



IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals



العراقية
المجلات الأكاديمية العلمية



ISSN: 2663-9033 (Online) | ISSN: 2616-6224 (Print)

Journal of Language Studies

Contents available at: <http://jls.tu.edu.iq>

British-American English Synonyms in Tourism Language and their Effect on Listener's Understanding

Dr. Ghada Saad Al-din M. Salih Al-dabbagh *

Department of Tourism and Hotels Institutions Management/ College of
Administration & Economics/ Mosul University

E-mail: ghadaaldabbagh60@gmail.com

<p>Keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Differences between British –American English-Language variations-Language & dialects-lexical semantics- Synonyms- Tourism Synonyms	<p>Abstract: This study deals with the differences between British and American English synonyms in tourism language (i.e. hotel, travel, transportation, and so on.). And if these differences affect on the listener's understanding, or not. The problem lies in the differences between British – American English, in the language variations in (lexical synonyms) in the regional dialect, geographical dialect, social dialect that may affect on meaning of the intended word in tourism field, because of the differences between two communities, and how these communities used these synonyms. These variations of the Source Language British and American English (BrE and AmE) spoken by native speakers or non- native speakers may affect on the listener's understanding (receiver's understanding) and lose the intended meaning of the tourism synonyms.</p> <p>The aim of the study is to identify the language variation of BrE and AmE and the varieties of English dialects, and how are these varieties affect on the understanding of the listener and recipient in the British and American societies. Know the extent of the effect these varieties on the understanding of the listener and recipient in British and American societies.</p>
---	--

* **Corresponding Author:** Dr. Ghada Saad Al-din M.

E-Mail: ghadaaldabbagh60@gmail.com

Tel: +9647701699883

Affiliation: Department of Tourism and Hotels Institutions Management/ College of Administration & Economics/
Mosul University - Iraq

<p>Article Info</p> <p>Article history: -</p> <p>Received:15\1\2020</p> <p>-Accepted: 2\2\2020</p> <p>Available online</p>	<p>The hypotheses of the study seeks to prove that the differences may be affecting on the listener's understanding of the meaning of the tourism synonyms, the researcher excluded the grammar, phonology and pronunciation.</p> <p>1-Using the regional and geographical dialects variations and the differences between British – American English may affect on the meaning of the (synonyms), which may affect on the listener's understanding, if the native speakers use their special (tourism synonyms), and the receiver needs to recognize the (cultural, and social knowledge) for both British and American English uses in their communities. 2- Using the variation language and the differences between British – American English may be not affect on the listener's understanding, if he/she has a good linguistic knowledge especially the meanings of these synonyms in the tourism field. The researcher intends to shed light on the historical background and previous studies that clarify the relationship between language and dialects and the impact of British and American English on the use.</p> <p>The study concludes that the language variation doesn't affect always on the listener's understanding if he/she has good cultural, educational knowledge with the tourism synonyms, and the tourist knows what the speaker means.</p>
---	--

المرادفات الإنجليزية البريطانية-الأمريكية في لغة السياحة وتأثيرها على فهم المستمع

د. غادة سعدالدين محمد صالح الدباغ

قسم ادارة المؤسسات السياحية والفندقية/ كلية الادارة والاقتصاد/ جامعة الموصل

<p>الخلاصة: تتناول هذه الدراسة الاختلافات بين المرادفات الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية في اللغة السياحية (مثل الفنادق والسفر والنقل وما إلى ذلك). وإذا كانت هذه الاختلافات تؤثر على فهم المستمع ، أم لا . تكمن المشكلة في الاختلافات بين اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية الأمريكية ، في الاختلافات اللغوية في (المرادفات المعجمية) في اللهجة الإقليمية ، اللهجة الجغرافية ، اللهجة الاجتماعية التي قد تؤثر على معنى الكلمة المقصودة في مجال السياحة ، بسبب الاختلافات بين مجتمعين ، وكيف استخدمت هذه المجتمعات هذه المرادفات. وقد تؤثر هذه الاختلافات في لغة المصدر</p>	<p>الكلمات الدالة: -</p> <p>- الاختلافات بين اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية الأمريكية</p> <p>- الاختلافات اللغوية</p> <p>- اللغة واللهجات</p> <p>- دلالات معجمية</p> <p>- المترادفات</p> <p>- مرادفات السياحة</p>
--	---

الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية التي يتحدث بها الناطقون أو غير الناطقين بها على فهم المستمع (المتلقي) وتفقد المعنى المقصود للمرادفات السياحية. تهدف الدراسة إلى معرفة الاختلاف اللغوي في اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية، والاختلاف في اللهجة الانكليزية البريطانية والأمريكية ، وكيف تؤثر هذه الاختلافات على فهم المستمع (المتلقي) في المجتمعات البريطانية والأمريكية. ومعرفة مدى تأثير الاختلافات على فهم المستمع (المتلقي) في المجتمعات البريطانية والأمريكية.

