

A Study of British & American English

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Abstract

This research deals with the differences between the British and American dialects in terms of clarifying the sounds, and vocabulary and grammar between them and clarifying the rules that exist between the two dialects in terms of the method of pronunciation, vocabulary and the statement of the difference between them at the syntactic level.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Learning English as a second/foreign language, in the Arab world, is a requisite and undisputable part of its educational system from primary school to upper levels such as higher university education. Yet, teaching phrasal verbs and the correct use of them in English communication and their necessity is poor and underprovided in English as a second/foreign language teaching classrooms and ESL/EFL environments, specifically in Iraq.

Nonparallel to native counterparts, the use of phrasal verbs is found to be hard and difficult for nonlanguage learners, especially Arabic mother tongue students who study English as ESL/EFL. Phrasal verbs, are verbs which carry a specific meaning that cannot be referred to by the meaning of its constituent words Phrasal verbs, furthermore, are rarely found in the Arabic language. Nevertheless, phrasal verbs are a vital part of English language vocabulary and is a basic part of this language's history, heritage and culture. Phrasal verbs are extremely important in English verbal communication, therefore English native speakers use phrasal verbs when they communicate spontaneously and daily. In linguistic studies, it is said that phrasal verbs add to communication and speech. Thus, learning to use phrasal verbs is necessary in order to achieve natively like English language communication. Nevertheless, learning the meaning of phrasal verbs and proper use of them is not as easy as one might think. English EFL/ESL students and learners usually lack the ability to understand the meaning of phrasal verbs when communicating in the English language and lack the ability to communicate using phrasal verbs properly and efficiently.

Most English language learners, especially Arabic mother-tongue speakers find using phrasal verbs to be extremely difficult and uneasy, unlike native English speakers, who use them subconsciously and almost every day. Recognizing the meaning of phrasal verbs which are commonly used in the English language as well as being capable of using phrasal verbs should be regarded as an essential part of English learning as a second/foreign language.

1.1 Statement Of The Research Problem:

With multiple languages and dialects between English and British, we must show the rules, words and words that have been changed between the British and American dialects, so the problems were as the big history of these languages that took from us a long time to figure the points among them for being connected each other, after then we discovered that the British English more way out of the American English so we had to clarify both by grammars and vocabularies, and dialects, also the different words with syllables.

1.2 Aims of research:

This research has the following as main aims :

- 1- To shed some light on the difficulties that British and American English has learners in secondary level encounter in using phrasal verbs.
- 2- Making a clarify in accents and dialects among both languages in British and American formal.

1.3 Research Hypotheses :

With accordance to research questions the following hypothesis are formulated:

- 1- EFL learners in secondary level encounter some difficulties in using and understanding phrasal verbs order to know the verbs need to listen and to know how to pronounce the word in the perfect way to give the right meaning of the word.
- 2- For beginners in the language most to learn as we discovered from dialects and accents it's the most thing to do is learning by listening .

1.4 Methodology :

The research methodology depends on the objective methodology which requires finding the most important necessary differences between the American and British dialects alike by clarifying the grammatical differences in terms of sounds and rules.

1.5 Significance of the Research :

The researcher sheds a light on the difficulties that on both English accent and dialects for students in order to make it more easy by showing the differences between American and british English by the short and most easy way of all time for make it clear to the reader.

1.6 Limits of the Research :

This research explores the differences among British and American English starting from language till accents and dialects.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Language Varieties.

Most linguists would agree that it is difficult and often controversial to distinguish languages from dialects. Many, however, would also agree that the notions of language and dialect are still useful, even for the linguist who is aware of the problems of definition that they entail (Agard 1984). The distinction is useful for many different purposes, such as cataloguing languages, assigning ISO 639-3 codes, preparing maps of languages, planning revitalization efforts, or for doing statistics on language distributions (e.g., calculating diversity or density indices) (Korjakov 2017). More importantly, perhaps: If such a distinction is a feature of the way that language varieties are distributed rather than just a distinction we impose in some arbitrary way, then this would be important for the understanding of the sociology of language at large.

