

LINGUISTICS, LITERATURE, PHILOLOGY

UDC [811.111'243:811.161.1'373]:338.48

ENGLISH VOCABULARY OF THE SPHERE OF HOLIDAY AND TOURISM IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Borrowed vocabulary, especially from the English language - the language of international communication - is spreading today thanks to specialists from different professional fields, thanks to the mass media. It often fills niches that are empty in a particular area of the recipient's language. It seems very relevant to consider how the latest English words function in Russian. The purpose of our research is to study the grammatical and lexical features of anglicisms and the specifics of their use in the field of tourism and leisure.

Materials and methods. The latest English vocabulary of the tourism sphere was selected for the analysis. It was examined using component analysis and dictionary definitions analysis, as well as using the descriptive method.

Results and its discussion. The most important feature of the assimilation of borrowings is that the name appears after the phenomenon. Very often, an English borrowing simplifies Russian speech in the tourism sphere, shortens length of explanation of a concept. For example: using the English phrasal verb "check out". In the Russian language, the meaning of this verb is a long procedure for leaving the hotel (paying all the bills, indicating the exact time to leave the room, ordering a transfer to leave the hotel, returning bed linen, etc.). This verb acts as a euphemism, which helps to avoid once again describing in detail the procedure for leaving the hotel in Russian-speaking words. Sometimes it is easier to use: "Необходимо подтвердить чекаут".

Every day, English vocabulary in the field of tourism is gaining more and more confidence in the Russian language, so it is necessary to more specifically identify new tourism phenomena, processes, types of recreation and housing.

Thus, we would like to classify these concepts into groups.

In the first group we included new concepts that relate to leisure and outdoor travel:

1. *Глэмпинг* (from the Eng. *glamping*). By origin, this word was formed from the two independent words - *glamor* and *camping*, this is tourism, which belongs to a high price category. Glamping is a vacation in the open air that combines authenticity, the latest modern technology and familiar amenities.

2. *Кэмпинг* (from the Eng. *camping*). In the understanding of the British, these are specially equipped places for car and mototourists with the possibility of renting housing offered, and with specially equipped toilets for comfort offered. Some infrastructure is also possible, for example, shops, special places created for car inspection, places to eat. But in the Russian language the concept of "camping" acquired a completely different meaning, that is, with the assimilation of this concept, a distortion of the original meaning occurred. Russian tourists mean that camping is any rest in tents in the forest without the possibility of using the usual amenities, with no connection with civilization.

3. *Хайкинг* (from the Eng. *hiking*). This is a short trip, which is carried out on foot light along the mountainous terrain, and is characterized by the use of marked and well-prepared trails. Overnight occurs in a tent or house, therefore, when going on a hike, a tourist takes with him only a daily supply of water and food, as in the evening it is planned to return to the camp or tent. Hiking is also a weekend trip. It became widespread and gained popularity due to the possibility of outdoor activities, not moving away from civilization for a long time.

4. *Трекинг* (from the Eng. *trekking*). Unlike hiking, trekking does not mean a short trip, but a long pedestrian trip to the mountains with well-planned overnight stays. The main and integral point in trekking is food. Since the tourist is in a constant change of location, food points or tourist shelters must be equipped. In particular, trekking is especially popular in Nepal, where almost all tourist routes for traveling in the mountains are equipped with special places for food, recreation and overnight, which are called lodges. Therefore, it is not necessary to bring a tent with you. But it should be noted that both hiking and trekking are organized in nature, it is forbidden to change the route yourself or deviate from it, as tourists may be at particular risk.

5. *Бэкпэкинг* (from the Eng. *backpacking*). Backpacking is considered the most dangerous vacation of the above, since all the necessary equipment should be carried with you, overnight is meant in a tent or in the open

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air, which can be very dangerous because of the animals living in this area. A person who organizes this type of vacation is called a «бэкпэкер» (from the Eng. *backpacker*). Also, the backpacker can move not only on foot, but also by transport. In general, this type of recreation refers to free travel.

In Russian, all of the above concepts are replaced only by the word "поход". First of all, for the reason that, for example, specifically in Belarus there are no mountains for the implementation of this kind of recreation. Only recently has the concept of "кэмпинг" been actively introduced, but also with a slightly distorted meaning.

We assigned some new concepts to the second group, which are closely related to water hobbies and entertainment:

1. *Кайонинг* (from the Eng. *kayoning*). This is one of the most dangerous water hobbies, as it implies a descent along mountain rivers, waterfalls and various mountain ponds in a special wetsuit without the use of additional swimming equipment. That is, this vacation is suitable only for professional and fearless swimmers.

2. *Рафтинг* (from Eng. *rafting*). This is a group alloy in rough water, coupled with a powerful release of adrenaline into the blood. Stormy water is equal to the concept of white water - this is the water that rushes down a strong stream, forming a white foam, and it is unpredictable. The main tool for rafting is a raft - this is an inflatable boat visually similar to an air mattress.

