivas plaukioti uoste, upėmis ar ežerais. Juo velkami, stumiami laivai, vežiojami keleiviai ar smulkūs kroviniai.18p. ceñtras/ centre, 1. kieno nors vidurys; 2. paprastai miesto, gyvenvietės vidurys su administracijos įstaigomis; 3. vieta, kurioje koncentruota veikla ir valdymas.21p. geogrāfinė padėtis/ geographical position, objekto arba teritorijos (akvatorijos) buvimo vieta gretimų objektų arba teritorijų atžvilgiu: 1. kurio nors taško arba vietovės vieta, kurią apibūdina geografinės koordinatės – platumas ir ilgumas; 2. kurio nors taško arba teritorijos vieta gamtinių geografinių objektų (žemynų, kalnų, vandenynų, jūrų, upių, ežerų ir kt.) atžvilgiu; 3. miesto, šalies, gyvenvietės vieta ekonominių ir socialinių objektų (transporto, kelių, miestų, rinkų) atžvilgiu.30p. kapitōnas/ captain, 1. daugelio šalių karinių pajėgų aukščiausias jaunesniųjų karininkų laipsnis; 2. civilinio laivo arba jachtos vadas, atsakantis už laivo saugumą, komandą, keleivius ir krovinį; 3. sporto varžybų komandos vadovas, renkamas iš jos narių.42p. klāsė/ class, 1. kategorija ar grupė, kuriai paslaugos ar prekės priskiriamos pagal jų kokybę ir kainą; 2. traukinio keleivių vagonų, laivo kajučių, lėktuvo keleivių salonų patogumo kategorija; 3. apgyvendinimo įstaigų teikiamų paslaugų kokybės kategorija.47p. navigācija/ navigation, 1. reguliarus susisiekimas vandens keliais; 2. laikotarpis (sezonas), kai vandenyne, jūroje, upe, ežere gali plaukioti laivai; 3. laivų, skraidomųjų ir kosminių aparatų judėjimo bei padėties erdvėje kontrolės ir orientavimo būdai. 62p. turizmas/ tourism, 1. sporto, laisvalaikio ar aktyvaus poilsio viena veiklų – kelionė, išvyka, žygis pavieniui arba grupėmis sveikatai stiprinti, fizinėms ir asmenybės ypatybėms ugdyti, pramogai ar šviečiamuoju tikslu; 2. kelionių organizavimo, apgyvendinimo, maitinimo, kultūros paslaugų turistams teikimo verslas; 3. veikla, susijusi su kelionėmis ir jų tikslų įgyvendinimu. 97p.</p>
Four meanings	<p>safāris/ safari, 1. Afrikos draustinis, kuriame įsigijus specialų leidimą ir lydint vadovui medžiojami ar stebimi gyvūnai; 2. ilga nuotykių kelionė visureigėmis mašinomis ir su palapinėmis po egzotišką šalį; 3. lenktynės Afrikoje norint nepalankiomis sąlygomis išbandyti automobilių važumo galimybes; 4. drabužių stilius; medžiotojo apdaras Rytų Afrikoje.82p</p>
Five meanings	<p>linija/ line, 1. ko nors riba, siena, apybrėža; 2. ilga daiktų eilė, virtinė; 3. kelias tarp dviejų punktų (autobusų, aviacijos, geležinkelio); 4. įtaisų sistema kam nors perduoti (pvz., ryšių linija); 5. psn. senovinis ilgio vienetas, lygus 1/10 ar 1/12 colio (~1,935–2,54 mm).54p.</p>

There are 73 terms which have two meanings, 7 terms which have three meanings, 1 term that has four meanings and 1 term has five meanings.

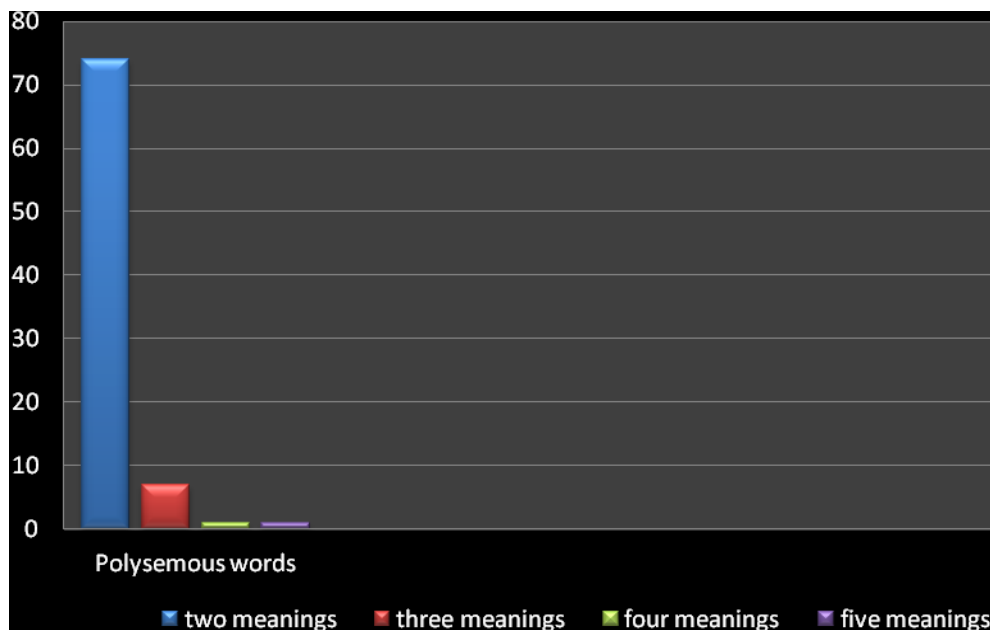


Figure 8. Number of polysemous words of Lithuanian tourism terms

It might be interesting that not all those found polysemous terms can be related only to tourism industry. There were found and selected some other polysemous terms which can be attributed to other contexts and can be treated as terms belonging to different spheres of terminology, e.g.:

The first example *baras* has two definitions and the first definition means that *baras* is a place where drinks, especially alcoholic drinks, are sold and drunk, while the second definition of *baras* explains that it is a special place in a hotel room where a person consume drinks for additional price after leaving. So it means that *baras* can be a place where drinks are sold and also the area where such drinks are served for additional price.

The second example *bazė* also has two different definitions. The first definition says that *bazė* is an area with equipment for some activity; the second definition means that it is the main camp of alpinists' or tourists'. Although, the second definition is related to tourism field while the first one is more general as compared with the second and it can be attributed to various contexts, e.g.: military.

The third example *ikonografija* has two definitions. One of them is a branch of history of arts that deals with characters and typical patterns of scenes, symbols, interpreting and classifying them while the second definition means the whole of characters presented visually in advertising tourism. So in this example we may see that one definition is specifically related to tourism while the other is not.

It can be noted that these polysemous terms which were presented above constitute only a small part of all polysemous words of Lithuanian tourism terms selected from the dictionary.

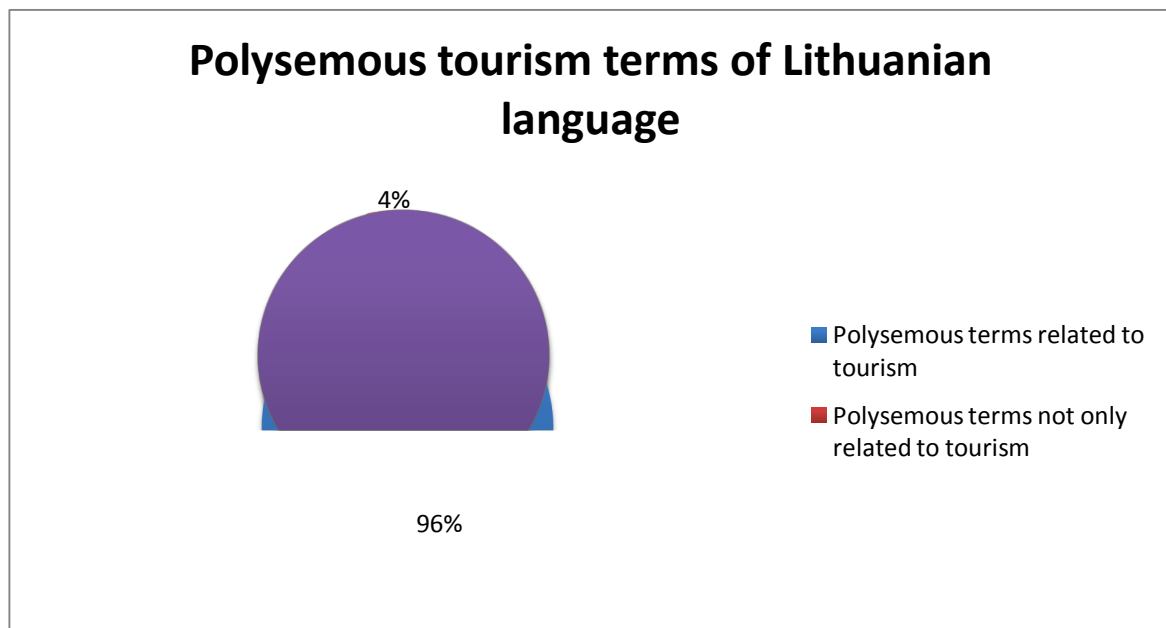


Figure 9. *Polysemous words of Lithuanian tourism terms*

As the graphical diagram shows, it might be seen that only 4% of polysemous terms can be attributed to some other contexts, i.e. not only to tourism, while the rest and dominant part of polysemous can be ascribed to the sphere of tourism.

Both synonyms and polysemy in tourism terminology dominate in the Lithuanian language. The research has proved that 159 instances of synonymic tourism terms and 80 instances of polysemous tourism terms were identified. Both foreign and Lithuanian terminology researchers claim that both synonymy and polysemy cause various problems for terminologists and professionals of different study fields. Our research has proved that it is impossible to eliminate synonymy from the field of Lithuanian tourism terminology because variants of the meaning are well established and accepted in the domain of tourism. Of course, it would be better to avoid such a high percentage of synonymy in the Lithuanian tourism terminology. It would be better to distinguish the slightest differences in the meanings of synonyms, because any misconception of the synonymic meaning may lead to misunderstandings and even misinterpretations especially in the field of translation.

