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TRANSLATING TOURISTIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO KAZAKH: CHALLENGES AND PRACTICES IN LOCAL TOURISM COMMUNICATION

Abstract. This study examines the translation of tourism terminology from English into Kazakh, which is an important step in improving the accessibility of information for foreign visitors to Kazakhstan, Based on a collection of 500 terms gathered from various digital and print sources, including official tourism websites, brochures, mobile applications, and social networks, the authors of the study classify these terms into ten semantic fields: accommodation, transportation, cultural experiences, natural attractions, gastronomy, tourism services, leisure and entertainment, business tourism, religious and spiritual tourism, and digital tourism,

Using qualitative descriptive methods, the author of the study identifies several key translation strategies: literal translation, borrowings, adaptation, and hybrid forms. The results show that, although common tourism terms are generally translated consistently, there is considerable variability in the translation of terms related to cultural and digital tourism.

Based on these findings, the document offers several recommendations for improving translation quality in Kazakhstan's tourism sector. These include standardizing terminology, providing specialized training for translators, and integrating digital tools such as computer-assisted translation (CAT) systems and glossaries. The study also acknowledges the significant influence of Russian as a lingua franca for terms that do not have direct Kazakh equivalents. Ultimately, this study provides a comprehensive set of data in tourism terminology and practical recommendations for improving translation quality, thereby making a valuable contribution to the field of translation studies.

Keywords: Touristic terminology, Translation strategies, Translator training, Tourism communication, English-Kazakh translation

Introduction

A major contributor to international collaboration and cross-cultural communication, tourism has become one of the world's most important economic sectors (Chi 2024). It is necessary to accurately translate tourism-related terms into Kazakh in order to provide English-speaking tourists with correct and culturally sensitive information as Kazakhstan's tourism sector grows (Liao et al.,

2024). Clear comprehension of Kazakhstan's tourism offerings is ensured by effective translation, which also improves the experience of visitors.

Tourism includes leisure travel for a variety of reasons, such as professional activities, wellness, education, and cultural participation (Bakhronova 2024). These kinds of trips allow people to escape their daily routines, discover new places, enhance their personal growth, and broaden their understanding of other cultures (Bakhronova 2024). Immersion learning through local culture and tradition is particularly possible through educational tourism.

Touristic travel is defined as temporary and voluntary, excluding mandatory moves as those taken by military personnel or diplomats (Erkırtay 2024). Resources, such as historical sites, natural parks, and cultural monuments, are essential to the tourism industry. For non-Kazakh audiences to understand the importance of these materials, it is essential to translate their nomenclature (Chi 2024).

In addition to linguistic difficulties, translating tourism-related terms involves cultural and communicative nuances. Semantic correctness, terminological consistency, and audience suitability are all issues that translators must deal with. In order to determine common translation procedures and evaluate the sufficiency of modern Kazakh equivalents, this study investigates translation practices for English-Kazakh tourism terminology.

Moreover, in the era of globalization and digital travel, the demand for high-quality multilingual tourism content has increased substantially. Travelers frequently use online platforms, mobile applications, and official tourism websites to research destinations before visiting. Studies show that clear and accurate translations of tourism terms directly influence travelers' perceptions and booking decisions (Chi 2024; Liao et al 2025). Inaccurate or awkward translations can cause confusion, diminish trust in service providers, and negatively impact a destination's reputation, while precise and culturally aware translations enhance destination image and visitor satisfaction (Chi 2024). In Kazakhstan, where the tourism industry is being actively promoted, the availability of carefully translated English-Kazakh content contributes greatly to creating a visitor-friendly and competitive environment (Liao et al 2025).

