

THE PARADIGM OF ROMANIAN AND SPANISH TOURISM STRUCTURES WITH ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

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Abstract

Tourism is a complex economic and social phenomenon that addresses large social segments and responds to their needs. It implies the idea of free choice of destinations, date and duration of stay in order to satisfy some social, cultural, etc. needs, as well as the tourism consumption needs. Tourism refers to the activity of visiting attractive places and objectives and making this trip entails both the travel as well as a temporary stay in the chosen sites selected as destinations for the free time. This paper means to analyze the tourism structure with accommodation facilities in Romanian and Spanish in order to clarify concepts in the field of tourism as well as to determine the similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of tourism terminology.

Key words: tourism, accommodation facilities, tourism structure, tourism terminology.

The language of tourism is a specialized language initially created for communication between specialists, which presents interferences with general language as a consequence of the interest of all categories of people in this field.

The specific terminology of tourist structures with accommodation facilities includes a big number of terminological units, taking into account the (very) diverse typology of these structures, depending on the semantic characteristics such as: /accommodation capacity/, /location/, /beneficiaries/, /duration of stay/, /services offered/, /type of arrangement and internal organization/.

For this paradigm we have selected the terms depending on their affiliation to the *basic accommodation forms* (Neacșu N. 2006: 295). The terms analyzed in this paper are the following: HOTEL, APARTMENT HOTEL, MOTEL, HOSTEL, VILLA, BUNGALOW, TOURISTIC CABIN and TOURISTIC PENSION. All the analyzed terms contain the relevant semantic characteristics /tourist structure/ and /accommodation facility/.

As form, the terms are divided into:

- Simple terminological units: HOTEL (*hotel* (RO); *hotel* (ES)), MOTEL (*motel* (RO); *motel* (ES)), HOSTEL (*hostel* (RO); *hostal* (ES)), VILLA (*vilă* (RO); *villa* (ES)), BUNGALOW (*bungalou/ bungalow* (RO); *bungaló/ bungalow* (ES)).

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- Complex terminological units: APARTMENT HOTEL (*hotel-apartament* (RO); *hotel apartamento* (ES)), TOURISTIC CABIN (*cabană turistică* (RO); *refugio de montaña* (ES)), TOURISTIC PENSION (*pensiune turistică* (RO); *pensión* (ES)). All these syntagms display a high degree of fixation.

Definitions:

- lexicographical – in general dictionaries;
- terminological – in specialized dictionaries.
- texts with different levels of specialization (specialized texts, texts from specialized publications, non-specialized texts from Romanian and Spanish press.)

The relationship between these terms and the general language is obvious from the perspective of the following aspects:

- in the lexicographic definitions there are no *diastatic marks* which represents one of the problems many researchers are facing nowadays when they use the dictionaries (we are referring here to Romanian and Spanish general dictionaries);
- there are some terms that are not present in the specialized dictionaries, although they are not recently entered in Romanian language or in the Romanian tourism field;
- they are very common in texts of wide circulation.

The sources we have used for this analysis are:

- Specialized dictionaries: *Lexicon de termeni turistici* (LTI), *Dicționar de terminologie turistică* (DTT), *Diccionario de turismo* (DTUR), *Diccionario de términos de turismo y ocio, Inglés-Español* (DTTO).
- General dictionaries: *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române* (DEX), *Dicționarul explicativ ilustrat al limbii române* (DEXI), *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española* (DRAE).
- Specialized and journalistic texts, the relationship between dictionaries and texts represents one of the methods used in linguistic analyses of terminologies (Bidu-Vrănceanu 2010: 17).

The specialized dictionaries have the role to confirm and complete the semantic information presented in general dictionaries. These dictionaries can present a complex of conceptual-semantic elements that are not present in general dictionaries and address tourism specialists.

The analyzed definitions are substantial definitions (the analyzed terms are nouns) that are based on Aristotle's formula of *genus proximus* and *differentia specifica*. In each definition the classification is made first by a superordinate element (hyperonym).