Quite a high percentage of polysemous tourism terminology cannot be treated as the defect of terminology, because different features of the same concept are being revealed designing a narrow field terminological dictionary. In such cases provision of several meanings of one and the same concept is inevitable. Another reason for the abundance of polysemy in Lithuanian tourism terminology may be defined as the necessity to assign identical term to different concepts which are semantically closely connected.

3.5. Term metaphor

Metaphor is everywhere in a language people use, because it helps to structure human thinking. Metaphor as a terminological phenomenon has not been studied widely enough. “Metaphors are a rather new phenomenon in the specialised language; therefore, the same as many other new things emerging in some field with strongly established principles, they have been controversially accepted by terminologists” (Reizniece et al., 2005:109) cited from Kanapeckas (2008).

Although, metaphor is an unwelcome phenomenon in terminology, but in the present research some metaphors have been found. Metaphors were analysed according to the classification proposed by Grietena (2008). Metaphors were classified into:

- Parts of human body;
- People/names;
- Alive vs. dead;
- Colours;
- Physical phenomena;
- Inanimate things.

Here is the table of term metaphors:

Table 3.17 Term metaphors

Parts of human body	People/names	Alive vs. Dead	Colours	Physical phenomena	Inanimate things
keleivių skaičiavimas / <u>headcount</u>	<u>karaliaus</u> kambarys / <u>king room</u>	Grižtamoji keliōnė / tuščiomis / <u>deadhead</u>	Žaliasis gaublys / <u>Green</u> Globe	<u>greitasis</u> maistas / <u>fastfood</u>	atlenkiamoji lōva / <u>murphybed</u>
nuoseklūs uzsākymas / <u>back-to-back</u> ,	<u>karalienės</u> kambarys / <u>queen room</u> ,	nemokamas darbuotojų keliavimas / <u>deadhead</u>		intensyvūs turizmo sezōnas / <u>high season</u>	laivo vēliava / <u>house flag</u>
tārpinis sezōnas / <u>shoulder season</u>	laivų stebėjimo aikštēlė / <u>widow's walk</u>			<u>karštōji</u> linija / <u>hot line</u>	pasiuntinūkas / <u>bellhop</u>
turisto mōkestis / <u>head tax</u> ,				kompensācijas kupōnas / <u>rain</u> check	viēšbučių tīnklas / <u>Chain Hotels</u>
				pagrindinis dēnis / <u>sun deck</u>	
				<u>stipri</u> valiūtā / <u>hard currency</u> ,	
				žiemōs turistas / <u>amer. snowbird</u> ,	

From the table above, it might be seen that term metaphors can be classified into fully preserved or not fully preserved (zero metaphor).

Fully preserved term metaphors include such terms as:

karãliaus kambarys / king room;
karalienës kambarys / queen room;
greitãsis maistas / fast food;
karštõji linija / hot line;
stipri valiutà / hard currency.

Not fully preserved term metaphors or zero metaphors are:

keleivių skaičiãvimas / headcount;
nuoseklùsis užsãkymas / back-to-back;
tãrpinis sezõnas / shoulder season;
turisto mõkestis / head tax;
laivų stebëjimo aikštëlë / widow's walk;
grįžtamõji keliõnë tušçiomis / deadhead;
nemõkamas darbùotojų keliãvimas / deadhead;
Žaliãsis gaublys / Green Globe;
intensyvùsis turizmo sezõnas / high season;
kompensãcijos kupõnas / rain check;
pagrindinis dënis / sun deck;
žiemõs turistas / amer. snowbird;
atlenkiamõji lõva / murphy bed;
laivo vëliava / house flag;
pasiuntinùkas / bellhop;
viëšbuçių tiñklas / Chain Hotels.

It is evident that in the English language metaphoricity is more often found, because of language flexibility and penetration of the English language into different spheres of life. Then, naturally a certain item having specific features could be easily transferred into the sphere of tourism where e.g. *house* acquires the meaning of *laivas*. While the Lithuanian language terminology has always sought to preserve regularity of terms and loan translations of metaphors is quite a rare case in general and in tourism terminology in particular. Only in some tourism metaphorical terms the semantic loan translation, i.e. when metaphorical sense of the English term was borrowed is a very rare phenomenon.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Due to terminological progress synonymy, polysemy, and metaphoricity of terms came into the realm of linguistic research. Terms no longer are understood as words and word combinations, but are of special purpose and have one single meaning. The concept of terms does not fit within the boundaries of a word, because a term is not necessarily a word.
2. Progress in tourism industry development is highly dependent on communication of information among countries. This communication of information, however, is highly influenced by the difficulties which appear because of ambiguous terminology. Standardization in professional communication helps to unify and harmonize concepts and concept systems and to achieve agreement on ambiguous concepts in the given field, either in a single language or in several languages.
3. It is evident that terminology constantly changes and develops, thus, the interaction between domain languages and international English language is very dynamic. Continuous change of lexical material in terminology goes both directions, i.e. “De-terminologization where specialized terms are included into general language as widely known words; and terminologization where common words become (part of) terms. Current term formation principles where the focus is on the systematic nature of terminologies within the linguistic networks, including the cognitive dimension aspects of knowledge representation in the sphere of any professional field as well as linguistic behaviour of terms in different languages.
4. The hypothesis of the present research that to due to older and deeper historical traditions of tourism industry in English speaking countries, the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English language is more flexible, dynamic and more de-terminalized, i.e. English tourism terms are more abundant in synonymy, polysemy and metaphoricity has been fully confirmed by the empirical investigation.
5. Tourism term dictionary presupposes that in British lexical environment term synonymy is inevitable and acceptable phenomenon while situation in Lithuania is radically different. Analysing the online *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009) it is absolutely evident that synonymy and polysemy do exist in terminology. 158 terms of synonymy were found while 81 terms of polysemy were found.
6. We can make an assumption that *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009) the primary source

of the term is very seldom synonymic or polysemantic, but if to take translation equivalents into account, the English tourism terms are considerably more synonymous, polysemous and metaphorical as well.

7. If to compare primary source, in the English language 21 terms of metaphor were found, while only 5 terms preserved metaphoricity in the Lithuanian language. The conclusion can be made that in the English language the area of lexicography of terms is more flexible, innovative, because metaphorical terms are constantly being created.
8. As regards polysemy of both Lithuanian and English language, the lack of adequate lexical units for the formation of new tourism terms in both languages (English and Lithuanian) increases the number of polysemantic instances when one term has two different meanings, but not all additional meanings belong to tourism area. Lithuanian linguists unwillingly, but admit the possibility of the existence of polysemantic terms when one and the same lexical unit belongs to different applicative contexts. The first meaning is usually related to the sphere of tourism while the second meaning is universal and related to all domains of life.
9. The analysis of online *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009) showed the vast majority of polysemy. Lithuanian equivalents of tourism terms in this dictionary may vary from 1 – 5 meanings, but all of them belong to tourism sphere (in one or another aspect). We assume that different shades of meaning are extremely important to translators and interpreters working in the sphere of tourism where precision is of paramount importance.
10. We may claim that British lexicographers are more flexible in the sphere of term formation, are more tolerant towards ambiguity of tourism terminology, i.e. synonymy, polysemy and metaphoricity of terms in the English language is more ubiquitous.

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Appendix 1

International Lithuanian terms

International Lithuanian term	Origin
1. Administrācija	<i>lot. administratio</i>
2. Administrātorius	<i>lot. administrator</i>
3. Āģentas	<i>lot. agens</i>
4. Aklimatizācija	<i>lot. ad — prie, pas + ↗</i>
5. Akròpolis	<i>gr. akros + polis</i>
6. Apartameītas	<i>pranc. appartement</i>
7. Alternatīvùs	<i>pranc. alternatif</i>
8. Turīzmas	<i>pranc. tourisme < tour</i>
9. Konveīcija	<i>lot. conventio</i>
10. Plānas	<i>lot. planum</i>
11. Bòrtas	<i>vok. Borte</i>
12. Komplēksas	<i>lot. complexus</i>
13. Klasifikācija	<i>klasé + lot. facio</i>
14. Sistemā	<i>gr. systēma</i>
15. Estētika	<i>gr. aisthētikos</i>
16. Organizātorius	<i>pranc. organisateur</i>
17. Zonā	<i>gr. zōnē</i>
18. Pòstas	<i>pranc. poste < lot. positus</i>
19. Kultūrā	<i>lot. cultura</i>
20. Architektūrā	<i>lot. architectura</i>
21. Ansāmbļis	<i>pranc. ensemble</i>
22. Objēktas	<i>lot. objectus</i>
23. Inventòrius	<i>lot. inventarium</i>
24. Higienā	<i>gr. hygieinos</i>
25. Reisas	<i>vok. Reise</i>
26. Atlasas	<i>gr. Atlas</i>
27. Atrākcija	<i>lot. attractio</i>
28. Atrakciònas	<i>pranc. attraction</i>
29. Atribūcija	<i>lot. attributio</i>