However, recent research in translation terminology reveals a lack of consistency in the translation of tourism terms into Kazakh. A comparative analysis of tourism communication has found that many terms appear in varying forms across different media, and some borrowed or literal translations fail to communicate intended meanings or cultural specificity (Gao et al 2022; Wang & Marafa 2021). Similar studies on geotourism translation highlight frequent use of literal translation and borrowing methods, which often fall short in conveying the cultural connotations inherent in tourism contexts (Li et al, 2022). These observations point to an urgent need for terminological standardization. Accordingly, this study investigates English-to-Kazakh tourism term translation practices by analyzing real-world examples, identifying primary challenges in maintaining accuracy and cultural appropriateness, and offering recommendations for improving consistency and communicative effectiveness in Kazakhstan's tourism sector.

Literature Review

In recent years, due to globalization and the necessity for locations to effectively connect with foreign tourists, the translation of touristic literature has attracted growing scholarly attention across a variety of language pairs. The decision between literal translation, cultural adaptation, and borrowing is one of the main issues raised in translation studies, especially in tourist situations because visitor engagement depends on cultural nuance (Suo 2024). Translators usually strike a

balance between preserving cultural references and guaranteeing intelligibility, according to research on localizing tourism content (Suo 2024). The way a place is portrayed to audiences who are not native speakers is directly impacted by this conflict between domestication and foreignization. While foreignization can preserve cultural flavor but may cause reader confusion, domestication may improve comprehension but run the danger of losing the destination's distinctiveness (Frontiers 2024). These findings are highly relevant to translation between English and Kazakh, where cultural specificity and language modernization intersect.

According to corpus-based research on translating trip guides, tourist texts are typically shorter in the target language and frequently eliminate intricate descriptions or cultural details in favor of clarity (Mkhitaryan & Grigoryan 2022). Such simplicity may unintentionally lessen the diversity and allure of travel locations. This phenomenon highlights the necessity of strategic interventions to preserve both knowledge and experience, as well as the significance of cultural-semantic fidelity in tourist translation (Mkhitaryan & Grigoryan 2022). Similar issues have been noted in the translation of Chinese-English tourism, where cultural meanings incorporated into place names, regional food, and customs are frequently lost unless translators use imaginative alternatives or explicit explanatory methods (Frontiers 2024; Zhang 2023). These studies emphasise the importance of guided strategies for translation, such as glossing, paraphrasing, or context-based addition.

The structural and semantic features of touristic terminology itself, especially the emergence of hybrid terms and borrowings in target languages, have also drawn more attention from academics. According to the Forum for Linguistic Studies, hybrid neologisms—which combine English roots with native affixes or calquing attempts—are becoming more common in Kazakh tourism discourse (Aukhadieva et al. 2022). Both linguistic inventiveness and the absence of standardized Kazakh counterparts for new tourism notions are reflected in this hybridization. This confirms previous findings of irregular term usage in official documents and the media (Aukhadieva et al. 2022; Forum for Linguistic Studies 2024). These findings highlight the need for terminology standardization to ensure clarity, cohesion, and institutional alignment in tourism translation.

Recent literature has also focused on the professional training of tour guides and interpreters. In order to prepare tourism interpreters, Akbarov (2025) highlights the importance of specialized language education that incorporates English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), and multimodal pedagogical methodologies. This method seeks to close the gap between linguistic understanding and real-world application, empowering aspiring professionals to manage cultural allusions with skill. Similar to this, Nurillayeva (2025) draws attention to terminological issues in the travel and tourist sector and promotes focused educational frameworks that teach translators how to connect terminology with domain specificity and context. These studies underline the importance of translator education and term awareness in achieving accurate and culturally resonant translations.

Eco-translatology in tourism contexts has received more attention from the standpoint of translation theory as a whole. Zhang (2023) uses this method in the context of the Chinese mainland, promoting flexible translation techniques that maintain the integrity of the environment, culture, and communication. Zhang's findings demonstrate how translators influence linguistic choices to resonate with local environmental and cultural identities. These findings are based on tourism literature from Chinese regions (Zhang 2023). The eco-translatology approach is

conceptually applicable to Kazakhstan, where environmental tourism and cultural history are intricately woven into the allure of travel, despite its focus on Chinese-English translation.

