

# Cek Buku American Accent Versus British English

*by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati*

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DO BORROWING WORDS OF FOREIGN  
LANGUAGES BRING YOUNGSTERS STYLE?**

**By:**

**DWI ASTUTI WAHYU NURHAYATI**

## **American Accents Versus British English: Do Borrowing Words of Foreign Languages Bring Youngsters style?**

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## PREFACE

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, we say thanks to Allah SWT, because of the abundance of His mercy and grace so that we can complete the book "*American Accents versus British English: Do Borrowing Words of Foreign Languages Bring Youngsters style?*" Don't forget to give Sholawat and Salam to the great prophet Muhammad SAW, whom we look forward to for intercession on the last day.

We also express <sup>25</sup> our gratitude to those who have helped, guided, and supported the compilation of the book "*American Accents versus British English: Do Borrowing Words of Foreign Languages Bring Youngsters style?*" so that it can provide a bit of understanding about the material discuss in it. This "*American Accents versus British English: Do Borrowing Words of Foreign Languages Bring Youngsters style?*" book is prepared to make it easier for teacher/lecturer. This book was designed with key answer to teach Linguistics. This book is packed with various forms of exercises with key answer in it which are expected to be interesting and not boring.

This book is equipped with table, and link video making it easy to understand. This book is just written by someone who is not free from mistakes. Therefore, we really need criticism from readers to improve it. Thank you.

The Writer



## **SYNOPSIS**

Differences in language used in world of communication affect the developing science. The differences of using languages depend on each region which influences, among other things, internal and external factors. Those features include Loanwords, accent differences, and pronunciation differences in British, American and Aussie. This book provides guidance on some of the different forms of the English language counting American accent, British Accent and some of the words which are in the form of loanwords, and also affords examples, rules, the youngsters 'view on these style and also history.

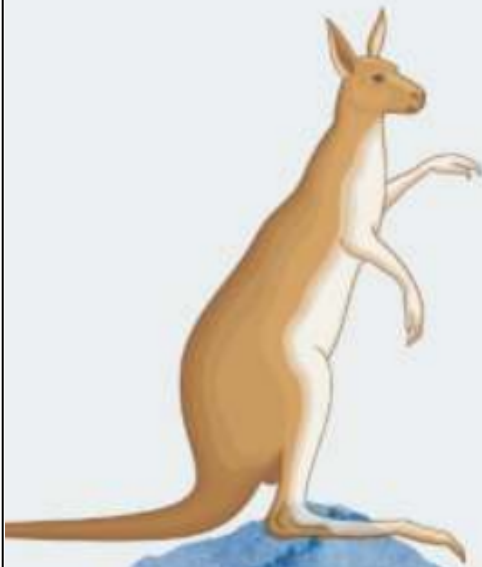
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# AUSTRALIAN ACCENTS



**A.**

## **HISTORY OF AUSSIE ACCENT**

In the early years of the colony, the main development of Australian English was accent forging. There has been much controversy in the past as to whether the Australian accent was brought from London to Australia or was born here. When it started in Australia, there was much debate as to whether it had spread to other colonies since it was founded in Sydney, or whether it developed independently in each colony. As a result of the above New Zealand survey, we are now able to almost tell what happened in Australia.

The gold rush of the 1850s greatly expanded Australia's population and became an Australian society. The English dialect has become the main quarry for new Australian English words, and in the process of quarrying, words that were limited in the English dialect have become mainstream in Australia.

Words in these dialects may be expected to have been borrowed shortly after the calculation when such words were spoken by a dialect speaker, but the fact that this was not done was an early dialect. A language that evolves because it was time to accent when clearly marked elements were eliminated from the distinct dialect features. After the massive gold rush of the 1850s, many other words were born in Australia.

The new English standard has encouraged some Australian speakers (especially by further encouraging a new generation of speakers) to align their accents with the English standard. The result of this change was what linguists later called Cultivated Australians.

The acceptance of the English standard of pronunciation was part of a wider embrace of the ideals of Empire. In spite of some political independence with Federation in 1901, and in spite of the nationalism that characterized writers and other artists of the 1890s, Australian nationalistic ideals became merged with notions of Empire in the new century.

It is closer in sense to the technical term *mythos* 'an ideology, a set of beliefs'. In the first half of the twentieth century the myth of Empire and the myth of Nationalism are not necessarily in conflict, but often march side by side. In the official public domain, Australian English (and therefore what it represents) continued to be attacked, and attacks on the vocabulary (fundamentally class based) were added to the attacks on the accent.

The Australian vocabulary continued to be produced in large numbers, even if the language was officially accused of being "slang". From this popular environment, what linguists later call Broad Australian, a form of Australian English far from the pronunciation of "correct" English, such as deliberate conflicts and reactions with cultivated Australians? (Collins, 2009)

Cultural Australians and a wide range of Australian shaves have become symbols of two prevailing myths, empire and nationalism, in Australian society. Nationalism of the British Empire and Australia for instance Australians spoke what linguists later called general Australians, and these Australians moved in language and attitude in a cultural space that embraced both myths. The tension between the two myths has long existed, often expressed in language, and dates back to the beginning of the colony.

Dissatisfaction with the Australian accent disappeared, and a 1987 government report declared that "Australian English is a dynamic yet important expression of the uniqueness and elements of national identity of Australian culture."



## B.

### CHARACTERISE RULE OF AUSSIE ACCENT

#### DEFLECTION

#### The Australian Accent is non-rhotic

The Australian accent is non-rhotic, unlike the American accent which is rhotic. Amy points out the following rules:

- You won't hear the /r/ in the middle of words unless it's followed by a vowel or vowel sound.
- You also won't hear it at the end of a word
- When we link a word ending with /r/ to a word that starts with a vowel, like 'and', you will hear the /r/

#### *Example:*

➤ BROTHER → /brʌdð/ or bratha  
+

"Do you miss your **brother**?"

➤ OCTOBER → /o:k'təʊ.bɜ:/ or oktouba  
+

"Also because it's **October**"

#### Pronunciation of /t/

##### - /t/ deletion -

Australian speakers are likely to delete the /t/ sound at the end of words, just like speakers with an American accent. When the /t/ sound is deleted a glottal stop is inserted in its place.

➤ AUSTRALIA → Straya  
+

"we're from **Australia**"



*- /t/ flapping -*

This is the softening of /t/ in the middle of words or at the end of words between vowels. When the "t" sound is flapped, it'll sound a lot more like a soft /d/ sound.

Therefore "letter" /lɛtə/ may at times sound like "ledder" /lɛrʌ/. When native speakers flap the "t" it usually results in a vowel change at the end of the word.

## C.

### THE STRUCTURE OF AUSSIE ENGLISH

#### Phonology

Pioneering work on the phonology of AusE was conducted by Alexander G. Mitchell in the 1940s, and subsequently in the early 1960s by Mitchell and his colleague Arthur Delbridge (Mitchell & Delbridge 1965). Mitchell and Delbridge identified a spectrum of pronunciations and subsequently three points on the spectrum which they labelled 'Cultivated', 'General' and Broad' *AusE* and which have remained the standard descriptors of the range of phonological variation to this day.

Subsequent acoustic accounts of *AusE*, which have focused mainly on vowels, include those by Bernard (1989), which was the source of the pronunciations supplied in the Macquarie Dictionary, and by Harrington, Cox & Evans (1997). More recent studies have confirmed that there are some consonantal pronunciations that differentiate speakers of *AusE*, including the vocalization of postvocalic /l/ (which is promoted by the backness of adjacent sounds in combination with syllable position).

#### Morphology

Undoubtedly the most distinctive morphological feature of *AusE* is the productivity of hypocoristic suffixation with -ie as in 'tummy stomach', and -o as in 'garbo' 'garbage man'.

