

**KHAZAR UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty: School of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Department: English Language and Literature**

**Major: General Linguistics**

**MA THESIS**

**Theme: “The linguistic aspects of American and British variants”**

**Master Student: Konul Mardanova**

**Supervisor: Ph.D Irada Samedova**

**Baku, 2017**

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## Introduction

The objective of this thesis lies in the phenomenon of differences between American and British variants of the English language according to comparative linguistic aspects.

British English and American English are considered the world norms of the spoken and written English language taught in non-English speaking countries. In most countries of ex-British Empire the English language which is not the language of the most population follow (keep) British language traditions. Recently, in such countries American words and phrases are popular which have already spread around all English speaking world.

American rules, in its turn, are used by the countries (non-English speaking) affected by the influence of USA. In most countries, regardless a preferred norm, dialects of the English language exist side by side (for example in India and the Philippines).

Among other important English language variants we also distinguish the Canadian English and Australian English which take the third or fourth place according to the number of bearers.

The Canadian English shares a greater part of phonology, vocabulary and syntax with the American variant despite of abundances of aboriginal Canadian words and preserved British norms. This fact allows some researchers to distinguish American and Canadian English in a separate group of dialects called North American dialects of the English language.

In Australian English we can come across with both American and British features side by side with its Australisms. In addition, the English language in Australia differs from reviewed variants more significantly, than Canadian variant. South African English, New Zealandian English and Irish English vary from them by far more; according to the number of bearers, for whom this language is native, these variants accordingly take the fifth, sixth and seventh places.

Subject of the research. The subject of the research lies in the study of linguistic peculiarities (syntax, morphology, lexicology and spelling or orthography

of both compared languages) of British and American English.

Object of the research. The object of the research lies in the study of British and American English in the comparative aspect.

The aim (purpose) of this study is to investigate differences between American and British variants of the English language according to comparative aspects. It is expected to perform the following tasks:

- to review general information about differences between American and British variants of the English language according to comparative aspects;
- to describe the development of history of British and American English;
- to identify the main linguistic characteristics of British and American English;
- to study English as a language of the global world;
- to analyze phonological, grammatical (syntactical and morphological), lexical and orthographic aspects of British and American English.

Therefore, the analysis based on concrete facts shows that the thesis is considered one of the topical issues from scientific point of view.

Novelty of the research. The research investigates the linguistic aspects of British and American English. The aspects studied in the research are the followings: grammatical (syntactical, morphological), lexical and spelling. In addition to these aspects, comparative historical aspects of both languages have also been studied.

Besides, English of both variants differs in their development. The history of American and British English varies according to the periods of their historical development. British English has a long history since the 5th century, but the development of the history of American English belongs to the 16-17 centuries when the first settlers from Europe, especially from the British Isles, came to America. They brought not only their families, but also their language and culture. Other peoples from Europe also brought to America their culture and language and as a result formed a new variant of the English language different from its counterpart in Europe. Consequently, the assimilations of peoples from different cultures resulted in formation of American English. Sometimes this

variant of English is called “Shakespear’s English” because it was brought to America just at Shakspearean’s time.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. As the thesis has been dedicated to one of the still topical issues that has not been investigated thoroughly yet from both general and specific linguistic point of view, it bears significant theoretical and practical sense. As it is known, though both variants of the English language have been studied from different aspects, there is an urgent need in clearing out many issues related to the study.

Therefore, the research done in the sphere of American and British variants of the English language in a comparative aspect shows its practical significance as well.. studied materials of the thesis bears a great significance in the direction not only in German, but also in other language families.

The research is useful not only in compiling manuals dedicated to the English language and a global language, but also can be used as a textbook in colleges and universities.

Rich facts in English, Russian and Azerbaijani given in the research are possible to widely use in the dictionaries of global and international words.

Materials (sources) used in the research. The main sources used in the research are English, Russian and Azerbaijani publications. It has been used sources published in three different languages, scientific works of different authors, manuals and books.

The research methodology includes the methods of analysis and synthesis in the study of theoretical material, as well as description comparison; practical material was obtained by the method of continuous sampling of the sources of the English-language press and analyzed using a cognitive approach.

The structure of the thesis consists of introduction, two chapters, conclusion and a list of used literature.

The introductory part of the thesis states the object, methodology, aim and purpose of the study.

The first chapter consists of several paragraphs and deals with the issue of

general notion about the variants of the English language, the development of the American and British English.

The second chapter also consists of several paragraphs and deals with the issue of differences of the American and British English according to their linguistic aspects

In conclusion the author summarizes the main points of the thesis, comes to a conclusion and gives its suggestions.

In bibliographical part of the thesis modern literature on linguistics concerning American English and British English is widely used.

## I CHAPTER

### SOME PECULIARITIES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

1.1. Regional dialects of the English language. British English and American English.

The thesis reveals the issue of comparative peculiarities of American and British variants of the English language regarding their grammatical, lexical and spelling aspects which are determined as follows:

- In Great Britain they use the British variant of the English language which includes all regional dialects of the English language in Britain.
- In the United States of America they use the American variant of the English language which also includes all regional dialects of the English language.

An integral position between the two variants belongs to the Canadian variant of the English language. Focusing, with some exceptions, on the British norms of spelling, its vocabulary and grammar are much closer to the American variant. Outside school and college education, in everyday life the American spelling is not regarded wrong. It is related with the development of cinematography, television and radio and Canadians were first affected by this intense influence of American variant.

Written forms of the British and American English used in books and newspapers do not differ significantly according to their indicators. “Tiny differences sometimes can be noticed only in comparison with the languages of written mass media of Great Britain and USA (for example, if we compare American and British newspapers)” [2, 23] . “Similar common official form of written English is often called Standard English” [23, 45].

Spoken variants of the British English significantly differ. It reflects many century history of separated development of dialects on the British Islands. The

difference between dialects, words and accents are seen not only between countries of Great Britain – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, but also inside them. Only 2% of the population of Great Britain speaks well-known Received Pronunciation (RP). An official vocabulary (word stock) as well as English teaching courses as a second language is based on the pronunciation of RP. Received Pronunciation is also known as Queen English, Oxford English and BBC English. “Most names do not bare any grounds: not far each graduating student of Oxford University speaks with RP accent, as well as BBC broadcasting speakers do not have to use it on air” [38, 35].

There is also a non-standard spoken American English. It emerged as a result of effect of mass media as well as historical enhancement of geographic and social mobility of the population of USA. In a broad sense, the very accent is typical for TV presenters, as the profession demands them to use only common vocabulary and speech manners. Nevertheless, “some rural TV manuals (laborers) tend to use local forms on screen” [45, 25]. Despite of existence of non-official norms, regional variants of the American English not only have disappeared, but on the contrary, have rooted and developed due to linguist William Labov.

Local dialects in USA mainly reflect the features of mother tongues of immigrants living in a definite region. The influence of foreign languages is significantly noticed on the level of pronunciation and word stock. The researchers distinguish, at least, “four regional variants of the American English: Northern, Southern, Midland and Western” [27, 30]. During the civil war in USA the population (inhabitants) of the eastern coast started settling the west of the country which caused the assimilation of vernaculars and dialects. Therefore, a greater variety of American English forms are preserved in by far settled eares of USA. Various dialects, for example, New York dialect and South Appalachians dialect, form their own spoken forms of the American English different from others at all and typical only for certain locals.

British English and American English are considered the world norms of the spoken and written English language taught in non-English speaking countries. In



most countries of ex-British Empire the English language, which is not the language of the most population, they follow (keep) British language traditions. “Recently, in such countries American words and phrases became popular which have already spread around all English speaking worlds” [9].

American rules, in its turn, are used by countries (non-English speaking) affected by the influence of USA. In most countries, regardless a preferred norm, dialects of the English language exist side by side (for example, in India and the Philippines).

Among other important English language variants we also distinguish the Canadian English and Australian English, which take the third or fourth place according to the number of bearers.

The Canadian English shares a greater part of phonology, vocabulary and syntax with the American variant, despite of abundance of aboriginal Canadian words and preserved British norms. “This fact allows some researchers to distinguish American and Canadian English into a separate group of dialects called North American dialects of the English language” [45, 35].

In Australian English we can come across with both American and British features side by side with its Australisms. In addition, the English language in Australia differs from reviewed in these variants more significantly, than Canadian variant. South African English, New Zealandian English and Irish English vary from them by far more; according to the number of bearers, for whom this language is native, these variants accordingly take the fifth, sixth and seventh places.

The English language holds a leading position among world languages and Hindu-European group of Germanic family of languages. The vast majority of scientific works are being published in English language learning day by day in the global interest. In parallel with the study of language as a communication language tool, learning the culture of the people is indispensable. “This is especially due to the fact that the mirror of national culture and the background of the national English-language culture is the way of life stands” [68]. In addition to being the international language English is distinguished in UK, USA, Canada, New Zealand and large

countries such as Australia. National and cultural special features, some extra-linguistic factors vary considerably, depending on the point of view of English lexical options. Differences between these variants, as well as linguistic factors are close. British English, American English, Canadian English, Australian English are the English language variants. They can not be called a dialect. Certain dialects are used by the people who live within the region defined by the mass of people. In contrast to the above-mentioned variants of the English language, historically the English language spread in other territories as a result of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in terms of grammatical and lexical differences which they have achieved more forms. Variants are not independent from the language in the vocabulary by different features in their lexical aspects between the two dialects significantly higher. Translation of texts written in different versions found in many cases despite of the problems. Language learning the only option is chosen, it's clarity, fluency differs within it. Standard English is perceived as a variant of English literary language. Other variants evolving from them, then have undergone great changes. What was developed within the framework of the literary language of the English literary language is understood by all the English-speaking countries. Almost all modern languages develop mainly on the basis of their own internal capabilities and developing national language. Therefore, the main source of opportunities is the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. It should be noted that this event is one of the main factors of language alongside with its existence and independence. Dictionary of a language is the fastest growing part. Each vocabulary of the people who speak that language developed in parallel with the material and spiritual level, and enriched itself.

“Grammatical structure of the language other than the language in question is no element of creativity, which has developed its grammatical structures derived” [51] primarily on the basis of internal resources of this literary vocabulary that is enriched in two ways; establishment of new words and phrases in the first and second dialect and venacular. In addition to the built-in capabilities of the language borrowed words of the vocabulary of the language plays an important role in enriching and shaping.

The emergence of new methods of words plays the leading role. The new form of expression in the English language on a regular basis is a necessary process. This process is more efficient in science, technology, industry, literature, culture and so on. “Against the background of the rapid development of the area the creation of hundreds of words and expressions are becoming a source” [51].

The modern English word is creative and productive. Efficient methods: affixes, conversion, complications, word-building elements that play a great role in the creation of new verbs; The replacement of the root vowel belongs to non-productive methods and refers to a change in emphasis. The word is used in the creation of productive and non-productive methods of American version of the English language observed. British and US English, which are one of the methods of productive affixation is characterized in this way: “Getting, ize, Terrorise (BE) - terrorize (AE) Criticise (BE) - Criticize (AE), Paralyse (BE) - paralyze (AE), Analyse (BE) - analyze (AE) [70]. In many cases, in US English one can find a way of ending which exists in the British variant that sometimes are confused in these words: sweater (AE) - jumper (bE) Eraser (AE) - Rubber (bE) US English word and the letters fall within the letter and unstressed syllable movement can be observed: Pants (pantaloons) (AE) - Trousers (bE). Apart from the American version of the complications British equivalents of some of the words are found in simple words: French fries (AE) - chips (BE) Eggplant (AE) - Aubergine (BE)” [70].

There they have already passed into general use in the English language: All right, OK, Teenage, and so on. Wordbuilding is observed in specific types of American slangs below. One of the most productive elements of creativity a slang - er suffix : Pusher - a man who deals in drugs, head-shrinker - America variant psychiatrist. In the XIX and XX centuries English covered all lexical substantials. During this period, in accordance with regard to the increase of state structures one can face many Americanisms.

In connection with the development of state structure in this period a good deal of Americanisms merged: Senate, Congress, House of Representatives, President, Vice-President and so on. Considering a definite group of political terms that began

to spread in other languages in the XIX century we have found a close relation between the development of American English and state establishment of USA in that period of time.: Department of Justice - Ədliyyə Nazirliyi, Administration – ABŞ Hökuməti an so on. Canadian English as well as other variants of the English language bear specific features that caused the enrichment of its word stock due to the borrowings. Canadian borrowings corresponding to their needs had to be used in new meanings. In the semantics of borrowing fonds of Canadian mode of life, different colourful, to be true, new connotations merged. According to Alan Orkeen, “borrowed words mainly belong to fauna, flora, geography and topography” [71].