30. Maršrūtas	<i>pranc. marche + route</i>
31. Klieņtas	<i>lot. cliens</i>
32. Āuto	<i>isp. Auto, gr. autos + lot. mobilis</i>
33. Klāsē	<i>lot. classis</i>
34. Keltas	<i>lot. celtis</i>
35. Avānsas	<i>pranc. avance</i>
36. Avantiūrā	<i>pranc. aventure</i>
37. Bagāžas	<i>pranc. bagage</i>
38. Talōnas	<i>pranc. talon</i>
39. Reņtgenas	<i>pagal vok. fiziko V. K. Rentgeno (Röntgen) pavardē</i>
40. Transpōrteris	<i>pranc. transpoteur < lot. transporto</i>
41. Baidārē	<i>rus. baidara</i>
42. Balāstas	<i>lot. ballast</i>
43. Balneolōģija	<i>lot. balneum</i>
44. Balneoterāpija	<i>lot. balneum, gr. therapeia</i>
45. Bankētas	<i>pranc. banquet</i>
46. Scenārijus	<i>lot. scenarius</i>
47. Rifas	<i>vok. Riff</i>
48. Barkāsas	<i>ol. barkas</i>
49. Bārža	<i>pranc. barge</i>
50. Baseinas	<i>pranc. bassin</i>
51. Denis	<i>vok. dene</i>
52. Bāzē	<i>gr. basis</i>
53. Gabaritas	<i>pranc. gabarit</i>
54. Politika	<i>gr. politikē (epistēmē)</i>
55. Bilietas	<i>pranc. billet</i>
56. Blānkas	<i>pranc. blanc</i>
57. Kōdas	<i>pranc. code < lot. codex</i>
58. Agentūrā	<i>lot. agens (kilm. agentis)</i>
59. Internetas	<i>lot. inter</i>
60. Telefōnas	<i>gr. tēle + gr. phōnē</i>
61. Bistrò	<i>pranc. bistrò</i>

62. Biudžetas	<i>angl. budget < pranc. bougette</i>
63. Biūras	<i>pranc. bureau</i>
64. Brošiūra	<i>pranc. brochure</i>
65. Celsijus	<i>pagal švedų fiziko A. Celsijaus (Celsius) pavarde</i>
66. Skālė	<i>lot. scalae</i>
67. Ceñtras	<i>lot. centrum</i>
68. Sistemà	<i>gr. systēma</i>
69. Cunamis	<i>jap. 津+ 波 ar 浪</i>
70. Tarifas	<i>pranc. tarif < arab.</i>
71. Linija	<i>lot. linea</i>
72. Deficitas	<i>lot. deficit</i>
73. Įvažà	<i>pranc. porte cochère</i>
74. Džiunglės	<i>angl. jungle < hindi k. džangal</i>
75. Egzòtika	<i>gr. exōtikos</i>
76. Ètika	<i>lot. ethica < gr. ēthos</i>
77. Kuròrtas	<i>vok. Kurort</i>
78. Ekskùrsija	<i>lot. excursio</i>
79. Gidas	<i>pranc. guide</i>
80. Ekspedicija	<i>lot. expeditio</i>
81. Ekspozicija	<i>lot. expositio</i>
82. Ekspresas	<i>angl. express < lot. expressus</i>
83. Kòdeksas	<i>lot. codex</i>
84. Fārenheitas	<i>pagal vok. fiziko G. D. Farenheito (Fahrenheit) pavarde</i>
85. Skālė	<i>lot. scalae</i>
86. Festivālis	<i>pranc. festival < lot. festivus</i>
87. Filiālas	<i>lot. Filialis</i>
88. Komplėksas	<i>lot. Complexus</i>
89. Garántija	<i>pranc. garantie < garantir</i>
90. Garāžas	<i>pranc. garage</i>
91. Geizeris	<i>islandų k. geysa</i>

92. Geogrāfija	<i>gr. geōgraphia</i>
93. Koordinātes	<i>↗ko... + lot. ordinatus</i>
94. Zonā	<i>gr. Zōnē</i>
95. Gētas	<i>it. Ghetto</i>
96. Kvalifikācija	<i>lot. qualificatio < qualis</i>
97. Ciklas	<i>gr. Kyklos</i>
98. Integrācija	<i>lot. Integratio</i>
99. Horizontas	<i>gr. Horizōn</i>
100. personālas	<i>lot. Personalis</i>
101. ikonogrāfija	<i>gr. eikon + ↗...grafija</i>
102. iliuminātorius	<i>lot. illuminator</i>
103. imunitētas	<i>lot. immunitas (kilm. immunitatis)</i>
104. iņdeksas	<i>lot. Index</i>
105. informācija	<i>lot. Informatio</i>
106. vizā	<i>lot. visum (dgs. visa)</i>
107. tehnolōģija	<i>gr. technē + ↗...logija</i>
108. instrūktorius	<i>lot. Instructor</i>
109. inventōrius	<i>lot. inventarium</i>
110. kanālas	<i>lot. Canalis</i>
111. data	<i>pranc. date < lot. data</i>
112. registrācija	<i>lot. Registrum</i>
113. kajūtē	<i>ol. Kajuit</i>
114. formalumas	<i>pranc. formalisme < lot. formalis</i>
115. keltas	<i>lot. Celtis</i>
116. modelis	<i>pranc. modèle < it. modello < lot. modus</i>
117. jachtā	<i>lot. Jacht</i>
118. maršrūtas	<i>pranc. marche + route</i>
119. kabarētas	<i>pranc. cabaret</i>
120. kabinā	<i>pranc. cabine</i>
121. kabotāžas	<i>pranc. cabotage</i>
122. kabriolētas	<i>pranc. cabriolet</i>
123. kajūtē	<i>ol. kajuit</i>

124.atrīmas	<i>lot. atrium</i>
125.kurortas	<i>vok. Kurort < + Ort</i>
126.dūšas	<i>pranc. douche < it. doccia</i>
127.vonia	<i>vok. Wanne</i>
128.tualētas	<i>pranc. toilette</i>
129.kanojā	<i>angl. canoe < isp. canoa</i>
130.kapitōnas	<i>pranc. capitaine < lot. caput</i>
131.karnavālas	<i>pranc. carnaval < it. carnevale</i>
132.katalògas	<i>gr. katalogos</i>
133.katamarānas	<i>tamilu k. kattumaram</i>
134.kazino	<i>pranc. casino < it. casino</i>
135.koeficiēntas	<i>↗ko... + lot. efficiens (kilm. efficientis)</i>
136.deklarācija	<i>lot. declaratio</i>
137.mylīa	<i>angl. mile < lot. milia (passuum)</i>
138.terminālas	<i>lot. terminalis</i>
139.dokumeņtas	<i>lot. documentum</i>
140.konsultācija	<i>lot. consultatio</i>
141.pakētas	<i>pranc. paquet</i>
142.programā	<i>gr. programma</i>
143.tāktika	<i>gr. taktikē</i>
144.kupōnas	<i>pranc. coupon</i>
145.sezōnas	<i>pranc. saison</i>
146.navigācija	<i>lot. navigatio</i>
147.kilometrāžas	<i>pranc. kilométrage</i>
148.klāsē	<i>lot. classis</i>
149.klasifikācija	<i>↗klasē + lot. facio</i>
150.klimatas	<i>gr. klima (kilm. klimatos)</i>
151.kōmpasas	<i>it. compasso < compassare</i>
152.konfereņcija	<i>lot. conferentia < confero</i>
153.kōnsulas	<i>lot. consu</i>
154.konsultāntas	<i>lot. consultans (kilm. consultantis)</i>
155.konveņcija	<i>lot. conventio</i>

156.konvèrsija	<i>lot. conversio</i>
157.kòsmosas	<i>gr. kosmos</i>
158.architektūrā	<i>lot. architectura < gr. architektonkē</i>
159.platfõrma	<i>pranc. plate-forme</i>
160.šòkas	<i>pranc. choc</i>
161.kupè	<i>pranc. coupé</i>
162.sanatòrija	<i>lot. sano</i>
163.kvitas	<i>lenk. kwit < pranc. quitte (de dettes)</i>
164.organizātorius	<i>pranc. organisateur</i>
165.ekonòmas	<i>gr. oikonomos</i>
166.žurnālas	<i>pranc. journal</i>
167.legendā	<i>lot. legenda</i>
168.liceñcija	<i>lot. licentia</i>
169.limuzinas	<i>pranc. limousine</i>
170.liùksas	<i>lot. lux</i>
171.magistrālè	<i>lot. magistralis</i>
172.prõfilis	<i>pranc. profil < it. profilo</i>
173.schemā	<i>gr. schēma</i>
174.ansámblis	<i>pranc. ensemble</i>
175.meniù	<i>pranc. menu</i>
176.principas	<i>lot. principium</i>
177.meteorològija	<i>gr. meteōrologia</i>
178.metropolitēnas	<i>pranc. métropolitain</i>
179.migrācija	<i>lot. migratio</i>
180.mòlas	<i>pranc. môle < lot. moles</i>
181.motociklas	<i>↗moto... + gr. kyklos</i>
182.motoròleris	<i>↗moto... + vok. rollen</i>
183.muziējus	<i>gr. museion</i>
184.kompensācija	<i>lot. compensatio</i>
185.limitas	<i>lot. limes (kilm. limitis)</i>
186.alkohòlis	<i>arab. al kuhl</i>
187.nostālgija	<i>gr. nostos</i>

188.nùmeris	<i>lot. numerus</i>
189.rezèrvas	<i>pranc. r�serve < lot. reservo</i>
190.valiut�	<i>it. valuta</i>
191.k�rsas	<i>lot. cursus</i>
192.organiz�cija	<i>pranc. organisation < gr. organiz�</i>
193.orient�cija	<i>pranc. orientation < lot. oriens</i>
194.apartame�ntas	<i>pranc. appartement</i>
195.pens�nas	<i>pranc. pension < lot. pensio</i>
196.pil�tas	<i>pranc. pilote</i>
197.piligrimas	<i>sen. vok. pilgrim < it. pellegrino < lot. peregrinus</i>
198.pl�nas	<i>lot. planum</i>
199.psichogr�fija	<i>gr. psych� + �...grafija</i>
200.regat�	<i>it. regata</i>
201.regi�nas	<i>lot. regio (kilm. regionis)</i>
202.registras	<i>lot. registrum</i>
203.registr�torius	<i>lot. registrator</i>
204.reglame�ntas	<i>pranc. r�glement < lot. regula</i>
205.reisas	<i>vok. Reise</i>
206.reklam�	<i>pranc. r�clame < lot. reclamo</i>
207.rekomend�cija	<i>lot. recomendatio</i>
208.religija	<i>lot. religio</i>
209.terit�rija	<i>lot. territorium</i>
210.relaks�cija	<i>lot. relaxatio</i>
211.relj�fas	<i>pranc. relief < lot. relevo</i>
212.restor�nas	<i>pranc. restaurant</i>
213.aboneme�ntas	<i>pranc. abonnement</i>
214.rezerv�tas	<i>lot. reservus</i>
215.ritu�las	<i>lot. ritualis</i>
216.rizika	<i>it. risico</i>
217.sal�nas	<i>pranc. salon</i>
218.sanit�rija	<i>lot. sanitas</i>
219.s�una	<i>suom. saun</i>