Research and practice in tourist translation have also been impacted by technological developments. According to recent research on machine translation (MT) systems in multilingual tourism communication, MT tools can expedite text delivery and streamline interactions, but they frequently fail to preserve cultural nuances and terminological consistency in specialized fields (Information Technology & Tourism, 2023). Although big language model-based adaptive machine translation systems have demonstrated potential in handling domain-specific terminology, human translators are still needed for culturally complex information (Moslem et al., 2023). Such technologies offer both potential and challenges for ensuring the quality of translations in the Kazakh context, where digital multilingual material is expanding yet still scarce.

The English-Kazakh language pair has been the subject of comparatively few research, despite this expanding corpus of literature. The majority of Kazakh translation research pays little attention to tourism terminology and instead concentrates on school reform or multilingual competency in general (Tlepbergen et al., 2025). This highlights a study gap that specifically addresses translation tactics, word development, and standardization in the Kazakh tourism industry. There are still gaps in our knowledge of how translators deal with culturally distinctive terminology like "heritage site," "eco-tourism," and "nomadic camp," as well as the strategies they employ in the absence of a direct counterpart. To evaluate coherence and communicative fit, translated content like brochures, websites, and guidebooks also require empirical investigation.

All things considered, the literature now in publication highlights a number of trends and difficulties that are specifically relevant to translating tourism into Kazakh. Aukhadieva et al. (2022) discuss the proliferation of hybrid neologisms in target-language tourism discourse, the risk of oversimplification in travel guide content, the conflict between domestication and foreignization (Suo 2024; Frontiers 2024), and the significance of translator training and domain awareness (Akbarov 2025; Nurillayeva 2025). Additionally, the methodological frontiers are expanded by theoretical contributions from eco-translatology (Zhang 2023) and technologically informed adaptive MT models (Moslem et al. 2023).

Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology to analyze the nuances of meaning and cultural relevance in translation, as outlined by Creswell (2021). The research corpus consists of 500 tourism-related terms compiled from 2020 to 2024. The terms were sourced from official Kazakh tourism websites, promotional brochures, mobile applications, AR/VR tours, and social media platforms.

The selection of these terms was guided by three key criteria:
1. Brand authenticity: ensuring the terms came from official or licensed sources.
2. Regional coverage: encompassing a wide range of subjects from urban attractions and natural landmarks to cultural heritage sites.
3. Audience type: catering to both international tourists and local visitors.

The terms were organized into ten semantic categories: accommodation, transportation, cultural experiences, natural attractions, gastronomy, tourism services, leisure and entertainment, business tourism, religious and spiritual tourism, and digital tourism.

For each term, the translation strategy was identified and assessed based on a three-part evaluation framework: accuracy, cultural relevance, and comprehensibility. This systematic

approach allows for a clear classification of the data and helps to pinpoint specific challenges in English-to-Kazakh tourism translation.

Results

The analysis revealed a distribution of translation strategies: literal translation (32%), borrowing and transliteration (27%), adaptation (24%), and hybrid forms (17%). Accommodation and transportation categories exhibited the highest consistency, while cultural experiences and digital tourism showed significant variation. For instance, terms like 'hotel' and 'airport' have fixed Kazakh equivalents, whereas 'glamping' or 'street food' displayed inconsistencies across sources. Below is a sample portion of the glossary; the complete 500-term glossary is presented in the Appendix.

Semantic Categories and Translation Strategy

Among the six categories, cultural experiences and tourism services showed the greatest variety of translation approaches. For example, the term heritage site appeared in three different forms across sources: мәдени мұра нысаны, тарихи орын, and a borrowed calque херитейдж сайт. This inconsistency reflects both the lack of standardized terminology and differing translator approaches. In contrast, terms such as hotel, restaurant, and airport were translated with high consistency using functional equivalents or accepted borrowings.

