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THE NATURE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

English is used as the national language by several nations, therefore it is multinational. British English gave rise to American version, and then to South African and Australian. At present, in the 21st century, people face the Indian, Nigerian and Singaporean types [1. P. 6]. Now, more commonly American English is used «in activities and life of people – in the sphere of economy, culture and finance, health, education and other fields -it is becoming increasingly widespread, and the American version replaces British words» [2. P. 7].

The main purpose of the given article is to identify the differences between American and British versions of English. To reveal the following aspects it is necessary to take into consideration the history of American English origin.

XVII century was a time of migrating people from Europe to North America. For three thousand of years, this movement, which started from a few hundred British settlers, has grown to millions of new visitors. Most of the European settlers left their land because of political restraints in the hope of expanding their religion, getting freedom or seeking adventure. Driven by strong motivation, they created new civilization on the northern part of the continent. The first English settlers in the new world, having come to America, spoke English of

Shakespeare, Marlowe and Queen Elizabeth. This fact is very necessary and important for the understanding of certain distinctive features on the basis of which American English began to be formed later.

There are very few pure languages. English is known to people as the language of verbal imitations. English-speaking colonists contributed to the emergence of American English. They came into contact with different people – different cultures and languages. Many words taken from these languages were affiliated to the English XVII.

As a result, from the Indians there were adopted not only general geographic designations of lakes, rivers, mountains, but also the names of plants, such as red cedar, hickory, egg-plant, and persimmon as well as, the names of animals such as woodchucks (woodchuck forest) and raccoons (raccoons). Among other things, cooking tools: hammock (hammock), canoe, wigwam (wigwam), tomahawk (tomahawk), toboggan (sled), totem (totem), moccasin (moccasins), igloo (needle), and others. Apart from various Indian influences, American English reflects the non-English culture with which immigrants faced during the conquest of the continent. In the west of the continent English-speaking colonists soon came into contact with the French coastal settlements. Large number of words was borrowed from the French language: prairies, chowder, rapids.

But more significant was borrowing from Spanish culture, as English-speaking colonists moved to the west and south to the Pacific Ocean. Spanish words were acquired in two different stages of development. In the earliest colonial days American English received creole. Then, after the Mexican War (1846–1848) communication with Spanish-speaking residents of Spain and west Texas led to the borrowing of such words as: ranch, sombrero, and canyon. German colonists of New York introduced to American English the following words: 1. Cookie (biscuit); 2. Boss (boss); 3. Santa Claus (Santa Claus); 4. Scow (barge).

For further analysis, it is necessary to examine some aspects of the linguistic characteristics of American English. Firstly, we have comparative analysis of the vocabulary.

Differences in vocabulary can only be explained by referring to American history. On the other hand, some of the words that have the same meaning on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean during XVII–XVIII were given new interpretations in America or in England. Thus, American «French fries» is British «chips». Sometimes the same words mean the same thing: «a truck» in American – is «a lorry» (truck) in British English.

It follows thence, the Americans and the British often use different words to denote the same words. These words do not lose their national character and are in constant use. There are several examples of misunderstanding between the British and the Americans.

British variants	American variant	Meaning of the word
accumulator	battery	аккумулятор
barrow	pushcart	тачка
biscuit	cookie	печенье
braces	suspenders	подтяжки
clever	smart	умный
lcoach	bus	автобус
dinner jacket	toxedo	смокинг

Another characteristic feature of the present spoken language of Americans is marking events or class of objects by one of the words in this class. This phenomenon is called synecdoche. So, M.A. Goldenkov found that «all Americans call raptors hawks». In addition, it is essential to use as symbols of all the beetles, the word «bug» and in the meaning of «fir», the word pine – «Pine» (Christmas as well).

Another popular area of English vocabulary – is American slang, which now actively enters movies and literature, and therefore requires special explanation. In the lexicon of modern American Slang occupies the greatest part. In the twentieth century dynamic process of introducing literary English slang vocabulary takes place. «Permeability of colloquial language layers, especially slang has long been an important feature of Australian and American English». Not so long ago such common expressions and words as «lunch», «to take part», «to get up», «of course» belonged to the group of slang [3. P. 6]. It is also necessary to mention the expression that is in its origin American slang idiom, but still exists in all the textbooks of English. This expression is «ok», colloquial phrases from «all correct» («the right thing»). M.A. Goldenkov (like «New English-Russian Dictionary» by V. K. Mueller) lists the following meanings of the word:

1. «Please» (respond to expression «gratitude»);
2. 'Excellent' (as a respond to the question: «How is your wife?»

