

BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY IN CLUJ-NAPOCA
FACULTY OF LETTERS

**INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN ENGLISH ON BRITISH
ENGLISH**

- summary -

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER:

Prof. dr. Ștefan Oltean

PhD Candidate:

Daniela Popescu

2011

A. Contents

Chapter One: Introduction

- 1.1. What is this Thesis about**
- 1.2. Overview of the Thesis**
- 1.3. Literature Review**

Chapter Two: Geographical, Social and Functional Varieties of the English Language – Phonetic and Lexical Characteristics

- 2.1. Short History of English Language Expansion**
- 2.2. Geographical Varieties of the English Language**
 - 2.2.1. English in the United Kingdom**
 - 2.2.1.1. British English*
 - 2.2.1.1.1. Phonetic Characteristics of British English*
 - 2.2.1.1.2. Lexical Characteristics of British English*
 - 2.2.1.2. English in Ireland*
 - 2.2.1.3. English in Scotland*
 - 2.2.1.4. English in Wales*
 - 2.2.2. English on the American Continent**
 - 2.2.2.1. English in the United States*
 - 2.2.2.2. English in Canada*
 - 2.2.2.3. English in the Caribbean*
 - 2.2.3. English in Australia and New Zealand**
 - 2.2.3.1. English in Australia*
 - 2.2.3.2. English in New Zealand*
 - 2.2.3.3. English in the Fiji Islands*
 - 2.2.4. English in Asia and the Pacific**
 - 2.2.4.1. English in India*
 - 2.2.4.2. English in Sri Lanka and Pakistan*
 - 2.2.4.3. English in Singapore and Malaysia*
 - 2.2.4.4. English in the Philippine Islands*
 - 2.2.4.5. English in Papua New Guinea*

- 2.2.4.6. *English in China and Japan*
- 2.2.5. **English on the African Continent**
 - 2.2.5.1. *English in South Africa*
 - 2.2.5.2. *English in West Africa*
 - 2.2.5.3. *English in East Africa*
 - 2.2.5.4. *English in North Africa*
- 2.2.6. **Pidgins and Creoles**
- 2.3. **Social Varieties of English**
 - 2.3.1. **Types of Social Dialects**
 - 2.3.2. **Standard English**
 - 2.3.3. **Slang**
 - 2.3.4. **World Standard and Non-Standard Varieties of English**
 - 2.3.5. **Ethnic Varieties of English**
- 2.4. **Functional Varieties of the English Language**
 - 2.4.1. **Formal versus Informal**
 - 2.4.2. **Written versus Spoken Language**
 - 2.4.3. **Occupational Varieties of English**
 - 2.4.3.1. *Scientific English*
 - 2.4.3.2. *Journalese*
 - 2.4.3.3. *Technical Jargons*
 - 2.4.3.4. *Other Occupational Varieties of English*
 - 2.4.4. **Summary of the Sub-Chapter**

Chapter Three: Features of American English - Pronunciation, Spelling, Vocabulary, Grammar

- 3.1. **Foreword**
- 3.2. **Short History of the Making of American English**
- 3.3. **Features of American English**
 - 3.3.1. **Pronunciation**
 - 3.3.1.1. *Phonemes*
 - 3.3.1.2. *Patterns of Pronunciation*
 - 3.3.1.3. *Different Pronunciations for Individual Words*
 - 3.3.1.4. *Stress, Intonation and Rhythm*
 - 3.3.2. **Spelling**