Hypocoristic in -ie are far more numerous, and in AusE are commonly proper names, for people (e.g. Warnie, the well-known cricketer Shane Warne), places (e.g. Tassie 'Tasmania'), religions (e.g. Prezzie '\*Presbyterian'), denizens of a place (e.g. Bankie inhabitant of Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney'), and sports teams (e.g. the Swannies, for the 'Sydney Swans', an Australian Rules Football club).

Hypocoristic with -o are mainly men's names (e.g. Davo 'David') and occupational terms (e.g. journo 'journalist').

### **Grammar & Discourse**

In grammar and discourse there are rarely usages that are restricted to AusE. One that comes close is the use of the present perfect as a 'quasi- preterite'. The standard uses of the perfect aspect have been studied by Elsness (2009), who finds that it is losing ground to the preterite in both AmE and BrE (the former having the lower frequency), with AusE lagging behind in this development (Yao, 2014).

Another category of the verb system that has attracted attention is modality. The modal auxiliaries and quasi-modals have been studied by Collins (2009), who cites independent evidence that while the quasi-modals have been on the rise in recent decades, the modals have been in decline. According to Collins, AusE is more advanced in these developments than British and New Zealand

## D.

### VARIATION IN AUSSIE ENGLISH

#### Regional Variation

Regional phonological differences in AusE are small but growing (see Cox & Palethorpe 2001). The variation between /æ/ and /a/ in words such as dance and chance respectively appears to reflect the chronology of this change in southeastern England. Places such as Sydney, Hobart and Brisbane, settled by the early nineteenth century and mainly by people of lower socioeconomic status, use more /a/;

Another is the vowel merger of the FLEECE and KIT vowels resulting in homophony between, for example, deal and dill, which is most advanced in Adelaide and Hobart, less so in Sydney and Brisbane, and least in Melbourne. Finally, consider the frequency of /I/ vocalization across Australia's capital cities: according to Horvath & Horvath (2001), Sydney and Hobart are the next most frequent /I/ vocalizers behind Adelaide, with Brisbane and Melbourne the least frequent.

The best-known work on regional lexical usage is that conducted by Bryant (1989, 1991, 1997), who observes that because regional lexical variation in AusE is relatively unobtrusive, it has not attracted substantial research interest.

Many of the items in question are mundane in nature and form sets of synonyms or near synonyms, one of the best-known examples being the various terms for the large, smooth, bland sausage with red skin that is usually thinly sliced and eaten cold: Devon, German sausage, pork German, Strasburg/Stras, polony, Belgian sausage, and fritz.

### **Social Variation**

A number of studies have documented the sensitivity of linguistic variation in AusE to socioeconomic factors. The first linguist to systematically investigate the covariation between AusE phonology and social factors was Horvath (1985), in her study of the social class, gender and ethnic parameters of the Cultivated-Broad continuum.

Differential practices among younger and older speakers have been noted in AusE.

For instance, Collins & Peters (2008) report a survey of verb morphology which found that younger Australians are more likely than older Australians to simplify verb paradigms via use of a preterite form which is homonymous with the past participle. For more than two-thirds of the under-25s in this survey, *shrunk*, *sunk*, *sprung* were in use as preterite forms, as opposed to about half of those under 45.

### **Ethnic Variation**

According Blair, etc. (2001) the ethnicity of many second and later generation Australians is reflected in their adoption of

varieties which enable them to express their linguistic identity and demonstrate solidarity with their ethnic group, and which display varying levels of interference from the native language.

Despite the fact that migrants of non-English-speaking background do not constitute a single group, a number of commentators have identified a pan-ethnic variety popularly known as 'Wogspeak' (Warren 1999; Kiesling 2005).

The ethnolects of AusE are a rich source of new vocabulary for the mainstream varieties as the eating and drinking habits have become a tangible indicator of multiculturalism. It is therefore not surprising that many new lexical items in AusE are in the food domain, including cappuccino, goulash, schnitzel, Souvlaki, cevapcici, humus, pita, and chop suey. There are also compromise forms such as liver sausage, apple strudel.

# E.

## AUSTRALIAN VOWELS

4

Australia has relatively subtle regional pronunciation differences compared with Great Britain, though this is not to deny that differences exist and are growing (see Bradley 2008). Like many of the varieties now covered in the OED, the focus for the Australian English model is the middle of three points on a spectrum of pronunciation. Rather than the high-prestige 'Cultivated' form or the low- prestige 'Broad' form, our model is intended to reflect the variety of the majority, known as "General",

### Monophthongs (Single Vowels)

Of all accents of English, Mainstream Australian English is one of the most expansive in terms of vowel sounds. Where General American accent has a total of 16 vowels, Received Pronunciation (Standard British) and Mainstream Australian English both hit a total of up to 20. Discussion is out among researchers about what vowels the Mainstream Australian accent has, but most will agree 20.

Australian native speakers share many of the vowels of both British and American English, the duration of the vowel and the mouth shaping can differ significantly. This can be noticed for the most part with long vowels. Long vowels in Australia, are longer in duration maybe than any other English accent you have ever



## Diphthongs

We hear the timing differences on vowels most when we hear the Australian diphthongs. Diphthongs are present in many languages and are created when two vowels occur side by side on a syllable. The way you move from the first vowel to the second will determine how close your pronunciation is to Mainstream Australian English.

### *- The Australian English Diphthongs -*

Words that will sound distinctly Australian are usually those where we hear a diphthong fall. These are often the hardest to pronounce accurately for Internationals, especially speakers of languages that have a small number of vowels, often as few as 5-10 (for example: Italian, Spanish, Greek, Thai, and Vietnamese).

#### *Example:*

	MAKE		BABY		E-MAIL
	SAY		OK		WHY
	MY		LIKE		WRITE
	BUY		TIME		FIVE
	HERE		WEIRD		NEAR
	BEAR		HOW		FOUND
	ACCOUNT		DOWN		NOW



*- American vs. British vs. Aussie -*



COOKIE

BISCUIT

BISCUIT



CANDY

SWEETS

LOLLIES



FRENCH FRIES

CHIPS

HOT CHIPS



SNEAKERS

TRAINERS

RUNNERS



JEWELRY

JEWELLEERY

JEWELERY



MUSTACHE

MOUSTACHE

MOUSTACHE



AIRPLANE

AEROPLANE

AEROPLANE



PAJAMAS

PYJAMAS

PYJAMAS



PANTS

TROUSERS

PANTS

*- The 20 Australian English Vowels -*

i:	= Sea	ɜ:	= Bird
ɪ	= Sick	ə	= Around
e	= Head	æɪ	= Late
æ	= Mad	æe	= Hide
ɑ:	= Smart	æɔ	= Now
ʊ	= Sun	oʊ	= Hope
ɔ	= Hot	ɔɪ	= Boy
o:	= Bored	ɪə	= Bare
ʊ	= Look	e:	= Care
ʊ:	= Blue	ʊə	= Tour



### EXERCISE 1

Guess the true answer!

23

1. a. catch  
b. Kate  
c. cat  
d. cade
2. a. fork  
b. frog  
c. folk  
d. fold
3. a. pick  
b. pig  
c. pike  
d. pipe

# F.

## FEATURES OF AUSSIE PRONOUNCIATION

### *- The 'oh' sound. /əʊ/ -*

The 'oh' sound is more open and wider than the British and American dialects. We drop the draw lower and open the mouth more. The jaw is more relaxed.

#### *For example:*

"**today's video** is a Q and A"

"**so**, we can **do** that, **you know**"

### *- The /t/ sound -*

When it comes between two vowels in a word, sound like a /d/

- Butter
- Water
- I feel better today. (bedder)
- He drinks a lot of water. (alodda/ wader)
- Sit up while you're eating. (eading)
- She wants to be a writer. (wridr)

# G.

## 40 AUSSIE SLANG EXPRESSION

### *What is slang? And when do you use slang?*

When you learn English, you're taught how to speak and write 'proper' English. Some people call this "Queen's English" or "BBC English." Then, when you travel to an English-speaking country, you may come across terms you've never heard before.

