



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ  
УКРАЇНИ  
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ  
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ



ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ ДЛЯ  
ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ ПРЕВЕНТИВНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Кафедра мовної підготовки

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ  
КОМУНІКАЦІЇ В ПРОФЕСІЙНІЙ  
ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПРАВООХОРОННИХ  
ОРГАНІВ:  
ВИКЛИКИ ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ

Матеріали міжвузівської науково-практичної  
конференції  
до Міжнародного дня англійської мови в ООН  
24 квітня 2023 року



м. Одеса  
2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ

Одеський державний університет  
внутрішніх справ



**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ РОЗВИТКУ  
КОМУНІКАЦІЇ В ПРОФЕСІЙНІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ  
ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНІВ:  
ВИКЛИКИ ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ**

Матеріали міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції  
*до Міжнародного дня англійської мови в ООН*  
*24 квітня 2023 року*

Одеса – 2023

**УДК 351.74:005.57**

*Актуальні питання розвитку комунікації в професійній діяльності правоохоронних органів: виклики XXI століття: Матеріали Міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції (24 квітня 2023 року). Одеса: ОДУВС, 2023. 202 с.*

Матеріали збірки стануть у нагоді тим, хто цікавиться актуальними питаннями, пов'язаними з мовною підготовкою майбутніх поліцейських, розвитком іншомовної компетентності працівників Національної поліції України в умовах євроінтеграції, перспективами розвитку комунікативних технологій у навчально-методичному забезпеченні підготовки поліцейських, а також культурою спілкування в службовій діяльності поліцейського.

## AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

**Serpionova V.**

cadet, Faculty of training specialist for criminal police units

Academic supervisor: **Antufeva V. A.**

*Odesa State University of Internal Affairs*

Objective of the study: To determine the significant differences between the American and British versions of the English language.

Objectives: to identify the reasons for the separation.

The English language is very heterogeneous nowadays. It now exists in dozens of dialects, among which the most popular are British, American, Canadian, New Zealand and Australian. Among these four, we can distinguish two that are the most widespread today due to the political and cultural influence of their countries in the world - British and American English. Three centuries ago, there was only one variant of English. It was spoken by the people of Britain. In the 17th and 19th centuries, English travelers discovered many new lands that were later settled by the British or became colonies of Great Britain. These are the islands of New Zealand, India, Asia and Africa, Australia and America. British English began to spread around the world. And in each region, the language evolved and developed, enriching its vocabulary, phonetics and spelling.

The closest thing to classical English is the language spoken in New Zealand, Australia, and Ireland. These countries are geographically isolated from other countries. That's why the English language hasn't changed much in these countries - the influence of languages and cultures from other countries has been limited.

In America, however, British English has changed completely. Today, American English is commonly referred to as a simplified version of British English. There are differences in vocabulary, spelling, grammar and pronunciation.

Here are some of the main differences: Vocabulary: In American and British English, the same words are referred to by different words. For example, in the UK, a person might ask for a "biscuit" while in the US it would be called a "cookie." Likewise, a British person might ask for "chips" while an American would call them "crisps." There are many other examples of these differences in vocabulary. The biggest differences between British and American English lie in the choice of vocabulary.[1,56]

For example, some words mean different things in both varieties: Mean: American English - angry, angry, in a bad mood, British English - not generous, clenched in a fist. American English: Don't be so mean to your sister! British English: She's so mean she won't even pay for a cup of tea. There are many other examples (too many to list here). If there is a difference in usage, your dictionary will note the different meanings in its definition of the term. Many vocabulary items are also used in one form and not in another. One of the best examples of this is the terminology used for cars

Spelling: There are several spelling differences between American and British English. For example, in American English, the word "color" is spelled without a "u", while in British English it is spelled "colour". In addition, British English tends to use more double letters in words like "travel" or "cancel", while American English uses only one "l" and one "l". These are some common differences between British and American spelling: Examples of words that end in -or in American English and -our in British English: color/colour, humor/humour, flavor/flavour. Examples of words ending in -ize in American English and -ise in British English: recognize/recognise, patronize/patronise

The best way to make sure that you are consistent in your spelling is to use the spell checker tool associated with your word processor and select the type of English (American or British) you want to use.[2,159]

Grammar: There are some differences in grammar between American and British versions of English. For example, in the UK, collective nouns are treated as singular, whereas in the US they are often treated as plural. So, in the UK you might hear someone say, "The team is playing well," while in the US they might say, "The team are playing well. Using Present Perfect: In British English, Present Perfect is used more often than in American English. For example, in British English one might say, "I have just finished my homework," whereas in American English it is more likely to say, "I just finished my homework."