3.3.2.1. Early Attempts to Reform Spelling in American and British English

3.3.2.2. Principles Involved in the Reformation of Spelling

3.3.2.3. Specific Features of Spelling

3.3.3. Vocabulary

3.3.3.1. Ways of Vocabulary Enrichment

3.3.3.2. Selected Vocabulary Differences between British and American English

3.3.3.3. Same Words, Different or Additional Meanings in one Variety

3.3.3.4. Same Concept, Different Terms or Expressions

3.3.3.5. Euphemistic References

3.3.3.6. Idiom Differences and Usage

3.3.3.7. Concluding Remarks

3.3.4. Grammar

3.3.4.1. The Verb

3.3.4.2. Concord

3.3.4.3. Tag Questions

3.3.4.4. The Noun

3.3.4.5. The Pronoun

3.3.4.6. The Article

3.4.4.7. The Preposition

3.3.4.8. The Adverb

3.3.4.9. Collocations

3.3.4.10. Word Order

3.4. Summary

Chapter Four: Lexical Influence of American English on British English

4.1. Foreword

4.2. American English versus British English

4.3. What an Americanism is

4.4. Lexical Influence of American English on British English

4.4.1. American Influence on Everyday Vocabulary

4.4.1.1. General View on American Influence on Everyday Vocabulary

4.4.1.2. Food

4.4.1.3. Clothes

4.4.1.4. Family and Home

4.4.1.5. Entertainment and Free-Time Activities

4.4.1.6. Conversational Words and Phrases

4.4.1.7. Expressions and Euphemisms

4.4.2. American Influence on Functional Varieties

4.4.2.1. Computing

4.4.2.2. Journalism

4.4.2.3. Broadcasting

4.4.2.4. Advertising and Sales

4.4.2.5. Politics and Economics

4.4.2.6. Travelling and Transport

4.5. Extent of Influence of American English on British English

4.5.1. Influence of American English on British English – Fact or Fiction?!

4.5.2. Reasons of Influence of American English on British English

4.5.3. Debt of British English to American English

4.5.4. Influence of American English on British English – Corruption or Normal Change?!

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Further Development

5.1. Summary of the Findings

5.2. Further Development

5.3. Final Conclusion

Bibliography

ANNEXES

B. Key Words:

= language expansion, language history, varieties of language, language features, American English, British English, lexical influence =

C. Summary

Chapter One: Introduction

Although linguists admit that the change in the British English language comes, nowadays, from the American continent, there are some questions that constantly trouble the minds of those interested: how great this influence is, what areas of vocabulary it affects, whether this influence is perceived as a kind of corruption or it is a normal change, and what predictions could be made for the future of the English language in the given circumstances.

Consequently, we state that this thesis is an attempt to find answers to all the above questions, given our interest in the two main varieties of the English language, British English and American English.

Then we draw the layout of the thesis and, in the literature review section, we perform a short analysis of the main theoretical concepts dealt with: variety, dialect, accent, register, and style.

Chapter Two: Geographical, Social and Functional Varieties of the English Language – Phonetic and Lexical Characteristics

The second chapter begins with a short history of the English language expansion, followed by a detailed description of the geographical, social, and functional varieties of the English language.

In the geographical varieties section, varieties of English worldwide are described, beginning in the United Kingdom and continuing on the American continent, then in Australia and New Zealand, Asia and the Pacific, ending on the African Continent. The last varieties on focus are hybrid languages, the pidgins and creoles based on the English language.

In the United Kingdom, British English is described first, with careful attention paid to Received Pronunciation (RP), the basis for comparison between varieties of English spoken worldwide. Then Irish, Scottish and Welsh English are analysed from both phonetic and lexical points of view.

On the American Continent, we point out the features of American English. Canadian English comes next, followed by Caribbean English, especially Hawaiian and Jamaican English.

English in Australia and New Zealand, together with English in the Fiji Islands are described in sub-chapter 2.2.3.

In Asia the varieties of English which present differences and similarities of phonetic and lexical kind are Indian English, with its neighbours Pakistani, Chinese, and Sri Lankan English.

English as it is spoken in the Pacific area is represented by Philippine, Singapore, Malaysian, Papua New Guinean, and Japanese English.

On the African continent, four varieties of English are described: South African English, West African English (with its most representative varieties, Cameroon and Nigerian English), East African English (with Kenyan, Tanzanian and Ugandan English), and North African English (with Egyptian English).