220.sèktorius	<i>lot. sector</i>
221.prēmija	<i>lot. praemium</i>
222.sertifikātas	<i>pranc. certificat < lot. certificatus</i>
223.sirenà	<i>lot. siren(a) < gr. seirēn</i>
224.siestà	<i>isp. < lot. sexta (hora)</i>
225.soliāriumas	<i>lot. solarium < sol</i>
226.someljē	<i>pranc. sommelier</i>
227.specifikācija	<i>lot. specificatio</i>
228.statistika	<i>pranc. statistique < lot. status</i>
229.struktūrā	<i>lot. structura</i>
230.stūdijs	<i>it. studio</i>
231.suvenīras	<i>pranc. souvenir</i>
232.šezlōngas	<i>pranc. chaise longue</i>
233.šōkas	<i>pranc. choc</i>
234.šveicorius	<i>vok. Schweizer</i>
235.tabldōtas	<i>pranc. table d'hôte</i>
236.režimas	<i>pranc. régime</i>
237.tonāžas	<i>pranc. tonnage</i>
238.tradīcija	<i>lot. traditio</i>
239.tranzitas	<i>lot. transitus</i>
240.travērsas	<i>pranc. traverse</i>
241.aglomerācija	<i>lot. agglomero</i>
242.vademēkumas	<i>lot. vade mecum</i>
243.tēchnika	<i>gr. technikos</i>
244.velodrōmas	<i>↗velo... + gr. dromos</i>
245.misija	<i>lot. missio</i>
246.Baltijos kelias	<i>lot. Via Baltica</i>
247.Hanzos kelias	<i>lot. Via Hanseatica</i>
248.nōrma	<i>lot. norma</i>
249.rotācija	<i>lot. rotatio</i>
250.vilā	<i>lot. villa</i>

Appendix 2

Synonyms of Lithuanian tourism terms

1. **administrācija**/ *administration; authority*; 11p.
2. **aikštėlė**/ *area; parking; strip*; 11p.
3. **akvatòrija**/ *aquatory, basin, water area*; 11p.
4. **alternatyvùsis turizmas**/ *alternative tourism, appropriate tourism*; 12p.
5. **antropogèninis póveikis**/ *anthropogenic impact, anthropogenic effect*; 12p.
6. **apartameñtų komplèksas**/ *apartment complex; residence*; 12p.
7. **apartameñtų viešbutis**/ *aparthotel, apartment hotel*; 12p.
8. **apgyvėdinimas**/ *accommodation; location*; 12p.
9. **apgyvėdinimo paslaugų klasifikācija**/ *accommodation rating, grading scheme*; 13p.
10. **apsaugà** / *security, protection; conservation; preservation*; 13p.
11. **apsaugòs póstas**/ *security service, security check*; 13p.
12. **apskaità**/ *account; accounting; reckoning; computation*; 13p.
13. **apžvalgà**/ *viewing; survey*; 14p.
14. **arbātpinigiai**/ *gratuity, tip*; 14p.
15. **árktinis turizmas**/ *Arctic tourism, polar tourism*; 14p.
16. **atlýginimas**/ *redress; coverage*; 15p.
17. **atòstogų viešbutis**/ *resort, holiday hotel, vacation hotel*; 15p.
18. **atstùmas**/ *distance, mileage*; 15p.
19. **atvykimo ir išvykimo kortėlė**/ *arrival and departure card, embarkation and disembarkation card*; 15p.
20. **ātlasas**/ *atlas, map*; 15p.
21. **atvykimo sālė**/ *arrivals, arrivals hall, arrivals lounge*; 16p.
22. **baseinas**/ *swimming pool; basin; pond; reservoir*; 18p.
23. **bùrinės rògės**/ *ice-yacht, ice sledge*; 20p.
24. **dalykinis turizmas**/ *business tourism, meetings tourism*; 22p.
25. **draudimas**/ *prohibition, interdiction*; 24p.
26. **draudimo įmoka**/ *deductible, insurance premium*; 24p.
27. **dviračių turizmas**/ *bicycle tourism, cycle tourism*; 24p.
28. **dviratis**/ *bicycle, bike*; 24p.
29. **ekonòmiškoji klāsė**/ *amer. coach, economy class, tourist clas*; 26p.

30. **fotosafāris**/ *photosafari, photo-safari, camera safar*; .28p.
31. **gamtinis kompleksas**/ *nature complex, natural comple*; 29p.
32. **gamtės išteklių naudojimas**/ *natural resources utilisation, natural resources exploitation*; 29p.
33. **grynóji káina**/ *net fare, net rate*; 31p.
34. **išankstinis bilietų pardavimas**/ *advance booking, advance sale of tickets*; 36p.
35. **išlaidos**/ *expenses, expenditure, spendin*; .36p.
36. **išlyga**/ *reservation, stipulation*; 36p.
37. **ištekliai**/ *resources, reserves*; 37p.
38. **išvykimo vietà**/ *origin, departure point*; 37p.
39. **išvykimo vietos keitimo priemoka**/ *supplement for place of departure, reduction for place of departure*; 37p.
40. **įvažiuojamasis keltas**/ *roll-on roll-off ship, Ro-Ro ship*; 37p.
41. **jaunimo viėšbutis**/ *youth hostel, youth hotel*; 38p.
42. **júostinis laikas**/ *zone time, zonal time, regional time*; 38p.
43. **kartogrāfija**/ *cartography, mapping*; 42p.
44. **keleivių skaičiāvimas**/ *headcount, nose count*; 43p.
45. **kėlias**/ *road, way; tour*; 43p.
46. **keliáutojo neatvykimas**/ *no show, default of appearance*; 43p.
47. **keliõnė**/ *tour; trip, travel*; 44p.
48. **keliõnių āgentas**/ *travel agent, retail agent*; 46p.
49. **keliõnių agentūrà**/ *travel agency, travel bureau*; 46p.
50. **keliõnių organizātorius**/ *tour operator, tour wholesaler*; 46p.
51. **keliõnių tārpininkas**/ *travel intermediary; wrapper*; 46p.
52. **keliõnių vadýbininkas**/ *tour manager, passenger traffic manager*; 46p.
53. **keliõnių vadõvas**/ *tour guide, tour leader*; 46p.
54. **kėmperis**/ *camper van; motor home; caravanette*; 47p.
55. **kempingas**/ *camping site; caravan park, touring park, holiday park; touring camp*; 47p.
56. **kempingo namėlis**/ *caravan holiday home, static caravan*; 47p.
57. **koeficiėntas**/ *coefficient, factor*; 48p.
58. **kompiuterizúotas óro vežėjas**/ *online airline, online carrier*; 49p.
59. **krañto linija**/ *shoreline, coastline, bank line*; 50p.
60. **krañto zonà**/ *coastal zone, shore zone*; 50p.
61. **kultūrinis šòkas**/ *culture shock; acute stress reaction*; 51p.

62. **kuròrtas**/ *spa, resort*; 51p.
63. **lėdrogė**s/ *iceboat, ice sledge*; 53p.
64. **leidimas**/ *permit; licence*; 54p.
65. **maršrùtinis taksi**/ *jitney, jet loader jitney*; 56p.
66. **māsinis turizmas**/ *mass tourism, hard tourism*; 57p.
67. **māsinis žygis**/ *mass hike, mass trek*; 57p.
68. **medžiòklė**/ *hunting, hunt, shooting, shoot*; 57p.
69. **miegamàsis vagònas**/ *sleeping car, sleeper, wagon-lit*; 58p.
70. **miegamòji lėktùvo vietà** / *dormette sleeperette, sleeper berth*; 58p.
71. **miėsto turizmas**/ *urban tourism, city tourism*; 58p.
72. **miėskas**/ *forest, wood*; 58p.
73. **miėško pàrkas**/ *forest-park, recreational forest*; 58p.
74. **miėsrùsis maršrùtas**/ *combined route, mixed route*; 59p.
75. **mòkomasis žygis**/ *instructional hike, training hike*; 59p.
76. **motòrlaivis**/ *motor launch; motor ship*; 60p.
77. **motoròleris**/ *scooter, motor bike*; 60p.
78. **muitinė**/ *customs, custom house (CH)*; 60p.
79. **naktinė pamainà**/ *night shift, graveyard shift*; 61p.
80. **naktinis klùbas**/ *night club, super club*; 61p.
81. **naktinis skrydis**/ *night flight, red-eye flight*; 61p.
82. **nakvėnė, pùsryčių ir vakariėnė kàina**/ *half board, half pension*; 61p.
83. **navigàciniai žiburiai**/ *running lights, navigation lights*; 62p.
84. **negaliòjantis užsàkymas**/ *deadend booking, false booking*; 62p.
85. **nekompiuterizúotas óro vežėjas**/ *offline airline, offline carrier*; 62p.
86. **nesukomplektúotas reisas**/ *soft departure, soft sailing*; 63p.
87. **nežymėtos sėdimosios viėtos**/ *open seating, open sitting*; 63p.
88. **nuolatinis klieñtas**/ *frequent flyer, frequent lodger*; 64p.
89. **nuolatinų klieñtų programà**/ *frequent lodger program, frequent flyer program*; 64p.
90. **ornitològinis turizmas**/ *ornithological tourism, bird watching*; 65p.
91. **óro srovė**/ *windblast, airflow*; 66p.
92. **óro transpòrto bendrovė**s bròkeris/ *aviation broker, bill broker*; 66p.
93. **óro úosto mókestis**/ *airport service charge, airport tax*; 66p.
94. **óro vežėjas**/ *carrier, airline*; 66p.
95. **pagàlbinė**s viėšbučio pàtalpos/ *back of the house, back office*; 67p.