The Encyclopedia Britannica defines slang as "unconventional words or phrases that express either something new or something old in a new way. It is flippant, irreverent, and indecorous; it may be indecent or obscene." Is it slightly confusing, right?" So, that's why we simply define slang very informal language or specific words used by a group of people. Usually you'll hear slang in spoken language. You can also come across it in SMS or social media. However, you don't use slang in formal written work.

As a non-native English speaker, in the mean time she or he uses slang correctly (and in the appropriate situation), it can make you sound more natural in your speech. Also, it can show your understanding of English in a social context. For example, using slang with your mates is good. But if the conversation is more formal, you probably want to avoid slang words and phrases.

Mate = Friend

One of the most important words to an Australian. It's usually an affectionate word, mate can also be your partner, brother, sister, son, daughter, friend, colleague and a mate can also be a total stranger.

*Example:* Mate! How are you?  
Catch you later, mate!

A lot of slang words in Australia follow a really similar pattern. You take the original word and you shorten it Shorten + Add EEE, AHH or OH (at the end)

Footy = Football (soccer)

Barbie = Barbecue

Snags = Sausages

Arvo = Afternoon

"We're going to throw some snags on the Barbie on Saturday arvo! Come around."

Avo = avocado

Brekkie = breakfast

Brunch = meal between breakfast and lunch

Maccas = McDonalds

Maccas run : It means to go out and pick up McDonald's and brings it back for everyone.

"I'm just waiting on the corner near Maccas"

Uni = university

"what did you study at uni?"

Servo = service station / petrol station

"I need to stop at the servo on the way"

Bottle-o = bottle shop / liquor store (a shop that sells alcohol)

"I'm going to stop at the **bottle'o** on the way, let me know if you need me to pick up something up"

Slab = a carton of beer

Tinny = can of beer

Stubby = bottle of beer

Lotto = lottery

"the most I've ever won on a lotto ticket is about fifty bucks"

Bucks = dollars

"If I catch an uber home from the city it usually costs me about thirty **bucks**"

Ripper = excellent

Ripper is a good expression when something's going well or it's good.

"ah **ripper!**"

"you little **ripper!**"

When something's really great like when you win the lotto, you could say "bloody **ripper!**"

Brissie = Brisbane

Tassie = Tasmania

Sandy = Sandringham

Freo = Fremantle

The Goldie = The Gold Coast

The G = MCG

The loo = toilet

Tradie = a tradesman

Brickie = bricklayer

Sparkie = electrician

Chippie = carpenter

Truckie = truck driver

Poli = politician

Sickie = sick day

Not a really sick day, sickie is when you take a day off work but you're not actually sick

Info = information

Intro = introduction

Mo = moustache

Roo = kangaroo

Mozzie = mosquito

"I am always taking mozzie spray with me everywhere I go in summer!"

G'day = hello

"g'day mate!"

Prawn = shrimp

"I had a prawn on a barbie"





### EXERCISE 1

Guess the true answer!



COLOR	COLOUR	?
?	CENTRE	CENTRE
APOLOGIZE	?	APOLOGISE
?	FAVOURITE	FAVOURITE



### EXERCISE 2

Guess the true answer!

Slang edition!



AFTERNOON	AFTERNOON	?
GAS STATION	PETROL STATION	?
CANDY	SWEETS	?
SAUSAGES	BANGERS	?

H.

## TIPS FOR SPEAKING LIKE AN AUSTRALIAN

**#1:** Abbreviate EVERYTHING. Breakfast = brekkie. Afternoon = arvo. McDonalds = Maccas. Definitely = defo and so on and so forth. (You can probably make stuff up and it will sound right, no worries. Just shorten the word and add o, i, e, or y.)

**#2:** Don't say the "r" on the end of words. For instance, river is pronounced "riva." Soccer = "socka" (or footie). Together "tagetha". Runner = "runna"...etc.

**#3:** Don't say the "g's" on the ends of words. Catching = catchin': Kicking = kickin'.

**#4:** Say the words "light and like." Now say "oil". The "I's" in light and like should sound like the "I" in oil, but not as drastic.

**#5:** Long "o"s are really, really hard to pronounce. As in the word "No." Say it like "nar" and chew the word and transform it into having an A-O sound. Good luck here!

**#6:** Drop the "t's off the ends of words." "Right" should sound like "Roigh". The ending of the word should sound like the middle of "uh-oh." Right where the pause is.

**#7:** The "a" sound becomes like an "i." So, "No way mate" should sort of sound like "No w-ay-e m-aye- ght," but not that drastic.

**#8:** The "ah" sound in words like "that or hat" sounds like the "eh" from egg. So, "That hat" should sound like "Theht heht." This one just takes practice.

**#9:** Chew your words before you say them. Aussies don't announce like Americans do. When Australians talk, it seems that they don't open their mouths very much and words just blend together.

**#10:** End sentences with "but, as, hey? or aye." For instance: "The weather is cold as" or "Why didn't Tommo come to the part, hey?"

**#11:** End sentences with a rising inflection, even if it isn't a question. (Your voice should rise at the end of the sentence kind of like you are a little surprised.)

**#12:** No need to shout, unless you're buying a round of drinks. Aussies speak more quietly than some people (aka - stereotypical Americans) as a matter of common courtesy.

**#13:** Use "heaps" all the bloody time. It means "very" or "a lot."

**#14:** Learn the Aussie slang. It'll help with pronunciation.

**#15:** Find some "trigger" words to help you get into Aussie character. Try saying the words: Australian (Strayan), like, might, right, fight, dire, mate, date, no, hat, water bottle, catching, running, and together.



### EXERCISE 1

Guess the true answer!



			
	?	CRIPS	CHIPS
	TRACTOR TRAILER	?	TRUCK
	FOREST	THE WOODS	?
	APARTMENT	?	APARTMENT
	SUPERMARKET	?	SUPERMARKET
	TYRE	?	TYRE
	RAIN BOOTS	?	GUMBOOTS
	FLIP FLOPS	FLIP FLOPS	?



## **SIX FACT ABOUT THE AUSSIE ACCENT**

### **Australian accent sounds the same in different regions**

"Given how big this country is and how much space there is between the capital and local cities, we are impressively consistent. It sounds like you're doing it," says Dr. Gone. There are several reasons for this. "We were settled relatively new by Europeans. Britain was obviously thousands of years, but about 200 years. Long before Britain came here in English to live in Australia, the United States and Canada Settled. Ported. "We also have incredible mobility. Australians move frequently between states and it speaks the same language." Professor John Hajek

### **Differences in the Australian accent are due to class, not geography**

"The traditional way classify accents in Australia is to think of them in terms of class rather than geography," he argues. Gone. There are several variations of Australian accents.

**1.) Ethnic and cultural groups can have their own version of the Australian accent**

Ethnolect is a version of the accent that is unique to ethnic or cultural groups. Lauren says there is research on 2nd or 3rd generation Australian English-speaking Lebanese and Vietnamese Australians.

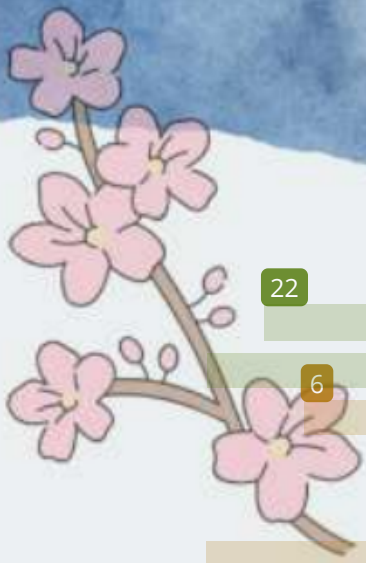
**2.) The Australian accent is not heavily influenced by American media**

Many Australians enjoy watching American movies and TV shows and listening to American music. However, this does not mean that the American accent has changed or influenced the Australian accent.

**3.) Australians can change the accent depending on who they are talking**

**4.) There are different views on where the Australian accent comes from**

"Our accents are based in Southern England. Especially Americans often confuse us. They think Cockney accents are Australian accents."



