



The Impact of the Commitment to Pursuing the History of Truth History on the Tour Guide Career Mission - Through the Skill of Oral History

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ABSTRACT

More and more studies have shown that pursuing historical truth has an important impact on the tourism industry, which is embodied in the professional mission of the tour guide profession, and the historical truth has an important impact on the mission of the tour guide profession. The responsibilities and performance of tour guide work are reflected in the quality of service. The current tourists' demand for tourism services is not only material and information convenience, but they pay more attention to values and spiritual enjoyment. Therefore, tour guides need to provide customers with satisfactory services by teaching reception services and values infection, which will become their professional mission. Oral history is one of the most direct and effective ways for tour guides to existing in the travel industry, and this skill has an important bearing on historical truth. Oral histories, the concept of tour guide missions, and the continuation of human civilization will be important constraints on this argument, and they will be the keys to making this study meaningful.

Keywords: Professional quality of tour guides, Oral history, Tour guide occupation

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Federation of European Associations of Tour Guides (FEG, 2004), a tour guide is a professional person who leads groups or individual tourists from overseas or indigenous to the cultural city, regional architecture, and landscape of historical sites (Hu & Wall, 2012). In addition to acting as an agent connecting and communicating between tourists and tourist attractions, in addition to being a collaborator of travel agencies and their stakeholders, tour guides are also intermediaries who influence tourists' values and restore and interpret real history through inspiring language and methods. . Hamilakis and Yalouri, 1999; Yalouri, 2001) propose in the naturalization of abstract notions of history or the state that history is part of everyday reality defined by social interaction and embodied in the professional practice of tour guides (Touloupa, 2010). Existing work in previous tourism research remains heavily influenced by traditional positivist methodologies (Trapp-Fallon, 2003). But history is also about authority that determines whether a certain version of history will be accepted as "correct" or "true" by the country or region version, that is, metaphysics (Bruner, 1994). In fact, the prominence of this traditional methodology in tourism research has hindered the development of the assumptions of tour guides in realizing the vision of the industry to understand and explain what has been called the critical role of true history in tour guide work (Trapp- Fallon, 2003). Therefore, tour guides discovering truths in the metaphysical sense may not arouse tourists' interest and thinking. On the opposite historical site, researchers use history as a term for guides to pursue objective truth and influence tourists' values (Tamm, 2014). Therefore history cannot completely replace truth due to the objectivity of truth itself. In his critique of "monistic theory of truth", Russell's point of view is: (1) the bearer of truth is a complex and non-spiritual entity, which Russell calls "proposition"; (2) the bearer of truth Those are beliefs that are those beliefs that correspond to facts.

This paper will explore and validate the tour guide's mission to deliver a vision of real history. History serves both as a non-spiritual entity in Russell's concept and has the faith in pursuit of truth. The skill of guide oral history provides opportunities for more interaction and participation of guide practitioner researchers because it is a "shared" A process that coexists with "reflection" (Harding, 1991). The tour guide's oral interpretation of historical truth provides greater objectivity and achieves greater transparency in the research process. Because the tourism industry needs to recognize the location and importance of tourists, tour guides need to shift the reflexivity of this research from "problems" to "resources" to optimize service quality (Harding, 1991).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper will analyze and verify the impact of pursuing historical truth on the professional mission of tour guides through the skills of oral history through qualitative research methods, observational methods, and documentary research methods. At the same time, the researchers verified that the moderator variables can be used as constraints affecting the independent and dependent variables through objective analysis.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Framework