In case of specialized dictionaries, in Romanian we can notice a pretty rigorous classification: DTT adopts to classify most of these elements using "structure" ("structură") (except for the term "cabin" which is classified as "construction"); "apartment-hotel" and "touristic pension" are hyponyms of "hotel", respectively "cabin". In LTI the classification is unitarily made by resort to the noun "unit" ("unitate") accompanied by the specific determinant of each unit in order to mark the distinctive classification elements: ("accommodation", "hotelier", "with hotelier activity", "touristic"). In Spanish (DTUR), the classification is mostly made by "establecimiento", and for "bungalow" and "refugio de montaña" is made by "alojamiento". In specialized Spanish literature there are several types of "alojamiento" (accommodation):

Alojamiento turístico. Empresa mercantil que se dedica a proporcionar albergue a las personas que lo soliciten, de manera profesional y habitual y mediante precio fijo con o sin prestación de servicios de carácter complementario. Los alojamientos pueden ser de dos tipos: hoteleros (hoteles, moteles, apartahoteles y pensiones) y extrahoteleros (albergues juveniles, cámpings, apartamentos, casas de labranza, bungalows, villas, chalés o alojamientos similares). En España, tanto un tipo como otro tienen legislaciones distintas. (DTUR 1998: 26)

Alojamiento hotelero. Empresa mercantil que ofrece un servicio que permite al cliente hospedarse para su descanso con el ofrecimiento de otros servicios complementarios, tales como: manutención, instalaciones deportivas y recreativas, salones para reuniones, etc. Se consideran alojamientos hoteleros: hoteles, apartahoteles, moteles, pensiones, hoteles-apartamentos, teniendo cada uno de ellos una clasificación diferente según sus instalaciones y servicios. (DTUR 1998: 26)

Alojamiento extrahotelero. Establecimiento turístico no hotelero destinado a proporcionar habitación o residencia a las personas en épocas, zonas o situaciones turísticas, con modalidades diversas de habitación. Son alojamientos extrahoteleros: cámpings, bungalows, villas, chalés, apartamentos, casas de labranza o rurales, albergues juveniles o alojamientos similares. (DTUR 1998: 26)

In the Romanian DEX, after comparing the definitions, the classification is relatively unitary by “building”, “house” and “dwelling”, some terms not being integrated in the tourism field (villa, bungalow). Usually, in general dictionaries we can notice the use of terms as units that belong to common language rather than specialized language. For the term “pension”, the classification is made by two elements and the result can be a little confusing (it can function as “house” or as “restaurant”).

DEXI offers a classification of these terms using almost exclusively the hyperonym “house” (except for “hotel” that is classified as “building”). In this way we notice consistency and unity in the process of classification, describing some identical characteristics with the same elements, a fact that makes the reading and decoding of the lexicographic definitions easier, especially in the case of specialized lexicon.

The analysis of definitions in specialized dictionaries

The definitions in specialized dictionaries are more descriptive, they contain more elements than those from the general dictionaries, and this is valid for both languages under analysis.

- The definition of the term HOTEL has a clear classification that describes it as “the most known traditional accommodation modality in the hotelier industry that holds the biggest part in the majority of the accommodation units” (Neacșu 2006: 298)². Regarding the beneficiaries or users, these are the “tourists” (LTI, DTI) or “travellers” (DEX), while DEXI does not indicate the beneficiaries. In Spanish, the specialized definition leaves empty this semantic characteristic while the general dictionary mentions “huéspedes o viajeros”.

² my translation from the Romanian source.

From the perspective of semantic relations, there are several aspects to mention:

Hyperonyms in definitions: HOTEL - *unitate* (LTI), *structură* (DTI), *clădire* (mare) (DEX and DEXI); in Spanish we can notice the use of the same hyperonym in both types of definitions (lexicographical and terminological) *establecimiento* (DRAE, DTUR).