It is true that cooperative life of English and French speaking people is observed in their mutual influence on the language. In particular, the influence of the English language was greater than French. The enrichment of word stock of Canadian English was due to the borrowings, similar in other languages, a new tendency was observed in building new words due to the existing language units. This category includes new Canadisms. Canadian new comers who met new realities in the language created new words by renewing the meanings of many words. new words were coined in some ways, among then compound words are mainly distinguished. As an example from Canadian English let's take the words “prairie crocus” (safran sahələri) and “beverage room”(içki otağı). According to English linguist MacCollin, “this way of building new words are very common in Canadian English” [7].

There are the words in Canadian English that emerged on the bases on the stems of this language. For example, Kanada bioloqu “speckled trout” and “lake trout” göl foreli və kəkilli forel combining these words there emerged a new term - “splake”. Such examples is used in in the names of many institutions ans service centers. For example, medicare – medical care(sağlamlıq xidməti); Socred – Social Credit Party (siyası təşkilat) and so on. In order to meet the needs of people using standart literary language is one the languages used in science and literary works, press and offices, television, radio, schools and so on.

The standardization of literary language means that its word stock differs from the rich vocabulary of the language, obeys the word meanings and usage aspects,

pronunciation rules, literary dialects, vernacular, jargons. Limited rules of literary language that merged long after spoken language rules are dominant. "One of the specific factors of literary language is that they have rich stylistic system" [50, 40]. Dialectal words contribute literary language with words and phrases. Dialectal words constantly used in literary language are read, accepted, mastered by a large mass of readers and enters the vocabulary of the language after gaining its right.

Even tens of phraseological units come to literary language from dialectisms. Also, it is important to speak about distinguishing features of literary language from dialectal words. Let's consider A.Akhundov's classification: - in sense literary language is derivative, standardized, subjective, but dialect is natural, standardized and objective; the aim of literary word is large, multifunctional, but a dialect is limited, specific and polyfunctional. Due to the development phase literary language is relatively changeable, dependant, but "dialect is steady, neutral and relatively independent" [52, 50].

"Dialectal words are the words used in a definite territory by a limited group of people" [58, 17]. In the formation of any language its dialects played a great role, and in enrichment of vocabulary of literary language dialectal words were a main source. If at early periods of development a literary language was affected by dialectal words, after a while usage circle of literary language enlarging it began to influence dialects and as a result the differences between dialects and literary words began decreasing. Dialects from geographical and territorial point of view directly depend on local factors, education and social environment, class differentiation.

In every English variant specific dialectal features are reflected. In general, dialectal language is used by a certain group of people in a definite territory. The English settlers of North America were the new ones of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser. In the period of development of the English language they functioned the English language bearers in North America. The process of English national language on the basis of London dialect was going on and this process started in the XV century. but this process was not short.

Therefore, English literary language norms almost strengthened and Standard

English began to form. That's why "the first English trader settled in North America spoke this form of the English language" [32, 80].

Culture is the second world created by society. Culture is a historical category that is always effective and unchangeable. Culture as a process of development of dialects has steady, unchangeable, traditional and pragmatic features. In human history locality is the process of transmitting and gathering experience by humans in the traditional sphere. Every new human generation applies previous generations' creations in his activity and thus give birth to traditions. "Historically developed traditions are always on our minds" [60, 10].

Learning a live language as a means of communication it is impossible to learn this language without knowing its culture. Thus, the formation of American English was influenced by many factors and that's why it is called "melting pot", now the culture, holidays, traditions of America are spread all around the world under the titles of European ones and influences other countries. The words reflecting the dress culture of America are the followings:- denim, sneakers, cowboy hats, boots, moccasins, American brands - Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, Michael Kors, Victoria Secret which can be found almost in all languages. World quizine with purely American words: hamburgers, hotdog, chips, cheeseburger, McChicken, fast-food, takeaways, sandwich.

In the XVI-XVII centuries the main group of neologisms merged American English was associated with the mode of life of English colonists settled in this territory. The agricultural activity of settlers from England brought many new words. For example, a remote house built in the depth of the forest is expressed by the word back-settlement in American English. Meanwhile, the words denoting the fauna and flora of the country belong to Indian words. For example, the word caribou from Indian is a type of deer belonging to the country's fauna. There are many Irish and Scottish words that they have been noted by different people many times.

According to socio-political realities the events in the socio-political life of a country -the holidays, political parties, short names of social places are connected with realities: Canadianu - Kanadada hazırlanmış robot əl kimi kosmosda istifadə

olunur, Canuck - kanadalıya verilən təxəllüsdür, The Bill - amerikalılardan fərqli olaraq kanadalılar restoranda “check” əvəzinə “bill” soruşurlar. Nature reallies: freeze-up - uzaq şimaldan gələn buz parçası, moose-bird - zığzığçı quşu (Kanadada), the Prairies - otlaq ərazi, Amerika düzənlikləri, permafost - uzaq şimalda yer altında olan və heç vaxt əriməyən xüsusi yer.

Reallies connected with toponymes: beer parlour – in the Canadian variants means “pub”, parkade - parklaşdırılan qaraj yeri. Cooking realies: brochette – French and Kwebeck barbeque type, all dressed - üzərinə bütün ədvalar əlavə olunmuş pizza və ya hamburger. Snowbird - qış aylarında cənuba köçən kanadalı, Table (fel) - parlament sessiyasında hər hansı bir məsələni müzakirəyə qoymaq, Chippy - xarakter növü kimi özünü aqressiv aparmaq, daim incitmək üçün səbəb axtaran şəxs, Close the lights - Qrebek ingilisində işıqı keçirmək mənasında, most people believe that people and nature events can affected by Saints. American writer John Steinbeck’s “East of Eden” shows the peoples’ religion beliefs and opinions. Horoscope fortunetelling is another reason for this. “From the Bible - beliefs: black cat - (qara pişik) uğursuzluq gətirir, touch wood - göz dəyməməsi üçün, yaxud planın gerçəkləşməsi üçün taxtanı döymək, Friday the thirteenth - çox uğursuz gün. Folk language and folk manifests and demonstrations can be met in modern world. For example, the image of “Superman” is seen as a predecessor of “flying Gods” from classic mythodology.

The bases of Canadian folk include the legends of French, Inuit and Hindu nations. This runs about the hero who stole the light for his nation: hidden treasures - gizli xəzinələr, will-o’-the-wisps - ruhlar məkanı, werewolves - canavar adamlar it is interesting that nowadays many experts and film directors shoot films according to this mythodology. For example, the film shot by American director Jinn Sheridian by David Louckan’s poem “Dream House” and so on. The Canadian folk in the second half of the XX century combining the elements of 70 nations’ traditions is a good model for multicultural society.

The leading role in the musical culture of the English nation plays jazz. In particular, the beares setteled in the territory of America and spoken “Black English” dialect, the negroes who created jazz music influence not only the culture of America

and Canada, but also Europe.: swing - caz musiqisi stili, blowing - hər hansı bir musiqi alətində çalma, fake - improvizə etmək . the words expressing profession are: Callboy - köməkçi işləyən oğlan, highball - ağac emalı üsulu ilə həmişə sürətlə işləyən mənasını bildirir. The words “Solicitor” and “barrister” are mainly referred to the lawyers.

The effect of extralinguistic factor in the formation of a language comprises the most significant source of a language, in the formation of any language, as well as American and Canadian variants there are cultural factor and mode of life.

The research of American and Canadian English variants shows that they are not independent languages. An independent language has to have its own grammar, phonetics and vocabulary. The variant spoken in a definite territory, but not having any literary norm is called a dialect. If steady forms of this language has already formed in this territory, it can gain the status of a variant.

As there are different sources in the formation of American and Canadian English, there also differences in their vocabulary. There are two main factors- linguistic and cultural- playing a great role in the formation of American and Canadian English. Between these two factors the latter played a special role.

Though American English influenced greatly on the formation of Canadian English, both variants have their typical lexical layer. In both variants of the English language compound elements are the most productive wordbuilding means. However, in both American and Canadian English variants common English features of compound elements are equal, there are also typical characteristics. In American and Canadian variants the same notion is largely observed by expressing typical compound words. In American English a great part of compound words come from slangs.

The most important source in forming American and Canadian vocabulary is cultural aspect. This factor takes its roots from the combination of the language and culture. In these variants though lexical difference is much bigger than grammatical and phonetic differences, is closely connected with cultural diversity of these countries. This lexical difference comes from material and moral culture, traditions,



geographical features of America and Canada. Cultural aspects such as traditions and holidays play a great role in influencing a language. The realities of the English language influenced not only in the formation of regional variants of the language, but also in the translation into many languages.

In the Canadian folk one can observe the significant parts of Inuit and Hindu folk, saint legends, tribal historical elements and at least stories. The Canadian folk in the second half of the XX century combining folk elements and traditions of more than 70 countries became a multicultural model of the culture of nation. All our research and conclusions show that our hypothesis is proved. Thus, cultural diversity of America and Canada completely create a fruitful condition for forming linguacultural factors of the two variants. The formation of new mode of life, new realities met by Americans and Canadians, typical economical and political development of these countries, the words borrowed from the languages of local Hindus and immigrants state the typical development of word stock of America and Canada.

## 1.2. A brief history of British English.

In our modern world the English language has already become the language of politics and business. Main scientific and medical researches also are conducted in English. According to international agreements, the plane stewardesses must know the English language. In South American and European schools the most taught language is the English language. In the Phillipines and Japan children start learning the English language in their childhood. The English language is an official language of more than seventy countries including Great Britain, Canada, USA, Australia and South Africa.

In the countries, where different languages are spoken, the English language is mostly used as an official language in order to provide a communication among people. India is an excellent example for this. The English language is a common

language for everybody in this country where more than one million population speaking 24 different languages.

Where do the roots of the English language come from? What is the reason of large spread of this language? In order to answer these questions let's go on a historic excursion to the south-east of Europe, the north of the Black sea five million years back.

The experts say that the people who settled there spoke proto-Hindu-European language. This language does not exist any more and that's why the specialists do not know how it sounds. However, due to most European languages the proto-hindu-european language exists. It consists of Greek, German and Latin. Latin does not exist as a speaking language. However, "the roots of modern Spanish, French and Italian comes form Latin. Old German caused the formation of Nethelandian, Dutch, German, Swedish. Norwegian and English languages" [22, 18].

The English language formed as a result of occupation of the British Isles several thousand years ago. The invaders settled along the north coast of Europe.

The first invasions were done by Angles one thousand years ago. Angles were german tribes who crossed the English Channal (La Manche). Later the representatives of two more tribes settled in Britain. They were Saxons and Uttons. These groups faced with Celts who had settled Britain for some thousand years. There was a war between the Celts and the invaders. In this conflict most Celts were killed, most became slaves. Some of them moved to the place called Walles. Throught years as a result of assimilation of the languages of Saxons, Angles and Uttons Anglosaxon or Old English began to develop.

It is difficult to understand Old English. Only a few experts can read written monuments of Old English. There are only a few written monuments now preserved since that time. This is the poem Beowulf which was dedicated a heroic king. The researchers suggest the belonging of the poem to the VII-VIII century. The author of the poem is not known.

Approximately one thousand years ago Britan was invaded again by the vikings from the north. The vikings from Norway, Denmark and other nothern countries were

willing to find new trade routes and slave markets. Strengthening in some regions they made temporary markets. However, later one part of these markets became constant settlements. The vikings settled in Britain too. Several words of modern English were borrowed from the language of Vikings. For example, the words like sky, leg, egg, crawl, lift and take were borrowed from the languages of ancient north peoples.

In 1066 year Britain was again invaded. In history it is called the Norman invasion. William the Conqueror led this invasion. The Normans came from Normandy in the North of France. They were the kings of Britain and spoke French several centuries. One of the important languages the French language was spoken by educated people at that time. The language of common people was Old English.

In Old English there were many words borrowed from the French language. For example, the words like damage, prison and marriage (evlilik) are borrowed from French. In English the words belonging to law and government relations were borrowed from the French language spoken by the Normans. The words like jury, parliament and justice belong to the French language.

