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Differences between American and British countries language words and why

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Abstract

English and American English have various contrasts which identify with the diverse social estimations of the two nations. British and American English are like each other in the vast majority of angles, and they will just be considered as various types of a similar dialect as opposed to two distinct dialects. In this paper, we present the similarities and differences between British and American English. We show the syntactic dissimilarities between every day British and American English.



These include differences in action words, differences in relational words, differences in tense, differences being used of things, differences in article, and qualifiers. It also includes synonymy, homonymy, dissimilarity in Spelling, and varied Recognition Methods Effective technique

Keywords:

American English, British English, English language, United Kingdom English, United States English

Introduction

Language diversities in the United Kingdom and the United States are ideologized differently so that social class groups in the UK and ethnic groups in the United States take precedence. This variance inevitably primes to numerous kinds of local language argument. Not only are American and British images of a spoken standard language quite slightly different, but they also populate a central role in their respective national structures. In America, a standard and normal diversity is imagined, whilst in Britain, an upper class- marked multitude is usually anticipated as standard. Each sort of standard, while intended as an neutral reference point, sets up an example of auxiliary restrictions that leads and refuses the codes ordering "non-mainstream" groups in the United States and "lower-class" groups in Britain (Milroy, 2000).



As an all-inclusive language, English gives the chances to individuals from various nations to impart advantageously. As dialect is flexible, English additionally grows continually and produces numerous sorts of assortments among which, British English and American English are the two imperative ones. They have unusual contrasts in vocabulary, elocution language structure, and different viewpoints. Though British English and American English are established in a similar dialect, there are contrasts between them in parts of language structure articulation and vocabulary.

The standard language in Britain is ideologized in an unpredicted way. There, phonology—obviously represented as "emphasize"—is basic in pictures of the "best English"; Received Pronunciation, a class-checked highlight related truly with instructed or distinguished speakers in the south of England, is treated as a focal reference point yet is envisioned as tip top as opposed to standard (Milroy, 2000).

Subsequently, the author will present the distinction between English and British English, for example, spelling, homonymy, lexicology, etc. This paper endeavors to show the distinctions of syntax among British and American day by day English dependent on the creators' showing knowledge and learning background in the UK. By correlation, English students would see increasingly about the distinctions and be progressively powerful while speaking with the general population from the US and the UK.



Despite the fact that American and British sentence structure may appear to be fundamentally the same as, there are some eminent contrasts that require consideration and further research. For a long time this issue has been totally overlooked and disregarded. Huge numbers of the current observationally based investigations are succinct and have no protracted and broad clarifications. The reason for this investigation was, in this way, to review a portion of the less-known syntactic contrasts among British and American English that have so far been overlooked.

Differences between countries

English and American English have various contrasts which identify with the diverse social estimations of the two nations. For instance, British English contains various oftentimes utilized allegories identifying with football ('scoring a possess objective') and cricket ('a sticky wicket'), while American English uses analogies identifying with baseball ('in the ball park') (Khilsher, 2014).

The central case is that dialect varieties in Britain and America are contrastingly ideologized to forefront social class groups in Britain and racial or ethnic groups in the United States. The contention was bolstered by a scope of talk tests taken from print and TV media and from dialogs of dialect related approach issues. Particular belief systems are showed rather significantly in British and American dialect discussions, which are similarly notable and politically combative in the two nations (Milroy, 2000).

In the two nations the standard is ideologized as a nonpartisan reference point for all portrayals of variety. Likewise in the two nations a confidence in a solitary right type of the dialect figures noticeably in prominent social models. In any case, here commonalties end, and forcefully extraordinary pictures of the standard rise as integral to the structure of particular ideological frameworks in a way that isn't quickly self-evident. In the United States, the talked standard is envisioned as a standard leveled assortment, shorn of those ideologized syntactic and lexical structures that record social, local, or ethnic sets (Milroy, 2000).

In addition, phonology is by all accounts moderately insignificant in characterizing standard-ness. This picture of a leveled standard is predictable with the development of moderately homogenized contact assortments in the frontier time frame and with early American beliefs that found noble measures of the sort related with the Old World unsuitable (Milroy, 2000).

Ethnic assortments, for example, London Jamaican are additionally demonized yet, in contrast to African American English in the United States, don't seem to possess an especially slandered position. The "standard" in the United States and the "class-stamped" standard in Britain in this manner involve basic positions as focal reference focuses in the two frameworks.



Every set up an example of basic resistances that closer views and trashes those codes that record "non-mainstream" groups in the United States and "lower-class" groups in Britain (Milroy, 2000).

Differences between languages

English begins from England and has a place with Germanic of Indo-European family. Affected by culture of different nations and districts, English can be arranged into British English, American English, Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, Indian English, Irish English, and so forth. In any case, at present, American English (AmE) and British English (BrE) are most regularly utilized. American English and British English are comparable in a large portion of viewpoints. By and by, there are contrasts between American English and British English in parts of word spelling, articulation and language. The linguistic divergences between day by day British English and American English are primarily as far as the utilization of relational words, helper action words, s, pronouns, descriptive words and verb modifiers, and tense and subjunctive state of mind. These distinctions apply effect on English learning and relational correspondence.