Or «How are you?»);

3. «Right»;
4. «All right»;
5. «Okay» (synonymous to «all right») [3. P. 9].

There is active penetration to the English language other alternatives showing negation and affirmation. Instead of «yes», even the

British now use «yea». Besides, «often in Canadian manner the English do not say «no», but «nope» and not «yes», but «yap» [3. P. 101]. American English has affected the functioning of proper names. «In this century, the tradition of using derivatives of full names (diminutives and pet-forms) as independent names continues to develop» [4. P. 48]. In modern English derivatives of names are used not only in communication among acquaintances, friends and relatives, but also in formal setting. As an illustrative example the names of famous presidents of the United States of America: William Jefferson Clinton (Bill Clinton), James Earl Carter – (Jimmy Carter) can serve.

In conclusion, it is necessary to present an example of the interpretation of Americanisms in speech, taken from the publication of V.L. Burovaya [5. P. 4–6]. The researcher examines an episode from film «Forrest Gump» from the point of view of reflection of the characteristics of American culture. In this episode the hero of the film is plunged in memories about the time when his mother took him to school. He says: «She wanted me to have the finest education, so she took me to the Greenbow Country Central School. I met the principal and all. Principal: The state requires a minimum IQ of about 80 percent to attend public school, Mrs. Gump. He's going to have to go to a special school». Certain Comments should be given:

1. «Principal» is a headmaster of public school. In the U.S. director of the private schools is a «headmaster».

2. «Public school» is a state school with free education, as opposed to private school. In the UK, «public school» is private school.

3. «Special school» in the American system of education is a school for the handicapped, the disabled.

4. The grammatical form «He's going to have to go» requires explanation. Here, the expression «to be going to» is used in the future tense. The sentence is translated as: «He will have to go to school for mentally retarded children».

The book «Dictionary of the English Language» by Noah Webster (Noah Webster) observed the following peculiar features: in American English people often write [6. P. 257]:

- or instead of -our, for example, color – colour;
- er instead of -re, for example, meter – metre;
- se instead of -ce, e.g., practise – practice;
- z- instead of -s-, e.g., organization – organisation;
- l- instead of -ll-, e.g., traveled – travelled;
- me, -ue at the end of words are omitted, for example, kilogram – kilogramme;

- In some words ending -e is omitted ;
 - Sometimes – the prefix «in» is more preferred than «en», for example, insnare – ensnare, inclose – enclose;
 - Writing of oe or -ae often vary in the direction of simplification, for example, diarrhea – diarrhoea, anemia – anaemia;
- The endings -ue and -e in the words of French origin are often omitted, for example, prolog – prologue, program – programme, catalog – catalogue, check – cheque;
- Most Americans write tho instead though, thru instead of through.

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Further study will reveal the differences in pronunciation between American and British English.

Pronunciation is the greatest difference. Students who master or are learn English, often face the characteristic difficulty during the first dialogue with the American. And this is not due to the language but to the pronunciation. Independently from the qualities of the American Speech, there is a group of the main distinguishing features between American and British pronunciation [7. P. 277]:

1) Americans often say [r] where it is not pronounced in British English: hare, car, and port;

2) Americans instead of [a:] pronounce the sound «a», as [æ] in words: answer, past, ask, can't, half, example, after, etc.;

3) In the words dew, news, duke American pronunciation is as follows: [du:],

[nu: z], [du: k];

4) Americans say [nʌt], [hʌt], [tʌp], [ʌn], ['kʌmon], in the words not, hot, top, on, common;

5) Words butter, better, city are pronounced as [bʌdə], ['bedər], ['sidi];

6) Address, tomato and schedule are also pronounced differently: ['ædres], [tə'meitəu], ['skedju: l];

7) Words ending in -ory and -ary in the American language are stressed on the last syllable in the following: laboratory, secretary;

8) [h] is omitted, usually in the beginning of the word: him, his, her, humidity, humor, history and others.