For the term HOTEL, the relevant element is the hotel classification (0-5 stars), whereas in Spanish even more specific elements and technical details are mentioned (identification modalities, department division) etc., all these being very relevant for the specialized reader.³

At the end of the definitions the various types of hotels are also indicated. With the help of these elements the integration of the respective concept into the domain of reference is achieved.

• The APARTMENT HOTEL represents a type of *hotel*, so it is a hyponym of this term. It does not stand on the same hierarchical level with the other analyzed terms because it is inferior from the semantic-conceptual perspective of the term HOTEL. The complex term is not present in general dictionaries (Romanian or Spanish), being a specialized term.

On the other hand, the existence of synonyms in both languages can be noticed. We have the following synonyms for APARTMENT HOTEL (HOTEL-APARTAMENT) in Romanian (this term exists in specialized dictionaries, in tourism legislation and journalistic texts): *aparthotel* (a term that we have encountered only in journalistic texts, we consider that, as a consequence of its direct borrowing from English, this term does not present a high degree of fixation)⁴.

The Spanish synonyms for APARTMENT HOTEL (HOTEL-APARTAMENTO) (term that exists in DTUR) are: *hotel de apartamentos* (DTTO 2006: 545); *aparthotel* (DTUR 1998: 33; DTTO 2006: 438); *apartotel* (DRAE 2001:177), *aparto-hotel*.⁵

³ “El distintivo que lo identifica es una placa rectangular de metal, de tamaño estándar, con fondo azul turquesa y la letra H en blanco; a pie de la placa el número de estrellas doradas, según la categoría. Cuando por sus características especiales se le otorga la clasificación de cinco estrellas, „gran lujo”, se especifica en el distintivo mediante las letras GL. Los departamentos de un hotel son los siguientes: central de reservas, comunicación, recepción, conserjería, pisos, cocina, comedor, economato y bodega, mantenimiento y seguridad, lencería y lavandería, y administración.” (DTUR 1998: 190).

⁴ „Reteaua unitara de cazare turistica s-a marit acest an fata de anul trecut cu 7 unitati de cazare, din care doua hoteluri si un **hotel apartament**. Numarul total de turisti cazati in judetul Braila reprezinta 0,9% din numarul total de turisti cazati in Romania.” (<http://www.infobraila.ro/2012/09/braila-are-mai-multe-femei-decat-barbati/>)

„Vecinii construcției de pe Trifoilului 22 - Cabrio Aparthotel care oferă spre închiriere apartamente în regim hotelier - au cerut primăriei, săptămâna trecută, să ia măsuri pentru că beneficiarii acestui **aparthotel** au început lucrări de supraînălțare a acoperișului imobilului și ar putea pregăti o mansardă ilegală” (<http://ziuadecj.realitatea.net/economie/aparthotel-cu-etaj-mobil-in-buna-ziua--99622.html>)

„Investitia în **aparthotelul** din Cluj a fost de circa 600.000 de euro, în 2005, iar Sabin Funar spera sa o recupereze în circa 8 ani. Deocamdata, insa, plata pe camera acopera doar rata la banca si utilitatile, spune Funar. Totusi, cerere exista, gradul de ocupare al **aparthotelului** fiind de circa 70% pe an, iar cea mai lunga perioada de inchiriere a unui apartament, de 5 luni. Deocamdata, persoanele fizice care inchiriaza apartamente în regim hotelier nu sint o concurenta directa la **aparthotel**, mai ales din cauza ca acestea nu emit facturi, deci sederile nu pot fi decontate.”

(http://www.monitorulcj.ro/cms/site/m_cj/news/48648.html)

⁵ “El **Aparto-Hotel Rosales** está ubicado en el centro de Madrid, muy cerca de la Plaza de España y del Parque del Oeste, en el barrio de Argüelles. Su privilegiada ubicación le permite moverse por Madrid a pie o,

• In Romanian tourism dictionaries, as well as in general dictionaries, we can notice the absence of the term *HOSTEL*, although it is present and clearly defined in the tourist legislation from Romania and in specialized and journalistic texts.