22

6

6



# KOREAN LOANWORDS

## VOCABULARY FROM ENGLISH





# A.

## HISTORY

United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and various island countries in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, English is the dominant and official language. There are also countries in Asia and Africa, such as India, Philippines, and Singapore. It is estimated the one third of the world's population or about two billion people speak English. The status uses English in the position of the global lingua franca.

The lingua franca is a language that is used to communicate between people from different backgrounds. In the beginning each region had different lingual francas. Then it was agreed together the English as a common language.

English is the oldest language in the world and appears around 8 A.D. The language thus developed rapidly and became an international language. Quoted by Wonder polis, researchers trace the origins of English to three Germans, namely: Angles, Saxon, and Rami who invaded Great Britain in the 5th century.

English is also one of the official language of international organizations such as the United Nations and the international Olympic committee. In the world, English is the second language learned after mother tongue. English is promoted by the influence of the world's politics and British imperialism.



Korean is a dynamic and evolving language like any other language. Korean has also undergone changes as a direct result of contact with other foreign languages. English since the end of the Second World War has had more impact on Korea than Chinese, Japanese, or any other language.

Like the absorption of other world English, the absorption of English in Korea can be found in lexical borrowing, phonology, and morph syntactic changes, semantic shifts, and sound. As a result of the absorption of English in Korean which is absorbed and undergoes changes, it can be classified into three types, namely:

- (a) vocabulary with changed pronunciation, but the meaning remains;
- (b) vocabulary with changed pronunciation and meaning;
- (c) vocabulary with fixed pronunciation, but changing meaning

Korean (/) is the official language used by both South and North Koreans. The Korean writing system uses hangul (). Hangeul was created by King Sejong in 1443 and was declared a world heritage by UNESCO in 1997.

Before Hangeul was created, Korean people used Korean to speak and used Chinese characters (Hanja) to write. From 1910 until the end of World War II in 1945 the Japanese officially colonized the Korean nation.

The Japanese colonization of Korea had a tremendous impact on every aspect of Korean society's life, including language.

Korean people are forced to use Japanese for daily communication. This has an impact on the absorption of words from Japanese into Korean.

The Japanese colonization of Korea also led to the entry of English words which were first absorbed into Japanese and then into Korean. After World War II, Korean society began to open up to the West. Korean society also began to receive influences from the West, especially in the fields of economy, science, technology, including language.

English is the language that currently <sup>31</sup> exerts a very strong influence on the development of the Korean language. The development of the Korean language cannot be separated from the influence of the English language. Many English words are absorbed into Korean. The use of English words in Korean can be found easily in daily communication and has been accepted

Nam (2012) stated that at least 10% of the Korean language is loanwords from various languages. However, out of 10% of loanwords found in Korean, English is the most widely absorbed language.

<sup>17</sup> The use of English loan words does enrich the vocabulary. <sup>17</sup> The use of English loan words does enrich the vocabulary in Korean, it's just that <sup>17</sup> the use of English loan words can make some Korean words less popular with <sup>17</sup> the use of English loan words which are their equivalents.

## B.

### LOANWORD

Loanwords are words that come from foreign languages that have been integrated into linguistic forms and have been generally accepted for use. As for how to pronounce and write it can be adjusted to the applicable rules. In addition, the absorption process can be done with a change, but it can also be in the form of adjustments given in the form of pronunciation or spelling

#### 1. *Rohbiah, et al (2017)*

Language absorption occurs because there is continuous contact for a long time between speakers of different languages. Language contact is a linguistic relationship that occurs between one language community and another.

#### 2. *Hocket (1965)*

Changes and developments in one language are natural because of language contact between users of different languages. Direct communication between people of different languages, even different cultures, creates language contact which will eventually influence each other. This is called language absorption.

### Loanword Factor

Arsya (2019:35) mentions that there are several factors that cause the pattern of a language to take from another language.

### **1. *Internal sources***

The internal source which is a factor in the absorption of language is self- supporting language in its internal language. It means. Language enrichment that can be realized through several patterns, including;

- (a) activation of old words,
- (b) formation of new words
- (c) creation of new words, and
- (d) acronym.

### **2. *External source***

External sources or external sources can occur through the extension of cognate languages, and so on. The expansion of language from other languages or cognate languages usually occurs because of social interaction and the intensity of communication.

# C.

## SEMANTICS

### Definition of Semantics

13

The study of meaning is called semantics.

Semantics is usually concerned with the analysis of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences (see connotation, denotation, lexical field, semantic feature) and sometimes with the meaning of utterances in discourse (see discourse analysis) or the meaning of a whole text.

2

Semantics come from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning 'relating to signs', based on the noun *sèmeion* 'sign'. In Ancient Greek, one of the original uses of *sèmeion* was as a medical term for the symptoms that were the signs of underlying diseases.

18

***What is meaning?***

(in linguistics) what a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary world.



Denotation

### Types of Semantic



Connotation

### 1. **Denotation**

That part of the meaning of a word or phrase that relates it to phenomena in the real world or in a fictional or possible world.

For *example*, the denotation of the English word bird is a two-legged, winged, egg-laying, warm-blooded creature with a beak

### 2. **Connotation**

Connotation name those aspects of meaning which do not affect a word's sense, reference or denotation, but which have to do with secondary factors such as its emotional force, its level of formality, its character as a euphemism, etc.

#### **Example:**

"Where's my mouse that you keep? I want to use it for my design work." (*Positive connotation*)

"He's arrested because of his corruption scandal in his department. He's such a mouse." (*Negative connotation*)

# D.

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

3

### Synonyms

Synonyms are different words which have the same meaning, or almost the same meaning.

The words stones and rocks are synonyms. Synonyms can be nouns, verbs, adverbs or adjectives, as long as both are the same part of speech.

#### *Example:*

1. Incredible = Fantastic
2. Pretty = beautiful
3. Old = ancient
4. Big = enormous, huge
5. Small = tiny, little
6. Happy = glad

3

### Antonyms

Antonyms are words which have opposite meanings. The words hot and cold are antonyms. So are up and down, and short and tall. A word can have more than one antonym, depending on which meaning you use for the word.

***Example:***

- |          |    |       |
|----------|----|-------|
| 1. Wrong | >< | Right |
| 2. High  | >< | Low   |
| 3. Short | >< | Tall  |
| 4. Big   | >< | Small |
| 5. New   | >< | Old   |
| 6. Boy   | >< | girl  |



**EXERCISE 1**

- The study of meaning is called?
  - Semantics
  - Phonetic
  - Synonyms
  - Antonyms
- How many types of semantics?
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
- What is antonym of expensive?
  - Great
  - Overpriced
  - Inexpensive
  - Wealthy
- What is Synonym of fast?
  - Quick
  - Slow
  - Energetic
  - Calm



## **E. LOANWORDS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES**

### **Indonesia Loanwords Vocabulary from Dutch**

Being a Dutch colony for 350 years, it has brought many influences to Indonesia. One of them is the influence of language.

Without us realizing it, there are, any words in Dutch that are absorbed and integrated into Indonesian. It's almost a thousand

**1. Towel**

Indonesia : Handuk  
Dutch : Handdoek

**2. Gift**

Indonesia : Kado  
Dutch : Cadeau

**3. Room**

Indonesia : Kamar  
Dutch : Kamer

**4. Cinema**

Indonesia : Bioskop  
Dutch : Bioscoop

**5. Newspaper**

Indonesia : Koran  
Dutch : Krant

## **English Loanwords Vocabulary from Arabic**

30

Arabic is one of the five most widely spoken languages worldwide. There are about 400 million Arabic speakers on the world.

In addition, Arabic is the most ancient language, varied and beautiful when written in calligraphy. The influence of this language on western culture was enormous, especially after the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Caliphate.

In its development, Arabic was absorbed by various languages, including English. There are so many words in English that come from Arabic.

### ***Example:***

#### **1. Alcohol**

One of the most encountered and an important word in the English language is "Alcohol". It turns out that these words are absorbed from the word "al-khul" in Arabic.