تسعى فرضيات الدراسة إلى إثبات أن الاختلافات في اللغة الانكليزية قد تؤثر على فهم المستمع لمعنى المرادفات السياحية المستخدمة، واستبعد الباحث قواعد اللغة وعلم الصوت والنطق.

١- ان استخدام الاختلافات في اللهجات الإقليمية والجغرافية والفروقات بين اللغة الانكليزية البريطانية والأمريكية، قد تؤثر على معنى (المرادفات) ، والتي قد تؤثر على فهم المستمع، إذا ما استخدم المتكلمون الأصليون اللغة او المفردة الخاصة بهم (مرادفات السياحة). لذلك يحتاج المتلقي ادراك ومعرفة بالجوانب الثقافية والاجتماعية لتلك المجتمعات الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية وكيف تستخدم المفردة. ٢- قد لا يؤثر استخدام اختلافات اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية الأمريكية لمفردة السياحة على فهم المستمع، إن كان لديه / لديها معرفة لغوية جيدة خاصة بمعاني هذه المرادفات في مجال السياحة. ويعتزم الباحث تسليط الضوء على الخلفية التاريخية والدراسات السابقة التي توضح العلاقة بين اللغة واللهجات ومدى تأثير اللغة الانكليزية البريطانية والأمريكية على الاستخدام.

يخلص البحث إلى أن اختلاف اللغة لا يؤثر دائماً على فهم المستمع إذا كان لديه / لها معرفة جيدة مع المرادفات السياحية ، ويعرف السائح ما يعنيه المتحدث.

معلومات البحث

تاريخ البحث:

الاستلام: ٢٠٢٠/١١/١٥

القبول: ٢٠٢٠/٢/٢٢

التوفر على النت

Introduction:

1.1. Statement of the Problem: the problem lies in the differences between British-American English, in the language variations in (lexical synonyms) in the regional dialect, geographical dialect, social dialect that may affect on meaning of the intended word in tourism field, because of the differences between two communities, and how these communities used these synonyms. These variations of the Source Language British and American English (BrE and AmE) spoken by native speakers or non- native speakers may affect on the listener's understanding (receiver's understanding) and lose the intended meaning of the tourism synonyms.

1.2. Aims of the study: the study aims to:

1- Identify the language variation of BrE and AmE and the varieties of English dialects, and how these varieties affect the understanding of the listener and recipient in British and American societies.

2- Know the extent to which the impact on the understanding of the listener and recipient in British and American societies.

1.3 Hypotheses of the Study: The study seeks to prove that:-

The importance of knowing the differences between British and American English synonyms (vocabularies) seems to be worth studying. Therefore, this research is based on the following:

1- Using the regional and geographical dialects variations and the differences between British – American (synonyms) may affect the listener's understanding, if the native speakers use their special (tourism synonyms) at the (hotels, airport, travel documents, restaurants, timetables and schedules), and the receiver needs to know the cultural, social knowledge for both British and American English uses in their communities.

2- Using the variation language and the differences between British-American English may not affect the listener's understanding, if he/she has a good linguistic knowledge especially the meanings of these synonyms in the tourism field.

1.4 Procedure and Data Collection:

The researcher uses many synonyms using in tourism field and makes a comparison between British – American English synonyms in the tourism sector. This comparison is based on the vocabularies (tourism synonyms) with same meaning in the two communities Britain and America. The researchers exclude (spelling, pronunciation, and grammar) of these synonyms. These synonyms were taken from books and tourism language.

1.5 Scope of the Study:

The present study tackles the British-American English synonyms in tourism language and their effect on listeners' understanding. The core of the study is confined to the semantic analysis. The research deal with the language variation, and linguistic variation, which are used by a single speaker uses different linguistic forms in different occasions, and different speakers of a language give the same meanings using different forms, of British and American English in the field of tourism. The speakers of a language make choices in word choice depending on a number of factors including the speaker's purpose

in communication, the relationship between speaker and hearer. Language varies from one place to another, from one social group to another, and from one situation to another, as (geographical, temporal, social, regional and contextual variations). When speakers of one dialect group cannot understand the speakers of another dialect group, these dialects become a different language, the problem occurs.. The researcher collects a number of the tourism synonyms (data of the study), how to use them in the source language, and the extent of influencing and understanding of the recipient (tourist) on the meaning of these synonyms in the fields of tourism. The researcher adopts New mark model (1981) in the communicative translation, in which the recipient understands the meaning of the tourism synonym and its interpretation and translation. Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original.