This absence may be interpreted as an error of the specialists, because its synonymous syntagm *-HOTEL PENTRU TINERET-* is also missing. *HOSTEL* replaced in tourism legislation the term *HOTEL PENTRU TINERET*⁶. In Spanish, this term (*HOSTAL*) is present both in general and specialized dictionaries, being a fixed term.

This term is a hyponym of *hotel* from the point of view of its denomination, as well as of its previous name (*hotel pentru tinerețe*). In the Spanish definition from the specialized dictionary the hyponym *hostal-residencia* is mentioned. The fact that it does not fulfill all the criteria and requirements for being considered as a *hotel* is also mentioned. In Romanian, the fact that it is localized “în spații amenajate, de regulă, în clădiri cu altă destinație inițială decât cea de cazare turistică” (“in equipped spaces, usually in buildings with another initial destination than as tourist accommodation”) is also mentioned. We find an argument in favor of this classification in an internet article: “Călătoria reprezintă aventura de a descoperi, de a căuta diferențele culturale așa că de ce nu experimentați hostelry precum Jumbo Stay din Suedia, un avion (la propriu!) transformat în hostel.” (<http://www.totuldesprehostel.info/2010/10/hostelul-de-ieri-hostelul-azi.html>).

The fact that the number of people accommodated in a room is bigger than that in a hotel is mentioned neither in the Romanian nor in the Spanish definitions. This is a defining characteristic of the term *hostel*. In the Romanian tourist legislation, the compulsory criteria for hostels indicates their division into categories (3, 2 or 1 star(s)), the fact that the maximum number of beds in a room is 4, 10 or over 10 and the existence of a common sanitary group, split for genders, for 10 people. This characteristic is defining for giving a clearer image of the term, a fact that has been omitted from the definitions. This aspect is also mentioned in journalistic texts: “De dragul cunoașterii și al experimentelor de orice fel, mulți oameni preferă să stea într-un **hostel** atunci când calatoresc în alte țări. Dormitoarele cu mai mult de 10 paturi și baile comune sunt într-adevăr cel mai bun mediu pentru cei dependenți de socializare.” (<http://www.ziare.com/vacanta/vacante/ce-pui-in-bagaj-cand-nu-iti-permiti-sa-stai-la-hotel-862136>).

• *MOTEL* is a compound term (*motor car* and *hotel*). It is defined in all types of dictionaries, in both languages analyzed. Being a type of *hotel*, it is thus a hyponym of this term. As far as the semantic characteristic /accommodation capacity/ is concerned, in the case of specialized definitions, these elements are indicated („mijlocie sau mică”; „mică sau medie”), being also present in lexicographical definitions. An important element in all definitions is the location („în afara localităților, în imediată apropiere a arterelor intens circulante”) and the fact that it offers parking spaces. Regarding the beneficiaries of this accommodation structure, these are *turiștii automobiliști* (motorist tourists) (LTT, DTT), *călătorii* (travellers) (DEX), *automobiliștii* (motorists) (DEXI). In Romanian, we have encountered a synonym, *moto-hoteluri* (DCR 1997: 155).

si lo prefiere, en transporte público, hasta los principales monumentos y lugares de interés de la ciudad.” (<http://www.apartohotel-rosales.com/>)

⁶ (*Turism – Reglementarea activității*, 23 martie 2011, Ed. Best Publishing România, București, 2011, pag. 65)

• **VILLA** is a term that, in our opinion, should also contain the determinant “touristic”, thus assigning a clear tourist connotation to this term. The adjective “touristic” specializes the term and circumscribes it to the domain of analysis and, at the same time, it takes it out of the general lexicon, which represents a source of ambiguity. In terminological definitions, there are several hyperonyms associated with: *unitate* (LTT), *structură* (DTT), *establecimiento* (DTUR). In the lexicographical definitions, the hyperonyms are: *locuință* (DEX), *casă* (DEXI), *edificio* (DRAE); in Romanian, the term *villa* is included in the general lexicon and this is even more obvious in the case of DEX as it has no connotation to the field of tourism. In DEXI, apart from being part of the general lexicon, a connotation to the tourist lexicon is mentioned – „folosită ca locuință sau destinată găzduirii de vilegiaturiști” (“used as dwelling or designated to accommodate holiday makers”-my translation). From the point of view of the beneficiaries, the use of the term “holiday makers” can sound a little old or out of fashion in Romanian, being a word that is not commonly used by the tourism specialists or in the sources of wide circulation.

