

Types of Hotel Accommodation

Your Name

Educational Institution

The catering industry and hotels are often seen separately in the tourist industry. That is because the most important consideration is to provide accommodations for tourists, and only after that to serve them food. That is why this range of services is commonly referred to as the hospitality industry.

It is obvious that traveling has always been closely related to hotels. Many years ago, *taverns* and *inns* were built along the roads in America and Europe so that travelers could see them from a rather long distance. Usually, there were no separate rooms and not enough places for everyone to sleep. That is why the traveler had to share his bed with some other person, or even with more than one person when in remote areas. But even old-fashioned inns managed to provide shelter and food for both men and their horses. This feature made the inns the symbol of hospitality. Maybe this positive tradition and image resulted in many modern hotels and motels using the word *inn* in their names today (Boylan, 2009).

A *hotel* performs the function of a temporary home for people who travel. There, a person can have some rest and a meal. Apart from that, the hotel may offer recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, a beach, a disco, a casino or a golf course. Usually, a free park can be found near the hotel, as well. All these services aim to accommodate the traveler. This explains why the hotel business is often called the *accommodation business*. The etymology of the word *motel* comes from joining two stems of the words '*motor*' and '*hotel*'. Convenient and cheap *tourist cabins* were built along the roads when cars were first used for traveling. The demand for more comfortable facilities soon increased, and small cabins were substituted in *tourist courts*, which later were replaced by the modern motel. Their services could be compared with traditional hotels. Different hotels serve different *clientèle*, or guests.

Hotels can be classified into four broad categories. The *commercial hotels* belong to the first category. They provide services for *transients* who travel on business. Many big hotels in the city fall into this group. *Resort hotels* make up the second group. They are usually situated in the holiday locations and offer recreational resources of their own. The third group of hotels offers its

services for the *convention trade* sector. These are official meeting places for professional and business groups that usually take place on a regular basis. *Resident hotels* can be placed in the fourth category. They are used by people who prefer not to keep house themselves but rent accommodations over a period of time or even permanently.

The top hotels are the *luxury hotels*, which are ready to offer their customers all the modern conveniences and the best possible service available (Boylan, 2009). In fact, there are no big differences among these kinds of hotels. Generally, one hotel can easily combine the services of all types. *Banquet rooms*, which are designed for special occasions, can be offered even by the smallest hotels along with providing accommodation for short-term visitors.

References

Boylan, P. (2009). *Accommodation theory revised again*. Rome: Franco Angeli.