The distinctions include: (1) sometimes, British English and American English will receive diverse punctuations to express a similar importance; (2) in some cases, a similar language communicates diverse implications in British English and American English; (3) in a few structures, either American English or British English will utilize incorporated linguistic

structure, while alternate embraces precluded shape; (4) in other cases, American English and British English utilize the equivalent syntactic frame to express a similar significance. Be that as it may, one of them may utilize another shape to express the importance while alternate does not have such frame.

British English and American English are unique in relation to one another in word spelling, phrases, number articulation and so forth. Indeed, in British and American English, a similar word will express extraordinary ideas or a similar idea is communicated with various words. We should to abridge those distinctions and separate them in order to maintain a strategic distance from the superfluous inconveniences.

The Special Word Britain and the United States, the two nations additionally bit by bit present and make a great deal of new words in the consistent improvement of their own. A portion of the vocabulary for their very own utilization, not for different utilizations, the most clear execution is the formal people, places or things used to depict their national qualities and things. For instance, there is critical contrast among Britain and the United States in atmosphere, which drives the two nations to have a wide range of sorts of plants and creatures. Along these lines, the formal person, place or thing used to speak to this sort of plants and creatures of the two nations is likewise totally extraordinary, for example, hickory, moose, raccoon, and so on (Benson, 1989).

In the UK, "knock up" indicates "tired very much", while in the US, this expression signifies "pregnant". The expression is the equivalent; be that as it may, the expression communicates diverse implications in various nations and achieves misconception.

1. Syntactic dissimilarities between every day British and American English

a. Differences in action words

In British English, the past tense of "get" is "got", while American English more often than not utilize its past participle "gotten". Another model is "have". English for the most part utilizes "Have you any kids?" or "Do you have any kids?" while Americans ordinarily express a similar significance with "Do you have any kids?" (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

b. Differences in relational words

These include differences among British and American English in relational words are appeared in the accompanying two perspectives: (1) diverse utilization of relational words in the development of expressions; (2) when utilizing phrases, one will utilize a relational word while the other will overlook it. Also, "five past nine" can be communicated in American English by "five after nine" or "nine five". Before "weekend" and "Christmas", British English uses "at" or "over", while American English receives "over" or "on".



Discarding relational word In British English, before "day", "week" or "certain day", relational word "on" will be utilized, while it isn't so in American English (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

c. Differences in tense

There are contrasts in the utilization of tense in British and American English. While communicating the occasion that simply occurred, British English normally utilizes past immaculate tense, for example, "I've quite recently observed your sibling" and "I've just eaten." However, American English embraces past tense, for example, "I just observed your sibling" and "I previously ate." (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

d. Differences being used of things

Difference in structures such as Candidature in American language while Candidacy in British. Same word, diverse implications involve similar word communicates diverse implications in British and American English. For the most part talking, there are two sorts. The first is to include implications. At the point when Americans need to express another thing or item, they can't help thinking that the most advantageous technique is to add another importance to one existing word. For instance: "Clout" alludes to power, impact or eminence, esp.

in legislative issues "Family" signifies one of the operational units of the Mafia "Point" shows a charge of expense limited by moneylender from an advance, by which the viable loan fee whenever expanded. Same indication, diverse words when communicating certain item, thing or idea, British and American English will embrace distinctive words (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

e. Differences in article

It involves the discarding of article most expressions of British English have article, while those of American English don't have. "The" in the standard articulations in British English "all the evening", "all the winter", "all the week", "this time", and so forth. Are normally discarded in American English. Distinctions in pronouns. English and American English utilize distinctive pronouns to rehash the uncertain pronoun "one". English uses "one", for instance, "One can't succeed except if one makes a decent attempt", while American English uses "he", for instance, "One can't succeed except if he makes a decent attempt". Divergences in descriptive words and intensifiers. In non-formal American English, descriptive words can be utilized as verb modifiers, for instance "a genuine decent supper". Be that as it may, in British English and formal American English, no one but qualifiers can be utilized, "a great supper".

f. Qualifiers

In American English, qualifiers can be utilized all the more openly in regard of position. They can either be set before helper action words or behind them, while the importance of the sentences continues as before. For instance, we can either say "They never will consent to it" or "They will never consent to it". For another model, "You likely could have done it without anyone's help" signifies equivalent to "You could most likely have done it without anyone's help". Notwithstanding, in British English, intensifiers are generally set behind the principal assistant action word. In British English, the verb modifiers "yet" and "as of now" cannot be utilized in past tense and must be utilized in past flawless tense. Be that as it may, in American English, they can be utilized both in past tense and past immaculate tense (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

2. Synonymy

It implies that distinctive words in American English and British English are utilized to assign a similar standing. In America, the primary floor of the structures and houses is called first floor and obviously the second floor is called second floor. In any case, in Britain individuals call the primary floor of the structures and houses, particularly these with a long history ground floor (Benson, 1989).