There are two main directions to go in order to establish a quantitative distinction. One direction is to measure mutual intelligibility; another is to apply some consistent and objective measure of differences between two variants with regard to phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, or some combination. Early applications of mutual intelligibility testing are detailed in Casad (1974), and more recent work in this area includes Whaley, Lenore Grenoble, and Li beisson (1999), Szeto (2000), Gooskens Charlotte & Cindy Schneider (2016), and Gooskens et al. (2018).⁽¹⁾

Glottolog et al, (2017), adopts the criterion of mutual intelligibility, positing that a language variant that is not mutually intelligible with any other language variant should be counted as a separate language.1 By this criterion, Glottolog 4.0 contains 7,592 spoken L1 (mother-tongue) languages, excluding sign languages. There are, however, two problems

⁽¹⁾ How to Distinguish Languages and Dialects: Søren Wichmann, Leiden University Centre for Linguistics, Kazan Federal University, and Beijing Advanced Innovation Center, for Language Resources, (wichmannsorene @gmail.com).

with this criterion. The more serious problem is that intelligibility is often not symmetrical. Thus language variant A can be more intelligible to speakers of language variant B than language variant B is to speakers of language variant A. Such a situation may arise when A is the larger, more influential language, causing speakers of B to have more exposure to A than the other way around. However, the amount of exposure that speakers have to other language variants is entirely determined by historical and sociological factors, and this or other extraneous factors² should not affect a linguistically based classification. In some situations the factor of exposure can be circumvented, narrowing in on “inherent intelligibility” (Gooskens and van Heuven 2019), but this is not an easy task. The more practical problem with the criterion of mutual intelligibility is that measurements are usually simply not available.

The second approach was referred to by Voegelin and Harris (1951) as “count sameness.” While recognizing that “sameness” can be measured for different areas of linguistic structure, they place emphasis on the then recent approach of Swadesh (1950), who had presented counts of cognates for different varieties of Salishan languages an approach that represented the birth of glottochronology and lexicostatistics.

In this paper we will use a formalized distance coming from lexical data, and we will not discuss measures from other types of linguistic data; the fact is that we presently only have sufficient coverage for the lexical domain. We will also leave the issue of mutual intelligibility measures, but it is worth mentioning that such measures actually have been shown to correlate well with counts of cognates on standardized word lists.

English is the second-most widely spoken native tongue globally and an official language in 53 countries. It first developed in Britain or more precisely in the British Isles but the majority of its speakers live in the United States. English is the main language for global communication and the most popular language among foreign language learners. Like any language, English has many varieties, The best known varieties are British and American English, Can you tell them apart? Consider our comparison so Are British and American English the same?

These two English varieties are definitely not the same, but they aren't too different either. This is important to know if you're a foreign English speaker and find yourself afraid that swapping a few words would render you incomprehensible. While this almost never happens, these two varieties do sometimes differ in spelling, pronunciation, vocabulary or even grammatical structures (as you will see below). However, globalization and the Internet have caused these differences to

shrink. You may raise some eyebrows in London when asking whether the pants you want to buy have pockets, but we guarantee that you'll eventually walk away with a nice pair of trousers. We do advise that you stick to one variety when writing an official document or email, or when speaking to anyone in an official context. When writing, always make sure to switch your spell-checker to the desired variety. That way you will seldom make spelling mistakes. For vocabulary differences, check the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries to see which words are typical to each variety. But why are there differences in the first place? The answer isn't simple, as many factors are involved. American English, which is older than British English, came to the American continent with the English settlers, whose pronunciation was based on rhotic speech. This means that the letter r was clearly pronounced, much like today. In Britain, the higher social classes softened the r sound which remained to this day. Different spellings were caused by Americans attempting to differentiate themselves from the British, which is mainly thanks to Mr. Noah Webster whom I advise you to Google. Having different words for the same thing resulted from both countries borrowing from neighboring countries. While Americans took many Spanish words, the British borrowed many from French. This is why the former uses cilantro and the latter uses coriander.

Sometimes, the differences are rather laughable, and you can watch plenty of hilarious YouTube videos where native speakers compare their vocabulary. To take a break from all this information, check out this British-American couple struggling to communicate while raising their child. But be sure to come back, as we're about to dive into some major differences between British and American English.

British vs American spelling:

While writing a text, you may have found your text editor marked a spelling as incorrect. Yet, when you checked it in a dictionary, the spelling was in fact correct. This can often be accounted for by the differences between British and American English.