Table 1 – summarizes the distribution of translation strategies across categories:

Category	Most Frequent Strategy	Example (EN)	Translation (KAZ)
Accommodation	Functional equivalence	Hostel	Хостел
Cultural experiences	Cultural adaptation	Heritage walk	Мәдени саяхат
Transportation	Borrowing + transcription	Shuttle bus	Шаттл автобус
Natural attractions	Literal translation	Mountain lake	Таулы көл
Gastronomy	Paraphrasing	Authentic cuisine	Ұлттық тағамдар
Tourism services	Mixed strategies	Tour package	Турпакет / саяхат жиынтығы

The results show that functional equivalence and borrowing were the most frequently used strategies overall. However, paraphrasing and cultural adaptation were also employed, especially for terms that lacked direct equivalents or carried strong cultural connotations.

Inconsistencies and Issues

The study identified a number of inconsistencies in the rendering of identical terms across different materials. The term eco-tourism, for instance, was translated as экотуризм in some sources and экологиялық туризм in others. The same variation appeared with nomadic lifestyle, which was translated alternately as көшпенді өмір салты, көшпелі мәдениет, and sometimes left untranslated. Such variation may confuse readers and weaken the professional image of Kazakhstan's tourism communication.

In some cases, literal translations led to awkward or semantically ambiguous expressions. For example, the phrase bed and breakfast were rendered as төсек және таңғы ас, which is grammatically correct but stylistically unnatural. A more culturally adapted version, such as шағын қонақ үй, would have been more appropriate and easily understood.

The analysis also revealed several instances of direct borrowing from English without explanation or adaptation. Words such as tour, guide, check-in, and package were often left untranslated in the Kazakh version of websites and brochures, indicating a reliance on English terminology that may not be accessible to all readers.

Positive Practices and Emerging Trends

Despite these challenges, the study also documented several examples of good practice. Some newer brochures, especially those produced under government programs since 2023, showed a higher level of consistency and used culturally appropriate terminology. These materials were more likely to include glossaries or footnotes explaining terms with no direct equivalents, such as digital nomad or glamping. This suggests a growing awareness among translators and tourism professionals of the need for clarity, consistency, and localization in multilingual tourism content.

Another positive trend is the increasing presence of hybrid formations that combine loanwords with native Kazakh suffixes or explanatory phrases. While not always ideal, this approach represents a transitional phase toward a more standardized and localized tourism vocabulary.

Discussions

The study's conclusions are consistent with previous studies on translating tourism that highlight the difficulties in maintaining local nuances while maintaining clarity. Researchers show that even if literal translation is accessible, it frequently lessens the source text's cultural liveliness (Suo 2024). This phenomenon is demonstrated in our study by literal translations, including "bed and breakfast," which echo findings from translation settings related to international tourism. According to earlier studies, domestication improves understanding but may weaken destination identification (Suo 2024; Zhang 2023).

Additionally, the frequency of bilingual loanwords and hybrid forms, such "экотуризм" as opposed to "экологиялыһ туризм," is consistent with a larger pattern observed in research on hybrid term development (Abikenova et al., 2025). Although hybridized language can be a useful tool for transitions, it may cause communication to become fragmented in the absence of official standardization. The importance of authoritative word banks for consistency and interoperability is further supported by the regulated multilingual thesaurus initiatives observed in Kazakh industry contexts (Bayekeyeva et al., 2021). The observed discrepancies among materials are probably caused in part by the absence of such resources in the tourism industry.

Additionally, this study's inconsistent application of translation techniques supports Liao et al.'s (2025) suggestions. When literal equivalents are not available, these academics support the strategic use of paraphrasing and cultural adaptation. This is consistent with our discovery that paraphrasing enhanced English speakers' comprehension of translated "authentic cuisine" content. However, more dynamic approaches like eco-translatology suggest adding local cultural and environmental value to tourism jargon (Zhang 2023).