1.6 Value of the Study: the value of this study exists in:-

- 1- Identifying the linguistic differences and dialects between British and American English and the use of different vocabularies (synonyms) similar in meaning and different in writing and spelling (synonyms) in both societies.
- 2- Knowing whether these linguistic differences in the meaning of tourism vocabularies negatively affect on the understanding of the listener or recipient in the field of tourism.
- 3- Identifying the British-American English, and the vocabularies used in both communities. Through comparisons, the recipients and the workers in the field of tourism can know the exact vocabularies, and which of the communities use British and American English according to regional, geographical and social dialects.
- 4- Knowing which countries speak American English more than British English.

2. Literature Review:

2.1. What is Language?

Language is basically a system of communication where sound or signs convey objects, actions and ideas. It is the key to human lives. It is a system of spoken or written symbols that can communicate ideas, emotions, and experiences. Language is both a system of communication between individuals and a social phenomenon.

Al-Saadi (2015:1-13) says that:

Language has great importance in the dialogue and understanding between tourists and tourist facilities. And the English today is international language, and most of the tourist establishments require employees to speak English in addition the local language of the country because the English now has become the familiar language for almost all human beings.

Language is a system of spoken or written symbols that can communicate ideas, emotions, and experiences. It has a great importance in the dialogue and understanding between tourists and tourist facilities. And the English today is an international language, and most of the tourist establishments require employees to speak English in

addition the local language of the country because the English language now has become the familiar one for almost all human beings. (ibid.)

Reddy (2016: 179) indicates that human beings need to communicate to each other; communication is very important because everything is impossible to be done without communication. So, human beings use language as the means of communication. Communication is more effective because the world develops language itself.

2.2. The English Language

Baugh & Cable (2002: 110-130) say that "Over 1 billion people speak English either as their first or second language". English has been in use for 1,500 years and has changed to such extent that the form of the language used by Anglo-Saxons – Old English – which is not to be known by the contemporary English speakers.

Crystal (2003: 304) points out that

"The English language was first introduced to the Americas by British colonization, beginning in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Similarly, the language expansion to many other parts of the world as a result of British trade and colonization to some other places and the spread of the former British Empire, which, by 1921, included about 470–570 million people, about a quarter of the world's population. Written forms of British and American English as found in newspapers and textbooks differ little in their main features, with only occasional noticeable differences.

Narcisa, T. et al., (2012: 985) state that "Nowadays, English is probably the most frequently spoken language in the world, either as an official language, or as a foreign language". English is getting more and more to be a must when it comes to communicating with people belonging to other nations or applying for a job". They indicate that there are two varieties of English which are considered as to be the most influential and widespread of all: Commonwealth English, generally known as British English, mainly spoken in the region of Great Britain, and American English spoken in the region of U.S.A.

Reddy (2016: 179-181) explains the importance of English language and says that English plays an important role in our everyday life. There is great use of English in modern world. It is believed that the English language is one of the most important languages in the world for many reasons. One of them is that English is spoken as the first language in many countries. Even in the countries where English is not the native language, people use it for business and tourism. It is considered the business language, and the official language of the United Nations. It is also the official language of airlines and airports. All airline pilots that fly to other countries must be able to speak English. In Business: English is used widely by international business community. It is fundamental to communicate across national borders and maintain correspondence with overseas business parties or professionals. Large destinations for tourists such as

Australia, Great Britain and the United States all use English as a first language. In addition to the countries that don't speak English offer services for tourists in English. When travelling to places where people speak English, persons don't have worry to find someone to help them with direction, if they lose their way. (Ahmad, 2018)

The form of the language used in the Americas especially in the United States, over the past 400 years, and that used in the United Kingdom have differed in a few minor ways, which leading to the forms now sometimes referred to as American English and British English. A small number of words have completely different meanings in the two forms or are even unknown or not used in one of the forms. (Klaric S., 2013:1; Furman, G. & A. Seroklin, 2017:1)

At the present time, the globalization time, communication has become one of the most critical elements. Without good communication people from different nations can't be able to understand each other. If people don't understand each other, there are possibilities that misunderstanding will happen need to understand each other with good communication that motivates people to get global languages among the most important and influencing language is English language. English is now a global lingua franca (which known as a bridge language, common language, trade language, auxiliary language, vehicular language, or link language).

English is the language of science, of aviation, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. Knowing English increases your chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within your home country or for finding work abroad. It's also the language of international communication, the media and the internet, so learning English is important for socializing and entertainment as well as work. (Ahmad, 2018)

2.2.1. Language Variation

The term variety merely refers to a variant of a language. Variation is a feature of language: there is more than one way of saying the same thing. Speakers may differ pronunciation (tone), word choice (lexicon), or morphology and syntax (sometimes called "grammar"). Language variation does not parallel with language ungrammaticality, but speakers are still (often unconsciously) sensitive to what is and is not possible in their native tongue. (O'Grady, W. and others, 2001; and Ronald, W. 2006: p.5)

Reppen, R. et al., (2002) points out that "Linguistic variation is central to the study of language use. It is impossible to study the language forms used in natural texts without being confronted with the issue of linguistic variability. Variability is ingrained in human language: a single speaker will use different linguistic forms on different occasions, and different speakers of a language will give the same meanings using different forms. Most of this variation is highly systematic: speakers of a language make choices in pronunciation, morphology, word choice, and grammar depending on a number of non-linguistic factors. These factors include the speaker's purpose in communication, the relationship between speaker and hearer, the production circumstances, and various demographic affiliations that a speaker can have."