The key spelling difference between British and American English is the letter omission in American English. For example, in writing, the British keep the letters that account for the spelling differences in these words:

(1)

(1) Differences between British and American English: look on a website of: <https://www.lexika-translations.com/blog/differences-between-the-british-and-american-english/>.

Br.ENG	Am.ENG
Colour	Color
Aeroplane	Airplane
Programme	Program
Behaviour	Behavior
Humour	Humor

The spelling differences between British and American English also include letter changes and letter reversals: ⁽¹⁾

Br.ENG	Am.ENG
Tyre	Tire
Grey	Gray
Analyse	Analyze
Theatre	Theater
Centre	Center

Interestingly enough, British English doesn't use a period after honorifics, for instance Mr Bean, Mrs Smith, House, M.D. Meanwhile, Americans normally use them.

British vs American pronunciation, British English and American English differ even more regarding their pronunciation. You immediately know the difference between British and American accents when heard, While the /s/ sound is pronounced in American English, it remains silent in British English unless it occupies an initial syllable position.

For example:

Br.ENG	Sound	Am.ENG
Ka:	CAR	Ka:r
Beah	BEAR	Bear
Sta:t	START	Sta:rt
Nju: jo:k	NEWYORK	Nu: jo:rk

⁽¹⁾ Differences between British and American English: look on a website of: <https://www.lexika-translations.com/blog/differences-between-the-british-and-american-english/>.

Some words which are pronounced with /u:/ in most of American English have /ju:/ in British English. These are words in which the, **d**, **t**, or **n** (and sometimes **s** or **l**) are followed by **u** or **ew** in writing.⁽¹⁾

BrE	sound	AmE
/dju:tɪ/	Duty	/du:tɪ/
/tju:n/	Tune	/tu:n/
/nju:/	New	/nu: /
/ɪlju:mɪneɪt/	Illuminate	/ɪlu:mɪneɪt/

The stress can fall on different syllables as well:

British pronunciation	American pronunciation
A-dult	a-DULT
week-END	WEEK-end

American English sometimes simplifies the pronunciation by altering or omitting some vowel sounds:

British pronunciation	American pronunciation
waw-tah	wa-der
moun-tin	moun-nn

The grammatical differences also include irregular verbs, for example:

British English	American English
spill, spilt, spilt	spill, spilled, spilled
dive, dived, dived	dive, dove, dived

Collective nouns are also used differently. The words team and committee can be either singular or plural in British English, with the plural being more frequent, pointing to the fact that the group consists of multiple individuals. In the United States, the group is considered as a single entity; consequently, these words are always considered as singular.

Finally, for true English language connoisseurs, there is the present subjunctive. Before the 20th century, this structure had been used in both American and British English, but it remained only in the former. Americans use it regularly in mandative clauses, such as “I demand you be here.” Or “She suggested he arrive early.” In Britain, this form is only

⁽¹⁾ Swan, M. (2005) Practical English Usage. 3rded. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p: 549 – 550 .

used in formal writing. Also, in day-to-day life, should is usually inserted in the sentence, such as “She suggested he should arrive early etc.”⁽¹⁾

2.1 Dialects and Accents.

Languages have different accents they are pronounced differently by people from different geographical places, from different social classes, of different ages and different educational backgrounds. The word accent is often confused with dialect. We use the word dialect to refer to a variety of a language which is different from others not just in pronunciation but also in such matters as vocabulary, grammar and word order. Differences of accent, on the other hand, are pronunciation differences only. The accent that we concentrate on and use as our model is the one that is most often recommended for foreign learners studying British English. It has for a long time been identified by the name Received Pronunciation (usually abbreviated to its initials, RP), but this name is old-fashioned and misleading: the use of the word "received" to mean "accepted" or "approved" is nowadays very rare, and the word if used in that sense seems to imply that other accents would not be acceptable or approved of. Since it is most familiar as the accent used by most announcers and newsreaders on BBC and British independent television broadcasting channels, a preferable name is BBC pronunciation. This should not be taken to mean that the BBC itself imposes an "official" accent – individual broadcasters all have their own personal characteristics, and an increasing number of broadcasters with Scottish, Welsh and Irish accents are employed. However, the accent described here is typical of broadcasters with an English accent, and there is a useful degree of consistency in the broadcast speech of these speakers.⁽²⁾

The pronunciation of English in North America is different from most accents found in Britain. There are exceptions to this, you can find accents in parts of Britain that sound American, and accents in North America that sound English. But the pronunciation that you are likely to hear from most Americans does sound noticeably different from BBC pronunciation. In talking about accents of English, the foreigner should be careful about the difference between England and Britain; there are many different accents in England, but the range becomes very much

(1) Differences between British and American English: look on a website of: <https://www.lexika-translations.com/blog/differences-between-the-british-and-american-english/>.