The French language spoken by the Norman leaders greatly influenced the English language spoken eight thousand years by the people. The experts call it Middle English in the history of language. Time passed the Normans could not speak a pure French language yet. They spoke the language formed by combination of French and Middle English.

Middle English is similar to modern English, but now it is difficult to understand it. Written manuscripts are still preserved now. But that time the most distinguished story of that period is considered Canterbury Tales written by Geoffrey Chaucer in 1400 year. The tale was written in the form of poem compilation told by people who traveled Canterbury.

The experts of the English language call Geoffrey Chaucer one of the biggest writers who wrote in English. They say that Chaucer could create a real landscape of the people's lives settled in Britain at that time.

Later developing Middle English changed into Modern English.

### 1.3. A brief history of American English.

The English language was brought to the USA by the British colonists who first settled in 1607 in Jamestown (Virginia). The English also spread in other territories colonized by the British Empire. Up to 1921 year its population was about 470—570 million people or one fourth of the world population at that moment.

The last 400 years the forms of the English language used in America (especially in USA) and Great Britain have changed little. It caused the formation of new forms known as American English and British English. The differences between them belong to pronunciation, grammar, the word stock (vocabulary), some norms of spelling, punctuation, phraseology and establishment of dates and numbers. Nevertheless, the differences in these spheres almost do not affect the intelligibility of American English and British English. For example, some words of one variant might have a different meaning or are not used in another at all. One of the differences was first described by Noa Webster, founder of the first American English vocabulary. It was he who first noticed that the Americans speak a bit more differently than the British, almost on the level of self-reliant dialect or regional accent.

Deviations between American English and British English became the cause for jokes. For example, “one of Bernard Show’s heroes says that Great Britain and USA are the two countries separated into a common language” [28, 30]. Oscar Wild wrote: Now we have a lot in common with America, with the exception of, of course, our language (1888). In 1877 English phonetician Henry Swift offered by mistake that a decade later the bearers of American, Australian and Britain English would not be able understand each other. Since the enhancement of international relations via radio, television and Internet, as well as a result of globalization the language has become less subjected with dialectal division.

At any rate, this process evoked a complete disappearance of some forms (so, the radio replaced old wireless), or fastening regional forms as generally accepted (for example, perfectly good English).

American and British variants of the English language do not differ significantly and acquire intelligibility. Nevertheless, in some cases the differences can cause misunderstanding and curiosity. For example, in American English the word “rubber” means condom, but not “an eraser” [32] as well as the British fanny refers to feminine sexual organs, yet in America this word means ass or British arse.

According to many sources from internet and books, American English is a language variant of the English language formed in the territory of the USA. “The English language in USA, as in other regions where it is spread, was brought to North America by the British (mainly by the British) colonists in the XVII—XVIII centuries” [79], under the influence of exterior and interior factors it developed a number of specific features at all language levels. In USA American English is native for 80 % of population and has standard, fixed features in education and mass media on the level of orthography, grammar, vocabulary.

Nevertheless, similar to English at all it is not fixed in federal constitution as an official language of USA, though it is in fact. Recently, with the increase of Spanish speaking population, the movement enhanced for giving American English a state status, that’s already achieved in most states. After World War II the very significant territorial and quantitative scale of American English supported with considerable economic resources of USA, helped the English language obtain larger world significance and influence on other language systems.

“The English language was brought to North America by the British colonists in the XVII-XVIII centuries” [79]. By the time of the beginning of large-scale British settlement colonization a considerable number of Indians-the bearers of a great number of autochthonic languages- had already lived here. Beside this, in some locations significant groups of Roman speaking peoples and societies with native Spanish and the least number of the French language had already formed here. That’s the subtractive influence of these languages on the English language which partially affected American English, though Indian influence was not so considerable apart from the Spanish language in Mexico.

English-speaking groups kept on prevailing in the migration stream to USA right up to the beginning of War for Independence in 1776 year, when out of 2, 8 million Americans an absolute majority (82 % white) was Englishmen-protestants. In addition to this, on the initial phase a significance number of other language bearers arrived in USA, mainly German language groups, among of which Netherlandian, German, Norwegian, as well as the bearers of Celtic languages: Irish, Wallish and Hallistic were distinguished. Proximity of German languages to the English language, as well as developing bilingual Celtic peoples, the majority of which had already been under the government of the British crown, caused a rapid assimilation of migrants, but their languages affected some tendencies in the English language of USA.

Apart from a foreign language influence the main fact was chronological frames of formation of a language variant in USA: in colonial period its basis served the British speech in the period XVII-XVIII centuries. After gaining an independence, in the conditions of absence of mass media communication, the changes happened in the language in the XIX-XX centuries (for example, the loss of reflexive r), as a rule, could not find their reflection in the speech of USA, phonology and vocabulary which still belong to archaic words.

American English formed thousands of words and phrases which became common both in the English language (hitchhike, landslide) and in the world vocabulary (ok, teenager).

A special influence on a language served significant differences in the lives and way of life of the colonists of USA and Great Britain. Different climate, nature, surrounding and mode of life caused adaptation and formation in local English new words and conceptions. This category includes the words that formed only in USA and was not spread in England: names of plants and animals of North American continent (moose – «North American elk», which got the meaning Manchurian deer in USA), different happenings connected with state and political establishment of USA (dixiecrat – «a democrat from south states»), with the mode of life of Americans (drugstore – «pharmacy-snack bar »).

A special group consists of words which are used both in England and USA and specific American is only one of their inherent meanings (market, career). The word faculty in England is used in the meaning of school, but in America – teacher staff. Noun pavement for the Englishmen means «sidewalk», for an American - «roadway». There is also a category of American words which became archaisms or dialectisms in England, but as before they are largely spread in USA: fall is used instead of franconorman autumn, apartment – instead of flat, tardy – instead of late», railroad – instead of railway, subway – instead of metro and others.

In the process of borrowing some Americanisms in Britain undergo reconsideration. For example, caucus acquired a new meaning in England: «policy of trick shuffling of elections », «pressure on electors » and others.

Some influences affected the vocabulary of American English and other European language.

A more intensive influence in USA was that on the Spanish language, especially in the south-west. Such standard Spanish and Spanishized Indian borrowings as “adios, solo, rancho, buckaroo, tapas, tacos, guacamole, latino/a” [79] are largely used in the speech and literature for giving it different type of stylistic, ironic and other colors. Different types of false Spanishisms such as chitos, doritos and others got spread.

Hallisisms, largely spread in the English language as a whole, have quite a different frequency in American English. More frequent ones are bureaucratic words with French participial suffixes [ée] stated with [er] for differentiating a subject and an object of an action: tutor (a teacher) and tutee (a student), employer (a boss) and employee (a worker).

The influence of the German language on American English was less significant, but rather perceptibly. On the one hand, the German language, mainly its different dialects, was native for the most significant part of the immigrants. And today over 20 % of USA population (approximately 60 million people) has complete or partial German origin. On the other hand, absence of an official status of the German language caused decreasing its sphere of influence (today only 1.5 million Americans

consider it native). German influence is felt in some words and vocabulary reconsideration (for example, «dumb» in the meaning foolish, compare in German dumm).

Phonological features. Both in USA and Great Britain there are various articulatory dialects (called regional accents). There is not a received correct accent in USA. However, the speakers of the most general federal mass media (CNN) use so-called General American accent. Midwestern accent was elected as General American. Though it is spoken by a few portion of USA population (Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa states), it is understood by all Americans. Postwar presidents of USA D.Eisenhower, R.Nixon, J.Ford, R.Raigan and B.Obama spoke in the accent of General American.

The above said features are typical for many regional accents of USA. Most of these features have a place in General American. But there is not a feature which is typical simultaneously for all accents of USA and British English is not used. Despite in the north-east of USA there are dialects practically indifferent in pronunciation from British English Received Pronunciation.

A specific feature of main American massive is preserving retroflexive r in the position after vowels (pronunciation /r/ in such words as part or girl), that's also main feature of the dialects of Ireland, Scotland and South-East England (in the XVIII century almost in all the territory of England). The exceptions are some regions of the South, New England, New York, Afro-American dialects and so on.

American English has fewer differences in vowels before r, than the British one. The words merry, marry are pronounced equally in Standard American English (however the difference is preserved in many regional accents of USA).

Length of vowels (given through [ː]) is less important in American English than in British RP (where long vowels more often substitute lost sound [r]).

Differences in pronunciation. Conversion of vowels [ɔː] and [ɒ] into [ɑ]

One the most typical features of American English is conversion of the British vowels [ɔː] in many words and [ɒ] (let's compare the British pronunciation of the word «cop», [kɒp], and American [kɑp]).



The degree of movement from [ɔ:] and [ɒ] to the sound [ɑ] is different in various words (it depends on the regional dialect). The words which contained the sound [ɔ:] or [ɒ] in the British RP, conclude the same sound in American as well (for example, the words dog, long, chocolate), other are pronounced exactly as [ɑ] in the word father (for example, the words hot, dot, box), the thirds take an intermediate position. Particularly, if in the British RP the word combination «hot dog» is pronounced as [hɒt dɒg], in standard American (GA) this combination is pronounced as [hɑ:t dɒ:g] or even [hɑ:t dɔ:g], thus the letter «o» in the hot and dog are pronounced differently in standard American.

In the dictionaries used by IPA intermediate sounds are not given. If a sound is pronounced close to [ɑ], it is expressed as [ɑ] (or [ɑ:], if authors want to emphasize the length of a sound).

The words which were pronounced with [ɔ:] or [ɒ] in British RP, are often pronounced by most Americans with [ɑ] (or close to [ɑ]) in the words containing the combination of letters wha, wa (for example, what, want, wash), al (for example, talk, call, hall), aw (for example, thaw, saw, awkward), au (for example, author, pause), ot (for example, dot, hot, lot) and some others.

From the other side, the words containing the combination or (for example, sport, lord, fork) and some others, are not practically pronounced by Americans [ɑ].

As a result of disappearing in many words the vowel [ɔ:] such as cot and caught is pronounced equally by most Americans (cot-caught merger, which is common in Canada and in some other Scotland dialects).

Note: in the speech of half Americans (approximately the west and Midland, New England) a vowel in the words «THOUGHT» and «LOT» – is the same ([ɑ]), and therefore in their speech the words cot and caught are homophones (so-called cot-caught merger). In the speech of another portion of Americans the vowels in the words «THOUGHT» and «LOT» are different ([ɔ] and [ɑ] considerably).

Stress sliding and consonant [r̃]

A typical feature of American English is stressed sliding (flapping) – pronunciation of a sound [t] (and [d]) between two vowels as alveolar mono-stressed

consonant. This phenomenon is present in the British English as well.

Sound combination -nt- between vowels (in the words like twenty, Internet and center) is pronounced as resonant alveolar nasal mono-stressed consonant in American English (in the transcription [ɾ̃]), a rare sound combining the quality of nasal consonant («n») and alveolar mono-stressed consonant (Spanish «r»).

Palatalization.

A type of palatalization known in the English as yod-coalescence (mergence of clusters [dj], [tj], [sj] and [zj] correspondingly in [dʒ], [tʃ], [ʃ] and [ʒ]) is a phenomenon general for all the variants of English and many cases of such palatalization has already become literarily (the words nature, pressure, measure are not pronounced through [tj], [sj] and [zj] in any modern variants of English). However, in nowadays it is more typical for the British English.

Disappearance of clusters [tj] in such words as tune and Tuesday undergoes in both variants of English; yet in many American dialects [j] is simply disappearing (yod-dropping), as a result these words sound as toon and Toose-day, while in spoken British English these words sound as choon and Choose-day (yod-coalescence).

Orthographic features. Main differences in British and American orthography go back to Noa Webster's reform and his American dictionary of the English language in 1828.

Some differences between American and British forms: "American form- color, favor, labor – British forms: colour, favour, labour; traveled, canceled - travelled, cancelled; catalog, dialog - catalogue, dialogue; theater, meter, center, saber - theatre, metre, centre, sabre; defense, pretense- defence, pretence; organize, analyze- organise, analyse; math – maths; check- cheque; gray- Grey; tire- Tyre; maneuver, diarrhea, aluminum, polyethylene- manoeuvre, diarrhoea, aluminium, polythene; whiskey (US & Ireland) -whisky (Scottish); program- Programme; jail- Gaol" [79]

Grammatical features. Speaking about past events or by using the words already, just and yet, the British English demands present perfect. The speakers of American English prefer past simple in this case, though both variants are regarded correct in American English.