Al-khul is the eye shadow. This cosmetic item is made from mineral refining prices. European chemists then named all kinds of liquids that came from the extraction or distillation process as alcohol, including wine produced from grape extraction

#### **2. Candy**

Candy also comes from Arabic. The origin of the word is "cand" or crystallized sugar cone. Originally from Sanskrit, then

### 3. **Sofa**

Sofa comes from the Arabic "duffa" which means a high carpet for seating. This word was absorbed into the Turkish language and then into England in the 16th century and became a sofa.

### 4. **Cotton**

Cotton, which comes from the word "qutn". This word entered the Roman language after cotton cloth entered Rome, imported from Arabia, in the mid-12th century. A century later, cotton came to England and from qutn was absorbed into cotton.

### 5. **Safari**

Safari is actually an English word taken from the Swahili language which means expedition. Usually safari is synonymous with hunting and animal viewing tourism in Africa.

However, it turns out that Swahili was absorbed from Arabic. Safari origin of the word is "safar", which means journey. The language came to England in the 19th century.

## **Vocabulary in Thai Taken from Sanskrit**

The proliferation of Sanskrit has had many influences on the languages of the Southeast Asian region. Not only in Indonesia, it turns out that the vocabulary in Thai also gets absorption from this ancient language.

***Example:***

1. "Kasarda" is a system of graphic signs used to communicate. In Thai it is called อักษร (aksorn)
2. भाषा (phaa-saa) comes from Sanskrit, namely from the word "bahasa" which means language
3. Do you know the meaning of gu (गु) and ru (रु)? In Sanskrit and Indonesian, the word means guru (teacher)
4. In Sanskrit, "rupa" means image. While in Thai, the image is called รูป (ruup)

## **F. KOREAN LOANWORDS VOCABULARY FROM ENGLISH**

Konglish (콩글리쉬) encompasses loanwords borrowed from English, but are written and pronounced in Korean. These words are usually abbreviations of Korean vocabulary with changed pronunciation and meaning English words and phrases, but don't necessarily carry the same meaning as their English counterparts

### **Korean vocabulary with changed pronunciation and meaning**

#### **1. 화이팅/파이팅 (hwa- it-ting/pa-it-ting)**

Hwa-it-ting and pa-it-ting are popular Konglish words often used in everyday situations. The Konglish term means "all the best" or "good luck", and is used to cheer someone on. Because it is derived from the English word "fighting", it can be easily misunderstood as trying to pick a fight when used outside of Korea.

#### **2. SNS**

SNS, pronounced as eh-seu-en- eh-seu, is an acronym of the term "social networking service". The Konglish term refers to social media in general. SNS,

pronounced as eh-seu-en- eh-seu, is an acronym of the term "social networking service". The Konglish term refers to social media in general.

### 3. 노터북 (no-teu-buk)

The first thing that comes to mind when we hear no-teu-buk-derived from "notebook" - is a small book with blank or ruled pages. However, the Konglish term actually refers to laptops. Actual notebooks, on the other hand, are called (gong-chaek) in Korean.

### 4. 셀카 (sel-ka)

You'll rarely hear anyone saying "let's take a selfie" in Korea because selfies are better known as sel-ka in Konglish. It is an abbreviation of the words "self" and "camera". This term is also a slang word commonly used among youths. In English-speaking K-pop and K-drama communities, sel-ka is usually spelt as "selca"

### 5. 스킨십 (seu-kin-ship)

Seu-kin-ship is a Konglish term that combines the words "skin" and "relationship". It refers to physical contact or being physically close to someone. When couples put up a public display of affection (PDA), they can be described as engaging in too much "skinship"

6. **셀프 (sel-peu)**

Another Konglish term you'd frequently see and hear at Korean restaurants is sel-peu, which comes from the word "self". It is an abbreviation of "self-service" and is used in eateries where you have to help yourself to water, side dishes, and cutlery.

7. **원피스 (won-pi-seu)**

Won-pi-seu is exactly like what it sounds like "one piece". And no, it does not refer to the popular anime. The term refers to dresses. Online Korean shopping sites will have a category called (won-pi-seu), where you'd find a wide range of dresses, from mini dresses to maxi dresses.

8. **모닝콜 (mo-ning-kol)**

Mo-ning-kol, or morning: call, is a wake-up call you get in the morning. The Konglish term is Commonly used in hotels. where you can arrange for someone from the front desk to be your human alarm clock.

**Korean vocabulary with changed pronunciation, but  
the meaning remains**

*Example:*

1. steak (stāk)

2. Pizza ('pētsə)  
In Korean 피자 (pija)
3. Hamburger ('ham bərgə)  
In Korean 햄버거 (haembeogeo)
4. Cheese (CHêz)  
In Korean 치즈 (chijeu)
5. Wi-Fi  
In Korean 와이파이 (waipai)
6. Dress (dres)  
In Korean 드레스 (deulseu)
7. Coffee ('kôfe)  
In Korean 커피 (keopi)
8. Television ('telə viZHən)  
In Korean 텔레비전 (tellebijeon)
9. Cake (kāk)  
In Korean 케이크 (keikeu)
10. Skateboard ('skätbôrd)  
In Korean 스케이트보드 (seukeiteubodeu)





# **THE DIFFERENCE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH**



# A.

## INTRODUCTION

There are many varieties of English other than British (here the English of the United Kingdom) and American (here the English of the United States). All of those other varieties are intrinsically just as worthy of study and use as British and American. But these two varieties are the ones spoken by most native speakers of English and studied by most foreign learners. They have a special status as the two principal national varieties of the language simply because there is more material available in them than in any other variety. British is the form of English now used in the country whence all other forms of English have ultimately derived. But present-day British is not the origin of any other variety of the language; rather it and all the other varieties are equally descendant from a form of English spoken in the British Isles in earlier times. In some respects, present-day British is closer to the common ancestral form of the present-day varieties than is American or other varieties; but in other respects the reverse is true, and American, for instance, preserves older uses that became obsolete in British use. To mistake present-day British for the ancestor of all other forms of English is a logical and factual error.

## **B.**

### **DIFFERENCE IN LANGUAGE USE CONVENTIONS**

Here are some of the key differences in language use conventions.

1. **Dates.** In British English, the standard way of writing dates is to put the day of the month as a figure, then the month (either as a figure or spelled out) and then the year. For example, 19 September 1973 or 19.09.73. The standard way of writing dates in American English is to put the month first (either as a figure or spelled out), then the day of the month, and then the year. For example, September 19th 1973 or 9/19/73. Commas are also frequently inserted after the day of the month in the USA. For example, September 19, 1973.
2. **o and ou.** In British English, the standard way of writing words that might include either the letter o or the letters ou is to use the ou form. For example, colour, humour, honour, behaviour. The standard way of writing such words in American English is to use only o. For example, color, humor, honor, behavior.
3. **Through.** In American English, the word through (or thru). can be used to mean until. For example, September 19th thru October 1st, would be in British English 19 September until 1 October

4. Hyphens. Hyphens are often used in British English to connect prefixes with the main word. For example, pre-emption, pre-trial, co-operation. They are less common in American English. For example, preemption, pretrial, cooperation.
5. z or s? In British English, s is generally used in such words as recognize, authorize. The letter z is used in American English in such words as recognize or authorize. However, it is not wrong to use z in such words when using British English as standard.
6. Note however, that some words must always end in -ise whether you are using British or American English standards. These include:
  - i. advertise advise
  - ii. Arise comprise
  - iii. Compromise demise
  - iv. Despise devise
  - v. disguise enfranchise
  - vi, excise exercise
  - vii. Franchise improvise
  - viii. Incise merchandise
  - ix. Premise revise
  - x. supervise surmise xi, surprise televise
7. I or II? In American English, a single I is used in such words as traveled or counseled. In British English, II is used (e.g. travelled, counselled).