Kerswill (2012: 23-43) states that "Variation may, generally speaking, occur on all possible levels of language. It may also be causally attributed to a variant great

number of factors limiting variation. Some have been named before, such as social factors like age, gender and class. Speakers' regional or professional backgrounds do of course matter as well and may be just as influential as social factors".

All aspects of language (including phonemes, morphemes, syntactic, structures, and meanings) are subject to variation. Linguistic variation is the central study of language in use. Language variation is a center concept in sociolinguistics, and it is an important part of sociolinguistics, to the extent that it requires reference to social factors. Languages vary from one place to another, from one social group to another, and from one situation to another, as geographical variation, social variation, and contextual variation. (Chambers, 2003, Yule, 2014: 257)

2.2.2. What is a Dialect?

British English (BrE) is the form of English used in the United Kingdom. It includes all English dialects used in the United Kingdom. American English (AmE) is the form of English used in the United States. It includes all English dialects used in the United States.

Finegan (2008: 347-348) indicates that the term dialect has to do with language users, with groups of speakers. Every dialect is a language, and every language is realized in its dialects.

Many definitions have been suggested concerning the term dialect. It is a special form of speaking belonging to a group. According, dialect is a variety of language distinguished from other varieties by features of phonology, grammar and vocabulary used by a group of speakers set off from other geographically or socially. (Safaa, 2015: 4)

The language of a speaker with its unique characteristics is referred to the speaker's **idiolect**. Like individuals, various groups of people who speak the same language but differently speaking. When there are systematic differences in the way groups speak a language, that means each group speaks a **dialect** of that language. Language is a gathering of dialects. It is not always easy to decide whether the differences between two speech communities reflect two dialects or two languages. When the speakers of one dialect group cannot understand the speakers of another dialect group- these dialects become different languages. Dialects and languages reflect the implied grammars and lexicons of their speakers. Dialect variety expands when the changes which occur in one region or group do not spread. (Fromkin, et al. 2011: 430-431)

Dialects variation according to user. Three things are needed for a new dialect to expand: a group of people living near to each other; this group living in isolation (either geographically or socially) from other groups; and over the time. A dialect may develop to the point that it becomes a different language from the one it started as. (Nordquist, R., 2019)

According to Catford (1965), he classifies the types of varieties related to permanent features of the performers. 1- **Idiolect** that related to personal identity of performer. 2- **Dialect** related to the performer's origin or affiliations in a geographical, temporal or social dimension.

i. Geographical Dialect: related to the geographical origin of the performer: e.g. 'American English', 'British English and so on. It means choose of a dialect related to 'the same part of the country' in a geographical feeling, and geography concerns with more than topography and spatial co-ordinates and human geography is more relevant here than mere location.

ii. Temporal Dialect: related to the origin of the performer, or of the text he has produced, in the time dimension: e.g. 'Contemporary English' 'Middle English'.

iii. Social Dialect: related to the social class or status of the performer: e.g. 'U and non-U' (U-Upper Class). (ibid. For further detail see, Catford, 1965: 84-92)

Ellis (1999) defines dialect as a variation in grammar and vocabulary in addition to sound variations. For example, if one person says the sentence 'John is a farmer' and another says the same thing except pronounces the word farmer as 'fahmuh,' then the difference is one of accent. But if one person says something like 'You should not do that' and another says 'Ya hadn't oughta do that,' then this is a dialect difference because the variation is greater. The extent of the dialect differences is a communication. Some dialects are very different and others less so. English speakers from different countries and regions use a variety of different accents (systems of pronunciation), as well as various localized words and grammatical structures; many different dialects can be identified based on these factors. Dialects can be classified at broader or narrower levels: within a broad national or regional dialect, various more localized sub- dialects can be identified. The integration of differences in pronunciation and use of local words may make some English dialects do not understand, to speakers from other regions. (Francis. W. 2008, 4).

Yung (2016) classifies dialect into: A social dialect also called a "Social Register" of a specific language. It refers to the type of speech, pronunciation, and vocabulary used to communicate in the language with a specific social class or group within the greater society. A regional dialect on the other hand is one that is strictly defined by geography, and as such, is used among all people of all social classes/groups within that geography.