• **BUNGALOW** (*bungalow* or *bungalow* (RO); *bungalow* or *bungalow* (ES)) is another term that is part of this paradigm. Hyperonyms in definitions: *unitate* (LTT), *structură* (DTT), *alojamiento* (DTUR). Regarding the /accommodation capacity/, this is “reduced” “between a little house and villa” (there are two examples of structures in order to give more precision to the definition). The “seasonal activity” it has is also mentioned, which is a very important identification element. In modern Spanish, the term is used to refer not to a “bungalow”, but to each of the flats or houses in a terraced row. (DTTO 2006: 461).

• **CABIN** is a term that has a determinant only in LTT (*touristic cabin*); in DTT just the simple term *cabin* is mentioned. We consider that, in order to avoid ambiguities, the correct term should be the one with a determinant (*touristic cabin*). Both definitions contain the basic semantic characteristics /tourist structure/ and /accommodation facility/. In /services offered/ we notice a clear difference between the two specialized definitions in Romanian. LTT mentions that “it ensures the accommodation, meals and other necessary services”, while DTT concisely mentions the fact that “it serves as a shelter”. DTT defines the type of construction while LTT defines the entire term (type of construction and services), *cabin* being a hyperonym for *touristic cabin*. LTT offers a more precise and extended definition by indicating the /accommodation capacity/ (“relatively reduced”), /location/ (“a mountain area, natural reserve, close to a resort or another tourist attraction”), /beneficiaries/ (“tourist in excursions or at rest”), /services offered/ (“accommodation, meals and other necessary services”) and /type of arrangement and internal organization/ (“independent building, generally made of wood, with stone foundation, with specific local architecture”). Comparing the two definitions in Romanian and Spanish, in Romanian it is defined as “unitate cu activitate hotelieră” (hotelier activity unit), while in Spanish it is considered as “alojamiento turístico extrahotelero” (“extra-hotelier tourism structure” - my translation). In Spain⁷, the hotelier structures are classified into two groups: *hotels* (hotels, apartment-hotels and motels) and *pensions*. In Romania⁸

⁷ Real Decreto 1634/1983, de 15 junio Ordenación de los establecimientos hoteleros.

⁸ OMDRT nr. 899/2011 NORME METODOLOGICE PRIVIND ELIBERAREA CERTIFICATELOR DE CLASIFICARE, A LICENȚELOR ȘI BREVETELOR DE TURISM.

these structures are classified depending on other criteria: *tourist structure*, *tourist structure with public catering services* and *tourist accommodation structure*.

In Spanish, after analyzing the characteristics present in both definitions, the correspondent term for “cabin” is REFUGIO DE MONTAÑA. The term CABAÑA refers in Spanish to another type of structure that does not have tourism connotation⁹. But we must not translate this term into Romanian by *refuge* because *refuge* refers to another type of tourist structure¹⁰.

• For PENSION we have two terms considered as synonyms: *casa de huéspedes* or *pensión*. („[...] aunque existen muchos otros, los tipos de casa más habituales desde el punto de vista turístico son la casa de huéspedes o pensión”) (DTTO 2006: 200). The specialized Spanish dictionary presents only the term PENSIÓN and assigns it into the category of extra-hotelier tourist structures, with a very general and negative definition („por su estructura y características, no alcanza los niveles exigidos para ser considerado hostel o establecimiento hotelero”) which is, at the same time, a little ambiguous. In Romanian it is clearly defined by using the hyperonym “unitate (cu activitate hotelieră)” (LTT). In DTT, the definition places the term as 1st degree hyponym of *pension* and it is designed to “accommodate and serve tourists”.