8. Note, however, that in British English, some words that end in a double I lose one I when a suffix is added: skill becomes skillfully, will becomes willfully. In American English, the double I is retained: skill becomes skillfully, will becomes willfully.
9. -re or er? In American English, the -er ending is used in words like theater, center, meter, and fiber. In British English, these words are spelt theatre, centre, metre, and fibre.
10. OE AND AE. SOME SCIENTIFIC TERMS RETAIN THE USE OF THE CLASSICAL COMPOSITE VOWELS OE AND AE IN BRITISH ENGLISH. THESE INCLUDE DIARRHOEA, ANAESTHETIC, GYNAECOLOGY, PAGE 3 OF 7 AND HOMOEOPATHY, IN AMERICAN ENGLISH, A SINGLE E REPLACES THE COMPOSITE VOWEL DIARRHEA HOMEOPATHY. ANESTHETIC, GYNECOLOGY.
11. -e or -ue? In British English, the final silent-e or ue is retained in such words as analogue, axe and catalogue. In American English, it is omitted: analog, ax, and catalog.
12. -eable or -able? The silent e, produced when forming some adjectives with a suffix is generally used in British English in such words as likeable, unshakeable, and ageing. In American English, it is generally left out: likable, unshakable, and aging. The e is however sometimes used in American English where it affects the sound of the preceding consonant: traceable or

13. *ce* or *-se*? In British English the verb that relates to a noun ending in *-ce* is sometimes given the ending *-se*. For example, *advice* (noun) *advises* (verb), *device*/*devise*, *licence*/*license*, and *practice*/*practise*. American English uses *-se* for both the noun and verb forms of these words. It also uses *-se* for other nouns which in British English are spelt *-ce*, including *defense*, *offense*, *pretense*.
14. *Prepositions*. In American English, it is acceptable to omit prepositions in certain situations. In British English, this habit is less common. For example, an American lawyer might find a certain clause in a contract to be likely enforceable. A British colleague would be more likely to say that it was likely to be enforceable". An American civil rights activist might protest discrimination, while his British colleagues would 'protest against discrimination'.
15. *Have and got*. In American English it is quite acceptable to use the word *got* without *have* in sentences like 'I got two tickets for the show tonight. In British English, it is more usual to say I've got two tickets for the show tonight.
16. *Gotten*. *Gotten* is a proper word in American English, but is only used as an Americanism in British English, except in certain phrases such as *ill-gotten gains*.
17. *While or whilst*? Both *while* and *whilst* are used in British English. In American English, *while* is the right word to use, and *whilst* is regarded as a pretentious affectation.



18. The past tense and past participle of the verbs learn, spoil, spell (only in the word-related sense), burn, dream, smell, spill, leap, and others, can be either irregular (learnt, spoilt, etc.) or regular (learned, spoiled, etc.). In British English, both irregular and regular forms are used, but the irregular forms tend to be used more often. In AmE, only the regular form is used.
19. Directional suffix -ward(s): British forwards, towards, rightwards, etc.; American forward, toward, rightward.
20. Full stops/Periods in abbreviations: In American English, we write "Mr.", "Mrs.", "St.", "Dr. etc.", while in British it is usually "Mr". "Mrs", "St", "Dr", etc.
21. 21. Quotation marks: In British English, single quotation marks are used, and in American English, double quotation marks are used. In British English, double quotation marks are used within the single quotation marks, whereas in American English, single quotation marks are used inside double quotation marks.
22. Period and comma: In British English, the period and comma are placed outside quotation marks. However, if the punctuation mark is a part of the quote itself, then the quotation mark is placed after the period or comma. In American English, the period and comma are always placed inside quotation marks.
23. In British English, i.e. and e.g. are used, whereas in American English, Le, and e.g., are used.

24. Serial commas are used in American English but not in British English.
25. Use of the Present Perfect: In British English the present perfect is used to express an action that has occurred in the recent past that has an effect on the present moment. For example: I've lost my key. Can you help me look for it? In American English the following is also possible: I lost my key. Can you help me look for it? In British English the above would be considered incorrect. However, both forms are generally accepted in standard American English. Other differences involving the use of the present perfect in British English and simple past in American English include already, just and yet. British English: I've just had lunch I've already seen that film Have you finished your homework yet? American English: I just had lunch OR I've just had lunch I've already seen that film ORI already saw that film. Have your finished your homework yet? OR Did you finish your homework yet?

### *Vocabulary*

Here are some key vocabulary differences.

<b>BRITISH</b>	<b>AMERICAN</b>
Ground Floor	First Floor
Bonnet	Dessert
Biscuits	Cookies
Boot	Hood
Dustman	Garbage Collector



Jumper	Sweater
Lorry	Truck
Flat	Apartment
Lift	Elevator
Queue	Waiting line
Underground	Subway
Subway	Pedestrian Underpass
Petrol	Gasoline
On holiday	On vacation

## C.

## PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciation traditionally, it is the BrE form which is usually taught as the standard form of English in different in Europe and elsewhere. However, AmE is becoming more and more popular among learners due to the development of educational contacts between continents and cultural exchanges through various media, including cinematography, popular music, literature, and Web communication. For example, in Ukraine where BrE has been taught almost exclusively, AmE is now in demand AmE language courses are offered in many big cities. These courses are taught at least in part by American. and Canadian instructors (it should note that English in Canada has its own peculiarities as compared to AmE or BrE). In fact, both BrE and AmE are very important and interesting not only to linguists who study the mutual influence between these two varieties, but also to tourists who want to avoid embarrassing moments when they travel.

Words containing the sound [r]: Words which contain [r] may be pronounced either in the same way or differently in BrE and AME. The pronunciation of words with the sound [r] depends on the position of the sound in a given word. In the initial position, [r] is always pronounced in both BrE and AmE (e.g. rate: [re t] - [re t]) However, when i i[r] follows a vowel or when [r] is at the end of a word, it is not pronounced in BrE and is pronounced in AmE:

WORD	BRITISH	AMERICAN
Far	[ fa: ]	[fa:r]
Fork 24	[ f ɔ:k ]	[f ɔ:rk]
Park	[pa:k]	[pa:rk]
Start	[sta:t]	[sta:rt]
New York	[nju: jɔ:k]	[nu:jo:rk]
Ballet	['bæleɪ]	[bæl'eɪ]
Beret	['berɪ]	[bə'reɪ]
Brochure	['brɔʃʊr]	[broʊ'ʃʊr]
Café	['kæfeɪ]	[kə'feɪ]
Cliché	['kli:ʃeɪ]	[kli:'ʃeɪ]
Croissant	['krwɑ:s ɲɑ:]	[krwɑ:'s ɲɑ:]
Detail	['di:teɪl]	[dɪ'teɪl]
Fiancé(e)	[fi'ɒnseɪ]	[fi:a:n'seɪ]
Précis	['preɪsɪ]	[preɪ'sɪ]
Vaccine	['væksɪ:n]	[væk'sɪ:n]

Some two-syllable words ending in -ate (French origin too) are pronounced differently in BrE and AmE:

WORD	BRITISH	AMERICAN
Dictate	[dɪk'teɪt]	[dɪk'teɪt]
Donate	[dɒ'neɪt]	[dɒ'neɪt]
Locate	[lə'keɪt]	[lə'keɪt]
Mandate	[mænd'eɪt]	[mænd'eɪt]

Migrate	[ma re t]ɪ'g ɪ	[ ma re t' ɪg ɪ ]
Pulsate	[p l se t]ʌ ' ɪ	[p lse t' ʌ ɪ ]
Rotate	[rə te t]ʊ' ɪ	[ ro te t' ʊ ɪ ]
Translate	[træns le t]' ɪ	[ træns·le t']

## D.

## HISTORY

The English language was first 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 about 470– 570 million people, about a quarter of the world's population. Written forms of British and American English as found in newspapers and textbooks vary little in their essential features, with only occasional noticeable differences. Over the past 400 years, the forms 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 often referred to as American English and British English. Differences between the two include spelling, pronunciation, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and formatting of dates and numbers. However, the differences in written and most spoken grammar structure tend to be much less than in other aspects of the language in terms of mutual intelligibility.