(2) English Phonetics and Phonology A practical course: PETER ROACH, Emeritus Professor of Phonetics University of Reading, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, P: 14 .

wider if the accents of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Scotland and Wales are included in Britain, and together with Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom) are taken into account. Within the accents of England, the distinction that is most frequently made by the majority of English people is between northern and southern. This is a very rough division, and there can be endless argument over where the boundaries lie, but most people on hearing a pronunciation typical of someone from Lancashire, Yorkshire or other counties further north would identify it as "Northern". This course deals almost entirely with BBC pronunciation. There is no implication that other accents are inferior or less normalizing; the reason is simply that BBC is the accent that has usually been chosen by British teachers to teach to foreign learners, it is the accent that has been most fully described, and it has been used as the basis for textbooks and pronunciation dictionaries. A term which is widely found nowadays is Estuary English, and many people have been given the impression that this is a new (or newly-discovered) accent of English. In reality there is no such accent, and the term should be used with care. The idea originates from the sociolinguistic observation that some people in public life who would previously have been expected to speak with a BBC (or RP) accent now find it acceptable to speak with some characteristics of the accents of the London area (the estuary referred to is the Thames estuary), such as glottal stops, which would in earlier times have caused comment or disapproval. If you are a native speaker of English and your accent is different from BBC you should try, as you work through the course, to note what your main differences are for purposes of comparison. I am certainly not suggesting that you should try to change your pronunciation. If you are a learner of English you are recommended to concentrate on BBC pronunciation initially, though as you work through the course and become familiar with this you will probably find it an interesting exercise to listen analytically to other accents of English, to see if you can identify the ways in which they differ from BBC and even to learn to pronounce some different accents yourself.⁽¹⁾

Vocabulary:

⁽¹⁾ English Phonetics and Phonology A practical course: P: 14 .

Here are some key vocabulary differences.⁽¹⁾

British	American
aerial (tv)	antenna
aluminium	aluminum
anti-clockwise	counterclockwise
at weekends	on weekends
cheque (bank)	check
film	movie
grey	gray
holiday	vacation

Here we show you some of these words: note, however, that some words must always end in -ise whether you are using British or American English standards. These include.⁽²⁾

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| i. advertise | advise |
| ii. arise | comprise |
| iii. compromise | demise |
| iv. despise | devise |
| v. disguise | enfranchise |
| vi. excise | exercise |
| vii. franchise | improvise |

2.2 World Dialects.

The English language was first introduced to the Americas by British colonization, beginning in 1607 in Jamestown, Virginia. Similarly, the language spread to numerous other parts of the world as a result of British trade and colonization elsewhere and the spread of the former British Empire, which, by 1921, held sway over a population of 470–570 million people, approximately a quarter of the world's population at that time. Over the past 400 years the form of the language used in the Americas especially in the United States and that used in the United Kingdom have diverged in a few minor ways, leading to the versions now occasionally referred to as American English and British English.

Differences between the two include pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary (lexis), spelling, punctuation, idioms, and formatting of dates and numbers, although the differences in written and most spoken

⁽¹⁾ Differences between British and American English: <http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutother/oxfordcomma>.

⁽²⁾ Differences between British and American English: <http://www.askoxford.com/asktheexperts/faq/aboutother/oxfordcomma>.

grammar structure tend to be much less than those of other aspects of the language in terms of mutual intelligibility. A small number of words have completely different meanings in the two versions or are even unknown or not used in one of the versions. One particular contribution towards formalizing these differences came from Noah Webster, who wrote the first American dictionary (published 1828) with the intention of showing that people in the United States spoke a different dialect from Britain, much like a regional accent.⁽¹⁾

As the most-spoken second language on the planet, English has to be flexible. While there are certainly many more varieties of English, American English and British English are the two varieties that are taught in most educational programs. Generally, it is agreed that no one version is "correct" however, there are certainly preferences in use. The three major differences between American and British English are: Pronunciation – differences in both vowel and consonants, as well as stress and intonation Vocabulary – differences in nouns and verbs, especially phrasal verb usage and the names of specific tools or items Spelling – differences are generally found in certain prefix and suffix forms

The most important rule of thumb is to try to be consistent in your usage. If you decide that you want to use American English spellings then be consistent in your spelling, this is of course not always easy or possible. The following guide is meant to point out the principal differences between these two varieties of English.