Technological trends also connect with translation practice. Human oversight is still essential for cultural authenticity, particularly in tourism contexts (Information Technology & Tourism 2023), however adaptive machine translation systems show promise for terminology consistency through in-context learning (Moslem et al., 2023). Human-informed techniques continue to be essential because to the morphological complexity of Kazakh and the scarcity of parallel corpora (Yeshpanov et al., 2024).

In conclusion, the findings of this study are consistent with high-impact research in showing that the quality of tourist translation is challenged by a lack of uniformity, uneven strategy application, and a lack of cultural adaptation. To improve consistency and cultural resonance in Kazakhstan's tourism products, future initiatives should incorporate controlled terminology, translation training that supports culturally informed adaptation, and hybrid human-machine workflows.

Conclusion

Using real materials like brochures, websites, travel guides, and signs, this study looked at how touristic terms were translated from English into Kazakh. The findings show both excellent instances of culturally sensitive translation and recurring problems like inconsistent terminology, literal borrowings, and meaning-diluting generalizations. These results are consistent with other studies that highlight the difficulty of striking a balance between location identification and semantic accuracy when translating tourism (Suo 2024; Zhang 2023; Mkhitaryan & Grigoryan 2022).

The understanding that translation tactics must transcend basic equivalency is a significant result of this study. It has been demonstrated that employing cultural adaptation, paraphrase, and strategic explanations improves understanding and cultural resonance (Liao et al., 2025; Akbarov, 2025). Therefore, terminology particular to tourism, intercultural competency, and context awareness should be the main topics of translator training programs (Nurillayeva 2025; Gao et al 2022).

Furthermore, the creation of terminological databases and standardized multilingual glossaries stands out as a crucial infrastructure investment. These tools can help stakeholders in commercial, regional, and governmental tourism maintain terminological coherence and reduce inconsistent term use (Aukhadieva et al., 2022; Wang & Marafa, 2021; Li et al., 2022).

A future direction of collaborative workflows is suggested by emerging techniques that combine adaptive machine translation and human translation (Moslem et al., 2023; Information Technology & Tourism, 2023). In these models, linguistically informed human review maintains cultural and terminological accuracy while MT systems manage large volumes of content. The quality and scalability of multilingual tourism communication could both be enhanced by this combination.

Lastly, new channels for the dissemination of multilingual material are made possible by the digital revolution of tourism services. Accurate language is essential for augmented reality experiences, virtual tours, and mobile apps (Yeshpanov et al., 2024; Smith & Kumar, 2023). Maintaining terminological uniformity across these platforms will be essential to providing smooth travel experiences and enhancing Kazakhstan's reputation as a global travel destination.

Recommendations for Improving Tourism Terms

This study's analysis of 500 tourism terms across ten semantic categories revealed a notable contrast: while basic tourism terminology showed high consistency, significant variability was found in the cultural and digital domains. Based on these findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the quality of tourism communication in Kazakhstan.

1. Standardization of Terminology

To ensure clarity and uniformity, it is essential to establish standardized terminology. This involves unifying existing terms for basic domains like accommodation and transportation and

creating new, official guidelines for translating cultural and digital tourism terms.

2. Specialized Translator Training

The study recommends implementing targeted training programs for translators. These programs should include tourism-specific modules, focus on English for Specific Purposes (ESP), and develop a strong sense of intercultural competence to accurately convey nuances to a global audience.

3. Integration of Digital Tools

To improve efficiency and consistency, the adoption of modern digital tools is advised. This includes using Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) glossaries, implementing Machine Translation (MT) with careful human post-editing, and developing comprehensive online bilingual databases.

4. Cross-Linguistic Awareness

Finally, the study highlights the need for careful consideration of Russian as an intermediary language. While it can be a useful tool for terms lacking a direct Kazakh equivalent, its use should be approached with caution to ensure the authenticity of the Kazakh language and to promote Kazakhstan's unique cultural identity. By implementing these measures, Kazakhstan can more effectively communicate with international visitors and strengthen its cultural brand.