Although spoken American and British English are generally mutually intelligible, there are occasional differences which might cause embarrassment. This divergence between American English and British English has provided opportunities for humorous

e.g. in fiction George Bernard Shaw says that the United States and United Kingdom are "two countries divided by a common language"; and Oscar Wilde says that "We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except, of course, the language".

# E.

## SPELLING

1

In 1828, Noah Webster published an American Dictionary of the English Language, in which the spelling of many words was simplified with the aim of making American English more logical in its reading and pronunciation. British English adopted Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language of 1755 and thus retained many original spellings from words borrowed into the English contains a vast number of words of French origin, the spellings of which are often convoluted and contain additional (arguably superfluous) letters that are not pronounced. American tends to simply words of this kind, where British has left them unchanged.

Here are some common examples of spelling differences:

SPELLING	BRITISH	AMERICAN
Ence/ense	Defence, Pretence License, Offense	Defense, Pretense, Licence, Offence
oe/ae	Manoeuvre, Encyclopaedia, Leukaemia, Oestrogen, Paediatric	Maneuver, Encyclopedia, Leukemia, Estrogen, Pediatric

Ogue/og	Dialogue, Catalogue, Monologue	Dialog, Catalog, Monolog
Our/or	Behaviour, Colour, Favourite, Humour, Labour, Neighbour, Flavour	Behavior, Color, Favorite, Humor, Labor, Neighbor, Flavor
re/-er	Centre, Theatre, Litre, Metre, Fibre	Center, Theater, Liter, Meter, Fiber
Ise/-ize	Apologise, Colonise, Recognize	Apologize, Colonize, Recognize
-se/-ze	Analyse, Breathalyse, Paralyse	Analyze, Breathalyze, Paralyze
-II/-I	Fuelled, Travelling, Installment	Fueled, Traveling, Instalment



The rules can be confusing, especially for people who are learning English as a second language. Which system you choose often depends on where you're learning English. Obviously, if you're learning English in the United States, you will be taught that orthography, but if you are learning English in India, you will generally be taught the British spelling. Wherever you are, keep in mind that more often than not, the American spelling of words is a simplified version that is closer to how a word sounds rather than how it was spelled in the language it has been borrowed from. Knowing the spelling rules and differences will help you learn the spelling exceptions, too. For instance, archaeology is a spelling that's used by English. Teachers and scientists in both American and British universities. Keep digging around, and you'll find more exceptions – and that's a hard and fast rule.

# F.

## GRAMMAR

5

When learning or speaking English, most people do not realize the vast differences between American and British versions of the language. Though the original 'correct' grammar originally comes from old British English, grammar is constantly changing and many new ways of using grammar are coming from across the pond from American influence through the media and the Internet. Both types of language structure can be considered right, though in British and American education systems there are different rules depending on which English.

**Irregular verbs** Some verbs that are irregular in British English are regular in American English. In British English, many past simple verbs can end in 'ed' or in 't', but in American English the ending of 'ed' is normally preferred.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
<b>burnet/burnt</b> <i>"Documents, evidentiary material and files were also burnt."</i>	<b>burned</b> <i>"Documents, evidentiary material and files were also burned."</i>
<b>dreamed/dream</b> <i>"He always dreamt of being a footballer"</i>	<b>dreamed</b> <i>"He always dreamed of being a footballer"</i>

<b>fit/fitted</b> "All the shoes fit in to the shelves"	<b>fitted</b> "All the shoes fitted in to the shelves"
<b>leaned/leant</b> "This guy leant on his bike."	<b>leaned</b> "This guy leaned on his bike."
<b>learned/learnt</b> "She learnt to play the piano"	<b>learned</b> "She learned to play the piano"
<b>smelled/smelt</b> "She smellt the cookies"	<b>Smelled</b> "She smelled the cookies"
<b>spelled/spelt</b> "Chevy is spelt wrong"	<b>Spelled</b> "Chevy is spelled wrong"
<b>spilled/spilt</b> "I thought someone had spilt paint."	<b>Spilled</b> "I thought someone had spilled paint."
<b>spoiled/spoilt</b> "A spoilt child that breaks its toys."	<b>Spoiled</b> "A spoiled child that breaks its toys."
<b>wet/wetted</b> "She wet her hair before washing it"	<b>Wetted</b> "She wetted her hair before washing it"

**Can or Could** British English speakers use 'can' or 'could' with verbs of sense perception whereas Americans use verbs of sense perception independently

<b>BRITISH ENGLISH</b>	<b>AMERICAN ENGLISH</b>
<b>Hear</b> "I could hear the birds outside"	<b>Hear</b> "I heard the birds outside"

<b>See</b> "I can see the beach"	<b>See</b> "I see the beach"
<b>Smell</b> "I could smell the flowers"	<b>Smell</b> "I smelled the flowers"

**Verb Tenses.** <sup>1</sup>**Present Perfect and Past Simple.** In British English, the present perfect tense is used a lot more than in American English. Present perfect tense is used to describe a past event that has present consequences, but in American English, the simple past tense is normally used.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
"I have already seen that movie"	"I already saw that movie"
"Robert feels sick, he has eaten too much"	"Robert feels sick, he ate too much"
"You've missed Sarah. She's just left."	"You missed Sarah. She just left"

<sup>2</sup>**Use of the word Got.** In American English (when speaking informally), this word is used to express necessity (present simple) and possession. In British English, the word got is also used to express necessity or possession, but only in the present perfect verb form.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
28 "I've got to go"	"I got to go. = I gotta go"
21 "I've got a new car"	"I got a new car"
"I have got to leave now"	"I have to leave now"

Though it may seem like a lot of differences, they are actually only slight and most of the grammar in British and American English are in agreement. Both variations are generally understood by the whole English-speaking population.

<sup>3</sup>**Will/ going to/ gonna** When the British would say "going to" for example, Americans may say "gonna" and this informal shortened word is becoming more popular with many English speakers.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
"Are you going to come later?"	"Are you gonna come later?"
You're going to go three blocks and then you're going to see an apartment building on the left with 1228 above the door.	You're gonna go three blocks and then you're gonna see an apartment building on the left with 1228 above the door.

<sup>4</sup>**Collective Nouns and Verbs Agreement**. When referring to groups of people, collective nouns are treated differently in American and British English. The British people tend to treat collective nouns as plural whereas Americans treat them as singular, which is technical correct.

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
"The audience are very quiet"	"The audience is very quiet"
"The government are making a decision"	"The government is making a decision"

**Compound Nouns**. In the United Kingdom, people use the

<b>BRITISH ENGLISH</b>	<b>AMERICAN ENGLISH</b>
diving board	dive board
jumping rope	jump rope

**Speaking about Dates.** There is also a small difference in this area, which we may have never thought about.

<b>BRITISH ENGLISH</b>	<b>AMERICAN ENGLISH</b>
“My birthday is the 9th of September.”	“My birthday is September 9th.”

In other words, Americans usually don't use the article in this case, while British use the form the article + of.

## G.

## PUNCTUATION

Though it is not necessarily a matter of punctuation, there is one important distinction between American and British usage when it comes to dates. American usage puts the month first, followed by the day, and then the year. The British practice (followed in most of the world) is to put the day first, followed by the month.

*For example:*

- 12/5/2010 means December 5, 2010 – American English
- 12/5/2010 means the 12th of May, 2010 – British English

Time British usage dictates a period between the hours and minutes when writing the time (e.g., 10.30). American usage dictates a colon (e.g., 10:30).

Titles Mr., Mrs., and Ms. All take periods in American English. In British English, the periods are omitted.