Finally – a comparative analysis of a pronunciation and identifying differences should be carried out.

The main reason why the British think Americans careless in terms of language is that Americans do not use Perfect form in colloquial speech, instead of it they use Simple (Indefinite) Tense Form:

British English	American English
Have you heard the news?	Did you hear the news?
I've got a pen	I've gotten a pen
I suggest he should see the doctor	I suggest (that) he sees a doctor

There are verbs that in the British and American English have different verb forms in such tense forms as Past Perfect and Past Simple [8. P. 48]:

a) For example verbs like «to learn», «to burn», «to lean», as a rule, in American English are regular: learned, burned and leaned, but British English they are at the same time regular and irregular.

b) The similarity of verbs: «to ride», «to say», «to wet», «to forget», «to dream», «to give» are regular in the American, but irregular in the British language.

In addition, in American English the tendency of the English verb «to do» to force out form of a third person singular «does» in spoken language. It also concerns the negative form of the verb. This trend is reflected in the British English (for example, a line from a song of «The Beatles» – «Ticket to ride»), in fact, it is not pure American influence. Yet, literary standard still uses the 3rd person of the verb «to do».

In the American version of the language «should» is not used after verbs «insist», «demand», «require», and others, for example: «I insisted that he pay» instead of «I insisted that he should pay» in the British version.

A considerable part of irregular verbs (eg, to spoil, to burn) are regular in American language.

Articles are used in a different way. For example, in the American version – «to / in the school», but in the UK it is used without an article «to / in school».

Often in the same terms instead of one preposition another can be used, for example, «on weekend – on the weekend» instead of «at the

weekend – at weekend»in the British version; «On a street»instead of «in a street».

Most set expressions in the American language are subjected to change. Here is an example, instead of «have a shower / a bath», they say «take a bath / a shower». Instead of «need not» complex form «do not need to» is used.

Adjectives «real» and «slow» are used as an adverb: He hates to eat slow (instead of slowly). He's real nice (instead of really).

In comparison with the British, Americans do not use so often the plural form of the verb with collective nouns (the audience were literally «public were», the government have literally «the government have»). Yet, despite all of the above grammatical features of American English, at the moment they do not have the status of a standard.

Americans often use the infinitive (without to) in structures with «insist» / «suggest»:

- They insisted that we have dinner with them.
- Jim suggested that I buy a car.

A similar structure is used in British English.

It is possible to conclude that the U.S. speech is very fast and is not always easily understood, and American English is very lively and flexible language. American English is called «careless» language. The British version is more detailed and accurate. Since it contains a lot of intonation patterns in comparison with the U.S., where there is only one: smooth and descending tone scale. Therefore, you should regularly monitor all its changes. This model establishes all phonetic structure of American English. In British English there is a set of scales: descending and ascending, serial and sliding. It refers to tones. Sometimes pronunciation gives basic tempo especially if you tighten sound a little; you are recognized as the foreigner.

The Americans, respect the British variant of English. Americans call British English «eloquent» as they have never had such a language, and what is called «English culture and tradition». Therefore, the British version is more suitable for learning at school.

Contrary to the fact that American English is not much different from the British English, for successful communication people should not forget about the differences in spelling, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, grammar and word stress.

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THE MAIN PECULIARITIES OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE»

Analysis of stylistic devices used by the writer to create images of her characters, as well as the nature and their feelings is the main purpose of the given article. Descriptions give us valuable information; through them the writer seeks understanding what he meant to express, to make the reader feel, to excite his imagination.

In the novels of Jane Austen there is little physical description of the characters, their costumes, decoration of their homes or any landscape.

To this extent she is considered to be a stark contrast to most of her contemporaries. An exception is made only for what is strictly necessary for the characteristics, development of the actions or for comic effect. Being afraid of beauty, Jane Austen avoids «poetic» epithets, and in those cases when she uses them, they are always emphatically «semantic», restrained, and rational. She says about men – «handsome», «of good manners»; about women – «pretty», «beautiful», «fine». Throughout the novel «Pride and Prejudice» she mentions eye color twice either in direct speech, or ironically, in fact, she does not describe dresses of the characters.

The whole plot is based on the relationships between characters Elizabeth Bennet and Darcy. Elizabeth character is revealed gradually, but it should be noted that it begins to emerge from the first novel