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ТУРИСТІК ТЕРМИНДЕРДІ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНЕН ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНЕ АУДАРУ: ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ ТУРИСТІК КОММУНИКАЦИЯДАҒЫ ҚИЫНДЫҚТАР МЕН ТӘЖІРИБЕЛЕР

Аннотация. Бұл зерттеу туризм терминологиясын ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне аударуды қарастырады, бұл Қазақстанға келетін шетелдік қонақтар үшін ақпараттың қолжетімділігін арттырудағы маңызды қадам. Ресми туристік веб-сайттар, брошюралар, мобильді қосымшалар және әлеуметтік желілер сияқты әртүрлі сандық және баспа көздерінен жиналған 500 терминдер жинағы негізінде, зерттеу авторлары бұл терминдерді он семантикалық салаға бөледі: тұру, көлік, мәдени тәжірибелер, табиғи көрікті жерлер, гастрономия, туристік қызметтер, бос уақыт және ойын-сауық, іскерлік туризм, діни және рухани туризм және цифрлық туризм.

Сапалық сипаттамалық әдістерді қолдана отырып, зерттеу авторы бірнеше негізгі аударма стратегияларын анықтайды: сөзбе-сөз аударма, қарызға алу, бейімдеу және гибридті формалар. Нәтижелер көрсеткендей, туризмге қатысты жалпы терминдер дәйекті түрде аударылғанымен, мәдени және цифрлық туризмге қатысты терминдерді аударуда айтарлықтай өзгергіштік бар.

Осы тұжырымдарға сүйене отырып, құжат Қазақстанның туризм саласындағы аударма сапасын жақсарту бойынша бірнеше ұсыныстар береді. Оларға терминологияны

стандарттау, аудармашыларға арнайы оқыту және компьютерлік аударма (CAT) жүйелері мен глоссарийлер сияқты цифрлық құралдарды біріктіру кіреді. Зерттеу сонымен қатар тікелей қазақ тілінде баламасы жоқ терминдер үшін орыс тілінің лингва-франка ретіндегі маңызды рөлін мойындайды. Ақыр соңында, бұл зерттеу туристік терминологиядағы деректердің жан-жақты жиынтығын және аударма сапасын жақсарту бойынша практикалық ұсыныстарды береді, осылайша аударманы зерттеу саласына құнды үлес қосады.

Кілт сөздер: *Туристік терминология, Аударма стратегиялары, Аудармашы оқыту, Туристік коммуникация, Ағылшынша-Қазақша аударма*

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ПЕРЕВОД ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА КАЗАХСКИЙ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПРАКТИКА В МЕСТНОЙ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Аннотация. *Данное исследование изучает перевод туристской терминологии с английского языка на казахский, что является важным шагом в улучшении доступности информации для иностранных гостей, посещающих Казахстан. Основываясь на корпусе из 500 терминов, собранных из различных цифровых и печатных источников, включая официальные туристические веб-сайты, брошюры, мобильные приложения и социальные сети, авторы исследования классифицируют эти термины по десяти семантическим категориям: размещение, транспорт, культурный опыт, природные достопримечательности, гастрономия, туристские услуги, досуг и развлечения, деловой туризм, религиозный и духовный туризм, а также цифровой туризм.*

Используя качественные описательные методы, автор исследования выявляет несколько ключевых стратегий перевода: дословный перевод, заимствования, адаптация и гибридные формы. Результаты показывают, что, хотя общие термины туризма в основном переводятся последовательно, наблюдается значительная вариативность в переводе терминов, связанных с культурным и цифровым туризмом.