Foster, (2017) distinguishes between social and regional dialect, he says: "The regional dialect is a variety of a standard norm that is defined by its local characteristics, i.e. the way a certain group of people speak from the point of view of its grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, in a particular region, location. Sometimes the regional dialect is called geographic dialect. Each particular regional dialect possess its cultural qualities that have been cultivated during a certain period of time. And the social dialect is a different notion. It may be defined as a variation of a standard norm of a language that is caused by social differences people may have, i.e. age, gender, ethnicity as well as some other social factors. It is not about how you say the words (regional dialect), but who you are in the society as it makes you and the way you express yourself."

Alojipan, (2017) classifies dialects into: 1- A regional dialect s which are spoken by people in a particular or limited geographic location. 2- A social dialects which are spoken by certain sectors of society almost in a way that other sectors can know and differentiate them.

2.3. British and American English National Varieties

The major varieties of English everywhere in the world are commonly divided into British and American types. British English is the base for the varieties spoken in England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, and South Africa.

American English (or North American) comprises particularly the English of Canada and the United States. There are a deal of generalization about British-based varieties and American-based varieties such as:

Spelling: There are a little main spelling differences between British and American English. This is because British English has mostly maintained the spelling of words that it has taken from other languages but American English has changed the spelling to seem more like how the word completely sounds when you say it. For example –se/-ize (-yse/yze) e.g. analyse in BrE and analyze in AmE. (-our/-or) e.g. bahaviour in BrE and behavior in AmE. (-re/-er) e.g. centre in BrE and center in AmE. (-e/(-oe/-ae)) e.g. amoeba in BrE and ameba, diarrhoea and diarrhea. (-ce/-se) e.g. defence in BrE and defense in AmE. (-/e, -og/-ogue) e.g. dialogue in BrE and dialog in AmE. (-l/-ll or -ll/-l) e.g. fulfil in BrE and fulfill in AmE. (-mme/-m) e.g. programme in BrE and program in AmE. **Pronunciation:** Although the word might be spelt the same, it is likely that people from the UK and America pronounce it differently. e.g. the word ‘tomato’ is pronounced ‘tom-ah-to’ in the UK but ‘tom-ay-to’ in the USA and the word ‘mobile’ is pronounced ‘mow-bile’ in the UK but ‘mow-bl’ in the USA. **Grammar:** There are many grammatical differences between British and American English. For example, if someone asks if you are hungry but you have just finished your lunch, in British English you would need to use the present perfect tense, “No, I’ve eaten already”, but in American English you can use the past tense, “No, I ate already” (this would be incorrect in British English). **Vocabulary :-** there are many differences between British English and American English. The most difficult for learners is maybe the differences in vocabulary, including idioms and phrasal verbs. There are a slight of the main vocabulary differences between British and American English. e.g. (flat in BrE and apartment in AmE, autumn in BrE and fall in AmE). (Finegan, 2008: 350-352; Bloomsbury International, 2014, Triyadi, D. (No Date).

2.4. The vocabulry differences (synonym) between British English (BrE) and American English (AmE)

The importance of knowing the differences between British English (BrE) and American English (AmE) vocabularies (synonyms) seems to be worth studying. Therefore, this research is based on the following:-

- There is linguistic basis upon which to differentiate between a dialect and a language. Every language is made up of dialects, and in terms of linguistic bases and linguistic global every dialect is a language.
- Linguistic differences occur between social group in every speech community.
- Linguistic forms may differ greatly from one social group to another, and social groups may be known in a number of ways besides regionally.

British and American English can be distinguished in three ways: (Finegan, 2008; Faye, and Mboup, 2017)

i. Differences in language use conventions: there are some of the differences in language use conventions as: Dates: In British English, the standard way of writing dates is to write the day of the month as a number, then the month (either as a number or spelled out) and then the year. For example, 19 September 1973 or 19.09.73. The standard way of writing dates in American English is to write the month first (either as a number or spelled out), then the day of the month, and then the year. For example, September 19th 1973 or 9/19/73. Commas are also frequently inserted after the day of the month in the USA. For example, September 19, 1973. **ii. Differences in the ways of using English dictated by the different cultural values of the two countries.**

British and American English have a number of differences which relate to the different cultural values of the two countries. For example, British English contains a number of frequently used metaphors relating to football ('scoring an own goal') and cricket ('a sticky wicket'), while American English uses metaphors relating to baseball ('in the ball park').

iii. Vocabulary differences: There are a number of important differences, particularly in business terminology. BrE and AmE also have some words which differ from each other.

(Michael, and Webster, (2006); Bergis, (2019); Lane, (2017); Newell, (2015). American English vs. British English (<https://www.aje.com/dist/docs/AJE-American-vs-British-English>)

2.5. Synonymy

This study is based on the differences of the (synonyms) in BrE and AmE. According to Merriam-Webster's (1828) definition of "a synonym is *one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses*". It refers to words that are pronounced and spelled differently but contain the same meaning. e.g. (happy/ joyful / glad).