Social varieties of the English language are on focus next: first, types of social dialects, namely cultivated speech, common speech, and uneducated speech, followed by Standard English, slang, and world-standard and non-standard varieties of the English language.

The last section deals with ethnic varieties of English: Hispanic Americans, namely Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Chicanos (or Mexican Americans), Black English, Gullah,¹ African-American English, or Jewish English.

Functional varieties of the English language close chapter two of the thesis. The headings are formal versus informal, written versus spoken language, and occupational varieties of English. In this last section, the focus is on scientific English, journalese, technical jargons (namely computerese), and other occupational varieties of English: religious English, legal and business English, sea-speak, the jargon of American truck drivers, the language of government, medicine, advertising, broadcasting, and domestic varieties (for example the language of recipes, instruction leaflets, or knitting patterns).

¹ The language of the black people in South Carolina and the Sea Islands.

Chapter Three: Features of American English - Pronunciation, Spelling, Vocabulary, and Grammar

The main sections of the third chapter are: foreword, a short history of the making of American English (divided into three periods² whose dates correspond to political and social events with important consequences for the language); and the features of American English (pronunciation, spelling, grammar, and vocabulary).

The study of the pronunciation of American English focuses on the main aspects of phonetics and phonology: phonemes, patterns of pronunciation, different pronunciations for individual words, stress, intonation, and rhythm.

The specific features of spelling are based on a summary of the early attempts made over the years in order to simplify orthography. The principles involved in the reformation of spelling - simplification, derivational uniformity, regularization, reflection of pronunciation - together with specific features of spelling, are next listed and exemplified.

The vocabulary section begins with the ways of vocabulary enrichment. Then, a practical aspect of the research – improvement of communication – is brought forward by selected vocabulary differences between British and American English: same words, different or additional meanings in one variety; same concept, different terms or expressions (and here the differences belong to the most common fields of everyday vocabulary, namely traffic, food, and education); and idiom differences and usage.

The last section of the chapter deals with American English grammar. The differences between British and American English Grammar are not significant and belong to the following categories: verb, concord, tag questions, noun, pronoun, article, preposition, adverb, collocations, and word order.

Chapter Four: Lexical Influence of American English on British English

Chapter four focuses on the lexical influence of American English on British English. The information is gathered under the headings: American English versus

² The Colonial, the National, and the International period.

British English; what an Americanism is; lexical influence of American English on British English; and extent of the influence of American English on British English.

The sub-chapter 'Lexical Influence of American English on British English' is of most importance and begins by revealing the factors that favoured the influence of American English on 'world English':

- America's population and wealth;
- America's magnitude of higher education and of publishing industry;
- the appeal of America's popular culture on language and habits;
- America's international, political, and economical position.

The data gathered as a result of our research prove a twofold influence of American English on British English: on one hand, on the everyday vocabulary, namely food, clothes, family and home, entertainment and free-time activities, conversational words and phrases, expressions and euphemisms.

On the other hand, in the case of the functional varieties, the American influence is present in the fields of computing, journalism, broadcasting (cinema, television and theatre; wireless and music), advertising and sales, politics and economics, travelling and transport.³

The findings of the sub-chapter 'Extent of Influence of American English on British English' have been grouped under several headings. The first one (Influence of American English on British English – fact or fiction?!) definitely proves, with relevant examples, that there is a twofold influence of American English on British English: on the everyday vocabulary and on the vocabulary of functional varieties.

The reasons for this situation are listed next. Among the most important ones are:

- the great appreciation of the status of American institutions and a readiness to adopt American practices;
- the adoption of American inventions designed to relieve people of some everyday inconvenience: the passenger elevator, the escalator, the telephone, the phonograph, the air-brake, the cash register, the electric light, the fountain-pen, the linotype, the box camera, the pneumatic tire, the adding machine, the revolving door, the safety pin, the typewriter;
- the speeding up of ocean voyages between England and America;

³ All figures are represented through graphs, diagrams or tables which are inserted in the thesis body or annexed in the special section at the end of the thesis.

- America's fastest growing economy.