96. **pamainà**/ *sitting, shift*; 68p.
97. **paplūdimys**/ *beach, lido*; 68p.
98. **patogūmai turistams**/ *amenity, user-oriented*; 71p.
99. **penkiaviētis kambarys**/ *quin, quintuplet*; 71p.
100. **pigūsis sezònas**/ *value season, low season* 72p.
101. **póilsio namēlis**/ *chalet, bungalow*; 73p.
102. **pramogų gātvė**/ *entertainment street, entertainment strip*; 74p.
103. **pramogų pàrkas**/ *amusement park, theme park*; 74p.
104. **pràmonės turizmas**/ *factory tourism, industrial tourism*; 74p.
105. **priekabinis namēlis**/ *caravan, touring caravan, tourer*; 75p.
106. **prieplauka**/ *quay; pier*; 75p.
107. **priverstinis póstovis**/ *amer. layover, compulsory*; 75p.
108. **programà**/ *programme; schedule*; 76p.
109. **regiònas**/ *region, area*; 78p.
110. **registràtorius** / *registrar, registering clerk*; 78p.
111. **registratūrà**/ *front desk, registration desk*; 78p.
112. **rekomendàvimas**/ *recommendation, referral*; 78p.
113. **reljėfas**/ *relief, conformation*; 80p.
114. **restoràno administràtorius, -ė**/ *amer. captain, mostess*; 80p.
115. **rògė**/ *sledge, sleight*; 81p.
116. **sàlyginis bilietas**/ *conditional fare, leisure-class fare*; 82p.
117. **sàskaita**/ *invoice, bill*; 82p.
118. **sàugomoji teritòrija**/ *protected area, preservation area*; 83p.
119. **skrydžio palydòvas, -ė**/ *flight attendant, air steward(ess), air hostess*; 84p.
120. **spòrto sàlė**/ *fitness room, gym*; 87p.
121. **sublokúotieji kambariai**/ *connected rooms, adjoining rooms*; 88p.
122. **sutartinis užmokestis**/ *open pay, open rate*; 89p.
123. **sutikimo vadýbininkas**/ *receiving agent, receptive service operator*; 89p.
124. **sveikas maistas**/ *spa cuisine, spa food*; 89p.
125. **švyturys**/ *lighthouse, beacon*; 91p.
126. **tàkas**/ *path; trail*; 92p.
127. **transpòrteris**/ *transporter; conveyer, conveyor*; 94p.
128. **treniruòklių sàlė**/ *fitness room, gym*; 95p.
129. **trukmė**/ *length; time*; 95p.

130. **turgus/ bazar, bazaar; market; 96p.**
131. **turizmo bāzē/ camp, bivouac; 97p.**
132. **turizmo ceñtras/ holiday center, holiday village, holiday camp; 97p.**
133. **turizmo rešys/ tourism types, tourism sorts; 99p.**
134. **úostas/ port; harbour; 100p.**
135. **úosto mókestis/ port charges, port tax; 100p.**
136. **užkandinė/ bistro, snack bar; 100p.**
137. **ūkinis turizmas/ agrotourism, farm tourism; 100p.**
138. **užsakýtų viėtų skaičius/ allocation, allotment; 101p.**
139. **vadōvas/ 1. guide-book, itinery; 2. manager, leader; 102p.**
140. **vaikas/ child; kid; 102p.**
141. **variklinės rōgēs/ motor sledge, skimobil; 103p.**
142. **virtotojo sprendimas/ buying decision, customer decision; 103p.**
143. **varžybos/ contest, competition; 103p.**
144. **vėliava/ flag; jack; 104p.**
145. **verslo klāsės laukiamàsis/ executive club, business club; 104p.**
146. **vėrtinimas/ estimation; assessment; judgement; 104p.**
147. **vidaūs turizmas/ internal tourism, domestic tourism; 104p.**
148. **vidinis išpardavimas/ self sales, in-house sales; 105p.**
149. **viėtinis óro vežėjas/ domestic airline, domestic carrier; 107p.**
150. **viėtos pakeitimas/ position, positioning; 107p.**
151. **virtualùsis turizmas/ virtual tourism, armchair tourism; 107p.**
152. **žygeivių turizmas/ hiking, travelling on foot; 110p.**
153. **žygio grupė/ hike party, trek party; 110p.**
154. **žygio kontròlinis terminas/ hike deadlines, trek deadlines; 110p.**
155. **žygio maršrùtas/ hike route, trek route; 110p.**
156. **žygio maršrùto knygėlė/ hike record book, trek record book; 110p.**
157. **žygio maršrùto lāpas/ hike record sheet, trek record sheet; 110p.**
158. **žygis/ hike, trek; 111p.**

Appendix 3

Polysemy of Lithuanian tourism terms

1. **agentūra**/ *agency*, **1.** tarpininko įstaiga (organizacija), teikianti tam tikras paslaugas juridiniams ir fiziniams asmenims arba atliekanti jų pavedimus; **2.** kurios nors įstaigos, įmonės arba organizacijos atstovybė, skyrius, filialai.11p.
2. **atgalinis reisas**/ *back-haul flight, back-haul trip*, **1.** lėktuvo ar kitos transporto priemonės grįžimas į išvykimo vietą; **2.** krovinio vežimas užsakovui grįžtančia transporto priemone.14p.
3. **atsitiktinis klieñtas**/ *casual client*, **1.** viešbučio svečias, atvykęs be išankstinio užsakymo; **2.** naujas kelionių agentūros klientas, besidomintis agentūros paslaugomis.15p.
4. **atšaukimo mókestis**/ *cancellation penalty, penalty fare*, **1.** pinigai, imami iš keleivio, jei jis pakeičia maršrutą arba atšaukia kelionę; **2.** suma, kuri išskaičiuojama iš keleivio sumokėtosios sumos jam atsisakius užsakytosios kelionės.15p.
5. **atvykimo laikas**/ *arrival time*, **1.** momentas, kai asmuo atvyksta į oro uostą, apgyvendinimo įstaigą ar vykimo vietą ir užsiregistruoja; **2.** sutartyje nurodytos transporto paslaugos suteikimo galutinis laikas.16p.
6. **bãras**/ *bar/ pranc. brasserie*, **1.** restoranėlis arba restorano dalis, kur prie specialaus ilgo prekystalio parduodami užkandžiai, gėrimai, daromi kokteiliai. Dažnai čia pat užkandžiaujama stovint ar sėdint ant aukštų kėdžių; **2.** gėrimų spintelė ar jų skyrius indaujoje.18p.
7. **barkãsas**/ *long boat, long-boat*, **1.** didžiausia valtis laive įgulai su uostu ar kitu laivu susisiekti, sunkiems kroviniams ar maistui vežioti; **2.** žvejų valtis su tiesiosiomis burėmis žvejoti tinklu; **3.** nedidelis pagalbinis savaeigis laivas plaukioti uoste, upėmis ar ežerais. Juo velkami, stumiami laivai, vežiojami keleiviai ar smulkūs kroviniai.18p.
8. **bãzė**/ *base; station*, **1.** teritorija su įranga kokiai nors veiklai; **2.** pagrindinė alpinistų ar turistų stovykla.18p.
9. **biùras**/ *bureau*, **1.** kolegialus organas, skiriamas arba renkamas organizacijai, įstaigai, draugijai tvarkyti ar vadovauti; **2.** įstaiga ar organizacija, teikianti gyventojams tam tikras paslaugas (informacijos, reklamos, projektavimo, konstravimo ir kt.). 19p.
10. **bestas**/ *lodging; dwelling*, **1.** vieta, kurioje gyvena žmogus ar kitas gyvas organizmas; **2.** individualus gyvenamasis namas. 20p.
11. **ceñtras**/ *centre*, **1.** kieno nors vidurys; **2.** paprastai miesto, gyvenvietės vidurys su administracijos įstaigomis; **3.** vieta, kurioje koncentruota veikla ir valdymas.21p.