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For example: I have just washed my car \ I just washed my car. I have already read this book \ I just read this book.

Partially this phenomenon transmits into British English. In other cases traditional differences between present perfect and simple past are observed in both variants.

Verb. Expression of simple future in the first case with the word shall (I shall) has practically disappeared from American English, and disappears from British , but it is still used in official British English. The use of the form be going to for simple future (I'm going to play golf вместо I shall/will play golf) is twice more common in American, than in British.

In some cases in American English irregular verbs transit into regular: spelt-spelled. In other cases American English often preserve irregular form of the verbs perceived as dialectal or archaic words (for example, “get – gotten, sneak – snuck, dive – dove”) [79].

Dialects. Dialectal picture of the English language in USA differs from the one in Great Britain. Despite a huge territory more mobility of USA population prevented deep dialectal division, which is more typical for the British Isles. A big difference is between the dialects of the south of USA, Afro-American English and its creolized variety of rumbling which some researchers consider an independent language, dialects of New England and so on.

Influence in the international arena. Handbooks and speech culture of most countries of the world mainly prefer British variant (thus Received Pronunciation). For example, in all schools of Azerbaijan the English language is taught in its British variant. Nowadays there are countries where American English is taught (for example, the Philippines).

Nevertheless, since the 50-s – 60-s of the XX century penetration of Americanisms into the English speech of the British, Australians, New Zealandians, Canadians and Irish has been increasing, but since the 70-s, and especially the 90-s – into the speech of foreign peoples. Extremely intensive Americanisms penetrate into the word stock of a language with a relative little amount of bearers, who uses the

Latin alphabet as well (French, Italian, Polish and so on), as well as into other German languages (Dutch, German, Swedish and so on).

The Spanish language is less affected by this process (traditionally neolatinitis is preferred), as well as the languages with non-Latin alphabet (Russian) and Chinese (where primordial elements word building is common). Recently humanitarian intelligence presenting a series of countries expresses their concern about an uncontrolled flow of non-motivated Americanisms at the presence of equal elements in these languages. Some countries use purism and clichés for controlling the flow of Americanisms (cm. «courriel» or «sähköposti» for «e-mail» in French and Finnish correspondingly).

1.4. British and American English as a language of intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication means some relationship and communication between different cultures. This relationship appeals to both direct communication between a man and society and different communication forms (thus, language, speech, writing, e-mail and so on).

Nowadays people of different cultures establish more communication with each other day by day. Speaking different languages prevents cross-cultural communication, but speaking in different cultures is a big obstacle. However, we can learn foreign words, its grammar rules, in the process of different cultures communication one can meet different obstacles.

Communication experts note that 3\4 of our communication is implemented by means of non-verbal means. Our culture steps with us from its birth. For example, in Japan and Mexico no is regarded impolite. In their culture they use the phrases maybe, probably instead of no. However, in USA, Germany these phrases do not mean no. They use the words in their direct meaning.

Time notion in different cultures means great. In Central Asia this notion bears a different meaning. It is not acceptable to plan time beforehand, but for American to

plan everything beforehand is very important. Because they are very sensitive regarding time, especially wasting of time.

During diplomatic or business meetings there are a lot of examples as misunderstandings in coming into any agreement. This is connected with difference in their cultures. For example, during business meeting Americans speak directly to the point. This behavior is not acceptable and regarded impolite for Japanese.

In European countries it is regarded impolite to ask the age of an unfamiliar woman. But for the Japanese to know the age of a man is very important. In this way they know how to address and treat a person. For example, Americans do not like a person who bargains in the market. In Arabic countries it is normal to bargain in the markets and if a person does not bargain a seller can not buy him/her what he sells. In different language different categorial words can be similar in translation. But can bear a different meaning.

One can say that all modern languages, first of all, develop on the bases of inner possibilities and national language. That's why these possibilities are primary sources for enlarging the word stock of a language. It should be noted that this phenomenon is considered one of the most important facts stating a language wealth and its independence. Vocabulary is regarded a rapidly developing phenomenon of a language. The word stock of every language develops and enlarges equally with material and moral level of the people speaking it. In modern world rich languages are considered rich and brave that one of them is modern literary English. The variants of its language played a great role in enlarging the vocabulary of the English language. The history and social realities, traditions, mode of life and other factors of English speaking people of Canada, Australia and New Zealand are reflected in the variants of the English language and state the formation of specific language realities.

As we know, the word stock of a language, first of all, is enlarged in two ways on the bases of its inner components. Coining new words and phrases from the words of phrases of one language and borrowing the words and phrases from dialects and vernaculars, the words that are specific for the variant of the English language used in America are called Americanisms that under the influence of certain linguistic and

extralinguistic factors they penetrate into vocabulary of a language. Typical words of American variants are called Americanisms. This term, first of all, was used by Pricetone University rector John Witterspoon in 1781.

Due to the influence of American dialects impacts greatly on the dialects of Great Britain, English literary language v' mass media of Great Britain. This is investigated in V.D.Usov's thesis. Even in American English one can see a great deal of abbreviations which were borrowed from British English. In J.D.Selinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* one can observe this: "Wanna talka (want to talk to...) Sally...Wake'er (her). C'mon (come on) let's get outa (out of here)... Such kind of contractions make American English more practical and cause its spread in other territories" [53, s. 58-59].

In USA social dialects and professional dialects are associated with a cluster of jargons. In the English literature this language type system as an usual is referred to a special slang and is faced with a group of slangs. In its turn, this is used commonly. In USA slangs are very common and used a stylistic device. They are widely used in American literature and as in the past it is an emosional stylistic device now. Slangs is one of the important facts enlarging the word stock of American English and literary vocabulary. It is necessary to note that the slangs of American English is used practically in all spheres of life. For example: Boob tube – televizor, Chalk talk – qeyri-rəsmi müzakirə, mühazirə.

In the vocabulary of American English main changes and developments occurred in the 19 and 20 centuries. This period in relation with the establishment of state structures a good deal of Americansms appeared: Senate, Congress, House of Representatives, Vice-President and so on. These terms began to penetrate into other languages. Taking into account some 20th century political terms we can see a close relation of American English with the development of state establishment.

Some of dialectisms can coined into neologisms and literary words: holdup man – bandit, go on the bum – avaralanmaq. This feature attracts attention, and millitary slangs can be found in some authors' books. These slangs belong to emotional milletary terms, mimics terms, ironic words. This can be seen from the following

examples: first sergeant – orduda kiçik komandan heyətinin dördüncü rütbəsi, buck general – briqada generalı. Recently, the youth have brought a great deal of slang words: hot now is used as a slang word. In jazz music hot means əla, diqqətəlayiq: hot jazz, cool jazz, far out. Some drug slangs: grass-marijuana, speed – anfetamin dozası, high – narkotikin təsiri. Some criminal slang words: hit man – killer, squeal – polisə məlumat vermək, songbird – xəbərçi.

However, there is a big boundary between literary vocabulary and slangs. From other side, in fact, inclusion of common slang words into literary vocabulary destroys the confrontation of slang words with literary words. In other words, the difference between slang and literary vocabulary disappears.

During the translation other psycholinguistic features should be considered. Culture features differentiating one ethnos from other influences a man's inner world and determines its national mentality. The specification of national psychology in the speech is reflected in the word system and establishes the world's national colorful landscape. All these features can cause obstacle in translation from one language into another. This is proved by vital facts and experts' observations.

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## CHAPTER II

### SOME LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF AMERICAN ENGLISH AND BRITISH ENGLISH

2.1. Comparative grammatical aspects of American English and British English. (morphology).

Nouns. Agreement.

In English there are special nouns called *singularia tantum*, which expresses a group of people, but can be used both in singular and plural forms (collective nouns) – for example, team, people, army. In British English they can be used in both forms – plural form (notional agreement) and singular form (formal agreement). The choice is carried out regarding if we consider one group as a whole or a mass of its members.

The term the Government (*hökümət*) in British civil service is always used in plural with the purpose of implementation of juridical principal of cabinet collective responsibility. The lines from Elvis Costello's song can be a good example for this Oliver's Army: "Oliver's Army is here to stay / Oliver's Army are on their way" [27, 94]. Some similar words, for example, "staff" [41, 22] in overwhelming cases, agree with a verb only in plural.

In American English these words are almost used in plural. However, in the condition that a speaker is willing to emphasize that the members of the above described group act separately, he can add a personal pronoun in plural to a sentence. But, in fact, "this phrase might be well be given as the team members take their seats (*komanda üzvləri öz yerlərinə əyləşdi*)" [41, 22].

The names of sports teams usually agree in plural, even if the name is grammatically in singular. "There are also some exceptions: in the newspaper The New York Times two variants are possible" [41, 34].

The difference is seen in words expressing plurality (collective nouns) — both



in common nouns (team, company), and in proper nouns (for example, the names of sports clubs and teams).

Proper nouns which are usually grammatically in plural agree with verbs in plural as well in both variants. The only exception is: in American English United States is historically in singular. This form goes back to Civil War when the degree of control of federal government significantly increased over regions. For these reasons, in oath of the USA flag to the character of American nation the word indivisible was added. Before Civil War the phrase “the United States are was more common and popular” [50].

#### Verbs. Morphology of verbs.

Past tense and past participial of the verbs “learn, spoil, spell, burn, dream, smell, spill, leap and others can be both regular (learned, spoiled) and irregular (learnt, spoilt)” [41, 45]. In British English both forms are equally used. However, in some words (such as smelt and leapt) irregular forms are more common, in particular, among the members of Received Pronunciation. “Other words, on the contrary, are often heard with regular endings” [41, 34]. “In American dialects irregular forms are rare and not almost used, but, in any way, there are also some exceptions (burnt, leapt and dreamt)” [41, 50].

The ending with the letter t can be often met in American texts. If a verb is used in the meaning of an adjective (as in burnt toast) the ending can be unconditioned. Two syllable word learnèd /'lɜrnɪd/ (usually written without a stress) in the meaning of «studied» or in the relation of educational institutions is used in regular form in both variants of the English language. Another exception is the word dwell and kneel. Their past participial forms are dwelt and knelt as well as in both variants. Nevertheless, in American English the forms dwelled and kneeled are also acceptable.

In Great Britain the past form of the verb to light is lit, but not lighted. In American English lit is used in the meaning of «yandırmaq / alovlandırmaq», but lighted – «işıqlandırmaq», as in “The stagehand lighted the set and then lit a

cigarette» (İşçi səhnəni işıqlandırdı və siqareti yandırdı)” [41, 208].

The word *fitted* has quite a different meaning: in British English *fitted* is more preferable, but in American English content difficulties can be emerged. *Fitted* is used by Americans for the expression of putting a thing in a suitable condition (its synonym is *suited*), and in the meaning of adapting a more meaningful thing to a less meaningful one. *Fit* is used in the meaning of adapting a less meaningful thing to a more meaningful one. In case, no object is changed, in American English “*fit*” is also used (“The clothes [past-]*fit*.”); «The clothes [past-]*fit* me well”) [41, 208].

In British English the past form of the verb *spit* in the meaning of «*tüpürmək*» is used only “*spat*”, in American English – “*spit* or *spat*” [41, 512]. *Spat* is used in metaphors or if something is *spit* except of saliva. In all other cases Americans prefer *spit*.

Past participial form of the verb *saw* in British English is sounded as “*sawn*”, in American English - *sawed*. Let’s compare – “*sawn-off/sawed-off* shotgun” [41, 302].

The form *gotten* as past participial tense form of *get* is almost not used in Modern British English; the exception is some dialects of north-eastern and western part of England. Instead, *got* is more common with the exception of some old phrases like *ill-gotten gains*. According to compact edition of Oxford Dictionary of the English language, “the form *gotten* is not used in British English” [41, 302], yet it is by far common in North American English.

Webster dictionary also gives *gotten* as a norm. As usual in American English *gotten* is used in order to emphasize the acquisition of an object, a *got* – for expressing the acquisition of an object.

In addition, in spoken American English the form *gotten* is spread in phrasal verbs along with *get*, such as *get off*, *get on*, *get into*, *get up*, and *get around*. For example, “If you hadn’t *gotten* up so late, you might not have *gotten* into this mess” [41, 208]. In American English one can also meet *forgot* as past participial from *forget* in counterpoise to standard and accepted *forgotten* in Britain.