The result was a political, educational, economic, or artistic international gathering during which American words or phrases passed into the traditional standard of British English.

After establishing that the influence of American English on British English is a real fact, our concern was to show how significant this influence really is (sub-chapter 'Debt of British English to American English'). The study was based on the 247 words and phrases whose date of entry into the British English vocabulary is definitely specified. Consequently, we found that British English began to welcome Americanisms as early as the 17th century – 1 term, followed by another one in the 18th century, 63 in the 19th century, 178 in the 20th and only 4 in our century.

All these figures demonstrate that the influence of American English on British English is not very significant at the level of the entire Standard English vocabulary inventory, especially if the following fact is taken into consideration: out of the 600,000 definitions included in 'The Oxford English Dictionary', second edition, about 30 percent only are native English, 40 percent French, and 15 percent Latin. A simple addition shows that it remains a percentage of 15 percent for all other influences from other Germanic or Roman languages and American English.

Finally, in the 'Influence of American English on British English – Corruption or Normal Change?!' section, we were interested in finding out if this influence of American English on British English threatens in any way the future of the English language in the United Kingdom.

The distribution of American words and phrases according to everyday and functional varieties vocabularies shows that the greatest number (480 versus 313) belongs to the latter one.

This is a statistics which shouldn't worry anyone as chances that words and phrases specific to this domain to pass to and remain in the basic word stock are very little. Furthermore, vocabulary of functional varieties is the norm for certain categories of people, whose number is relatively small in comparison to the mass of common people having nothing or very little in common with them.

The concern, if any, should come from the 313 words and phrases of everyday vocabulary. And again the concern is useless as this is a small number compared to the total number of words and phrases in the British vocabulary basic stock.

Extending the analysis on the specific domains of everyday vocabulary, we underline the fact that the greatest influence is in the first place in the ‘people, behaviour and social position’ section, with 94 entries, and second in the ‘euphemisms, idioms and conversational words and phrases’ one, with 78 entries, followed third by the ‘sport’ and ‘consumer society’ ones, with 35 entries each. ‘Family and home’ and ‘clothes and accessories’ have 20 entries each. Finally, the least affected domain is ‘entertainment’, with only 8 entries.

Further on, the concern diminishes even more if we think that the complete adoption of a foreignism can be proved by the derivatives it produces. Thus, the research reveals a number of only 12 Americanisms which gave British English such terms, most of them belonging to the sphere of computing, which is perfectly justified by the place computers and everything related to them occupy in people’s lives nowadays.

All these figures add to our conclusion that most of the American influence on British English is a matter of fashion which springs out of people’s desire to admire something or somebody that seems better, more powerful, and even more attractive. And one must not forget that fashions come and go and rarely leave behind something that is not of good quality and thus is bound to be adopted by everybody.

This conclusion is sustained by the study on the characteristics of the borrowings: out of the 793 Americanisms listed in the thesis, at least 40 can be classified as unnecessary. The greatest number (20), is in the field of everyday vocabulary, followed by travelling and transport (10), broadcasting (5), politics and economics (2), journalism (2), and advertising and sales (1 only).

Another interesting fact is that out of the 793 words and phrases, 81 have long existed in British English, but have acquired new meanings under the American influence. 7 terms belong to everyday vocabulary, 6 to computing, 36 to journalism, 11 to broadcasting, 1 to advertising and sales, 16 to politics and economics, and 4 to travelling and transport.

Then again out of the 793 terms, 17 are revivals of old words and phrases due to American influence. Most of them belong to the field of travelling and transport (7), followed by everyday vocabulary and journalistic terms (4 terms each), and finally political and economic terms (2 terms each).

This leads to the conclusion that in this last case the American influence on British English cannot be regarded as a matter of fashion anymore, but as a matter of

necessity. The problem of the lack of appropriate terms for different fields of activity was solved by extension of meaning or revival of terms already at hand in British English vocabulary.