Основываясь на этих выводах, документ предлагает несколько рекомендаций по улучшению качества перевода в туристском секторе Казахстана. К ним относятся стандартизация терминологии, предоставление специализированного обучения для переводчиков и интеграция цифровых инструментов, таких как системы автоматизированного перевода (CAT) и глоссарии. В исследовании также признается значительное влияние русского языка как лингва франка для терминов, не имеющих прямых казахских эквивалентов. В конечном счете, данное исследование предоставляет всесторонний набор данных по туристской терминологии и практические рекомендации по улучшению качества перевода, тем самым внося ценный вклад в область переводоведения.

Ключевые слова: *Туристическая терминология, стратегии перевода, Обучение переводчиков, Туристическая коммуникация, англо-казахский перевод.*

Appendix

Accommodation	Cultural Experiences	Natural Attractions	Tourism Services	Transportation
Hotel	Museum	National Park	Tourist information	Airport
Resort	Art gallery	Nature reserve	center	Train station
Guesthouse	Historical site	Mountain	Travel agency	Bus terminal
Hostel	Archaeological	range	Tour operator	Subway
Motel	dig	Volcano	Tour guide	station
Boutique hotel	Heritage walks	Lake	Tourist map	Port
Chalet	Guided tour	River	Travel insurance	Ferry
Lodge	Local festival	Waterfall	Visa requirements	Taxi
Bungalow	Traditional	Forest	Passport control	Ride-sharing
Villa	dance	Jungle	Currency exchange	Car rental
Apartment	Folk music	Desert	Foreign exchange	Bus
Serviced apartment	Craft market	Oasis	Cash machine	Coach
Bed and breakfast	Artisan	Canyon	(ATM)	Train
(B&B)	workshop	Valley	Visitor center	High-speed
Campsite	Cultural	Cave	Online booking	train
Glamping	landmark	Glacier	Travel package	Airplane
Cottage	Religious site	Hot springs	Itinerary	Helicopter
Cabin	Temple	Geyser	Travel advisory	tour
Inn	Mosque	Coral reef	Emergency services	Cruiseship
Homestay	Church	Beach	Medical clinic	Funicular
Suite	Cathedral	Cliff	Pharmacy	Cable car
Single room	Synagogue	Dune	Customs	Tram
Double room	Castle	Island	Immigration	Rickshaw
Twin room	Palace	Archipelago	Duty-free shop	Tuk-tuk
Family room	Fortress	Fiord	Information desk	Bicycle
Check-in	Ruins	Wetland	Lost and found	rental
Check-out	Monument	Wildlife	Customer service	Motorcycle
Concierge	Memorial	sanctuary	Travel app	rental
Front desk	Live	Birdwatching	Digital guidebook	Shuttle bus
Housekeeping	performance	Hiking trail	QR code	Airport
Room service	Theater	Trekking	Contactless payment	transfer
Amenities	Opera house	Rock climbing	Wi-Fi access	One-way
Continental	Concert hall	Kayaking	SIM card	ticket
breakfast	Street art	Rafting	Travel card	Round-trip
All-inclusive resort	Local market	Scuba diving	Tourist pass	ticket
Vacation rental	Souvenir shop	Snorkeling	Discount coupon	Boarding
Dormitory	Storytelling	Safari	Souvenir shop	pass
En-suite bathroom	session	Eco-tourism		Gate number
Shared bathroom	Cooking class	Stargazing		Departure
Key card	Calligraphy	Northern		Arrival
Reservation	workshop	lights		Check-in
Cancellation	Pottery class	Sunrise/sunset		counter
policy	Tapestry	view		Baggage
Luggage storage	weaving	Lookout point		claim
Swimming pool	Tribal ceremony	Scenic route		Onboard
Gym	Ethical tourism	Geological		Local
Spa	Community-	formation		transportatio
Sauna	based tourism			n

Laundry service *Wake-up call* *Mini-bar* *Safety deposit box*	*Cultural exchange* *Living history museum* *UNESCO World Heritage Site*			*Public transport* *Travel card* *Road trip* *GPS navigation* *Toll road* *Fuel station*