3. *Фридайвинг* (from the Eng. *freediving*). Freediving is not much different from diving, but it already implies diving to depth without the use of scuba gear and special equipment. Freedivers dive to great depths using only their own breathing.

4. *Каякинг* (from the Eng. *kayaking*). This is a high-risk sport that has emerged over the past decade. It is a rafting on a stormy river on a specially watercraft, which can be either single or double, and is called a kayak. A kayak is a rowing boat whose history is connected with the Arctic people. It was made from the skins of dead animals by pulling it on a wooden frame. Modern kayaks are made from very durable materials, such as carbon fiber. This sport is gaining popularity among Western countries. Thousands of Europeans leave their homes for the weekend to try to conquer the turbulent rivers. In general, this sport is for singles, although it is not without a team spirit, but nevertheless makes it possible to challenge the elements and stay alone with it.

In the third group, we included new professions of people who are responsible for hotel services:

1. *Бэллмэн* (from the Eng. *bellman*). This is a person assigned to a particular hotel, who usually awaits guests in the lobby, and is needed in order to provide physical assistance to newly arrived or moving guests.

2. *Батлер* (from Eng. *batler*). This is a specialist who manages all lower-level posts, for example, maids, drivers, porters, is responsible for organizing security measures, and in case of unforeseen situations, he must resolve conflicts. In Russian, to define a person performing exactly the same duties, we use the concept of "консьерж". It can be assumed that the new name, a position long established in society, will not be fixed in the language for a long time.

3. *Лифт-бой* (from Eng. *lift-boy*). This is a job in premium hotels where young people accompany visitors in the elevator. This position is needed in order to press the button of the floor needed by the guests, accompany, ensure safety in the elevator and, of course, in case of emergency, to protect visitors.

In the fourth group, we included completely new types of tourism and services:

1. *Джайлоо-туризм* (from Eng. *jailoo tourism*). Literally translated, these are pasture travels, familiarization with rural life. The essence of this unusual form of recreation is a complete rejection of the modern benefits of civilization. But for safety, you should take a guide who is well oriented in the selected area.

2. *Дарк-туризм* (from the Eng. *dark tourism*). The meaning of dark tourism is to travel to places of world catastrophes, travel to concentration camps, cemeteries, places of world executions. In the United States, tourists visit the Alcatraz prison, with Al Capone being a notorious prisoner.

3. *Кейтеринг* (from the Eng. *catering*). This is a catering service outside the generally accepted premises. Its main goal is the organization of high-quality nutrition at the highest level. The most important advantage of this service is the absolute freedom to choose a venue.

4. *Плоггинг* (from the Eng. *plogging*). This is a lifestyle and a type of tourism that combines outdoor activities and environmental care. People while jogging do not just carry out the movement process in order to achieve good physical shape, but at the same time collect garbage along roads, in forests and in urban areas. This is a very useful hobby, both for one's own health and for maintaining a clean environment.

5. *Сталкинг-туризм* (from the Eng. *stalking tourism*). This is the latest type of industrial tourism, which resembles the plot of computer games. In the program of stalking tours we have visiting cities, factories, territories, various buildings that are long abandoned or collapsing. Most often this happens with scientific interest, that is why in England this type of tourism is called "urban exploration". Despite the danger faced by tourists, they are willing to pay a lot of money to be able to participate in this type of tourism.

6. *Тимбилдинг* (from Eng. *teambuilding*). This concept reveals corporate tourism. It has long been known that corporate events bring employees together and strengthen the team spirit, and if it is an even longer pastime, then, of course, the team will check for cohesion and stress resistance. Team building, as corporate tourism, includes traveling abroad, visiting various exhibitions of world renown, which are organized directly by the company. Team building refers to a number of methods and measures designed to form and develop teamwork skills, to create a good, friendly atmosphere in the team.

To the fifth group we attributed new tourist types of accommodation:

1. *Ботель* (from Eng. *botel*). The name of this type of housing came from two completely independent words hotel and boat. This is a relatively new type of housing on the water. This option attracts tourists with its novelty and prestige, since such housing belongs to a high price category. A boathouse is a hotel that is simply fixed on the water, and no one will go swimming on it. All communications have been brought to the ships and all amenities have been created for a comfortable stay of guests.

2. *Апарт-отель* (from Eng. *apart hotel*). In fact, the apart-hotel combines all the details of living in an apartment and a hotel, that is, it is a hotel in which all rooms are equipped as apartments. In other words, when booking a room in the apart-hotel, a room key will be issued not only with a bathroom, but with an equipped kitchen. There is no single standard for apart-hotels, as they can be either two-level with a designer kitchen, or modest rooms with a small kitchenette.

Conclusion. The tourism sphere is one of the most striking areas, on the example of which one can demonstrate the development of the Russian language through the prism of English borrowings. We found out that the anglicism is an important and integral part of the Russian language. Language is a self-developing mechanism that can self-clean, get rid of completely unnecessary borrowings, and also learn necessary and new words. Thus, we concluded that if concepts, realities, phenomena affect important areas of human activity and life, then the word denoting this concept becomes widely used.

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