So far, we established that the influence of American English on British English is not a matter of corruption, but of normal change, whether it is or not dictated by fashion or necessity.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Further Development

The conclusions are drawn in the fifth and last chapter. The summary of the findings comes first, focusing on the fact that British English has been influenced by American English since the 17th century. Our research shows that this influence has been present in different fields of activity. In order to provide a detailed view of the Americanisms that entered the British English vocabulary, we classified the 793 words and phrases under two headings: everyday vocabulary (480 terms) and functional varieties (313 terms).

In the case of functional varieties, the American influence is present in the areas of computing (10 percent), journalism (15 percent), broadcasting (24 percent), advertising and sales (5 percent), politics and economics (24 percent), and travelling and transport (22 percent).

Further on, the words and phrases in the broadcasting area have been grouped as belonging to two areas: film, TV, radio and theatre (83 percent), and music (17 percent).

Then, in the vocabulary of advertising and sales, the percentage is 64 percent in advertising proper versus 36 percent in commerce.

Politics rules in the vocabulary of politics and economics, with a percentage of 80, while economics gathers the smaller part, 20 percent.

90 percent of the vocabulary of travelling and transport belongs to tourism, while 10 percent only belongs to geography and weather.

The conclusions in the 'Further Development' section are that, despite their continuous existence separately, America and Britain have never really lost sight of a common standard of English, because of their political link, the common literary

tradition, the common reading material, and the fact that the earliest lexicographers, the early dictionary editors in the United States came from New England.

At present, the English language situates itself at a transitional point between two worlds:

- the old world where all other usages than standard – informal speech, regional dialect – were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and thus excluded from serious consideration, and
- the new world where informal and nonstandard usage is achieving a new presence and respectability within society.

American English is increasingly becoming a minority dialect of world English, and, although it has exercised a greater influence on world English than any other variety, it seems to slowly lose its status as the dominant version. A good example in this direction is the situation of the Internet. According to Mr. David Crystal,⁴ the Internet used to be 100 percent English, but nowadays it is down to something like 75 percent, and falling fast. It remains to be seen what happens in a few years' time.

The reason why there will definitely not be a taking over by American English is that people use language not only to communicate, but also to express their social and personal identity.

The language is in a constant state of multidimensional motion. And unfortunately, there is no predictable direction for the changes that are taking place. Maybe American English will continue to influence other varieties of English. But it will remain a trickle, because while the British want to be able to talk intelligibly with Americans, they do not actually want to be Americans! In the contest between identity and intelligibility, identity wins.

In our opinion the whole world witnesses the increasing unification of English towards the status of a world language, as English has some kind of special administrative status in over seventy countries, it achieves a special role when it is made a priority in a country's foreign-language teaching policy, and communication in the worlds of business and education is expected to be conducted in English.

The answer to the question which arises in this case - what might happen to modern Standard English as it becomes global? – is that predictions are made towards

⁴ Crystal, David, *Language and the Internet*, 2001, p. 37

a diglossic language – one with two quite different standards: one standard for everyday communication and another one for formal, especially written, communication.

The final conclusion is that the influence of American English on British English was much greater in the beginning, but nowadays words and phrases are filtered and everything useless, pompous, or simply fashion is to be eliminated. The more necessary an item proves to be, the more quickly it will be absorbed into the language and it will accommodate in such a manner that will not be perceived as an intruder anymore.

British English will probably continue to be influenced by American English, especially as long as this influence is manifest in fields of activity where the lack of appropriate words and phrases demands it.