12. **čekis/ *cheque***, **1.** įstatymo nustatytos formos bankui skirtas rašytinis įsakymas išmokėti tam tikrą pinigų sumą; **2.** kasos talonas, išduodamas parduotuvėje, paslaugų įmonėje ar kitur. Dar ↑ kelionės čekis.21p.
13. **gastronomija/ *gastronomy***, **1.** valgių gaminimo mokslas; **2.** gėlavos maisto prekės (sviestas, sūris, dešra, mėsa, žuvis, salotos, ikrai, gėrimai).29p.
14. **gėlbėjimo priemonės/ *rescue inventory and measures***, **1.** visuma priemonių avarių padariniams likviduoti; **2.** tikslus ir detalus gėlbėjimo priemonių ir jų būdų aprašas.30p.
15. **geogrāfinė padėtis/ *geographical position***, objekto arba teritorijos (akvatorijos) buvimo vieta gretimų objektų arba teritorijų atžvilgiu: **1.** kurio nors taško arba vietovės vieta, kurią apibūdina geogrāfinės koordinatės – platumas ir ilgumas; **2.** kurio nors taško arba teritorijos vieta gamtinių geogrāfinių objektų (žemynų, kalnų, vandenynų, jūrų, upių, ežerų ir kt.) atžvilgiu; **3.** miesto, šalies, gyvenvietės vieta ekonominių ir socialinių objektų (transporto, kelių, miestų, rinkų) atžvilgiu.30p.
16. **gidas/ *tourist guide***, **1.** nustatytus kvalifikacinius reikalavimus atitinkantis turistų palydovas, kuris suteikia specialią informaciją apie lankomus miestus, jų muziejus, meno galerijas, gamtos, kultūros, mokslo, parodų ar kitus objektus arba vietas; **2.** speciali informacinė knyga keliautojams, jų vadovas. 31p.
17. **gido kvalifikācija/ *guide qualification***, **1.** turistų vadovo veiklos kokybės vertinimas ir kategorijos suteikimas; **2.** turistų vadovo profesinės veiklos kokybės apibūdinimas. 31p.
18. **įėjimo ar įvažiavimo mokeskis/ *entry fee***, **1.** nustatyto dydžio pinigų suma, mokama norint patekti į tam tikrą vietą, varžybas ar renginį; **2.** nustatyto dydžio pinigų suma, kurią turi sumokėti į šalį įvažiuojantis asmuo. 34p.
19. **ikonogrāfija/ *iconography***, **1.** meno istorijos šaka, nagrinėjanti personažų ir siužetų tipines schemas, simbolius, juos aiškinanti ir klasifikuojanti; **2.** turizmo reklamoje vizualiai pateikiamų ženklų visuma.34p.
20. **imunitetas/ *immunity***, **1.** kai kurių bendrųjų įstatymų netaikymas ypatingą padėtį valstybėje užimantiems asmenims, pvz., diplomatinis imunitetas; **2.** organizmo atsparumas infekciniams bei neinfekciniams veiksniams ir medžiagoms, turinčioms antigeninių ypatybių. 35p.
21. **įndeksas/ *index***, **1.** sutartinis ženklas ar jų grupė kvalifikacijos skyriams, objektams žymėti; **2.** santykinis dydis, kiekybiškai apibūdinantis socialinio reiškimo pokytį laike ir erdvėje. 35p.
22. **inventorius/ *inventory***, **1.** ūkinių ir gamybinių daiktų visuma; **2.** tikslus daiktų aprašas. 36p.
23. **išvykimo laikas/ *departure time***, **1.** metas, kai asmuo išvyksta iš apgyvendinimo įstaigos, oro uosto ar kitos vietos ir išsiregistruoja; **2.** sutartyje nurodytos transporto paslaugos suteikimo pradžios laikas.37p.

24. **jūra/ sea**, **1.** į žemyną įsiterpusi ar salų, pusiasalių atitverta vandenyno dalis su savitomis hidrologinėmis ir klimato sąlygomis; **2.** didelis sūrus vandens plotas, susisiekiantis su vandenynu. 38p.
25. **kabanà/ cabana**, **1.** tam tikras viešbučio numeris – nedidelis atskiras pastatas, paprastai esantis šalia paplūdimio ar baseino; **2.** JAV – asmeninė persirengimo kabina šalia viešbučio paplūdimio ar baseino. 40p.
26. **kabarètas/ cabaret**, **1.** nedidelis restoranas, kavinė ar naktinis baras, kuriame atliekama speciali pramoginė programa; **2.** pramoginė programa, paprastai su trumpais dainavimo, šokio ar komedijos vaizdeliais.40p.
27. **kabriolètas/ cabriolet**, **1.** lengva aukšta dviratė vienkinkė karieta su atidengiamu viršumi; **2.** lengvojo automobilio kėbulas su atidengiamu brezentiniu viršumi; automobilis su tokiu kėbulu.40p.
28. **kapitõnas/ captain**, **1.** daugelio šalių karinių pajėgų aukščiausias jaunesniųjų karininkų laipsnis; **2.** civilinio laivo arba jachtos vadas, atsakantis už laivo saugumą, komandą, keleivius ir krovinį; **3.** sporto varžybų komandos vadovas, renkamas iš jos narių.42p.
29. **keleivių sraūto vadýbininkas/ passenger traffic manager**, **1.** oro uoste keleivius aptarnaujantis oro transporto bendrovės vadybininkas; **2.** asmuo, bendrovėje tvarkantis kitų darbuotojų kelionių reikalus. 43p.
30. **kèlias/ road, way; tour**, **1.** sausumos, vandens paviršiaus, erdvės ir kiti ruožai transportui ar keleiviams judėti; **2.** turistinis maršrutas. 43p.
31. **keliõnių vadýbininkas/ tour manager, passenger traffic manager**, **1.** įmonės darbuotojas ar samdomas asmuo, planuojantis ir tvarkantis darbuotojų kelionių reikalus, teikiantis informaciją apie lankomą vietą; **2.** agentūros darbuotojas, parduodantis keliones.46p.
32. **keliõnių vadõvas/ 1.** tour guide, tour leader, nustatytus kvalifikacijos reikalavimus atitinkantis fizinis asmuo, kuris suteikia kelionės informaciją ir lydi turistus šalyje ar užsienyje; **2.** guidebook, turistams skirtas informacinis leidinys, kuriame pateikiama išsami informacija apie lankytinas vietas, apgyvendinimo galimybes, maitinimo įstaigas ir kita.46p.
33. **klāsè/ class**, **1.** kategorija ar grupė, kuriai paslaugos ar prekės priskiriamos pagal jų kokybę ir kainą; **2.** traukinio keleivių vagonų, laivo kajučių, lėktuvo keleivių salonų patogumo kategorija; **3.** apgyvendinimo įstaigų teikiamų paslaugų kokybės kategorija.47p.
34. **klūbas/ club**, **1.** visuomeninė įstaiga ar organizacija, vienijanti žmones pagal interesus, pvz., sporto, turistų, bajorų klubas ir kiti; **2.** įstaigos ar organizacijos būstinė. 48p.

35. **laineris/ liner**, **1.** keleivinis daugiavietis lėktuvas, dažniausiai skraidantis tolimuoju nuolatinio reisu; **2.** didelis keleivinis krovininis laivas (dažniausiai okeaninis), reguliariai plaukiojantis nustatytu maršrutu. 52p.
36. **lankytojas/ visitor**, **1.** keliautojas, iš savo nuolatinės gyvenamosios vietos atvykęs į vietą, kurioje jis negyvena; **2.** kiekvienas asmuo, keliaujantis į vietovę už savo nuolatinės gyvenamosios vietos ribų trumpiau kaip dvylikai mėnesių. 53p.
37. **legendà/ legend**, **1.** prasimanymas, neįtikėtini, nepatvirtinti dalykai, pasakojimai apie kokį asmenį, įvykį; **2.** žemėlapis, kartoschemos, plano sutartinių ženklų paaiškinimas. 53p.
38. **linija/ line**, **1.** ko nors riba, siena, apybrėža; **2.** ilga daiktų eilė, virtinė; **3.** kelias tarp dviejų punktų (autobusų, aviacijos, geležinkelio); **4.** įtaisų sistema kam nors perduoti (pvz., ryšių linija); **5.** psn. senovinis ilgio vienetas, lygus 1/10 ar 1/12 colio (~1,935–2,54 mm). 54p.
39. **mātrica/ plate**, **1.** metalinis spaudas oro transporto bendrovės pavadinimui biliete įspausti išduodant bilietą tos bendrovės vardu; **2.** paslaugos teikėjo kelionių agentūroms išduodamas metalinis spaudas bilietams spausdinti. 57p.
40. **mažėjančios svarbės sąrašas/ downline**, **1.** visi kelionės etapai ar miestai, išvardyti pradedant pagrindiniu ir baigiant ne tokiu svarbiu (grafike ar elektroninėje užsakymo sistemoje); **2.** daugiapakopės vadybos programos narių eilė, išvardyta pagal rangą. 57p.
41. **mažiausiasis paslaugų rinkinys nusileidus/ minimum land package**, **1.** minimalūs kelionės patarnavimai lėktuvui nusileidus, už kuriuos sumokama perkant skrydžio bilietą už specialią kainą; **2.** minimalūs kelionės patarnavimai (skrydis lėktuvu ir apgyvendinimas), kurie kelionių organizatoriams suteikia teisę gauti specialias mažesnes skrydžių kainas. 57p.
42. **miesto turizmas/ urban tourism, city tourism**, **1.** turizmo rūšis, kuriai būdingas kompleksiškas, kai atvirose ir uždaroje miesto erdvėje (kultūros paveldo, pramogų, rekreacinėse vietose, sporto, prekybos centruose, kultūros ir meno įstaigose, per renginius bei šventes ir kt.) yra turizmo paslaugų pasirinkimo įvairovė; **2.** kelionės, kurių pagrindinis tikslas – lankyti miesto įžymybes, kultūros bei istorijos objektus, kitas turistų traukos vietas. 58p.
43. **mókestis/ tax**, **1.** nustatyto dydžio pinigų suma, mokama į valstybės biudžetą. Moka privatūs asmenys, įmonės ir kt. ūkio subjektai, esantys šalies teritorijoje. Mokesčiai paprastai skirstomi į tiesioginius (mokamus nuo asmenų ir įmonių gaunamų pajamų) ir netiesioginius (mokamus perkant prekes ir paslaugas); **2.** įvairūs mokėjimai turizmo paslaugų teikėjams, pvz., oro uosto mokestis, aptarnavimo mokestis ir kiti. 59p.
44. **navigācija/ navigation**, **1.** reguliarius susisiektis vandens keliais; **2.** laikotarpis (sezonas), kai vandenynu, jūra, upe, ežeru gali plaukioti laivai; **3.** laivų, skraidomųjų ir kosminių aparatų judėjimo bei padėties erdvėje kontrolės ir orientavimo būdai. 62p.