Newmark (1988: 84) indicates that the word "synonym" is used in the sense of a near target language (TL) equivalent to an source language (SL) word in a context, here an exact equivalent may or may not exist. This process is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjective or adverb of quality (which in principle are "outside" the grammar and less important other components of a sentence).

Nordquist, R. (2019b) Defines synonym as: "*A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in certain contexts*".

Synonyms are words or expressions that have the same meaning in some or all contexts. They are words with the sameness or similarity in meaning, e.g. (pail/ bucket). More technically, in the semantic component of the grammar, two sentences are synonymous if they entail each other, e.g. (The cat ate the rat. / The rat was eaten by the cat.). There are dictionaries of synonyms that contain many hundreds of entries. It has been said that there are no perfect synonyms—that is, no two words ever have *exactly* the same meaning. Still, the following two sentences have very similar meanings:

He's sitting on the sofa. / He's sitting on the couch.

In the appropriate circumstances, we can say, What was his answer? or What was his reply? with much the same meaning. Other common examples of synonyms are the pairs: almost/nearly, big/large, broad/wide, buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, freedom/ liberty. (Fromkin et al., 2011: 156; 599; Yule, 2010: 137)

The idea of “sameness” of meaning used in discussing synonymy is not necessarily “total sameness”. There many occasions when one word is appropriate in a sentence, but its synonym would be strange. For example, Sandy had only one **answer** correct on the test, the word **reply** would sound strange. Synonymous forms may also differ in terms of formal versus informal uses. The sentence (My father purchased a large automobile.) has practically the same meaning as (My dad bought a big car.) with four synonymous replacements, but the second version sound much more casual or informal than the first. (Yule, 2010: 117; For further details see Newmark, 1988: 120).

There are some of these vocabularies or (synonyms) used in tourism field. For example,

BrE	AmE	BrE	AmE
trousers	pants	jumper	sweater
sweets	candy	handbag	purse
booking	reservation	Mobile phone	Cell phone
University	college	yours sincerely	sincerely yours
Football	soccer	Ground floor	First floor
Transport	Transportation	garden	Yard, lawn
Anti-clockwise	counterclockwise	Fish finger	Fish stick
post	mail	crisps	Potato chips
City centre	downtown	Lorry	truck
Storey (of building)	Story, floor	motorway	Freeway (expressway)
Dustbin (bin)	Garbage can (trash can)	nappy	diaper
pavement	sidewalk	postcode	Zip code
petrol	Gas (gasoline)	queue	line

(English Club, (1997); Bloomsbury International, (2014); <https://www.enago.com/>)

3. The Differences between British English and American English in Tourism synonyms

The most noticeable difference between American and British English is vocabulary. There are hundreds of everyday words that are different in writing but similar in meaning, they are synonyms.

There are many examples about Tourism Synonyms in the following table:

No	British English (BrE)	American English (AmE)	Meaning of synonym In Arabic
1.	We have a one-week holiday in February.	We have a one-week vacation in February.	عطلة
2.	I moved into a new flat .	I moved into a new apartment .	شقة سكنية
3.	I saw the film .	I saw the movie .	فيلم سينمائي
4.	I've seen you in the lift a few times.	I've seen you in the elevator a few times.	مصعد
5.	She smiled and shoved the bill into her purse.	She smiled and shoved the check into her purse.	الصك
6.	The car park is reserved for customers only.	The parking lot is reserved for customers only.	موقف سيارات
7.	He's eaten a whole plate of chips .	He's eaten a whole plate of French fries .	رقائق البطاطس
8.	Did you eat my biscuit ?	Did you eat my cookies ?	بسكويت
9.	The woman she saw in city centre Atlanta had reacted to her the same way.	The woman she saw in downtown Atlanta had reacted to her the same way.	مركز المدينة
10.	The superior told him that the customers were supposed to leave their things in the cloakroom .	The superior told him that the customers were supposed to leave their things in the coatroom .	غرفة تعليق الملابس
11.	Once I realized there was smoke coming from the cook top, I took the frying pan off of the cooker .	Once I realized there was smoke coming from the cook top, I took the frying pan off of the stove .	طباخ
12.	Have you brought your curriculum vita and certificates with you.	Have you brought your résumé and certificates with you.	السيرة الشخصية
13.	I will call you later.	I will ring you later.	اتصل هاتفيا
14.	One can get money from the cash machine .	One can get money from the ATM (automated teller machine)	الصراف الآلي

15.	She went to the shopping centre to buy clothes yesterday.	She went to the mall to buy clothes yesterday.	مركز تسوق
16.	They go the restaurant; the waiter brings them a menu.	They go restaurant, the server brings them a menu.	النادل
17.	Before come back home I always buy a few souvenirs for my friends. That is why my luggage is always heavy.	Before come back home I always buy a few souvenirs for my friends. That is why my baggage is always heavy.	امتنعة/ حقائب سفر
18.	Where are the trolleys?	Where are the carts?	عربة امتعة
19.	There is a closet in the rooms of the hotel.	There is a wardrobe in the rooms of the hotel.	دولاب ملابس
20.	I take the underground to work.	I take the subway to work.	مترو الانفاق

In the sentences above, these BrE and AmE synonyms have the same meaning in both languages. Although, they are different vocabularies, but they have the same meaning. These differences and variations don't affect on the listener's understanding of the meaning of the tourism synonyms.