Written forms of British and American English as found in newspapers and textbooks vary little in their essential features, with only occasional noticeable differences in comparable media (comparing American newspapers with British newspapers, for example). This kind of formal English, particularly written English, is often called "standard English". The spoken forms of British English vary considerably, reflecting a long history of dialect development amid isolated populations. In the United Kingdom, dialects, word use and accents vary not only between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, but also within them. Received Pronunciation (RP) refers to a way of pronouncing standard English that is actually used by about two percent of the UK population. It remains the accent upon which dictionary pronunciation guides are based, and for teaching English as a foreign language. It is referred to colloquially as "the Queen's English", "Oxford English" and "BBC English", although by no means do all graduates of

⁽¹⁾ Chapman, James A. Grammar and Composition IV – 2002.

the university speak with such an accent and the BBC no longer requires it or uses it exclusively. The present monarch uses a hyperlect of the Queen's English.⁽¹⁾

Regional dialects in the United States typically reflect some elements of the language of the main immigrant groups in any particular region of the country, especially in terms of pronunciation and vernacular vocabulary. Scholars have mapped at least four major regional variations of spoken American English: Northern, Southern, Midland, and Western. After the American Civil War, the settlement of the western territories by migrants from the east led to dialect mixing and levelling, so that regional dialects are most strongly differentiated in the eastern parts of the country that were settled earlier.

Localized dialects also exist with quite distinct variations, such as in Southern Appalachia, Boston and the New York City area. British and American English are the reference norms for English as spoken, written, and taught in the rest of the world, excluding countries where English is spoken natively such as Australia, Canada, Ireland and New Zealand. In many former British Empire countries where English is not spoken natively, British English forms are closely followed, alongside numerous AmE usages which have become widespread throughout the English-speaking world. Conversely, in many countries historically influenced by the United States where English is not spoken natively, American English forms are closely followed. Many of these countries, while retaining strong BrE or AmE influences, have developed their own unique dialects, which include Indian English and Philippine English.⁽²⁾

Chief among other native English dialects are Canadian English and Australian English, which rank third and fourth in the number of native speakers. For the most part Canadian English, while featuring numerous British forms alongside indigenous Canadianisms, shares vocabulary, phonology and syntax with American English, leading many to recognize North American English as an organic grouping of dialects. Australian English likewise shares many American and British English usages alongside plentiful features unique to Australia, and retains a significantly higher degree of distinctiveness from both the larger varieties than does Canadian English. South African English, New Zealand English and the Hiberno-English of Ireland are also distinctive and rank fifth, sixth and seventh in the number of native speakers. So,

⁽¹⁾ A Dictionary of Modern English Usage (Oxford Language Classics Series). Oxford Press – 2003.

⁽²⁾ New Oxford Dictionary of English – 1999.

despite there are a number of differences in both form of English, it is still one language which we all should learn and improve more and more. When you are learning English as a foreign language, it is important to understand these differences. Mixing the two varieties will make your English sound strange and unnatural so it is best to choose just one and use it all the time. There is no (better) or (worse) form of English and both Britain and American have their advantages depending on how and where you intend to use the language.

2.3 British Dialects:

A dialect is a form of the language that is spoken in a particular part of the country or by a particular group of people. There are many different dialects of English and they have different words and grammar or pronunciations (the ways in which words are said) that are different from the forms used in other parts or by other groups Most learners of English learn the standard dialects of the language.⁽¹⁾

Here you some SMART Vocabulary related words and phrases ways of speaking:

Accented	Accentual
Accentuation	Aitch
Bray	Breath
Plummy	Pragmatics

The classic example of a dialect is the regional dialect: the distinct form of a language spoken in a certain geographical area. For example, we might speak of Ozark dialects or Appalachian dialects, on the grounds that inhabitants of these regions have certain distinct linguistic features that differentiate them from speakers of other forms of English. We can also speak of a social dialect: the distinct form of a language spoken by members of a specific socioeconomic class, such as the working-class dialects in England.⁽²⁾

In the earlier history of New York City, New England influence and New England immigration preceded the influx of Europeans. The prestige dialect which is reflected in the speech of cultivated Atlas informants shows heavy borrowings from eastern New England. There has been a long-standing tendency for New Yorkers to borrow prestige

⁽¹⁾ Definition of dialect from the Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary © Cambridge University Press: look: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/dialect> .