D. Bibliography

- [01] Aitchinson, J.: *Language Change: progress or decay?*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991
- [02] Algeo, J.: *British or American English – A Handbook of Word and Grammar Patterns*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006
- [03] Avram, A.: *Pidginurile și creolele cu bază engleză și franceză ca tip particular de contact lingvistic*, București: Editura Universității din București, 2000
- [04] Bailey, R. W.: *Images of English: a cultural history of the language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992
- [05] Bailey, R. W.; Gorlach, M.: *English as a World Language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984
- [06] Barber, C.: *Linguistic Change in Present-Day English*, Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1966
- [07] Barber, C.: *The English Language: A Historical Introduction*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993
- [08] Baron, N. S.: *Alphabet to Email: How Written Language Evolved and Where It's Heading*, London and New York: Routledge, 2001
- [09] Baron, N. S.: *Letters by phone or speech by other means: the linguistics of email*, in 'Language and Communication', 18, 1998, pp. 133-170

- [10] Bauer, L.: *Watching English Change*, London: Longman, 1994
- [11] Baugh, A.; Cable, T.: *A History of the English Language*, London: Routledge, 2001
- [12] Beamer, L.: *Learning intercultural communication competence. The Journal of Business Communication*, 1992, pp. 285-303
- [13] Biber, D. [et al.]: *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, London: Longman, 1999, pp. 15-35
- [14] Blain, N.; Boyle, R.; O'Donnell, H.: *Sport and National Identity in the European Media*, Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1993
- [15] Blake, N. F.: *The Cambridge History of the English Language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992
- [16] Boenig, R.; Davis, K.: *Manuscript, narrative, lexicon: essays on literary and cultural transmission*, London: Associated University Press, 2000
- [17] Bolton, W.; Crystal, D.: *The Penguin History of Literature – The English Language*, London: Penguin Books, 1987
- [18] Boorstin, D.: *The Americans: The Colonial Experience*, New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1974
- [19] Boorstin, D.: *The Americans: The Democratic Experience*, New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1974
- [20] Boorstin, D.: *The Americans: The National Experience*, New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1974
- [21] Brogan, H.: *The Penguin History of the United States of America*, London: Penguin Books, 1990
- [22] Bronstein, A. J.: *The Pronunciation of American English: An Introduction to Phonetics*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1996
- [23] Bryson, B.: *Made in America*, London: Martin Secker & Warburg Limited, 1994
- [24] Bryson, B.: *Mother Tongue – The English Language*, London: Penguin Books, 1990
- [25] Charteris-Black, J.: *Politicians and Rhetoric. The Persuasive Power of Metaphor*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005
- [26] Cheshire, J.: *English around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991
- [27] Cox, B.: *Cox on Cox – An English curriculum for the 1990's*, London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1991

- [28] Cruttenden, A.: *Grimson's Pronunciation of English*, London and New York: Hodder Arnold Publication, 1994, pp. 84-5
- [29] Crystal, D.: *American English in Europe.*, in C. Bigsby (ed), 'Superculture: American popular culture and Europe', London: Elek, 57-68, 1975
- [30] Crystal, D.: *English as a Global Language*, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1977
- [31] Crystal, D.: *Language and the Internet*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001
- [32] Crystal, D.: *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1995
- [33] Crystal, D.: *The English Language*, London: Penguin Books, 1988
- [34] Davies, R. Ph.: *Plain English – a user's guide*, London: Penguin Books, 1988, pp. 148-154
- [35] Dery, M.: *Flame war: The discourse of cyber-culture [Special Issue]*, Chicago: The South Atlantic Quarterly, 92 (4), 1997
- [36] Dillard, J. L.: *A History of American English*, London and New York: Longman Publishing Group, 1992
- [37] Fisher, J. H.: *The Emergence of Standard English*, Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1996
- [38] Foster, B.: *The Changing English Language*, New York: St Martin's Press, 1968
- [39] Fowler, H.: *Modern English Usage*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965
- [40] Fowler, H.; Fowler, E.: *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, 2nd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985
- [41] Francis, W. N.: *The structure of American English*, New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958, pp. 480-540
- [42] Gao, L.: *Language contact and convergence in computer-mediated communication*, USA: World Englishes, 25 (2), 2006, pp. 299-308
- [43] Garwood, C.; Gardani, G.; Paris, E.: *Aspects of Britain and the USA*, London: Oxford University Press, 1992, pp. 94-5
- [44] Giroux, H. A., *Living dangerously: Multiculturalism and the politics of difference*, New York: P. Lang, 1996
- [45] Graddol, D.: *The Future of English*, London: Glenton Press, 1997
- [46] Graddol, D.; Leith, D.; Swann, J.: *English: history, diversity, and change*, London: Routledge, 2002