“In British English past participial form *proved* is used instead of *proven*, in American English both variants are equally used in American English” [31]. “And

both in British and American variants proven is applied in the meaning of adjective and in set phrases such as not proven (a Scottish court verdict)” [41, 208].

American English develops the theme of irregular verbs, that’s why wrong vernacular forms like “dov” [31] (from dive) and “snuck” [31] (from sneak) emerged. Sometimes in American English preterit and past participial forms are blending (“spring-sprang or spring-sprung”) [31], and, as a result, the verbs like shrink changes into irregular form. So, according to the rules, the verb shrink changes into regular, yet in American English one can meet the form “shrink-shrunk-shrunken” [31]. Similar forms are not considered appropriate. In one of the American handbooks on style – AP Stylebook – unusual past forms of the verbs are regarded spoken and vernacular, and their regular forms are recommended for the usage (it applies to the verbs dive, plead, sneak and others). The forms dove and snuck in Great Britain can be regarded irregular, though dove exists in some British dialects, but snuck is rarely heard in the speech of British.

In the course of further development of verb form structures some irregular preterit verbs in American English possessed their own non-standard forms of past participial. For example, let’s take the verb buy: its past form is bought, new formed past participial tense form is boughten. Such changes are not systematic and become apparent differently depending on a person, all the time without leaving the limits of idiolect.

The phenomenon is mainly met in the north of USA and some other regions, settled by descendants of German immigrants. It should be noted that even in the regions where this feature is met it will never accepted and become common.

## 2.2. Comparative grammatical aspects of American English and British English (syntax).

Traditionally, in British English Present Perfect and adverbs already, just or yet are used for describing (narrating) of recent events. In American English for this

purpose one can use both Present Perfect (if we speak about facts) and Past Simple (if we speak about expectations). American way of such time distribution became popular only during the last 20-30 years and used alongside with the British one. Recently in British English one can see the tendency of usage just with Past Simple, especially in the titles and advertising slogans.

In a similar way in American English sometimes Past Perfect is substituted by Past Simple. In British English *have got* or *have can* express possession, but *have got* to or *have to* express modality. The form with *got* can be mainly met in informal context, the forms without *got* – in a more official context. In the speech of Americans *got* can be heard more than in the speech of British, but the latter often use *got* to give an action more significance. In spoken American English *got* plays the role of the verb *have*, as in *I got two cars* or *I got to go*.

Conditional sentences in American English can include the constructions like *would or would have* (abbreviated *I'd или would've*) for Past Perfect and Past Simple Tense forms. For example, *If you'd go now, you'd be on time; / If I would have [would've] made tea we could have [could've] had it for breakfast*. Traditionally in the English language *if* construction is not used with *with would*, that's why in American written form such phrases are not met. However, in the conversation (communication) this phenomenon is typical for the representatives of all layers of American society. "Some authorized sources even consider such constructions standard for American English not adding them to the category of vernacular" [39].

One can run across the ways when *would* after *if* is also used in British English. As usual it happens when *would* has the meaning of modality, as in the example in the following sentence: "If you would listen to me once in a while, you might learn something" [30]. Another acceptable way is if an action in a subordinate clause with *if* happens after the action in a main verb. For example: "If it would make Bill happy, I'd [I would] give him the money" [30]. Chronologically the first action here is to give money to Bill, and then – his joy, thus the condition with *if* indicates the action following the action in a principal clause of the sentence. In such conditions the usage of *would* after *if* is acceptable in both considered variants of English.

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American subjunctive mood (morphologically coincides with an infinite form) often uses subordinate sentences in the form of order (mandative clauses). For example: They suggested that he would apply for the job. In British English the usage of similar kind of subordinate sentences has almost come to end to late XX century, giving way to a sentence type like “They suggested that he should apply for the job”, or even with ambiguous constructions like “They suggested that he applied for the job” [41, 520]. Nevertheless, the sentence with mandative clauses has never gone out of usage over the history of British English.

#### Auxiliary verbs.

Shall instead of will is by far more common among the British, than among Americans. Shan't (contracted from shall not) is not almost met in American English, instead the form won't or am/is/are going to is used. American grammar also often ignores some historical differences between should and would.

“Composite periphrastic future tense form in the form of construction be going to is met in American English two times more, than in British English” [1, 25].

“The use of the verb do as proredicate is typical only for the British English” [1, 25]. For example, Did Frank love nature or fair play? — Why, he must have done. In this case a typical American response would be “Why, he must have, without do in the end” [19, 51]. “The British can use do for response in all forms” [34].

#### Transitivity of verbs.

The following verbs differ in transitivity by their usage in American English and British English:

- Agree (razılaşmaq, razılığa gəlmək) is a transitive or intransitive verb in the British English, but – as usual intransitive in American English.

- Appeal (şikayət etmək) is usually intransitive in the British English (is used with c against), transitive in American English (Appeal against the decision to the Court/appeal the decision to the Court) [41, 343].

- Catch up (in the meaning of çatmaq və ötüb keçmək) is transitive or

intransitive in the British English, strictly intransitive in American English. Transitive form exists in American variant, but bears different meaning.

- Cater (to provide with provisions) is intransitive in the British English transitive or intransitive in the American one.

- Claim (to affirm, to declare) is sometimes transitive in the British English (using with preposition for), strictly transitive in American.

- Meet (run\come across) is transitive using with in American English in the meaning of having a meeting with somebody. And it is transitive in the meaning of “being introduced to somebody, “moving, shifting”and “run\come across with somebody”. The British English also allow the usage of transitive meet with the preposition with in the meaning of “having a meeting with somebody”. This construction goes back to Middle English. Recently in Great Britain meet with is again becoming popular despite of the fact that meet with has quite a different meaning “perceive, accept». This construction has been the only standard for the two other variants for a long time – “meet up with (as in to meet up with someone)” [41, 343].

- Provide (supply with) is a strictly monotransitive (one subject, one object) in the British English, mono- or detransitive (one subject, two objects) in American English.

- Protest (in the meaning “object to») is intransitive in the British English, a transitive in the American one. An intransitive word combination protest against in the American English expresses “to organize a protest and take part in it" in its old meaning “to announce, declare” the verb protest is always transitive.

- Write (to send a letter) is indirect object of this verb in the British English which usually requires the preposition to. In some cases the existence of the preposition is not obligatory, thus, if an indirect object expressed by a pronoun stands before a direct object expressed by a noun. In the American English write also can be monotransitive.

### Supplementary

- The verbs prevent (to stop) and stop (to end) can be used in two different constructions: “prevent/stop someone from doing something” and “prevent/stop someone doing something” [41, 515]. The last variant is more typical for the British English than for American one.

- Some verbs are used either in the construction to+infinitive or gerund (for example, “to start to do something/to start doing something — to begin to do something) [41, 408]”. The gerundial form is more common:

- In American English with the verbs “start, begin, omit, enjoy”; [41, 408].
- In British English with the verbs “love, like, intend.” [34]

### Availability and unavailability of syntactical elements.

When two different actions meet in an affirmative sentence, in American English it is acceptable to use to go with bare infinitive, thus the first form of a verb without particle to. In this case the British divide the two actions with the conjunction and. An American variant is go take a bath, but the British one is “go and have a bath” [34]. In two variants the form to go to is possible, if it is supposed that the action does not succeed. The question is with the word come.

In American English “come see what I got” is preferable, in the British one — “come and see what I’ve got” (“the British Present Perfect is noticeable”). [34] The contraction of the word and till 'n' is often used in American English.

The use of prepositions also differs before indicating to a concrete day of a year or a week. In Great Britain it is said she resigned on Thursday, in USA She resigned Thursday is by far common without preposition on. The two variants in American English is common approximately equal. Sometimes a preposition is not used even before months: I’ll see you December, but such forms usually refer to vernacular.

In Great Britain in the sentences like “starting with some time” the preposition from is more often used than in USA. If the British say the new museum will be open from Tuesday, the Americans is by far say the new shop will be open starting Monday or on Monday. This difference is not noticeable in the construction

like “from A to B”, in which both the British and Americans will unanimously say from. Also in America it is said the shop opens Monday, but in Great Britain — the shop opens on Monday.

American lawyers and congressmen always add the preposition of between the titles of normative legal act and the year of its adoption. Yet their British colleagues prefer not to do this – let’s compare the American variant American Normative Act of 1990 and the British one Normative Act 1995.

Definite article.

Some nouns with the meaning of destination (locality) (sea, prison, college) a definite article is not used, if a certain attitude of a subject to this place (destination) is supposed. For example, it is said at sea (if it concerns a sailor), in prison (arrested), and at/in college (a student). In British English “an article is not required as well as in the construction in hospital (about a patient) and at university (about a student), while in the American English “in the hospital and at the university” [34] are considered norms.

The combinations “in college” and “in school” [34] in the American English are acceptable. When we do not speak about a patient and a student, a definite article is required in both variants. Both the British and Americans do not add an article to the word combination rush hour either – the British English at rush hour / the American English in rush hour.

In British English the phrases in future (henceforth) and in the future (whenever in future) differ. In American English in the future is used for expressing both thoughts.

In the British English a definite article is obligatory before some expressions, as in the example, tell (the) lie, play (the) trumpet. There is not necessity in it in the American English.

In the British English a definite article is required in numerating highways (“the M12”, “the A114”), but in American English it is not required (“I-998”, “Route 55”). The exception is dialects of the north of America, South California and Arizona, where the titles like “the 11”, “the 3” or “the 16” are the norms. The streets are



numerated as following – London Strand is called by locals the Strand; in America the names of streets depend on a certain locality. Some streets are named in the British (the Boston Post Road), others – in the American without an article.

In American English the phrases in back of (backwards) and in the back of differ. In Great Britain the second phrase is not used and it is often confused with the first one. However, in front of and in the front of are different in both dialects.

The dates in spoken British English also require an article as in “the eleventh of May” or “May the eleventh”. In USA an article is often omitted, the forms like “May eleventh” and “May eleven” are often met.

#### Prepositions and adverbs.

In USA the word through can express a time period “from... to... (Inclusive)”, as in Sunday through Friday (from Sunday to Friday inclusive). Instead the British (and many Americans) use Sunday to Friday, or Sunday to Friday inclusive. Sunday through to Friday is also acceptable. In some regions of the north of England, mainly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, while (Sunday while Friday) is used for a similar purpose. In other regions of England and Ireland Sunday till Friday is more common.

Speaking about sportsmen playing in teams the British use the preposition in: to play in a team. The Americans use for this the preposition on: to play on a team. Both variants use for if it concerns joining a team: to play for a particular team.

In American English a functional word out is used as a preposition in the meaning of “through smth. into outside” in the expressions like out the door ([go out of] the door) or out the window (through the window). The word combination “jump out the ship” in American English it will be said as “jump out of the ship”. A standard American English does not accept the form “jump out the ship”. Nevertheless, “out of the ship” is used in some local dialects of the north-east of USA. In the British English the form “out of” prevails, but in the speech (mainly dialectal) one can hear simply “out.” [1, 400-401]. In some expressions the British variant is traditionally used, for example, “out of all recognition or out of the team.” [1, 400-401].

The residents of New York suburbs speaking about the process of standing in queue use the word combination on line (two words). In other regions of USA the form in line is used. Online (one word) means the process of using Internet everywhere. For the expression of a very queue in Great Britain the word queue is used instead of line. In USA the popularity of queue has increased for the last 20 years. The British have a great deal of expressions with the word queue: “standing in a queue, queuing up, joining the queue, sitting in a queue or just queuing” [70] If we say in line to a British, he just does not understand what it means.

If we want to say that an animal has a temperature, the British use the word combination on heat, but an American – in heat.

Intransitive verb affiliate (join) in the British English requires the preposition with or to, in American English – with or of (if join is used as a noun).

The verb enrol(l) (to register) is used with the preposition on in the British English and with the preposition in in American one. For example, “to enroll(l) on/in a course”(to register in courses) [34]. Mainly the difference between the chosen prepositions can be noticed in the cases when the very verb is omitted: “She is (enrolled) on the course that studies....” [1, 186].