45. **óro úostas/ airport**, **1.** vieta, kur kyla ir leidžiasi lėktuvai, pagrindinė oro linijų, turistinių vietovių ir vykimo vietų sąsajos grandis; **2.** transporto įmonė, reguliariai aptarnaujanti išskrendančius ir atskrendančius keleivius, išsiunčianti ir priimanti krovinius, paštą, bagažą 66p.
46. **pamainà/ sitting, shift**, **1.** laikas, kurį dirba tam tikra grupė žmonių, o skirtam laikui pasibaigus juos pakeičia kiti; **2.** grupė tam tikrą laiką dirbančių žmonių, kuriuos jų darbo laikui pasibaigus pakeičia kiti. 68p.
47. **paplūdimys/ beach, lido**, **1.** patogus ilsėtis, maudytis smėlio (žvyro, žvirgždo ar kriauklelių) ruožas aukščiau atabrado nuolaidžiame jūros, ežero ar upės krante; **2.** sausumos ir su ja besiribojančio vandens telkinio dalis, skirta poilsiui organizuoti.68p.
48. **piētūs/ 1.** dinner, keleto patiekalų pagrindinis valgymas pusiaudienyje, kai kuriose šalyse – pavakary ar vakare.**2.** south(s): 1. svarbiausias pietinio horizonto taškas; 2. pietinė šalies teritorija. 72p.
49. **plūduras/ buoy**, **1.** vandens navigacijos ženklas – didelė metalinė plūdė su signaliniu antstatu; **2.** žymeklis vandenyje, nurodantis maudymosi vietos ribas.72p.
50. **póilsio ceñtras/ relaxation center**, **1.** pasyvaus poilsio erdvė, kurioje ilsimasi po aktyvios sporto veiklos ar procedūrų; **2.** pastatų kompleksas, kuriame teikiamos įvairios poilsio paslaugos, įskaitant ir nakvynę. 73p.
51. **popietinė pamainà/ swing shift**, **1.** darbo laikas nuo 16 iki 24 valandos; **2.** pamaina, dirbanti ir dieną, ir naktį (nuo 16 iki 24 valandos, tarp dieninės ir naktinės pamainų).74p.
52. **rekreācija/ recreation**, **1.** žmogaus fizinių, psichinių ir dvasinių jėgų, sveikatos atgavimas, atgaiva; **2.** ypatinga laisvalaikio forma ar veikla įskaitant keliavimą ir turizmą. 78p.
53. **rekreācijos valdymas/ recreation management**, **1.** vadovavimas rekreaciją organizuojančios įmonės (įstaigos) darbuotojams, materialiujų ir kitų išteklių planavimui, veiklos įgyvendinimui ir kontrolei; **2.** rekreacinės veiklos planavimas, organizavimas ir stebėseną. 79p.
54. **rinkódara/ marketing**, **1.** rinkos tyrimo priemonių sistema; įmonės ir jos tarpininkų gamybinės bei komercinės veiklos strategija ir taktika, skirta tam tikrų vartotojų grupių reikmėms tenkinti; sistemingas rinkodaros problemų duomenų rinkimas, kaupimas ir apdorojimas; **2.** įmonių veiklos organizavimo ir valdymo sistema, kuri padeda atsižvelgti į visą rinkoje vykstančių procesų kompleksą.80p.
55. **rituālas/ ritual**, **1.** religinės apeigos, atliekamos pagal nustatytą žodžių, judesių, simbolių veiksmų tvarką; **2.** stilizuotas vaidinimas ir (ar) apeigos, kai vartojami bendruomenei

- reikšmingi simboliai ir simboliniai veiksmai (pvz., kelionė kaip ritualas, turistų veiksmų ritualiniai aspektai ir kt.).81p.
56. **safāris/ safari**, **1.** Afrikos draustinis, kuriame įsigijus specialų leidimą ir lydint vadovui medžiojami ar stebimi gyvūnai; **2.** ilga nuotykių kelionė visureigėmis mašinomis ir su palapinėmis po egzotiškas šalis; **3.** lenktynės Afrikoje norint nepalankiomis sąlygomis išbandyti automobilių važumo galimybes; **4.** drabužių stilius; medžiotojo apdaras Rytų Afrikoje.82p.
57. **salònas/ salon**, **1.** erdvus reprezentacinis svečių priėmimo kambarys; **2.** paslaugų įmonė (pvz., grožio salonas). 82p.
58. **sanatòrija/ sanatorium**, **1.** gydykla, įsikūrusi šalia gydomųjų mineralinių šaltinių, jūros ar esanti palankioje tam tikroms ligoms gydyti klimato zonoje; **2.** apgyvendinimo paslaugoms skirtas pastatas ar jų grupė, kuriame teikiamos gydymo, antirecidyvinės, reabilitacinės, fizinės kultūros, dietinio maitinimo ir kitos paslaugos. Tam tikslui naudojami gamtiniai, gydomieji ir rekreaciniai išteklių. 82p.
59. **sodýba/ farmstead**, **1.** žemė apie namus su visais statiniais; **2.** privati valda su gyvenamuoju namu bei priklausiniais (klėtis, tvartas, daržinė, pirtis, kiti pagalbiniai namų ūkio pastatai) ir aplinka. 86p.
60. **soliāriumas/ solarium**, **1.** patalpa, kurioje galima degintis natūraliai arba dirbtiniu būdu; **2.** kai kuriose šalyse tik ta vieta, kur degintis galima natūraliai (saulėje).86p.
61. **standártas/ standardization**, **1.** standartizacijos dokumentas, nustatantis normas, taisykles ir reikalavimus produkcijai, metodams, sąvokoms, simboliams arba kitiems objektams; **2.** pavyzdinis gaminys, atitinkantis tam tikras kokybės, cheminės sudėties, fizikinių ypatybių, mato, masės ir kitas sąlygas.87p.
62. **statistika/ statistics**, **1.** kiekybiniai duomenys; **2.** mokslas, tiriantis reiškinių kiekybinius aspektus. 87p.
63. **stovyklà/ camp**, **1.** palapinių ar kitokių laikinų statinių miestelis, pritaikytas kurį laiką gyventi organizuotai žmonių grupei; **2.** organizuota žmonių grupė, laikinai gyvenanti palapinių miestelyje. 87p.
64. **šiaurè/ north (N)**,**1.** svarbiausias šiaurinio horizonto taškas; **2.** šiaurinė šalies teritorija. 90p.
65. **tabldòtas/ table of the landlord / pranc. table d'hôte**, **1.** maitinimo tipas viešbučiuose, restoranuose, kavinėse, kai sumokama fiksuota kaina už keletą patiekalų (nepriklauso nuo to, ar visi jie bus užsisakyti); **2.** valgiaraštis, kuriame nustatyta patiekalų komplekso kaina; **3.** psn. pensionų, kurortų valgyklų ir restoranų bendras pietų stalas. 92p.

66. **tarnýba/ service**, **1.** darbas, paprastai dirbamas įstaigoje; **2.** tarnautojų visuma konkrečioms darbams. 92p.
67. **téisė/ law; right**, **1.** visuomenės normų ir elgsenos taisyklių visuma; **2.** teisingumo sampratos nustatoma laisvė, galimybė ką daryti. 93p.
68. **téisės atsisākymas/ waiver**, **1.** raštiškas keleivio atsisakymas kurio nors teisėto siūlymo, pvz., draudimo; **2.** dokumentas, kurį pasirašo klientas nurodydamas kelionių agentūrai, kad atsisako tam tikros draudimo formos ar kitos jam pasiūlytos apsaugos priemonės. 93p.
69. **teñtas/ tent**, **1.** storas audeklas, kuriuo dengiama laivo denio, paplūdimio ar kita pavėsinė; **2.** apdanga (brezentinė arba kitokia) kam nors, pvz., automobiliui uždengti, apsaugoti nuo kritulių, saulės, dulkių. 93p.
70. **tonāžas/ tonnage**, **1.** civilinio laivo vidaus patalpų tūris registrinėmis tonomis (1 registrinė tona = 2,832 m³); **2.** transporto priemonės keliamoji galia tonomis. 94p.
71. **transpòrtas/ transportation**, **1.** ūkio šaka, apimanti krovinių ir keleivių gabenimą įvairiomis priemonėmis sausumos keliais (automobiliais, traukiniais), vandeniui (jūromis, upėmis) ir oru (lėktuvais, kosminėmis stotimis); **2.** keleivių ir krovinių gabenimo priemonės (automobiliai, traukiniai, laivai, lėktuvai). 94p.
72. **travèrsas/ traverse**, **1.** manevras, kai laivas pasuka į šoną statmenai kursui. Paprastai atliekamas sraumenyje, laivą pasukant įžambiai srovės krypties; **2.** alpinisto žygis maršrutu, einančiu kalvagūbrio ketera, kurioje yra keletas viršūnių. 95p.
73. **turizmas/ tourism**, **1.** sporto, laisvalaikio ar aktyvaus poilsio viena veiklų – kelionė, išvyka, žygis pavieniui arba grupėmis sveikatai stiprinti, fizinėms ir asmenybės ypatybėms ugdyti, pramogai ar šviečiamuoju tikslu; **2.** kelionių organizavimo, apgyvendinimo, maitinimo, kultūros paslaugų turistams teikimo verslas; **3.** veikla, susijusi su kelionėmis ir jų tikslų įgyvendinimu. 97p.
74. **turizmo ceñtras/ holiday center, holiday village, holiday camp**, **1.** apgyvendinimui ir poilsiui pritaikytų statinių kompleksas, kuriame dar teikiamos centralizuotos maitinimo, higienos ir kitos turizmo paslaugos. Turizmo centras turi turėti aktyviojo poilsio ir turistinių žygių įrangą; **2.** gyvenamoji vietovė (miesto, miestelio), turinti įvairių turizmo išteklių ir išplėtotą turizmo paslaugų infrastruktūrą bei galimybes formuoti turistų srautus. 97p.
75. **turizmo pāslaugos/ tourism service**, **1.** fizinių ir juridinių asmenų turistinės kelionės organizavimo, apgyvendinimo, maitinimo, vežiojimo, informacijos, pramogų ir kita veikla; **2.** veikla, susijusi su turistų ir kitų lankytojų poreikių tenkinimu. 98p.