- [47] Gramley, S.; Pätzold, K. M.: *A Survey of Modern English*, London and New York: Routledge, 2003
- [48] Herring, S. C.: *Computer-mediated communication: Linguistic, social and cross-cultural perspectives*, Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1996
- [49] Hickey, R.: *A Source Book for Irish English*, England: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2002
- [50] Hogg, R.; Denison, D.: *A History of the English Language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006
- [51] Holm, J.: *An introduction to Pidgins and Creoles*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000
- [52] Howard, Ph.: *The State of the Language – English Observed*, London: Penguin Books, 1986
- [53] Hughes, A.; Trudgill, P.: *English Accents and Dialects*, London: Arnold, 1996
- [54] Hughes, G.: *A History of English Words*, London: Blackwell Publishers, 2000
- [55] Hymes, D.: *Pidginization and Creolization of Languages*, London: Cambridge University Press, 1971
- [56] Iarovici, E.: *A History of the English Language*, Bucharest: Editura didactică și pedagogică, 1970, pp. 266-270, 300-306
- [57] Kachru, B.: *Standards, codification, and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the Outer Circle*, in R. Quick and H.G. Widdowson (eds.), *English in the world: Teaching and learning the language and literatures* (pp. 11-30), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985
- [58] Knowles, G.: *A Cultural History of the English Language*, London: Arnold, 1997, pp. 130-161
- [59] Kurath, H.: *Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada*, New York: Ams Press Inc., 1972
- [60] Jones, D.: *An Outline of English Phonetics*, Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1918
- [61] Jespersen, O.: *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1968, pp. 140-167
- [62] Leith, D.: *A Social History of English*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1997
- [63] Majumbar, B.; Brown, S.: 'Why baseball, why cricket? Differing nationalism, differing challenges', *International Journal of the History of Sport* 24(2), 139-156, 2007

- [64] Marckwardt, A. H.: *American English*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1980
- [65] Marckwardt, A. H.; Quirk, R.: *A Common Language – British and American English*, London: Cox & Wyman, 1964
- [66] McArthur, T.: ‘English in the world and in Europe’, in R. Hartmann (ed) *The English Language in Europe*, Oxford: Intellect, 1996
- [67] McArthur, T.: ‘On the Origin and Nature of Standard English’, in *World Englishes*, Volume 18, Issue 2, 2003, pp. 161-169
- [68] McArthur, T.: *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992
- [69] McArthur, T.: *The Oxford Guide to World English*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2002
- [70] McCrum, R. [et al.]: *The Story of English*, New York: Penguin Books, 1987
- [71] McDavid, jun.; Raven, I.: *Varieties of American English*, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1980
- [72] Melchers, G. and Shaw: *World Englishes: An introduction*, London: Arnold, 2003
- [73] Mencken, H. L.: *The American Language – Supplement I, An inquiry into the development of English in the United States*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1966
- [74] Mencken, H. L.: *The American Language*, Ballantine Books: New York, 1979
- [75] Meyers, L. M.: *Guide to American English*, London: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963
- [76] Montgomery, M.: *An Introduction to Language and Society*, London: Routledge, 1993
- [77] O’Donnell, W. R.; Todd, L.: *Variety in Contemporary English*, London: Allen & Unwin, 1980
- [78] Orton, H.: *Survey of English Dialects*, Leeds: E. J. Arnold, 1962
- [79] Pei, M. A.: *Words in Sheep’s Clothing*, New York: Hawthorn Books, 1973
- [80] Pennycook, A.: *Critical Applied Linguistics: A critical introduction*, Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 2001
- [81] Poruciuc, A.: *A Concise History of the English Language*, Universitatea ‘Alexandru Ioan Cuza’ din Iași, 1992, pp. 151-163
- [82] Potter, S.: *Our Language – a clear picture of the English language as it is spoken and written in all its amazing variety*, London: Penguin Books, 1976
- [83] Quirk, R.; Greenbaum, S.; Leech, G.; Svartvik, J.: *A Contemporary Grammar of*