For example:

- Mr. and Mrs. Douglas walked home. – American English
- Mr and Mrs Douglas walked home. – British English

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Quotations American style uses double quotes (“”) for initial quotations, then single quotes (‘’) for quotations within the initial quotation. British style uses single quotes (‘’) for initial quotations, then double quotes (“”) for quotations within the initial quotation

7

The above examples also show that the American style places commas and periods inside the quotation marks, even if they are not in the original material. British style (more sensibly) places unquoted periods and commas outside the quotation marks. For all other punctuation, the British and American styles are in agreement: unless the punctuation is part of the quoted material, it goes outside the quotation marks.



## H.

## CONCLUSION

The aim of my course work was to explore the subject of differences between American and British English. I have chosen it because it may be useful for enriching my vocabulary, learning new words. While working I found and analyzed theoretical material about American and British English. Spelling, pronunciation, grammar, punctuation and vocabulary differences are given in my course work. The words in vocabulary are divided in 6 categories: house and buildings, food and kitchen, clothes, transportation, school and education, miscellaneous. I have also used a lot of illustrations to make my work more attractive and clear. While writing my course work I have: found some information about the history of American English; to find the examples of the words; to select relevant pictures; analyzed and systemized the information; written different types of exercises and answer keys.

The main purpose of doing this work was to enrich my English vocabulary and improve my knowledge of the English language. The work has helped me to learn a lot of new words and understand the differences in spelling and pronunciation of English words, which I heard before. It was very interesting to study this topic. The material of my course work can be useful while learning some grammar and lexical topics (such as house, clothes, food, transport, and people, school) at the English lessons.



## DISCUSSION

### *Why return of the subjunctive in AmE?*

When discussing why the subjunctive reappeared in AmE, we will try to distinguish between factors that made it possible for it to appear and factors that were the direct agents of its reappearance, although the distinction between the two types is not always clear-cut

Setting the stage for the subjunctive under the first head, features in the language that may have paved the way for the general return of the subjunctive in AmE, there are a handful of factors.

Traces of the subjunctive, the old subjunctive had never disappeared completely. It remained in traditional sayings and proverbs, fossilized expressions and in the Bible (King James's Version), for example:

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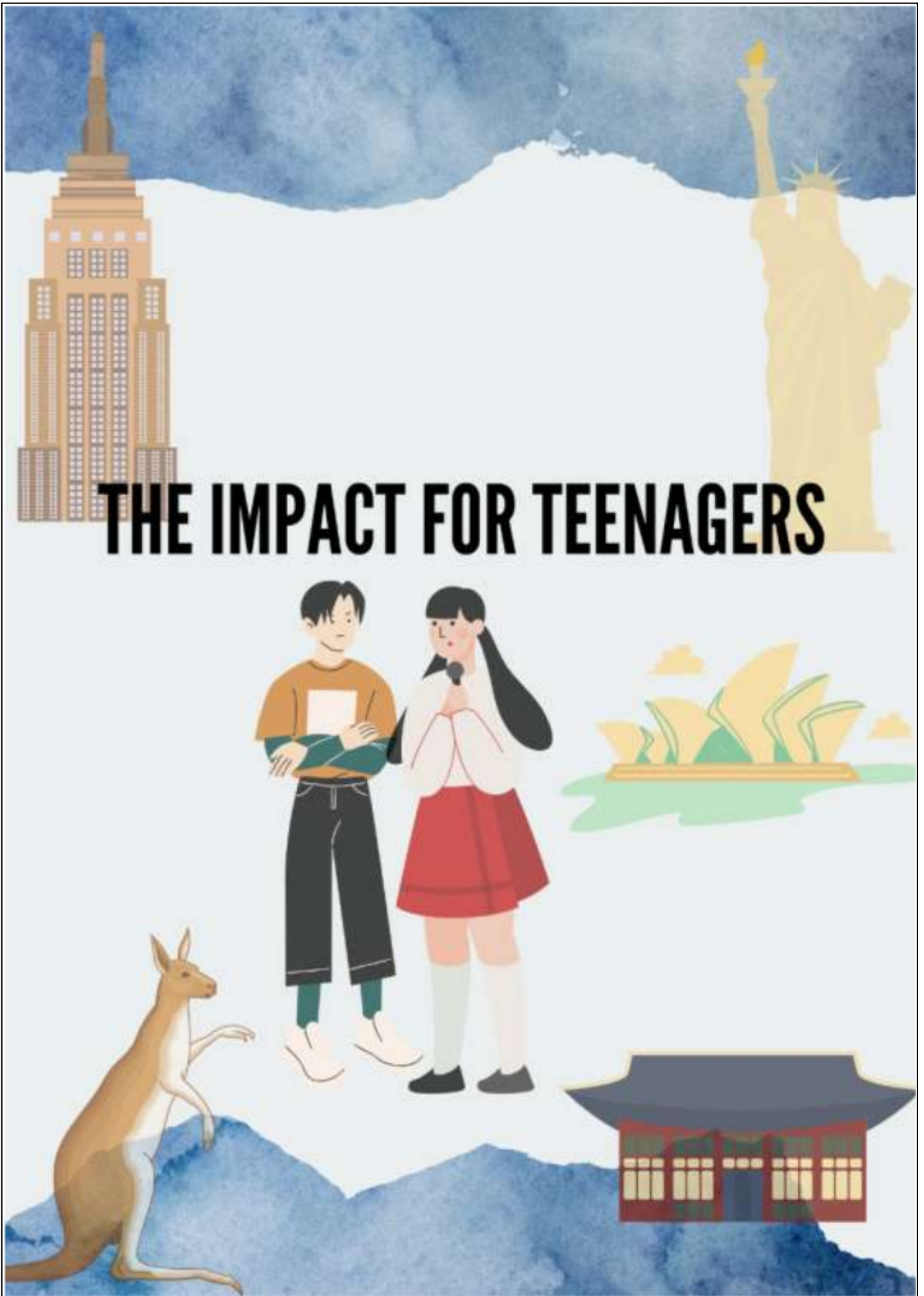
And if a soul sin, and hear the voice of swearing, and is a witness, whether he hath seen or known of it; if he do not utter it, then he shall bear his iniquity. (Leviticus 5) Speakers can therefore be assumed to have had a certain familiarity with subjunctive forms even if they did not use them themselves.

Lexical ambiguity, some verbs are ambiguous between non-mandative and mandative (Charina, 2017).

For instance, non-mandative insist means ‘to say firmly and often that something is true’, and mandative insist ‘to demand that something should happen’ (LDOCE). In the following sentence adhere to could hence mean either ‘already adhere to’ or ‘should adhere to’.

There are a few fashion rules that every self-respecting hip babe will insist their parents adhere to this summer.

# THE IMPACT FOR TEENAGERS



Technology that continues to develop, naturally, very influences the development of culture throughout the world to all levels of society, one of which for teenagers. Differences in language used in world communication affect the science that will develop. How come? If someone wants to study science in country A because it is more advanced than country Z the main thing that is needed is to learn language A (Lenhart,et.al., 2005;Rabiah, 2012).

Having a loanword used will make it easier for someone to understand the language of another country easily, because the words used in spoken and written are similar or almost the same (Mc.Carrick & Xiaming, 2007;Omar & Miah, 2012;).

The difference in the use of language depends on each region which influences, among other things, internal and external factors. Like English. Even though they both use English, they have several popular types that we know, namely American English and British English. These differences consist of the accent used, pronounce and also differences in interpreting words and others.

The following describes some of the impacts for teenagers when they learn American and British English have knowledge about usage:

- 1) rhotic pronunciation VS Non pronunciation, schwa,
- 2) Accent knowledge FROM BBRP Countries, Italian and Indian accents faster, Francis, American,

- 3) accent AmE was created by design by the American Indians and the Aztec Incas, migrants were assisted in fighting against the British so they could revolutionize England in the American revolution 1756-1763,
- 4) isogloss boundaries accent northern VS southern English, American VS dakota and other states, different accents from Australia, Europe,
- 5) learn to use youTU.be and tiktok how to practice, gliding sounds are a bit difficult for Javanese Asians, some young people learn two accents BE vs AME is not applied,
- 6) need a place to communicate and express pronunciation skills with both accents, in real terms



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