Conclusion:

The importance of English cannot be denied. English is an international language in the world. Most people are using this language in everyday life. It is an important language because we use this language to communicate with other countries people. It is a popular language and everyone uses English to communicate with any person in the world. In this global age the people are insist to be able to communicate globally. Therefore, it plays a very important role especially in international communication. By knowing English, people will be able to learn more knowledge and collect more information. And also, it helps people to get work in globalization age by using English as great priority. It makes finding work easier and a great skill which makes the group of the applicant considered at the high quality as a qualified applicant and the skill will carry the applicants to get a good work in a high position in national and international professions. Language is very complex and having many facets phenomena. Understanding its different sides may enable communicators to go beyond stereotypes that are often unknowingly founded in unannounced attitudes that individuals may carry on language. Recognizing the various components of language (i.e., phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics) may help communicators understand not only the difficulty of language, but also its order. Understanding semantics helps communicators see that there is a sharing responsibility between interlocutors for meaning making; it is not just a matter of one participant speaking clearly.

- British English tends to react more slowly to new words and phrases than American English.
- American English adopts new usages, some of which later move into general use (e.g. corporate citizen, social performance), and some disappear after a short time in fashion (e.g. synergy).
- British English has a little tendency to vagueness and ponderous diction. American English (at its best) tends to be more direct and alive.
- American English tends to be more colloquial than British English.
- Both American and British English are strong on euphemisms. In British English, these are often used for funny purposes or to smooth through something bad. In American English they may be used for prudish reasons (thus lavatory or WC becomes restroom or bathroom. Difficulties with words are of two kinds:
1-The hearer (receiver) does not understand lexical meaning such as (synonyms). 2- If the hearer can not understand a word, may be because all its possible meanings are not known to the receiver, or because its meaning is determined by hearer.

It is the variety of used by educated users, e.g. those in the professions, the media, and so on. • It is the variety defined in dictionaries, grammars, and usage guides. • It is regarded as more correct and socially accepted than other shapes. • It enjoys greater status than dialects and non-standard diversity, nonstandard diversity are felt to be the field of the less educated. • It is used as a written or spoken language. • It is used in important functions in the society – in the government, the parliament, courts, bureaucracy, education, literature, trade, and tourism industry. In terms of number of first- and second-language speakers, American English is the world standard. In terms of geographical reach and number of countries, though, British English is arguably the world standard.

Electronic dictionaries, smart phones and mobile phones can be used by tourists to know the meaning of the intended word, if it is British English or American English. This allows the tourist (listener or recipient) to know what the speaker means (tourist guides or employees in hotels, airports or borders between foreign countries) easily. There are a lot of institutes that give courses in language as the tourism needs to deal with foreigners directly.

References

- Ahmad, A. (2018). "The Effects Of Globalization On Global Communication".
Reviewed by Elisa Shoenberger.
(<https://bizfluent.com/info-8232542-effects-globalization-global-communication.html>)

- Alojiban, S. C. M.(2017). "What is the Differences Between Social Dialect Original and Dialect. (www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-social-dialect-and-regional-dialect)
- Al-Saadi, N. (2015). "Importance Of English Language in The Development Of Tourism Management". In: *World of Researches Publication W.R.P. Academic Journal of Accounting and Economics Researches*. Vol. 4. Issue 1, Article No. 14-02-46.
- Barber, Ch.; Joan, C. and Phillip, A. Sh. (2009). *The English Language: A Historical Introduction*. (2nd ed.): Cambridge, University of Oxford, Cambridge University Press.
- Baugh, C. A.; Cable, Th. (2002). *A History of the English Language*. (5th ed.) . London: Routledge Taylor& Francis Group.
- Bergis, I. (2019). (www.enago.com/documents/BrE-AmE.pdf)
- Bloomsbury International, (2014). "The Difference Between British English and American English". In: Bloomsbury International, Jan. 3.
- Catford, J.C. (1956). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford University Press.
- Chambers, J.K. (2003). *Sociolinguistic Theory: Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance*. 2nd Edition. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Cresswell, E. (2015). "The English We Speak". In: International House World Organization. IH Journal, Issue 37, Summer.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Colina, S. (2015). *Fundamentals of Translation*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Culpeper, J.; F. Katamba.; P. Kerswill; R. Wodak and T. McEnery (2012). *English Language: Description, Variation and Context*.
- Ellis, D. G. (1999). *From Language to Communication*. 2nd (ed.): London , Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers.
- EnglishClub. (1997-2019). "British vs American Vocabulary".The world's premier Free educational website for learners + teachers of English. England. (<https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/british-american.htm>)
- Faye, S. and Mboup, El Hadji M. (2017). A dialectal study of English: A focus on British and American English. Faculte Des Lettres Et Sciences Humaines Departement D'Anglais.
- Finegan, E. and J. R. Rickford (eds.). (2004a). *Language In the USA: Themes for the Twenty-First Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Finegan, E., (2008b). *Language its Structure and Use*. 5th (ed.): Thomson Wadsworth: Printed in the United States of America.
- Foster, M. (2017). "What is the Differences Between Social Dialect Original and Dialect. (www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-social-dialect-and-regional-dialect)
- Francis. W. M. (2008). *Discovering English Dialects*. Oxford: Shire Publications.