Speaking about a street situated on some address, the Americans use the preposition on, but in Great Britain one can meet in in some contexts. It means belonging to the urban street on – to any other. That’s why concerning the shops the preposition in is used in (in Oxford Street), but concerning to a petrol station, for example, on is more acceptable. In addition, in the idiomatic phrases where location of an object in the street is determined much enough, the prepositions are used according to the very idiom. For example, the preposition at in “at the end of Winston Road”.

In the British English the preposition at is used with the word weekend “(“at (the) weekend(s)”.<sup>[58]</sup> The constructions with the prepositions on, over and during with the word weekend are used by the British, but not so willingly as the Americans do.

Addition of the preposition at to the end of a question about somebody’s

whereabouts is typical only for the Americans, though this experience is not dealt with American language norm. In Great Britain at in the question “where are you at?” is considered superfluous (with the exception of some dialects); in America - incorrect. Among the dialects of south-west England another addition is popular: in the same cases they sometimes use the preposition to, as in “where are you to?”

After the verbs talk and chat (to speak and to gabble) in American English the prepositions with or to are possible, the British English allows only to (I’ll talk with mom / I’ll talk to mom). The preposition to, according to the British employers, is more politically correct, thus the dialogue of two people is meant according to the context. The two variants use with, if the word talk is a noun as in “I’ll have a talk with my friend”.

In both considered dialects after the word different (in the meaning of “odivergent”) the preposition from is acceptable. “In USA “different than” can be heard, yet this construction is regarded correct while using it before a supplementary sentence (“American English is different than it used to be”). “The British alternative is the preposition to.” [37].

In case if a word opposite in the construction opposite of is a noun in the British English the form opposite to is used. In American English in all cases opposite of is used. The usage of the word opposite as a preposition (opposite the post office) has already settled in both dialects, but now it is often met in the British speech.

“A verb can join to the noun opportunity in two ways: opportunity + infinitive with particle to (“the opportunity to do something”) or opportunity + of + gerund (“the opportunity of doing something”)” [1, 186]. The first construction is popular in both dialects, yet the one has practically disappeared in American usage and often regarded as Englishism.

Speaking about naming of an object in honor of smth, both an American and British might use the preposition after: ”The street is named after the scientist”. The preposition for in this case (“named for a state”) is fairly considered Americanism.

In the British English one can meet to after the adverb near (“we live near to the post office”). In American English this happens only if an adverb accepts a

comparative or superlative form: they live nearer/nearest to our farm.

While expressing a call on a phone number the British say on a telephone number, the Americans - at a telephone number.

Speaking about a legislative member of a region to his poll, in USA the preposition from is used, in Great Britain – for. Let's compare: Mayor from Texas, "MP for California.

In American English the phrases "aside from and apart from (instead)" [41, 50] are used often equally; in Great Britain apart from is by far more common.

The American English allows the use of prepositions off and of, that's why the phrases such as "off of" are possible. However, the British regard this construction slang. Let's compare with the American English. She jumped off of the house and the British form – she jumped off the house.

In American English the word absent can be used instead of construction "in the absence of" [41, 1]. Thus, in American English "Absent any rejections, the document was approved" can be heard (etirazlara baxmayaraq sənəd qəbul olundu). The British equivalent will be in the absence of any rejections, the document was approved; this form is also popular in USA.

#### Phrasal verbs.

The verbs expressing the filling in a form or a document in the American English the form fill out is almost possible, probably dating back to the German ausfüllen. In Great Britain the verb fill in is used. However, the Americans also use in, if we speak about separate lines of a document – (fill in the blanks). The expression fill it all in (probably a few documents are meant) is also popular in USA as fill it all out. The verb "fork up" can be translated into the British English like fork out, in American English the form fork (it) over or sometimes fork up are more popular. "Fork out" is met in the both variants [1, 186].

In both countries the verb beat up expressing beating a criminal his victim. The American English the form "beat on" or "beat up" [1, 186] on is also acceptable. The last two variants are often considered slangs.

Speaking about the events postponed another time because of rain the British use the verb rain off (prevented by rain), the Americans prefer rain out. Thus, if any concert was postponed because of strong rain, it is informed with the phrase: The picnic was rained off/out.

Some other grammatical differences. Word building.

In the names of American rivers the word river is usually placed after the name of the river like in Colorado River, in the names of British rivers it is on the contrary (River Thames). Exceptions of the British English are referred the river Fleet (Fleet River) and the rivers the names of which are adjectives (for example, Yellow River). “The exception in American English is the river Rouge (River Rouge) and the river Raisin (River Raisin).” [79]. Both these rivers in the state Michigan and it was named by the French who used to live in the territory of the state. An American tradition of naming is also used in Australia; in other countries of the British union both variants are met and there are not any strict rules concerning this.

In the British English some ranks do not become grammatical titles and are not placed before a person's name. So, prime-minister of Great Britain David Cameron can be titled in the documents as David Cameron, the Prime Minister, in America the form of address Prime Minister Cameron is preferred. Another example is trainer Johns, in the British English Mr. Black, the team coach, in American — Coach Black.

The British English allows a vernacular (spoken) usage of the word sat instead of the words sitting and seated, for example: I've been spoken (вместо speaking) here standing for half an hour; my friend's family will be sat (вместо seated) on the left-hand side of the hall. Similar constructions are rarely met beyond the boundaries of Great Britain. In the 60-s of the XX century their usage in the speech gave them away birth by North England, but to the beginning of 2000 year this habit extended to the south of Great Britain. The construction is frequently used in order to emphasize informality of a conversation, and it will not be used in an official and written speech, though it is understood by majority of the British. In a similar way the word stood is applied instead of standing. Most Americans and some portion of the British perceive

the usage of both forms as a sign that a man in a described situation sits and stands against his will.

In some regions of north-west USA the word *with* can be a preposition. In the spoken speech it sometimes substitutes standard prepositions in the phrasal verbs: I'll go *with* instead of I'll go *along*. *Go with* is used as an abbreviation *go with me*, for example I'm playing the golf – come *with*. This phenomenon is observed in Minnesota and near states, where a big percentage of population is immigrants from the countries of Scandinavia and Germany (from German - *mitkommen*).

Similar expressions are met in south-African English, where it came from the Netherlandian language. It is used by bearers of the language *Africanas* (which originates from the Netherlandian language). The British do not use this construction. The word also is mainly met in the American English in the end of a sentence and in the dialects of North Ireland. The constructions *as well* and *too* in the end of a sentence are popular in both variants, but in the British English *as well* is regarded more official.

The main rule of choice between an indefinite article *an* and *a* in the English language says that if a word starts with a vowel sound, *an* is used, if with a consonant — *a* is used. However, in the considered variants of the language some phonological differences formed historically which influenced the choice of an article. For example, before the word beginning with pronounced *h* in an unstressed syllable, some British writers (especially adults) prefer to use an article *an* instead of *a*. For example, these words are “hallucination, hilarious, historic(al), horrendous and horrific.” [36, 345].

Most British also tend to use *an* before the word *hotel*. Perhaps, it is conditioned by the etymology of a word, as in the French language where the word “hotel” is borrowed, *h* is not pronounced.” [41, 1]. The usage of an article *an* before the words pronounced with *h* is more typical for the British, than the Americans. “In modern American English a similar form is regarded as a mistake.” [4]. “American writers use an article *a* in all cases, though sometimes *an* is met before the word *historic(al)*.” [1, 49]. According to New Oxford dictionary of the English language, *an* before “historic(al)” is rare even in the British English” [36]. The Americans apart from the

British use an article *an* before the word *herb*, as in the American English *h* is not pronounced in this word.

The frequency of usage of the letter *s* in the end of direction suffix *-ward(s)* differs in the considered dialects. The British usually add *s*, for example: *forwards*, *towards*, *rightwards*, while the Americans omit it: *forward*, *toward*, *rightward*. There are again exceptions: *afterwards*, *towards* and *backwards* can be heard in the USA, but *forward* — in Great Britain. In phrasal verbs *s* is not more often used, as in the example, in the verb *look forward to*. The forms with *s* are mainly typical for adverbs (and preposition *towards*), but not for adjectives, as the suffix *-wards* is extremely rare. So, the British and Americans would say “upward motion” (moving up, thus upward motion) without *s*.

In 1897 the editors of Oxford Dictionary of the English language analyzed semantic differences between the suffixes. According to the supposition, *-wards* expresses the direction more strongly, than *-ward*. Further investigations as well as Henry Fowler’s compilation of dictionary of the English language disproved this hypothesis.

In the American English the addition of the suffix *-s* to the words *day*, *evening*, *weekend*, *Monday* and similar is more popular, as a result the adverbs expressing a habit of doing something in a certain period of time are formed. For example: the adverb *evenings* (in the evenings) from the word *evening*, in the sentence – I liked to stay out evenings. Another example: *Saturdays* (on Saturdays) from *Saturday*; the shop is open *Sundays*. So, the adverbs formed as far back as in Old English, but now it is mainly associated with the American language traditions.

Social opinion is confirmed by serious issues: Oxford dictionary of the English language in the article about expressions to sleep nights. Remarkably, that in the article about the phrase to work nights there is not that note, and this expression is regarded standard for the British English.

In the British English agentive suffix *-er* is often added to the word *football* forming the word *footballer*. The same phenomenon is met with the

word cricket, netball and sometimes with the word basketball. Footballer player is used instead of footballer in the American English instead. If an English name of a type of sport also can be a verb, the addition of suffix -er happens both in the American and British English: golfer, bowler, shooter. Sometimes some British forms can be met in the American English, for example, baller in titling a computer game - NBA Ballers. In this case baller is borrowed from the slang to ball expressing to play football.

English writers and ordinary bearers of the language often coin new words by combining popular compound words into simple. For example, healthcare instead of health care is already used as a standard for a long time in the British and American official documents. In the American English such kind of words is abundant and many words which are used one word in the USA, in Great Britain they are still regarded compound constructions.

In compound words verb+noun the Americans sometimes use a verbal form “bare infinitive” without particle to, while the British in these cases prefer gerund.

In most cases the American English omits inflectional suffixes in the way of contracting a word. Let's compare: “cookbook/cookery book; Smith, age 40 / Smith, aged 40; skim milk/skimmed milk; dollhouse/dolls' house; barbershop/barber's shop” [34]. Nevertheless recently these forms spread even on the titles of consumer products: in USA one can read can vegetables on the can of vegetables (it is full form is canned vegetables), but on the package of mashed potatoes — mash potatoes (instead of mashed potatoes).

Attributives before the nouns can accept various numbers depending on a variant of a language. For example, the problem with drugs in Great Britain is called drugs problem, in USA — drug problem (though drug problem is also used in Great Britain). A sports column in a British newspaper will be titled sport section, in an American one — sports section. In the British English the word maths (contracted from mathematics) also has a singular form as in its American equivalent — math.

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### 2.3. Some lexical differences and similarities of American English and British American English (lexicology).

Most of the differences in the vocabulary between American and British English refer to the words expressing a thing or a notion formed in the period from the XIX century till the middle of the XX century. At that time new words due to their expression were created (found) separately in Great Britain and USA. The differences exist in the slang and swore words (where new words are constantly coined) as well as in the phraseology and idioms including phrasal verbs.

In most cases misunderstanding in the conversation of a resident of USA and Great Britain reveals the words having quite a different meaning in the appropriate variants of the language. The same difficulties can appear by using in the speech of local, dialectal forms, even if both interlocutors are from the same country. In connection with the development of informational technologies, beginning with the mid of the XX century new words are borrowed into both sides (variants) through cinema and music. The influence of American vocabulary on the British one is particularly felt.

The researchers often experience the difficulties in classifying of lexical differences between the language variants. British linguist David Crystal placed some common problems on the front page of his list of differences in the vocabulary of American and British English. He accompanied them with the following note: “it is quite enough to understand that it is important to be careful working with an equivalent list” [11, 200].

Most bearers of the two variants of the English language are familiar with a regional lexicon of each other due to the end XX — beginning XXI century formed common intercultural informational atmosphere. Nevertheless, the words used only in one variant of a language though will be understood on another one, but will be perceived by an interlocutor as alien right up to their equalization to borrowings from other languages. For example, a British man addresses his counterpart American

friend with the word chap or mate, the latter also will regard him as an American addresses his Spanish friend like amigo.

The most part of the bearers of the American English know at least a few pure British expressions. Sometimes in the conversation there can be a misunderstanding, if interlocutors do not understand which exact meaning a word has – British or American. The meaning of some words will not make any difficulties to simply find – for example, the word driving license. However, a significant part of the British vocabulary in America cannot be heard, that's why such a word as nuff is not known to the Americans.