The analysis of definitions in general dictionaries

From the perspective of general dictionaries, the terms are not marked as belonging to tourism. In some cases there are indications that remit to tourism but in most cases the terms belong to the general lexicon. We remark the absence of diastatic marks in Romanian DEX and DEXI. We find the same situation in the Spanish DRAE, the terms do not have diastatic marks. The term HOSTEL is missing from the entries in the Romanian dictionaries, while in Spanish it exists both in general and specialized dictionaries.

The term HOTEL is included in the tourism field only by the existence of the verb “to rent” and the noun “travellers” (DEX). Both dictionaries are being consistent about the “temporary accommodation” present in specialized dictionaries by mentioning the fact that it is “rented, usually, by day” (DEX), “for rent on short term, usually by day” (DEXI). In Spanish, the term is clearly assigned to tourism („establecimiento de hostelería”) but it does not offer much specific information, it only presents the fact that it is “capaz de alojar con comodidad a huéspedes o viajeros” (“able to comfortably accommodate guests or

⁹ cabaña. 1. f. Construcción rústica pequeña y tosca, de materiales pobres, generalmente palos entretreídos con cañas, y cubierta de ramas, destinada a refugio o vivienda de pastores, pescadores y gente humilde. (DRAE 2001: 374).

¹⁰ REFUGIU (OCAZIONAL), construcție pe munte, echipată sumar și modest, prevăzută adesea cu o trusă de prim ajutor. În general nepăzit, **refugiul** ocazional este destinat să adăpostească turiștii în cursul unei ascensiuni („*refugiu de supraviețuire*”). Conform Ord. președ. A.N.T. nr. 61/1999, refugiile turistice sunt „*cabane izolate care nu îndeplinesc criteriile minime pentru categorii*” (conform Ord. M.T. nr. 87/1992, nu se admit ca spații de cazare încadrate la o categorie superioară celei a unității de cazare din care fac parte, iar la unitățile de 4 și 5 stele nu se admit spații încadrate la altă categorie decât cea a unității), ele funcționând în continuare cu un număr redus de personal. (LTT 2002: 152)

travellers” – my translation). This “comfortable accommodation” has as its correspondent in Romanian “furnished rooms”.

The term APARTMENT HOTEL is not mentioned in any general dictionaries, being a specialized type of *hotel*.

MOTEL is clearly defined in Romanian as a hyponym of *hotel*, “located outside the cities, on an (important) tourist itinerary” (DEX), “on an intensely circulated highway or on an (important) tourist itinerary” (DEXI). The difference between the definitions in Romanian and Spanish is the semantic characteristic /duration of stay/ “for a short period of time”; in Spanish it is mentioned in the specialized dictionary but misses in the general one. In Romanian it is present in one of the two specialized dictionaries (LTI) and in one of the two general dictionaries (DEX) and is missing from the other sources. And another fact is that in Spanish it is defined as “establecimiento público” (public establishment) and not as a hyponym of *hotel*, “situado fuera de los núcleos urbanos y en las proximidades de las carreteras”.

HOSTEL, as pointed before, is a term that does not appear in general or specialized Romanian dictionaries. In Spanish it is defined as a hyponym of the noun “house” that offers accommodation facilities and meals for a fee but without offering more details, the definition thus being very general, lacking specific information and generating ambiguities.

VILLA, according to DEX, DEXI and DRAE definitions, is a term that belongs to the general lexicon. The only tourist connotation is present in DEXI, and it mentions, besides the main use as “dwelling”, that of a place “destined to accommodate holiday makers”. The term is a hyponym of „casă”, „locuință”, „edificio” (“house”, “dwelling”, “building”) and it has as a special characteristic being “located close or inside a garden”.