76. **turizmo sistemà**/ *tourism system*, **1.** penkių turizmo elementų visuma – informacijos, keliautojų, transporto, pramogų, paslaugų ir įrenginių; **2.** šešių turizmo elementų visuma – bendraminčių subūrimo, išvykimo, animavimo, sugrįžimo, įsijungimo, neveikimo.99p.
77. **ūžstatas**/ **1.** bond, pinigų suma, kurios turi užtekti sumokėti už visą paslaugos kainą arba kitą šalį apdrausti nuo galimų finansinių nuostolių; **2.** deposit, pinigai, mokami užsisakant vietą kelionėje ar viešbutyje. Gali būti visiškai ar iš dalies kompensuojama, jei keleivis palyginti anksti atšaukia užsakymą.101p.
78. **vadōvas**/ **1.** guide-book, itinery, kišeninis kelionių žinynas; **2.** manager, leader, vadovaujantis asmuo, vedėjas. 102p.
79. **valdžiōs ar rēmėjų finansūojama keliōnė**/ *junket*, **1.** kelionė, į kurią vykstama tariamai dalykiniais reikalais, bet iš tikrųjų poilsio; **2.** kelionė, kurios išlaidas sumoka rēmėjas, pvz., kai į turistų lankomą vietą iš užsienio kviečiamas žurnalistas, kad apie ją parašytų.102p.
80. **vartai**/ *gate*, **1.** oro uosto vieta, pro kurią keleiviai eina prieš sėsdami į lėktuvą; **2.** bet kokia įėjimo ar įvažiavimo vieta. 103p.
81. **žiemōs turistas**/ *amer. snowbird*, **1.** keliautojas, perkantis turizmo paslaugas žiemos sezonu; **2.** šiaurės šalių turistai, kurie į pietų šalis keliauja žiemą, norėdami išvengti žiemos nepatogumų savo šalyje.109p.

Appendix 4

Term metaphors

- atlenkiamōji lōva / murphy bed**, gulimasis baldas, įtaisomas vertikaliai prie sienos ar nišoje; atlenkiama horizontaliai. 15p.
- greitāsis maistas / fast food**, greitai paruošiamas ir patiekiamas maistas; sudaroma galimybė jį išsinešti (pica, mėsainiai, žuvis su traškučiais, skrudintos bulvės).31p.
- grįžtamōjikeliōnė tuščiomis / deadhead**, komercinės transporto priemonės (lėktuvo, autobuso) grįžimas be krovinių ar keleivių. 31p.
- intensyvūs turizmo sezōnas / high season**, metų laikas, kai keliauja daugiausia žmonių ir nustatytos didžiausios kelionės kainos.36p.
- karāliaus kambarys / king room**, aukščiausios klasės viešbučio kambarys su labai didele lova, paprastai skirtas ypatingiems klientams. 42p.
- karalienės kambarys / queen room**, viešbučio kambarys su didele, vadinamąja karalienės, lova, kuri yra platesnė nei dvigulė, bet siauresnė nei vadinamoji karaliaus lova. 42p.

7. **karštóji linija** / **hot line**, telefono numeris, kuriuo galima gauti skubią pagalbą ar paslaugą. 42p.
8. **keleivių skaičiávimas** / **headcount**, nose count, procedúra, kai skrydžio palydovė patikrina, ar dokumentuose nurodytas keleivių skaičius atitinka faktinį. 43p.
9. **kompensácijos kupònas** / **rain check**, lapelis ar pažyma, duodama klientui, kad jis galėtų gauti pažadėtas, bet nesuteiktas paslaugas. Dažniausiai iškeičiama į tokias pat paslaugas, kurios suteikiamos vėliau, pvz., dėl lietaus nutrauktų varžybų lankytojas gauna kuponą, su kuriuo jis įleidžiamas į kitas sezono varžybas. 49p.
10. **laivo vėliava** / **house flag**, specialus simbolis, rodantis valstybę, kuriai laivas priklauso. 53p.
11. **laivų stebėjimo aikštėlė** / **widow's walk**, pakelta platforma arba pajūrio pastatų balkonas pastogėje toli jūroje esantiems laivams stebėti. 53p.
12. **nemókamas darbúotojų keliávimas** / **deadhead**, oro transporto bendrovės ar kito vežėjo darbuotojų nemokama kelionė. 62p.
13. **nuoseklùsis užsákyimas** / **back-to-back**, dvi nepertraukiamos skirtingos kelionės, kurias klientas nusiperka iš vienos turizmo agentūros. 64p.
14. **pagrindinis dėnis** / **sun deck**, laivo viršutinis denis. 67p.
15. **pasiuntinùkas** / **bellhop**, asmuo, kuris įneša ar išneša viešbučio svečių lagaminus ir teikia kitas smulkias paslaugas. 70p.
16. **stipri valiutà** / **hard currency**, piniginis vienetas, kurio palyginti ilgą laiką neveikia infliacija ar defliacija. 87p.
17. **tárpinis sezònas** / **shoulder season**, laikas tarp intensyviojo ir neintensyviojo turistinių sezonų, kuriam kainos nustatomos atsižvelgiant į kitus sezonus. 92p.
18. **turisto mókestis** / **head tax, tourist tax**, nustatyta pinigų suma, kurią kai kuriuose miestuose ir šalyse turi sumokėti kiekvienas atvykstantis ar išvykstantis turistai. 97p.
19. **viėšbučių tiñklas** / **Chain Hotels**, to paties pavadinimo viešbučių grupė, priklausanti tam pačiam valdytojui. 106p.
20. **Žaliásis gaublys** / **Green Globe**, pasaulinė darniojo turizmo ženklinimo, sertifikavimo ir tobulinimo sistema. Paremta aplinkosaugos strategija – darniosios plėtros „Darbotvarkė 21“ (Agenda 21) sistema, skirta Baltijos jūros regionui. Palaiko įmonių, bendruomenių ir vartotojų siekius plėtoti darnųjį turizmą. 109p.
21. **žiemòs turistas** / **amer. snowbird**, 1. keliautojas, perkantis turizmo paslaugas žiemos sezonu; 2. šiaurės šalių turistai, kurie į pietų šalis keliauja žiemą, norėdami išvengti žiemos nepatogumų savo šalyje. 109p.

SUMMARY

This Master thesis is dedicated to the contrastive analysis of tourism terms both in English and Lithuanian. The aim of the research is to compare the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English and Lithuanian languages. The following hypothesis has been put forward: due to older and deeper historical traditions of tourism industry development in English speaking countries, the linguistic behaviour of tourism terms in the English language is more flexible, dynamic and more de-terminalized, i.e. English tourism terms are more abundant in synonymy, polysemy and metaphoricity.

The theoretical aspects of terms and terminology are discussed in Chapter 1 *OVERVIEW OF TERM AND TERMINOLOGY*. Traditional and modern theories of terminology, different classifications of terms are revealed in this chapter. The second chapter, *DICTIONARIES OF TOURISM*, provides contrastive information about tourism dictionaries existing in Lithuania and other English speaking countries. The empirical part, or Chapter 3 *CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN TOURISM TERMS* is focused on the comparison of the English and Lithuanian tourism terms. Both the English and the Lithuanian versions of tourism terms were taken from the *Explanatory Dictionary of Tourism Terms* by Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009). In the first section of this chapter, terms have been analysed according to their structure, while in the second – according to their origin. Finally, the third section presents the analysis of synonyms and examples of polysemy as well as term metaphors in the English and Lithuanian languages and their usage. Metaphors were identified applying MIP method. Pragglejaz Group (2007) developed “metaphor identification procedure” (MIP).

The results of both theoretical and analytical analysis are presented in *Conclusions*. The hypothesis of the research has been confirmed and discussed in *Conclusions* alongside with possible further research in the field of tourism terminology.

SANTRAUKA

Šiame magistro darbe tyrinėjama anglų ir lietuvių kalbų turizmo terminija. Mokslinio tyrimo tikslas yra palyginti lingvistinę turizmo terminijos raišką lietuvių ir anglų kalbose. Buvo iškelta hipotezė: dėl senesnių ir gilesnių istorinių tradicijų turizmo industrijos angliškai kalbančiose šalyse, lingvistinė turizmo terminų raiška anglų kalboje yra lankstesnė, dinamiškesnė ir determinizuota, t.y. angliškuose turizmo terminuose daugiau aptinkama sinonimiškumo, polisemiškumo bei metaforiškumo.

Teoriniai terminų ir terminologijos aspektai aptariami pirmajame skyriuje *TERMINO IR TERMINOLOGIJOS APŽVALGA*. Tradicinė ir modernioji terminologijos teorija, terminų klasifikacijos ir kiti aspektai, susiję su terminologija, yra apžvelgiami šiame skyriuje. Kitas skyrius, *TURIZMO ŽODYNAI* pateikia gretinamojo pobūdžio informaciją apie Lietuvoje egzistuojančius turizmo žodynus bei palygina jų kiekybę kitose angliškai kalbančiose šalyse. Empirinėje dalyje arba trečiajame skyriuje *ANGLŲ IR LIETUVIŲ KALBOS TURIZMO TERMINŲ GRETINAMOJOJE ANALIZĖJE*, dėmesys skiriamas anglų ir lietuvių turizmo terminų palyginimui. Anglų ir lietuvių turizmo terminai paimti iš Aiškinamojo turizmo terminų žodyno, kurį parengė Armaitienė A., Lukšaitienė A., Grecevičius P., Kalėdaitė V., Ligeikienė R. A. (2009). Šio skyriaus, pirmojoje dalyje terminai analizuojami pagal struktūrą, antrojoje dalyje – pagal kilmę. Galiausiai, šio skyriaus trečioje dalyje, pristatoma sinonimijos, polisemijos bei metaforų terminų anglų ir lietuvių kalbose vartoseną bei analizę. Metaforos buvo atrenkamos naudojant MIP metodą, t.y. pagal Pragglez Group (2007) sukurtą “metaforos identifikavimo procedūrą” (MIP).

Teoriniai bei analitiniai darbo rezultatai pristatomi Išvadose. Mokslinio tyrimo hipotezė pasitvirtina. Ji yra aptariama kartu su kitais šio mokslinio darbo rezultatais.