The British understand the most popular American words, such as “sidewalk (the British pavement), gas (gasoline/petrol), counterclockwise (anticlockwise) and elevator (lift)” [41, 300]. It is conditioned, first of all, with the influence of American pop-culture and literature. Those expressions which are not met in pop-culture, for example, copacetic (satisfactory), the British simply do not know.

In the American English the word bill is often understood as paper money (bank notes) as in “dollar bill”. The British call the word bill the payment for something, What is called biscuit in USA, in Great Britain it is called scone. The British biscuit means the same that in American cookie. Winston Churches used to write in his memoires about “a curious event when during the meeting of antihithler coalition countries during World War II the representatives of Great Britain and America could not understand each other before the verb to table, which has a contradictory meaning in the British and American English” [9]. In the British English to table means to put an issue into discussion, while in the American English – on the contrary -, “to postpone the discussion of the issue”.

The British understand the word football as to the rules of football association, thus the same type of sport that is called football in our native language. In America the word football means American football which is called soccer. The term “soccer” first appeared in the British English in the XIX century for distinguishing a modern standardized form of football among the other ones (rugby, an American football and others). In modern English-speaking sphere the word soccer is often

confused with Americanism, as at present the term is constantly used exclusively in USA and Canada.

In a similar way in Great Britain the word hockey refers to grass hockey, but in America – to the hockey with a puck.

Considered language variants, apart from other things, also consist of words with quite different meanings. They are divided into two parts: the first group includes monosemantic words, one or some meanings of which are unique for any variant (American and English). The examples of words from this group are bathroom and toilet, as in America bathroom is any room where there is a toilet sink, but in Great Britain – only a bath. Also toilet is a toilet sink in America, but in Great Britain it is the very toilet also.

The second group consists of words, the meaning of which is similar in both dialects, but different in the context of their usage, emotional message or referential meaning. Here are some examples – “smart, clever, mad” [41, 234].

Some differences can cause misunderstanding and difficulty in conversation. So, the word fanny is considered slang expressing vulva in the British English, while in the American English fanny is considered buttocks. An equivalent of an American word fanny bag (the bag carried on the waist) is bum bag in Great Britain. Another example is the word fag (shortened from faggot), which is a rude swear word in the American English, but in the British English it is quite a usual polysemantic word. Among its meanings are the words cigarette, tumor, duty and routine work, armful and even one of the national English dishes (pork chops). In USA an adjective pissed has a meaning of annoyed. But in Great Britain it is a rude word for expressing the state of alcohol intoxication (its analogue in Russian drunkard). The expression pissed off also expresses anxiety in both variants.

In a similar way the meaning of pants also differs. In America they are trousers, in Great Britain it is underwear. An American meaning of the word pants is also used in some dialects of North England. In other parts of Britain it is often referred to Americanisms, although it was coined from shortening of an old French word pantaloons (trousers, modern French variant pantalons).

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Sometimes the differences are not by far sharp. For example, the word quite is used as a substitution of the word very in the American English, as in “I’m quite happy”. Yet the British use quite much often in their speech and means “like, such as”— “I’m quite happy”. A similar divergence of meanings also can cause confusion.

In Great Britain a full use of the conjunction whilst instead of while is quiet acceptable. In USA only while is used both as a conjunction and a preposition.

- The word fall in the meaning of autumn is regarded old by the British. Although fall in this meaning is often met in English literature of Elizabethan and Victorian epochs, at present the British associate it firmly with its American English.

For indication a full stop (period) (punctuation sign) in the British English the term “full stop” is used, in the American English “period” is used. However, under the impact of American media the word period started to appear in a daily speech as an interjection.

The bearers of both languages of the English language use the expression “I couldn’t care less”, in order to declare their indifference to something. In America, however, for this purpose the expression “I could care less” is often used. This phrase has an ambiguity, as in a word to word translation the meaning of this construction still means the existence of some curiosity in something.

Both variants also include the expression “I don’t mind” and “I don’t care”. However, a reply to this answer, for example, “Tea or coffee?” “In America can become “I don’t care”, but in Great Britain — “I don’t mind”, and both phrases used together form between one another a semantic contradiction.

Those who are not familiar with the British pronunciation, this phrase can be seemed similar to “I can’t be asked”, but pronounced with south English accent.

One can hear the expression “No fear!” “from a British, that’s equal to the used English “No way!” in both variants. “No fear!” is literally translated as “Qorxma!” [17] eventually, one can think that an interlocutor does not object, but affirms something.

#### 2.4. English as a global language.

People who communicate can determine the international words according to their morphological structure and the similarities in other languages. Some international words and particularly the terms can be determined in writing.

One of the terms of determining international words is the common features in their semantics. Traditionally they are both incomplete and complete semantical words. The difference according to the grammar and phonetics of international words and terms shows their independent modifications in any language.

Commonness of the words in their lexical meaning helps people to understand each other easily. These words are called international because they are used not only by one nation, but other nations as well. These words penetrating into different languages can not preserve their previous features for adapting internal development of these languages (grammar, phonetics, orthography). In every the same international word can express different grammatic, phonetic and stress system. If in this or that language there is ambiguity of one phone, it is not completely the same. For example, in the English language the word patient, in French patient, Russian пациент, Azerbaijani pasient and so on.

Because of differences in the combinations of phones, stress and intonation this phenomenon is clearly seen in international words.

Proper names, surnames, geographical names and so on are not considered international words. The words expressing common names belong to the international words.

Sometimes there are the words which are almost similar in pronunciation and meaning. However, these words do not belong to international words. This feature is a sudden proximity in pronunciation. For example, “in the word dad in English, in Azerbaijani dədə; in English baby, in French bebe, in Azerbaijani bəbə” [63].

Though there is no similarity in pronunciation in the given words, these words were not borrowed in different languages (for example, from Azerbaijan to English, vice-versa).

But the word in English magazine is used as jurnal, that's why this word is not considered international. Though this word is sounded like :shop in Azerbaijani,

this word can not bear an international word. In fact, the word magazine in the meaning of jurnal is not used in other multisystem languages.

Therefore, the words are collected differently in different languages. The spread of words is connected with the development of science, culture, technology, art, ideology and so on. The most developed cultural countries influence less developed countries and as a result, some words are being borrowed from one language to another, and vice versa. Besides sometimes the words are borrowed from less developed nations to more developed countries. In order to determine whether this or that word is international, in particular, it is important to take into account that in how many languages it is used. The first spread of international words does not have any relation to the issue. Asia. The words belonging to European, Eastern and other languages are not characterized international.

The process of globalization is a constant process. The globalization process of the end of the XX century is rapidly developing now and is economic by meaning, but ideological by form. The ideological side of globalization includes political, ecological, scientific, cultural, technical and other aspects. The development of science and technology and usage by all nations requires the increase of a global cooperation. That's in linguistics the impacts of globalization are vivid. Nowadays globalization is directly associated with a man. Its relation with gender issues is also indisputable.

The point of the issue is the mass media in Azerbaijan deliberately or not exaggerates gender stereotypes, treats women more useless than men and strengthens leading stereotype of men in the society more often. As a result, some gender metaphors appeared.

It should be noted that the essence of hidden globalization will make some nations face with each other. In global period the transformation of words into suffixes by functioning in the process of its development and starting again as a morphological indicator still remains problematic. The use of lexical meaningful words as suffixes is one of the current issues in linguistics.

The study of the development of important elements of the English language

semi-suffixes—“man, -woman, -like, -wise, -ward and derivatives is very useful from the point of view of their development and the study of the English language structure of morphological-semantic, syntactic-stylistic features” [58].

Though grammatical and semantic features of the source of semi-suffixes of English and Azerbaijanian word stock was touched in different periods, totally their formation and development style have not been studied yet.

However, English semi-suffixes –man and –woman indicate people with definite profession by adding them into the stem of words and is translated into Azerbaijanian equally. For example, airman – təyyarəçi, boatman – qayıqçı, ferryman – bərəçi, salesman – satıcı and so on.

This element is translated as a wordbuilding suffix –ist in Azerbaijanian. For example, cliffsman – alpinist, keyman – teleqrafist, pressman – jurnalist.

In Azerbaijanian in order to show its representative or a resident the suffixes –li, –lı, –lu, –lü are used, but in English in order to indicate that they use semisuffixes—man and –land, for example, Scotsman (şotlandiyalı), Norseman (norvegiyalı, norbeç) and so on.

Sometimes English semi-suffixes is translated without adding any wordbuilding suffix in Azerbaijanian. For example, postman – poçtalyon, hangman – cəllad.

In enlarging the word stock of the modern English language combining semi-suffixes with the words there is a great role in forming a new meaning. These strengthen the frequency of using the word stock of the English language. One of the main features in forming words with new meanings is their ability to form new meaningful words by adding them into the stem of a word. Some neologisms used in modern Azerbaijanian bear international character and their meanings are similar to those in English. For example, businessman – biznesmen, barman – barmen, congressman – konqresmen, gentleman – centlmen, superman – supermen and so on.

The suffixes –man and -woman in the English language are translated into Azerbaijanian participial suffixes –an, –ən, –yən. for example, lumberman – ağackəsən, fireman – yanğın söndürən və s.

The main factor in the development of a universal way of life is the spread of the

English language. Language homogeneity is a great messenger of the wave that culture is developing. Regarding the English language, its results are obvious: the culture of English-speaking countries becomes dominant all over the world.

English first is a secular universal language. It is the native language of the population of 500 million in 12 countries. Dialect of the Chinese language, Mandarin-speaking population of about 900 million is very small. In addition, the 600 million population speak English as a second language. And hundreds of millions of people in 62 countries have knowledge of the English language as the official and semi-official. However, various dialects of the Chinese language could be the same. Of course, English is more spread out geographically, more universal, not only in the Chinese language. It is a wonder that its use is growing rapidly.

Currently, about 1.5 billion people in the world are the number of English-speaking people. Learning other languages beside English can't replace it, but supplement it. Apart the US population more than 300 million Chinese are learning English. English are spoken in 90 countries as the second, or middle school.

In France, the state-owned English or German language teaching in secondary schools is compulsory for four years, the majority (at least 85% of the English language chooses). Teaching English in Japan for 6 years is compulsory before the leave of a school.

All of the children are obliged to learn foreign languages in Russia regardless the majority of English language learning. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the study of English is mandatory. Apart from the UK, all European countries, the Netherlands ranks first in the number speaking the English language. After Portugal joined the European community, there is a need for more English than French language.

There are 1300 English-language schools in Tokyo, and 100 new schools are open every year. Berlitz English language schools in 27 different countries, both in the British and American variants offers its learning. Worldwide, 80 - 90% Berlitz School students are learning the English language. By 1988, the number of English language, written since 1983 has increased up to 81%.



The media and transport.

The English language is dominate in mass media and transport. English is the language of international airline travel and contacts. At all international airports the pilots and dispatchers speak in English. Sea naval flags and lights are used, but if the ships are in contact with each other verbally perhaps, a common language is English language.

The five are believed to be the largest channel SI-bi-es (CBS), En-bi-si (NBC), Bi-bi-si (BBC) and Si-bi-si (CBC) programs are broadcast in English, about 500 million people are its potential audience. English is also the language of satellite channel.

Information era.

English is the language of the information age. The computers are used for talking to each other in English. 150 million computers around the world, more than 80% of the information is stored in the English language. 85% of all international phone calls, as well as international mail, telex and telegrams are transmitted in English. The instructions of computer programs and software itself are often only in English. German was the language of science ever these days, 85% of all scientific studies are published in English. Technical and scientific publications, more than half of the world as well as the medical, electronics and space technology use the English language. The Internet can not be described without the English language!

International Business.

English is the language of international business. Japanese businessman in Europe before signing a contract conducts negotiations in English. The production of goods produced in the country name is also in English: Made in Germany (Fabriziert in Deutschland, the German language). It was selected as an international language in of cooperations. Datsan and Nissan are written in English on international memorandum.

Still, in 1985 the Japanese Mitsui and K 80% of employees speak English, can read and write. Toyota organizes the English language courses for their employees at work. In Saudia Arabia, Aramco and three continents, Chase Mahetten English

language courses are organized for the employees of the bank. Tetrapark and IBM company, all employees should be familiar with the English language.