3. Homonymy

It indicates to words or expressions that vary in significance. Numerous words have very surprising implications or allude to various things in British English and American English. The expression "clean up" implies that washing the plates blades and forks, etc. in the UK. In any case, when American individuals state "clean up", they mean washing one's body. In any case, when British individuals state "I will assist you with washing up" to American individuals, American individuals might be extremely astounded in light of the fact that American individuals believe that it signifies "I will enable you to wash your body" (Benson, 1989).

4. Dissimilarity in Spelling

Improvement of American English In America, individuals utilize "claim to fame" rather than "strength". This demonstrates the letter "l" is missed in a few words in American English. What's more, individuals infrequently observe "discourse" yet dependably observe "exchange". Changes of Alphabets Besides American improvement, spelling contrasts between American English and British English are thought about the perspective that a solitary letter set or more letter sets are changed in a word. Distinctive spelling may cause diverse meaning. For instance, the words "matt" and "matte", in the UK, "matt" alludes to a non-shiny surface, and "matte" to the film system. In any case, in America, the two have a similar significance (Benson, 1989).

5. Varied Recognition Methods Effective technique

It is a technique for recognizing vocabulary differences between American English and British English essentially incorporates: the judgment strategy as per the substance of the announcement and judgment technique as indicated by the syntactic connection. The previous indicates to expressing as per the substance. That is the announcement strategy by breaking down the substance and discovering the explicit vocabulary of Britain and the United States to pass judgment on the announcement having a place with what sort of English. For instance: "She rose right on time to be prepared for the post, and from the second floor level she could see the postman". Since the British individuals with a "level" depict "flat", while Americans use "apartment" to portray "left" (Benson, 1989).

Table 1 shows some examples of the differences between British and American languages (Abderrahim, 2015).

| Difference | AMERICAN | British |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| -ize/-se (-yze/yse) | characterize | characterise |
| -or/-our | behavior | behaviour |
| -er/-re | center | centre |
| -e/(-ae or -oe) | anesthesia | anaesthesia |
| -se/-ce | defense | defence |
| -/e, -og/-ogue | aging | ageing |
| -l/-ll or -ll/-l | fulfill | fulfl |

6. Full stops/Periods in shortened forms

In American English, we use "Mr.", "Mrs.", "St.", "Dr." etc., whereas in British it is typically "Mr", "Mrs", "St", "Dr", etc.

7. Quotes

In British English, single quotes are utilized, and in American English, twofold quotes are utilized. In British English, twofold quotes are utilized inside the single quotes, though in American English, single quotes are utilized inside twofold quotes. Period and comma: In British English, the period and comma are put outside quotes. Be that as it may, in the event that the accentuation stamp is a piece of the statement itself, the quote is set after the period or comma. In American English, the period and comma are constantly put inside quotes. In British English, i.e. what's more, e.g. are utilized, though in American English, i.e., and e.g., are utilized (Diatel, 2017).

Why there are differences between British and American languages

With the fast advancement of the science and innovation, all parts of American culture are impacted significantly, and have advanced the difference in English vocabulary to a specific degree, for the most part appear in the huge number of new highlights of American, for example, the internet, nerds, fluffy rationale, pushdown, and other logical class



vocabulary. Because of the relocation of forces for all nations, the US has a place with the global nation, subsequently, individuals will regularly allude to American culture as the "blend", it is likewise reflected in English vocabulary. Since its origin of the United States, it presented an extensive number of words in it from every single ethnic gathering, while British English does not have this sort of words. Among them, the presentation is the soonest Indian dialect in American English. In the meantime, the local Indians of North America, from age to age in the work, additionally is the legitimate proprietor of North America (Zhang & Jiang, 2009).

One of the principle purposes behind a change was that the use of another dialect would have been helpful for the assertion of another national character. The establishing fathers' enemy of English slant had even proposed the adaption of another dialect. there was an arrangement for the relinquishment of English as the National dialect amid the devolution, to substitute it with Hebrew. At the plain start of the American success, the pilgrims utilized their very own vernaculars, some of which still impact American these days (Scotto di Carlo, 2013).

A language has numerous dialects, and the English dialect is not a special case. English has different dialects; both inside English talked in England and furthermore English talked in Ireland, Scotland, Channel Islands and different places inside the British Isles. American English likewise has numerous dialects talked all over North America.



Varieties of English are additionally talked everywhere throughout the world in spots like Singapore, India, Australia and South Africa. Dialects are local as well as social; where a set of individuals talk a similar type of a dialect. So to list the dissimilarities between every dialect would maybe be an unconquerable undertaking (Halldórsdóttir, 2014).

Conclusion

Despite the fact that there are numerous distinctions in definite viewpoints in the utilization of day by day British and American English, they are like each other in the vast majority of angles. In this manner, they will just be considered as various types of a similar dialect as opposed to two distinct dialects. Moreover, we can't state which one is better or progressed. Any judgment or feeling that "English is preferable or more regrettable over American English" is one-sided.

To say it essentially, we can reduce the syntactic disparities among British and American day by day English. Nevertheless, one of them may have another articulation frame, while the one doesn't. We could just abstain from misconception by joining thoughtfulness regarding those distinctions in our learning. As a widespread specialized instrument by methods for common pervasion, American English and British English limited their holes steadily.



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