⁽²⁾ Akmajian, Adrian, et al. Linguistics: an Introduction to Language and Communication. 7th ed., The MIT Press, (2017).

dialects from other regions, rather than develop a prestige dialect of their own. In the current situation, we see that the New England influence has retreated, and in its place, a new prestige dialect has been borrowed from northern and midwestern speech patterns. We have seen that for most of our informants, the effort to escape identification as a New Yorker by one's own speech provides a motivating force for phonological shifts and changes.⁽¹⁾

Examples of British Dialect characteristic:

1- **Cockney:**

This is one of the UK's most famous dialects, and it goes hand in hand with London. It came about as the dialect of the London working classes, especially in the poorer East End of the city, The Cockney dialect also gave us Rhyming Slang, and you can still hear plenty of market traders round the East End shouting out in Cockney from their stalls, With the Cockney accent there are lots of 'glottal stops', and the 'th' sound frequently changes to an 'f' sound. There have also been some famously terrible attempts at the Cockney dialect here you some of examples of this dialects: The sound H and R in the word of (HER) like (ea) , also the word of (Hang) like be (ang), so the word of (now) like be (nah), also the letter T is silent in the word they talk in (Quality) pronouncing like (Qualiay), also the word of (Mate) like (Maae), for more information about the pronouncing you can check out it on the link.⁽²⁾

And for notice that not every one can notice the differences between these two English dialects that easy cuz as it depends on sound source (the way how the word pronounce) for sure every place from the world has own dialects and for this we had to research to find out how much dialects that the british English had and we found that almost there are about 67 dialects that the british English has.

2- **Estuary English:**

Here's another dialect that is London-based. The 'Estuary' in question is the Thames Estuary, and this dialect is spoken by people who live along its stretch. It's now becoming one of the most widely spoken accents down south. It's not as posh as RP, but it's not as 'common' as Cockney.⁽³⁾

(1) Labov, William. *The Social Stratification of English in New York City*. 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, (2006).

(2) web source, youtube, look: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=riwKuKSbFDs> .

(3) web source, look: <https://englishlive.ef.com/blog/english-in-the-real-world/rough-guide-british-dialects/> .

3- **Yorkshire:**

Yorkshire is a big county in England, and lots of people speak with a variation of the Yorkshire dialect as a result. Known as ‘God’s Own County’, Yorkshire has a delicious dialect. One of the biggest difference between this dialect and RP is that words ending in an ‘ee’ sound, like ‘nasty’, are pronounced with an ‘eh’ sound, like ‘nasteh’.

4- **Northern Irish:**

The Northern Irish accent is quite a beautiful one, and a strong one too. The first thing you’ll probably notice about Northern Irish is how many letters seem to be missing from words when people speak it. For example, ‘Northern Irish’ would be pronounced more like ‘Nor’n Ir’sh’! Here are some great tips: The word of (Now) pronounce like (Noy), also the word of (My) pronounce like (May) these are the diffrents that depends on the way Of they talking.

5- **Scottish:**

The Scottish dialect varies hugely from city to city, town to town, and becomes increasingly like the Irish accent in the Western Isles, and increasingly like Nordic languages in the islands to the far north. The more remote the area, the stronger the accent seems to become, so people from the Shetland Islands can be hard to understand at first. And Glaswegian can be tricky too even for Scots themselves!

We couldnot find more soureces about the dialects differences about how more other way to pronouncing just for be a talented it needs to listen to the way how they pronouncing the word, plus we found out that the whole thing about british accent is they do not using the letter R and T on the word like saying (Letter) they all pronouncing it like (Lea).