- Fromkin, V., R. Rodman, and N. Hyams (2011). *An Introduction to Language*. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning International Office.
- Frost, J. (2017). "British vs. American English: 63 Differences (Infographic)". (www.grammarcheck.net/british-vs-american-english/)
- Furman, G. and A. Seroklin (2017). "Differences Between American And British English". (<https://conf.ztu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/267>)
- Jung, Ch. (2016). "What is the difference between social dialect and regional dialect?". (<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-social-dialect-and-regional-dialect>)
- Kerswill, P. (2012). "Language variation 1 - social factors : class and ethnicity". In: Clayton, Dan, (ed.) *Language. English and Media Centre*, London .
- Klaric, S. (2013). "American vs. British vs. Australian English". (<https://prezi.com/fv26i49gkizw/american-vs-british-vs-australian-english/>)
- Lane, J. (2017). (www.babbel.com/en/magazine/what-are-the-differences-between-american-and-british-english/)
- Ling, Z. (2015). "Differences Between American English and British English in Lexicology." In: *Us-China Foreign Language*, September, Vol. 13, No. 9, 623-627.: David Publishing Company.
- McIntyre, K. (2013). *English for Tourism Students' Workbook*. Centre for Language Studies. Dili Institute of Technology.
- McCarthy, M.; F. O'Dell (2016). *Academic Vocabulary in Use: Vocabulary Reference and Practice*. 2nd (ed.), Cambridge University Press.
- Michael A.K. H. and Jonathan W. (2006). *On Language and Linguistics*. Continuum International Publishing Group. p. vii.
- Narcisa T., L. R. Precup-Stielbauer, and T. Patrauta (2012). "The Major Differences Between British and American English in Written and Oral Communication". (<http://www.diacronia.ro/en/indexing/details/A22584/pdf>)
- Newell, C. (2015). American English vs. British English. In: *AJE Best Practices Series*. (<https://www.aje.com/dist/docs/AJE-American-vs-British-English>)
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice Hall International Ltd.
- Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Nordquist, R. (2019a). "Linguistic Variation." In: ThoughtCo, Jun. 11. (thoughtco.com/what-is-linguistic-variation-1691242).
- Nordquist, R. (2019b). "What Is a Synonym? Definition and Examples". In: ThoughtCo, Updated January 04. (<https://www.thoughtco.com/synonym-definition-1692177>)
- O'Grady, W.; J. Archibald; M. Aronoff and J. Rees-Miller (2001). *Contemporary Linguistics*. (Fourth ed.). Bedford/St. Martin's.
- Pauliuc, K. (2014). *The Influence Of American English on British English*.

- Peter, S., (2015). "Soop vs. Soup". *Meriam-Webster*. Retrieved 4 January "Noah Webster.
(www.en.m.wikipedia.org/Comparison_of_American_and_British)
- Reddy, M. S. (2016). "Importance of English Language in today's World".
In: *International Journal of Academic Research*. Vol.3, Issue-4(2),
April. (www.ijar.org.in)
- Reppen, R. et al. (2002). *Using Corpora to Explore Linguistic Variation*. Amsterdam,
Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Ronald, W. (2006). [An Introduction to Sociolinguistics](#). Wiley Blackwell.
- Triyadi, D. (No Date)." *The Importance of Knowing The Differences Between British
and American English*".
([www.academia.edu/5674243/The_Importance_of_KnowingThe
Differences_Between_British_and_American_English](http://www.academia.edu/5674243/The_Importance_of_KnowingThe_Differences_Between_British_and_American_English))
- Young, Ch. (2016). "What is the Differences Between Social Dialect Original and
Dialect. ([www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-social-
dialect-and-regional-dialect](http://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-social-dialect-and-regional-dialect))
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study Of Language*. 4th (ed.): Cambridge University Press.
(www.cambridge.org/9780521765275)
- (<https://www.enago.com/>)