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BLEISURE, HOCANCE, HOMESTAY, HOME EXCHANGE, PROXIMITY, RESIDENTIAL, OR WORKCATION?

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Abstract: *This paper is an attempt at answering the question "Which of the following is best? Agroecation, bizcation, bleisure, cottaging, daycation, farmstay, flexcation, hocance, holistay, home exchange, home exchanging / swapping, home-stay / homestay, kicance, nearcation, near-home tourism, petcance, proximity tourism, residency tourism, residential tourism, second-home tourism, stacation, staycation, or workcation?" The authors define these (relatively) new sub-types of domestic tourism, compare them from a terminological perspective and make suggestions regarding the way these terms should be treated.*

• Introduction

Many factors have contributed to the growth in the tourist industry since the 1950s and to the increasing number of tourism types and subtypes:

- Cars: there is increase in car ownership, which means greater movement freedom for people;
- Free / leisure / spare time: there has been an increase in the amount of paid leave days due to regeneration of human rights and reduction of working hours;
- Greater affluence: there has been an income increase allowing more people to spend more money;
- Greater awareness: there is a raise of people's expectations due to television travel programmes;
- Higher education and culture levels: there has been an increase in the number of people who travel to see cultural and educational values;
- Increased life expectancy: there are more and more older people who have sufficient income to spend time travelling due to better life conditions, to living longer;
- Internet: there is increase in the number of people who research holiday destinations and make their own travel and accommodation arrangements;
- Package holidays: there is tourism growth, which has made booking easier and holidays more affordable;
- Paid vacation rights: there has been increase in the free / leisure / spare time of people, which lead to paid vacations;
- Social security: there are social security rights securing the future of a person in terms of income and health, which lead people to move towards relaxation and travelling;
- Technological development: there have been increasing speed of vehicles, affordability, comfort, and public transportation with technology, which benefit the humanity;
- Travel: there are more affordable airfares, even to far away destinations;
- Urbanization: there has been urbanization and closeness of industrial areas to residential areas, which made people want to get rid of hectic city life.

The problem with the (relatively) new types and subtypes of tourism is that the terms designating them are, in most cases, difficult to understand. This paper is an attempt to define them and to show which of them overlap as synonyms.

• Material and method

The material used in this paper consists in a few articles on various relatively new types and sub-types of tourism. The research method used in the terminological analysis of these types and sub-types of tourism is content analysis: it allowed the identification of their definition, similitudes, and differences to see if they are proper new types and sub-types of tourism or not.

• Results and discussions

The new tourism formations are either derivatives ("words formed from other words by a process of derivation [the process of forming a new word by adding an affix to an existing word]" – e.g., cottage > cottaging), compounds ("words formed by combining two or more bases [free morphemes]" – e.g., farm + stay > farmstay) or blend words ("words formed by the merging of parts of two other linguistic elements" – e.g., motel < motor + hotel).

There are few derivatives in our corpus of terms designating new types and sub-types of tourism. They are derivatives with the suffix -ing (used to form nouns of actions or processes):

- Cottaging, "a seasonal activity involving a prolonged stay at one or more cottages; similar to visiting, but typically for a longer duration and at a seasonal home that one owns or rents";
- Home exchanging / swapping, "a form of lodging in which two parties agree to offer each other homestays for a set period of time".

Compounds designating new types and sub-types of tourism are far more numerous than the derivatives. The novelty of these compound lexemes is indicated by the presence of the hyphen ("a sign used to join words semantically" – e.g., home-stay, near-home) in compounds coexisting with other compounds that are also spelled without it – e.g., home-stay / homestay:

- Farmstay, "a working farm that also offers accommodation to paying guests";
- Home exchange, "a form of lodging in which two parties agree to offer each other homestays for a set period of time";
- Home-stay / homestay, a holiday non-hotel-based tourism is "a holiday or other period abroad spent staying in the home of a local family; (Australian New Zealand) a private house offering accommodation to paying guests" (English Oxford Living Dictionaries).
- Near-home tourism syn. proximity tourism;
- Proximity tourism "exploration and rediscovery of sites, landmarks, and other locations close to where one resides";
- Residency tourism syn. residential tourism;

• Conclusions

Word formation processes in the field of new tourism terminology includes blend words (13), compound words (8), and derived words (2), which reverses the traditional order of lexicon / vocabulary enriching processes. This proves that the field of tourism is an effervescent one in both types and subtypes of tourism and terms designating them. Properly understanding this new vocabulary can help tourism operators make the right decisions when they opt for a development strategy or another.