2.4 **American dialects:**

General American is that refers to the spectrum of ‘standard’ English spoken by newscasters, TV actors, and a large percentage of middle-class Americans. Prominent Features: The short-a (as in cat) is raised and diphthongized before nasal consonants. Hence man and can’t are pronounced something like IPA meən and keənt (meh-uhn” and “keh-uhnt), Rhotic, meaning the r is pronounced at the end of words like car and mother.

Words like *lot* and *rod* are pronounced with an unrounded vowel, as /lɑt/ and /ɹɑd/ (“worm” and “rahd”), The diphthong in words like *boat* and *rode* is pronounced relatively back: i.e. IPA /boʊt/ and /roʊd/.⁽¹⁾

Examples of American Dialect characteristic:

1- Eastern New England English:

This describes the classic “Boston Accent.” It also refers to related accents in Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Eastern New Hampshire and Eastern Connecticut. The most important feature of this is non-rhoticity: unlike other American accents, New Englanders drop the “r” at the end of syllables. Hence the famous phrase “pahk yuh cah in hahvuhd yahd” (Park your car in Harvard Yard), Prominent Features: Non-rhoticity, as mentioned above, Fronted pronunciation of words like *father* and *palm*, so these are pronounced IPA (fɑðə) and (pɑ:m) (i.e.) this vowel is close to the vowel in words like “cat” and “mad” in General American), Unlike most other American accents, the vowel in *lot* and *rod* is rounded as in most British dialects, pronounced IPA (lɒt) and (ɹɒd) (*lawt* and *rawd*), Note that this feature is less prevalent in some sub-dialects, such as Rhode Island.⁽²⁾

2- New York City English:

One of the more famous American accents, the classic New Yorkese has been immortalized by films (*Goodfellas*, *Marty*, and *Manhattan*, among countless others), TV shows (*All in the Family*, *Seinfeld*, *King of Queens*) and plays (*A View from the Bridge*, *Lost in Yonkers*, *Guys and Dolls*). Prominent Features: Non rhoticity: see explanation above, Tense-lax split: this is a bit hard to explain. In New York City the short-a in words like *cat*, *mad*, *can't* and *last* follows a complex set of rules whereby some words are pronounced tensely (slightly higher in the mouth) while other words are pronounced laxly (lower in the mouth), The long-a in words like *father* and *cart* is often pronounced back and sometimes rounded: i.e. IPA (fɑ:ðə) and (kɑ:t) (*fawthuh* and *kawt*), The vowel in words like *thought*, *north* and *dog* are pronounced is high and diphthongized, pronounced IPA (θʊət), (nʊəθ), and (dʊəg) (*thaw-uht*), (*naw-uht*) and (*daw-uhg*) also the other English like the same as the English of mid- atlantic and Lowland Southern, Inland/Mountain Southern, Upper Midwestern, etc.⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ News Anchor Brian Williams, (2010), <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5sVnogueuRo> .

⁽²⁾ Boston Mayor Thomas Minio, (2008),: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LabuH1PnUoo> .

⁽³⁾ Web source, look: <http://dialectblog.com/northamerican-accents/> .

2.5 Similarities and differences between two Dialects:

As we know that the English language was introduced to the Americas by British colonization, beginning in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The language also spread to numerous other parts of the world as a result of British trade and colonization and the spread of the former British Empire, which, by 1921, included 470–570 million people, about a quarter of the world's population. Written forms of British and American English as found in newspapers and textbooks vary little in their essential features, with only occasional noticeable differences.⁽¹⁾

Words such as *bill* and *biscuit* are used regularly in both AmE and BrE but can mean different things in each form. The word "bill" has several meanings, most of which are shared between AmE and BrE. However, in AmE "bill" often refers to a piece of paper money (as in a "dollar bill") which in BrE is more commonly referred to as a note. In AmE it can also refer to the visor of a cap,[9] though this is by no means common. In AmE a *biscuit* (from the French "twice baked" as in *biscotto*) is a soft bread product that is known in BrE as a *scone* or a specifically hard, sweet biscuit. Meanwhile, a BrE *biscuit* incorporates both dessert biscuits and AmE cookies (from the Dutch 'little cake'). As chronicled by Winston Churchill, the opposite meanings of the verb *to table* created a misunderstanding during a meeting of the Allied forces;[10] in BrE to *table* an item on an agenda means to open it up for discussion whereas in AmE, it means to remove it from discussion, or at times, to suspend or delay discussion; e.g. Let's *table* that topic for later. The word "football" in BrE refers to association football, also known as soccer. In AmE, "football" means American football. The standard AmE term "soccer", a contraction of "association (football)", is actually of British origin, derived from the formalization of different codes of football in the 19th century, and was a fairly unremarkable usage (possibly marked for class) in BrE until relatively recently; it has lately become perceived as an Americanism.[11] In non-American and non-Canadian contexts, particularly in sports news from outside the United States and Canada, American (or US branches of foreign) news agencies and media