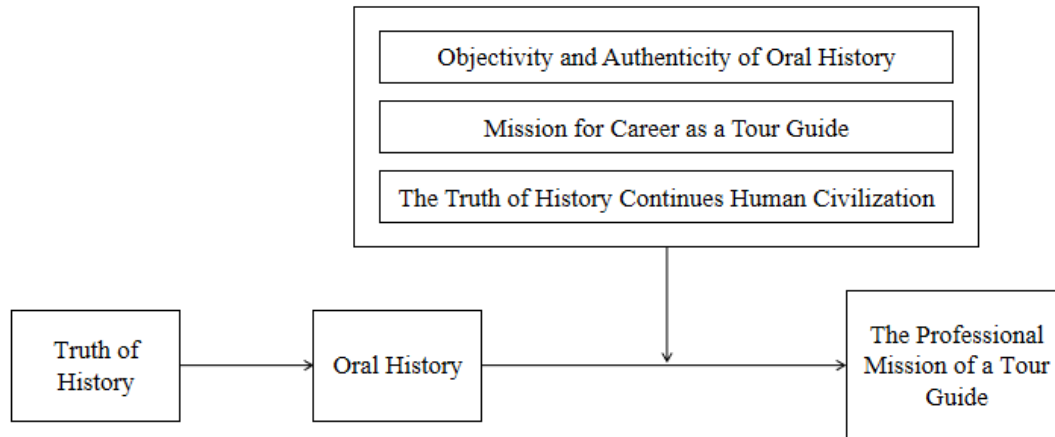


Figure 1 - Research Framework

3.2 Objectivity and Authenticity of Oral History

Studies in recent publications reflect the growing emphasis on oral history, which is an important research method for exploring branches of the social sciences (Maines et al., 2008; Abrams, 2010; Ritchie, 2012; Claus and Marriott, 2012; Tosh, 2013). Oral history is a subfield within ethnographic studies. For oral history data collection, researchers entered a travel context and allowed speakers to present their views of the world for recording (Thomson & Perks, 1983). This provides researchers with qualitative research information, and oral histories can relatively objectively reflect the life history of the era and the personal experiences of those who describe them. Unlike other ethnographic research methods, however, oral histories not only help interviewees' descriptions become direct quotes in the record, but also objectively and truthfully record their speeches (Trapp-Fallon & Boughey, 2007). While historical empathy is an identical concept to pedagogical documentation, it seems fitting that the educational mission of historic sites be applied to tourism. The exact definition and nature of historical empathy has been vigorously debated among history educators (Brooks, 2009). Oral history provides a detailed introduction to issues in oral history theory and practice, from oral evidence creation to data analysis, by travel theme (Perks & Thomson, 2015). Oral histories can provide information and precision (Lummis, 1987) about the process of historical change that stands from a third party's perspective. It is the researcher's evolving and ongoing process of understanding the tour guide mission (Veal, 1997), in which ideas can be refined and sublimated (Veal, 1997).

To validate oral history analysis and development research findings, researchers need to investigate the nature and special characteristics of oral history research. Hammersley and Atkinson (1995) acknowledge the importance of interview data for life history work, while Finn, Elliott-White, and Walton (2000) argue that life history and memory work can be developed in tourism and leisure research. Although oral history is currently the domain of local libraries and museums, tourism and leisure practitioners have yet to invest in its applicability. But the potential of oral histories has been discussed in tour companies and tour guide duties (Trapp-Fallon, 2003). Personal testimony will be recognized as a valuable element of contemporary historical interpretation (Cambrook, 2004).

3.3 Mission for Career as a Tour Guide

Tourism has become a huge global industry, and tour guides have become an important part of this industry, It could take on a new mission in helping tourists raise awareness levels (Ghisis, in Mykletun, Haukeland, & Furunes, 2006). The vision of breaking away from industry norm to a new reality is no longer a nebulous phenomenon. It is a marketplace where professional practitioners actually sell different services to tourists (Mohammed, 2021). The professional mission of the tour guide is to pass the real content to the tourists, which has achieved the guidance and education of the tourists' values. The core of tour guides is not only service, but also evangelism, industry and confusion. To impart knowledge is to teach visitors how knowledge is lost (Howard, Smith, & Thwaites, 2001). The tour guides have the added drive of an educational mission: the importance of using history as a guide to help tourists think about diverse social topics liberates tourists; impacting changes in tourists' personal lives and teaching them ways to go beyond the so-called "traditional travel stories". This is why tourism is often described as "the intersection of sociocultural education and tourism work" (Bryon, 2012). Essentially tour guides teach by oral history, take the reception service as the teaching and the value infection as the teaching. Randall and Rollins (2009) found that the interpretation of the tour guide occupation is a communicative process based on occupational tasks that can create an

emotional and intellectual connection between tourists' interest in history and the inherent meaning of the resource (Rabotic, 2010).

3.4 The Truth of History Continues Human Civilization

The continuation of human civilization is the continuation of the human race. Reading civilization in its essence is a historical tool, with the human being itself at its core. Through Spengler's research, it is found that the existence of history is the origin of human meaning, and that truth is always related to human existence (Abbas, 2020). History is the record of civilization and the evidence of cultural heritage. In fact history impresses narratives of human development, and human thinking often depends on philosophical culture (Abbas, 2020). Therefore, different cultures will produce specific ways of thinking and perspectives for human civilizations in different regions (Abbas, 2020). The authenticity of human civilization requires both following and subservience to history, as well as individual and collective behavior, through which human behavior, order and its pattern as human beings exist to achieve production and stable development (Wynter, 2003). As Ruxin found in the "World Civilization Series": similar to people's interpretation of culture and theories of civilization are also different. Therefore, there are many definitions in this, and the academic community has not yet reached a consensus (Wang & Zhang, 2019). In the process of specific research on civilization, researchers may conduct more in-depth historical investigations from the origin of civilization to sort out a logical relationship and development clues that can prove the real history and human civilization in the vague phenomenon of civilization. In other words, in the process of regional historical development, human civilization often has a relatively clear theme, whether it is East or West. It is an important task for the continuation of civilization for researchers to grasp this historical theme to explore and record the truth (Wang & Zhang, 2019). For example, compared to Asia and Europe, the greatest characteristic of American civilization may be youth and vigor since it is less than four hundred years old. Unlike Asian Confucian civilization and European religious civilization, today's American civilization is not a native civilization (Indian culture), its civilization was created by mature European immigrants in the New World according to their own ideas. The civilization of the Americas, however, became a globally recognized idea, a value system centered on freedom (Qian, 2001).

IV. CONCLUSION

The evidence provided by this study is qualitative research method to prove that Pursuing historical authenticity can have a relevant impact on the mission of the tour guide through the means of oral history. Oral history, as the mediating variable of this study, builds an objective and practical link between the historical truth of Pursuing and the mission of the tour guide. While demonstrating that oral histories have a correlated effect on tour guide occupation and historical truth, the researchers test the limitations of the mediating variables for this study. As one of the qualitative research methods, oral history is also an important working method and skill in the tour guide industry. This research proves its objectivity and authenticity of historical reduction. The researcher proposes a possible direction of the professional mission of the tour guide, and validates its existence and rationality through observational and documentary methods. Finally, the researchers verified that historical authenticity is a necessary and sufficient condition for the continuation of human civilization. Because the constraints could be verified, Pursuing historical truth had a positive effect on the mission of the tour guide profession through oral history skills within the range of mediating variables.

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