Using Past Simple: In American English, Past Simple is often used to refer to an action that occurred at some point in time in the past, such as "I went to the store yesterday." Whereas in British English, Past Simple can be used with Present Perfect to indicate a past action that has a connection to the present tense, for example, "I have lost my keys, have you seen them?" Use of the verb "get." In American English, the verb "get" can be used to mean "to get," while in British English the word can be used in place of other verbs, such as "I'm going to get a haircut" instead of "I'm going to have a haircut.[3,76]

Use of plural nouns: American English often uses plural nouns to refer to the team, such as "the team are playing well. In British English, however, the singular is often used, e.g., "the team is playing well.

Use of prepositions: There are differences in the use of prepositions between American and British English. For example, American English uses the preposition "on" to refer to the days of the week, such as "on Monday," while British English uses the preposition "in," such as "in Monday." Also, American English uses the preposition "at" to denote time, for example, "at 3 o'clock," whereas British English uses the preposition "to," for example

Pronunciation: There are also differences in pronunciation between American and British versions of English. For example, the letter "r" is pronounced differently in the two dialects. In American English, the "r" is pronounced more clearly than in British English. Similarly, in British English, the vowel sound in the word "dance" is pronounced differently than in American English. [4,176]

Pronunciation of the letter "r." In British English, the letter "r" is not pronounced vividly and is often omitted at the end of words, such as in "car" or "hard." In American English, the letter "r" is pronounced more vividly and is always present at the end of words. Pronunciation of vowel sounds. Some vowel sounds are pronounced differently in American and British English. For example, the sound "a" in "dance" is pronounced longer and brighter in British English, while in American English it is pronounced shorter. Pronunciation of "t." In British English, the "t" is pronounced more softly, like the "t" sound in the middle of the word "butter. In American English, the "t" is pronounced more clearly, like the "t" sound in "tea. [5,132]

Pronunciation of the "u". In British English, the "u" sound in the word "duty" is pronounced as "yoo" and in American English as "doo-tee". However, it is important to realize that these differences do not make one

version of English better or worse than the other-they are simply differences in pronunciation.

These are just some of the main differences between American and British English. However, despite these differences, speakers of the two dialects can still understand each other quite well. Thus, when learning the language, you need to take into account all the nuances in order to freely choose the most appropriate expressions depending on the case. [6,324]

There are many differences between the "island" and "mainland" dialects. Since they have been isolated from each other for a long time due to ethno-cultural circumstances, each of them developed independently. This makes it difficult for beginners to identify both variants and memorize their features.

### ***References***

1. Linda Hillier.(2011) professor of linguistics at the University of San Diego.California: British and American differences in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.. pp. 56–89; 130.
2. Linda Reilly.(2010) Professor of Linguistics at the University of Southampton. Great Britain: various aspects of the British and American language, including pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.. pp. 159-162; 189.
3. John Alge. (2000).Harvard University.A comparison between the American and British lexicon, including cultural differences and changes in word meanings over time.. pp. 76.
4. Leslie Miller.(2013) Oxford.UK: Various aspects of the British and American language, including phonetics, vocabulary and grammar..pp. 176.
5. Jack Chen.(2002)Stanford University.California: A Comparison of American and British Languages in Written and Spoken Communication, Including Dialects and Cultural Differences..pp. 132.
6. *Durston, Masters of words and warriors: an English-language tourist guide to Great Britain. Oxford University Press. 1985 ,p 324.*

<i>Pobyvanets S.</i> USE OF «MIXED FORMS» OF EDUCATION AND DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.....	158
<i>Попова Д.</i> ІНШОМОВНА КОМПЕТЕНТНІСТЬ ПРАЦІВНИКІВ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЇ.....	160
<i>Postolnik K., Khomaretska D.</i> IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION.....	163
<i>Псьота С.</i> ТАКТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СПІЛКУВАННЯ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКОГО З ПРАВОПОРУШНИКАМИ.....	165
<i>Semenkova O.</i> THE CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE OFFICIAL ACTIVITY OF POLICE OFFICER.....	168
<i>Serpionova V.</i> AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH: SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES.....	171
<i>Сидора Д.</i> ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ КОМУНІКАТИВНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОМУ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННІ ПІДГОТОВКИ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ.....	175
<i>Соколовська А.</i> ОСОБЛИВОСТІ НАВЧАННЯ ІНШОМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЄВОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ.....	177
<i>Хілобок Д.</i> УМІННЯ СПІЛКУВАТИСЯ – ГОЛОВНИЙ ЗАСІБ ДЛЯ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ УСПІХУ В СЛУЖБОВІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ.....	180
<i>Хлівна М.</i> РИТОРИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ У ПРОФЕСІЙНІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПРАВНИКА.....	183