⁽¹⁾ Even in vocabulary. "A British reader of *Time* or *Newsweek* would note distinctly American expressions only a few times on any page, matching the few distinctly British expressions an American reader of *The Economist* would note." Edward Finegan in *Language in the USA: Themes for the Twenty-first Century*. Eds Charles Albert Ferguson, Edward Finegan, Shirley Brice Heath, John R. Rickford (Cambridge University Press, 2004). P: 29.

See also: David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* (Cambridge University Press, 2003), p: 304.

organisations also use "football" to mean "soccer", especially in direct quotes, Similarly, the word "hockey" in BrE refers to field hockey and in AmE, "hockey" means ice hockey.

Words with completely different meanings are relatively few; most of the time there are either⁽¹⁾, words with one or more shared meanings and one or more meanings unique to one variety (for example, bathroom and toilet) or words the meanings of which are actually common to both BrE and AmE but that show differences in frequency, connotation or denotation (for example, smart, clever, mad).⁽²⁾

Some differences in usage and meaning can cause confusion or embarrassment. For example, the word fanny is a slang word for vulva in BrE but means buttocks in AmE the AmE phrase fanny pack is bum bag in BrE. In AmE the word pissed means being annoyed whereas in BrE it is a coarse word for being drunk (in both varieties, pissed off means irritated).

Similarly, in AmE the word pants is the common word for the BrE trousers and knickers refers to a variety of half-length trousers (though most AmE users would use the term "shorts" rather than knickers), while the majority of BrE speakers would understand pants to mean underpants and knickers to mean female underpants.

Sometimes the confusion is more subtle. In AmE the word quite used as a qualifier is generally a reinforcement, though it is somewhat uncommon in actual colloquial American use today and carries an air of formality: for example, "I'm quite hungry" is a very polite way to say "I'm very hungry". In BrE quite (which is much more common in conversation) may have this meaning, as in "quite right" or "quite mad", but it more commonly means "somewhat", so that in BrE "I'm quite hungry" can mean "I'm somewhat hungry", This divergence of use can lead to misunderstanding.

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⁽¹⁾ Even in vocabulary. "A British reader of Time or Newsweek would note distinctly American expressions only a few times on any page, matching the few distinctly British expressions an American reader of The Economist would note." Edward Finegan in *Language in the USA: Themes for the Twenty-first Century*. Eds Charles Albert Ferguson, Edward Finegan, Shirley Brice Heath, John R. Rickford (Cambridge University Press, 2004). P: 29.

See also: David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language* (Cambridge University Press, 2003), p: 304.

⁽²⁾ Sokolowski, Peter. "Soop vs. Soup" (Video). Merriam-Webster. Archived from the original on 4 January 2015. Retrieved 4 January 2015. Noah Webster: the man who changed the way we spell... up to a point.

3. Glossary:

Glossary of American terms not widely used in the United Kingdom and Glossary of British terms not widely used in the United States Most speakers of American English are aware of some uniquely British terms. It is generally very easy to guess what some words, such as:

BrE	AmE
Driving licence	Driver's license
Sidewalk	Pavement or Footpath
Gasoline/petrol	Gas
Elevator	Lift
Wait	Hold on
Boot (of a car)	Trunk
Car journey	Road trip
Motor way	Freeway
Police car	Cop car
Way	Road
Taxi	Cap
Tyre	Tire
Underground	Subway, Metro
Windscreen	Windshield
Ticking over	Idling
Spanner	Wrench
Flay over	Overpass
Bonnet	Hood
(Railway) coach, carriage	(Railroad) passenger car
Give way	Yield

3.1 Conclusion:

In its title, the research included the study of the British and American English language, dividing it into three sections. In the first section, it included a statement of the problems, objectives, and methodology of the research. A number of words and vocabulary between the two dialects, and then we explained the summary and references.

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