BUNGALOU (RO) and BUNGALOW (SP) is another term that belongs to the general lexicon. In the general dictionaries this term does not have tourism connotations; DEXI indicated the fact that this type of “house” is “used during holidays” and this is the only element that can point to tourism. It is a hyponym of „casă”, „locuință” (house, dwelling) and it is presented as “small” with “one floor” („un singur nivel”, „una sola planta”) or “without a floor”. The definition from DEXI locates this type of construction “in the countryside or at the seaside” in obvious contrast with the specialized definition from the tourism legislation („Bungalourile sunt structuri de primire turistice de capacitate redusă, realizate, de regulă, din lemn sau din alte materiale similare. În zonele cu umiditate ridicată (munte, mare) acestea pot fi construite și din zidărie”). The most accurate location is presented in DRAE: „en parajes destinados al descanso” which means “in places designed for rest”.

In Spanish we notice that the term CABAÑA (cabin) has the same definition as the term BUNGALOW. For this reason we could be tempted to consider these two terms as synonyms. But the term that presents more characteristics similar to the term in the tourism legislation is REFUGIO. In Romanian we have the term CABANĂ (cabin) which is a hyponym of “house” and which has tourism connotations by indicating the beneficiaries (tourists, hunters, etc.).

PENSION is a hyponym of “house”, “restaurant”, that offers accommodation or just meals. It has a commercial connotation (for a fee / in exchange for an amount of

money) but also a tourism connotation by the use of the verb “to accommodate”. In Spanish, the beneficiaries are „huéspedes” (guests) while in Romanian the indefinite pronoun “someone” is used.

Conclusions:

The language of tourism is a language at the border with general language. The transfer of semantic information is not made only along the direction specialist → non-specialist, this language being influenced by the relative, fluid use of terms by the non-specialists.

From the formal point of view, we have identified two situations:

a) There are terms that maintain the form in which they have been identified in all sources: HOTEL, HOSTEL, VILLA, BUNGALOW and TOURISTIC PENSION.

b) Terms that modify their form depending on the source: APARTMENT-HOTEL / APARTHOTEL, MOTEL / MOTO HOTELS, CABIN / TOURISTIC CABIN.

From the conceptual-semantic perspective, the terms present characteristics that slightly vary from one source to another:

For example, for the term MOTEL, the accommodation capacity is described in LTT as “average or small”, in DTT is “small or medium”, using the adjective “medium” as synonym for “average”. The services offered are explained in LTT (to satisfy / meet the accommodation and nourishment needs of motorist tourists in a short stay; to ensure the safe parking of their cars) while in DTT all these are briefly mentioned by “offers tourism facilities / services, especially for the motorist tourist”.

There is an important difference between definitions in the case of the term CABIN. In LTT it is mentioned as TOURISTIC CABIN and in DTT the term CABIN is employed. LTT describes the accommodation capacity, location, beneficiaries, services offered and the type of arrangement and internal organization. In DTT these characteristics are not stated; only the beneficiaries, the services offered and the type of arrangement and internal organization are briefly mentioned. DTT defines the structure while LTT defines the concept ascribed to the domain of reference.

For the term VILLA, the location is indicated in LTT in a more precise way “in a resort or in a tourist area or locality”.

In Romanian, the semantic component /type of arrangement and internal organization/ for the term BUNGALOW is described in several ways: “with one floor” (DTT), “without a floor” (DEX) and “with one level” (DEXI), while LTT leaves this component empty. Thus, the lack of agreement between DTT and DEX is obvious (concerning the existence and, respectively, absence of the floor). In Spanish, the manners of definition for the term are consistent – “with one floor” (DRAE and DTUR).

The term HOSTEL is absent from the specialized and general Romanian dictionaries. In Spanish it appears in both types of sources. In the same way, APARTMENT-HOTEL is absent from Romanian and Spanish general dictionaries. All the other terms analyzed have been identified in specialized and general dictionaries.

The basic components (/tourist structure/ and /accommodation facility/) are present in both sources of analysis.

DTUR proves to be the poorest specialized dictionary regarding the semantic components analyzed in this paper. General dictionaries do not always indicate the tourist connotations of the terms, either by the diastatic marks or even by the conceptual-semantic content. This is a sign for the interference of the analyzed terms with general language.

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