**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH IS LEXICOLOGY AND GRAMMAR**

These differences are caused by numerous borrowings in the American version of the language from Indian ​​and Spanish languages. Here is a summary table of some of the differences in the vocabulary of American and British English.

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| ***American English*** | ***translation*** | ***British English*** |
| Apartment | квартира | flat |
| Basement  | подвал | cellar |
| Closet  | гардероб | wardrobe |
| Elevator | лифт | lift |
| Fall | осень | autumn |
| Freeway | шоссе | motorway |
| Gasoline | бензин | petrol |
| Metro/subway | метро | tube/underground |
| Pants  | брюки | trousers |
| Shop | магазин | store |
| Shorts | шорты | briefs |
| Sidewalk | тротуар | pavement |
| Vacation | каникулы | holiday |
| Vacuum cleaner | пылесос | hoover |

There also exist differences  between American and British English in phraseology. First of all, it should be noted that a number of popular American phraseological units are essentially the variants of British phraseology.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***British English*** | ***American English*** | ***meaning*** |
| To get the smelled head | To get the big head | Важничать, зазнаваться |
| Cheese off | Tick off | Радость |
| Get one’s cards | Get a pink slip | Быть уволенным |
| In top gear | In high gear | На всей скорости |
| Devil of work | Working devil | Трудолюбивый человек |

It is worth paying attention to the difference in spelling of many words in the U.S. and Britain. These are lexical, morphological and derivational differences that differ only by derivational affixes, but are identical in their lexical meaning.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***American English*** | ***translation*** | ***British English*** |
| apologize | извиняться  | apologise |
| defense | защита | defence |
| honor | честь | honour |
| center | центр | centre |
| plow | плуг | plough |
| thru | через | through |

In general, in the American version the words of the French origin ending with –our are written with -or (honor, splendor); instead of -re in a number of words they write -er (theater, center). These differences are the merit of Noah Webster (1758-1843), who introduced the American version into the practice of writing -er instead of -re (center, meter, theater), -or instead of -our (favor, honor, labor), check instead of cheque, connection instead of connexion, jail instead of gaol, story instead of storey, etc. There is another common area of ​​English vocabulary, which has recently penetrated into literature and films, and therefore require a special explanation. It is an American slang. Slang takes a large part of the vocabulary of a modern American. In the twentieth century there was an active process of transition of slang vocabulary in English literature. In the past, such common words and expressions as: of course, to take part, to get up, lunch - were the slang. Currently, there is an active penetration in the English language of the options of affirmation and negation. Instead of «yes» even the British now say «yea». Also they sometimes say yap and nope.

There is a difference in the use of tenses. So, instead of Present Perfect an American can use Past Simple. So the phrase «Did you go see «Redheat» with Arnold?» seems perfectly natural to many Americans and true, though by all standards, including those described in U.S. grammars, this phrase requires Perfect: «Have you seen ...?» Instead of the auxiliary verb shall it is used will, which is supplanted by a form gonna – a spoken version for «going to». It is now the general trend of the English language.

Also in colloquial American English version there is such a tendency as to replace the third form of the verb to do does for the first and second forms do. This concerns also the negative form of the verb. This trend manifests itself in the British version of the language (as an example I can read you a line from a song by the group «The Beatles» - «She's got a ticket to ride, and she don't care»). However, the literary norm is still using in the third form of the verb to do «does». Many irregular verbs (for example, to burn, to spoil) in the American version of the language are correct. There is the difference in the use of articles. For example, «to / in THE hospital» in the American version, while in the UK they use «to / in hospital» without the article. Often in the same expression instead of one preposition another is used, for example, «on the weekend / on weekend» instead of «at the weekend / at weekend» in the British version; «on a street» instead of «in a street». A lot of the stable expressions in the American version of the language are changing. For example, Americans say «take a shower / a bath» instead of «have a shower / a bath». Instead of «needn't» they use a sophisticated form such as «don't need to». Adjectives «slow» and «real» are used as adverbs: He likes to drive slow (instead of slowly). She's real nice (instead of really).

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