Italian truck manufacturer, IVEKO uses international language, English. In Dutch electronic company Philips all meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in English. The French company bowl Ceminay Soqeti Sa, one of the world's computer programs, English was declared the official language of their own.

## 2.5. Differences and similarities in the orthography of American English and British (orphoepy and spelling).

The orthography of the English language became more standardized only to the beginning of the XVIII century. Various norms of spelling of words had influence after their publication in large dictionaries. Modern British English is mostly based on Samuel Jackson's (1975) dictionary "Dictionary of the English Language", while the American — on Noah Webster's "An American Dictionary of the English Language"(1828).

The British orthography differs, first of all, in the preservation of the French spelling of many words. The orthography of the American English moved away much the British traditions, but there are some words written according to the British rules. In spite of divergence of opinions, Webster did not think "the American norms of writing words, but only popularized them guiding in the choice of variants of consideration of simplicity following the etymology or finding analogues" [1, 599].

Webster also made some reformed norms of spelling in the dictionary (similarly suggested by the organization Simplified Spelling Board in the beginning of the XX century), but most of them have not assimilated. After the issue of Johnson and Webster's dictionaries further changes of the orthography of the both variants of English stopped being reflected in one another.

Punctuation. Dots in contractions. Restrictive and extended supplementary.

The Americans write the words like Mr., Mrs., St., Dr. With dots, while the

British prefer open style of punctuation, where a dot is put only in the conditioned that a letter before a dot – last in the word. Such contractions are called “contractions”. The tradition got out of use and now in most cases it is used with open punctuation. In both variants it is not acceptable to add a dot after the units of measure — for example, kg (κq), Hz (Hs).

In the English language an attributive supplementary can be restrictive and extended. Each of these forms determines a specific structure of a sentence from syntax, punctuation and vocabulary and semantics. So extended supplementary is divided by commas and usually consists of a conjunctive word which. However, an attributive supplementary does not need a comma and consists of a conjunctive word that.

The difference between the British and American English is mainly in the semantics put by a speaker in a sentence by using one or other type of a supplementary. For example, let's take the phrase “The man, who stood at the window, was my uncle.” In this case an attributive who stood at the window refers to an extended one. In the American English this supplementary just gives additional information about a concrete man; yet this information is not considered a key for understanding a main opinion of a sentence (uncle).

In case with a sentence “The man, who stood at the window, was my uncle” a supplementary *who stood at the window* is restrictive. Here a supplementary restricts a concrete man, uncle distinguishing him from other men. Therefore, substitution of one type of a supplementary with another one in the American English will give an initial sentence quiet another meaning.

In the British English sentences usually do not bear a semantic difference between restrictive and extended supplementary. That's why in the British English the sentence “The man who stood at the window was my uncle” is possible, where a supplementary who stood at the window (not divided by a comma) can both distinguish this man from other relative men and inform about his relativity. An interlocutor in this case guesses about the meaning of a sentence from a context or attracts his own knowledge.

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British lexicography Henry Fowler in his dictionary *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (1926) recommends that (without a comma) for restrictive supplementary and which (with a comma) for extended. However, he notes that these constructions in the British English rarely differ and that in Great Britain and USA their usage is not equal. Therefore, in the dictionary it is not directly said that division between these types of supplementary is typical only for USA.

Fowler also indicates the problem with a word that: the most important thing is that it [that] always aims at being in the beginning of a supplementary sentence; it is divided from a main sentence or previous supplementary with the help of a preposition, as it happens with whom and which; instead a preposition always stands in the end of a supplementary; it fairly well corresponds an idea that a restrictive supplementary (with that) is more closely connected with the rest of a sentence than with an extended one (with which); yet all these forces an author both not to end a sentence (or supplementary) with a preposition, or to use which instead of that”.

Further, the scientist confirms that prepositions are normal in the end of a sentence: “a fear to end a sentence with a preposition is conditioned only with a silly narrow-mindedness” [20, 280].

#### Citations. Brackets.

For indication to a direct speech or citing the Americans use inverted commas ( ). In citations inside citations quotation mark (") is used. In Great Britain there are publications which recommend to follow American rules (for example, “The Economist, The Times”) [3, 85], and those that call to use a quotation mark with one comma. The British newspapers and magazines, as a rule, can choose themselves which norms to follow; as a usual a standard for a concrete publication is chosen according to one of existed stylistic guides.

In USA dots and commas met in the citations are almost placed inside of inverted commas. It does not happen only in the cases when the addition of a dot or commas can cause indefinite in a sentence, for example, if a title of website is cited or specific number dates are given. In both variants of the English language question

and exclamatory marks are put under the sign of inverted commas when they are an integral part of a citation. Both in USA and Great Britain all original punctuation is preserved under inverted commas in a direct speech.

If a direct speech is interrupted by the author's words, a dot before the end of inverted commas is substituted with a comma. The Americans often use citations; they are used when there is doubt in truthfulness of a material; for the sake of irony; in order to give a word a different meaning; or simply to ironically reflect a judgment initially giving it word for word. Furthermore, some possible styles of putting commas in citations and direct speech are given.

American style is used in most American newspapers, as well as in the biggest publications and stylistic guides of USA and Canada. These guides are APA Publication Manual from American psychological Association, AIP Style Manual from American Institute of Physics, AMA Manual of Style from American Medical Association, APSA Style Manual from American association of political science and so on.

In the manual Hart's Rules, published for publishing house of Oxford University Press in 1904 year, the British style of putting inverted commas is called new. Similar to the British style is met in other languages, for example, in Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, Catalanian, Netherlandian and German. It is applied in America as well: as usual the British style is preferred by the organizations whose professional responsibility is frequent introduction of special symbols. For example, ACS Style Guide is based on the British rules and used in the field of chemists and programist. According to the dictionary of hicker's slang of Jargon File, American hackers use the British system of punctuation in inverted commas. Modern American system, however, in these cases demands to put a dot outside inverted commas, that's why the described problem does not exist.

In the British English round brackets are called “) brackets, square brackets “[ ]”— square brackets, figurative brackets “{ }”— curly brackets. A little is differentiated in official English of both countries: in it for round brackets the name “parentheses” is used (“singular form — parenthesis”) [11, 278]. A common practice

in USA and Great Britain is placing punctuation signs outside the brackets, with the exception when the brackets consist of a whole sentence. For example:

If a sentence in the brackets is complete and includes a complete punctuation mark apart from a dot, this mark is also put in the brackets:

Titles and headlines.

The use of capital and small letters in titles and headlines is not steady.

Sometimes the words in newspaper headlines, the titles of published publications, their chapters and paragraphs are written according to the rules as in all the rest of a text. Thus a capital letter is written only in the beginning of a sentence in proper names and so on.

Nevertheless, a more common experience of some publications is writing of some words with a capital letter for giving them a big meaning. It is understood as an indicator of high professionalism of publication. In USA it is well common in the titles of books, but not in newspaper titles. Concrete rules on this issue has not been worked out yet, existing norms are heterogeneous and often contradict each other. A capital letter is often written the words except of articles, prepositions and conjunctions. Most British tabloids (for example, The Sun or Daily Sport) write all titles with capital letters in order to attract attention, sometimes even in loss of readability of a text. The newspaper with ordinary formats, for example, The Guardian and The Times, on contrary, put a capital letter only in the beginning of the first word of a title.

In American newspapers a comma is often met as a contracted word and. For example, in Washington Post an article was published under a title “A TRUE CONSERVATIVE: For McCain, Bush Has Both Praise, and Advice”. The second comma stands here instead of the word and [23].

## Conclusion

British English and American English are considered the world norms of the spoken and written English language taught in non-English speaking countries. In most countries of ex-British Empire the English language, which is not the language of the most population, they follow (keep) British language traditions. Recently, in such countries American words and phrases became popular which have already spread around all English speaking worlds.

In our modern world the English language has already become the language of politics and business. Main scientific and medical researches also are conducted in English. According to international agreements, the plane stewardesses must know the English language. In South American and European schools the most taught language is the English language. In the Phillipines and Japan children start learning the English language in their childhood. The English language is an official language of more than seventy countries including Great Britain, Canada, USA, Australia and South Africa.

The English language was brought to the USA by the British colonists who first settled in 1607 in Jamestown (Virginia). The English also spread in other territories colonized by the British Empire. Up to 1921 year its population was about 470—570 million people or one fourth of the world population at that moment.

American and British variants of the English language do not differ significantly and acquire intelligibility. Nevertheless, in some cases the differences can cause misunderstanding and curiosity.

Both in USA and Great Britain there are various articulatory dialects (called regional accents). There is not a received correct accent in USA. However, the speakers of the most general federal mass media (CNN) use so-called General American accent. Midwestern accent was elected as General American. Though it is spoken by a few portion of USA population (Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa states), it is understood by all Americans. Postwar presidents of USA D.Eisenhauer, R.Nixon, J.Ford, R.Raigan and B.Obama spoke in the accent of General American.

Main differences in British and American orthography go back to Noah Webster's reform and his American dictionary of the English language in 1828.

Speaking about past events or by using the words already, just and yet, the British English demands present perfect. The speakers of American English prefer past simple in this case, though both variants are regarded correct in American English.

Handbooks and speech culture of most countries of the world mainly prefer British variant (thus Received Pronunciation). For example, in all schools of Azerbaijan the English language is taught in its British variant. Nowadays there are countries where American English is taught (for example, the Philippines).

Nevertheless, since the 50-s — 60-s of the XX century penetration of Americanisms into the English speech of the British, Australians, New Zealandians, Canadians and Irish has been increasing, but since the 70-s, and especially the 90-s — into the speech of foreign peoples. Extremely intensive Americanisms penetrate into the word stock of a language with a relative little amount of bearers, who uses the Latin alphabet as well (French, Italian, Polish and so on), as well as into other German languages (Dutch, German, Swedish and so on).

Proper nouns which are usually grammatically in plural agree with verbs in plural as well in both variants: The Beatles are a well-known band; The Seahawks are the champions. The only exception is: in American English United States is historically in singular. This form goes back to Civil War when the degree of control of federal government significantly increased over regions. For these reasons in oath of the USA flag to the character of American nation the word indivisible was added. Before Civil War the phrase the United States are was more common and popular.

Past tense and past participial of the verbs learn, spoil, spell, burn, dream, smell, spill, leap and others can be both regular (learned, spoiled) and irregular (learnt, spoilt). In British English both forms are equally used. However, in some words (such as smelt and leapt) irregular forms are more common, in particular,



among the members of Received Pronunciation. Other words, on the contrary, are often heard with regular endings.

Traditionally, in British English Present Perfect and adverbs already, just or yet are used for describing (narrating) of recent events. In American English for this purpose one can use both Present Perfect (if we speak about facts) and Past Simple (if we speak about expectations). American way of such time distribution became popular only during the last 20-30 years and used alongside with the British one. Recently in British English one can see the tendency of usage just with Past Simple, especially in the titles and advertising slogans, for example “Cable broadband just got faster”(indi kabel internetin sürəti gücləndi).

When two different actions meet in an affirmative sentence, in American English it is acceptable to use to go with bare infinitive, thus the first form of a verb without particle to. In this case the British divide the two actions with the conjunction and.

Commonness of the words in their lexical meaning helps people to understand each other easily. These words are called international because they are used not only by one nation, but other nations as well. These words penetrating into different languages can not preserve their previous features for adapting internal development of these languages (grammar, phonetics, orthography). In every the same international word can express different grammatic, phonetic and stress system. If in this or that language there is ambiguity of one phone, it is not completely the same. For example, in the English language the word patient, in french patient, russian пациент, azerbaijani pasient and so on.

Most of the differences in the vocabulary between American and British English refer to the words expressing a thing or a notion formed in the period from the XIX century till the middle of the XX century. At that time new words due to their expression were created (found) separately in Great Britain and USA. For example, most part of words for expressing some objects and notions in motor-car\automobile (car/automobile) and railway/railroad industry differ in the American and British variants. The differences exist in the slang and swear words (where new words are

constantly coined) as well as in the phraseology and idioms including phrasal verbs.

The British orthography differs, first of all, in the preservation of the French spelling of many words. The orthography of the American English moved away much the British traditions, but there are some words written according to the British rules. In spite of divergence of opinions, Webster did not think the American norms of writing words, but only popularized them guiding in the choice of variants of consideration of simplicity following the etymology or finding analogues.

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