- the English Language*, London: Longman Group Ltd, 1985
- [84] Roberts, Ph. D.: *Plain English, a user's guide*, London: Penguin Books, 1988
- [85] Romaine, S.: *Language in Society – An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1994
- [86] Samuels, M. L.: *Linguistic evolution with special reference to English*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972
- [87] Schildt, A.; Siegfried, D.: *Between Marx and Coca-Cola: youth cultures in changing European societies*, US: Brghahn Books, 2006
- [88] Scott, J. C.: *Differences in American and British Vocabulary: Implications for International Business Communication*, Business Communication Quarterly, 2000
- [89] Scragg, D.: *A History of English Spelling*, Manchester, England: Manchester University Press, 1974
- [90] Strang, B. M. H.: *A History of English*, London and New York: Routledge, 1991
- [91] Strate, L.; Jacobson, R.L.; Gibson, S. B.: *Surveying the electronic landscape: An introduction to Communication and cyberspace*, Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press, 2003
- [92] Stevens, P.: *British and American English*, London: Collier Macmillan, 1972
- [93] Todd, L.: *Pidgins and Creoles*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974
- [94] Todd, L.; Hancock, I.: *International English Usage*, London: Routledge, 1986
- [95] Trask, R. L.: *Language: The Basics*, London and New York: Routledge, 1999
- [96] Trudgill, P.: *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*, London: Penguin Books, 1983
- [97] Trudgill, P.; Hannah, J.: *International English: A Guide to Varieties of Standard English*, London: Edward Arnold, 1982
- [98] Turner, G. W.: *The English Language in Australia and New Zealand*, London: Longman, 1969
- [99] Victor, D. A.: *International business communication*, New York: Harper-Collins, 1992
- [100] Wakelin, M. F.: *English Dialects: An Introduction*, London: Athlone Press, 1977
- [101] Wardhaugh, R.: *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1995
- [102] Wells, J. C.: *Accents of English*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982
- [103] Wells, J. C.: 'Local accents in English and Wales', *Journal of Linguistics*, 1970, pp. 231-52

- [104] Wells, J. C.: 'What is Estuary English?', *English Teaching Professional*, 1997
- [105] Wilson, K. G.: *The Columbia guide to standard American English*, New York: Appleton Century Crofts, 1960
- [106] Wyld, H. C.: *A Short History of English*, New York: E. P. Dutton, 1915
- [107] Zinn, H.: *A People's History of the United States*, New York: HarperPerennial, 1990

Dictionaries

- [01] Berg, P. C.: *A Dictionary of New Words in English*, Australia: Allen & Unwin, 1953
- [02] *Collins English dictionary* (4th ed.), Glasgow, UK: Harper-Collins, 1998
- [03] Ehrlich, E.E. (Comp.): *Oxford American Dictionary*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995
- [04] Fowler, H. W.: *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, with a new introduction and notes by David Crystal, Great Britain: Oxford University Press, 2009
- [05] Grote, D.: *British English for American readers: A dictionary of the language, customs, and places of British life and literature*, Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992
- [06] Kirkpatrick, E. M.; Schwarz, C. M.: *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Idioms*, Hertfordshire: Wordsworth, 1993
- [07] *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, Harlow: Longman, 1987
- [08] Pearsall, J., & Hanks, P. (Eds.): *The New Oxford Dictionary of English*, Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press, 1998
- [09] Proctor, P. (Ed.): *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1999
- [10] Soukhanov, A. H. (Ed.): *Encarta World English Dictionary*, New York: St. Martin's, 1999
- [11] Summers, D. (Ed.): *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*, Harlow, UK: Longman Group Ltd, 1998
- [12] *The Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989

Internet sources

- [01] Algeo, J.: *Do you speak American?*, 1999, essay available online at www.pbs.org/speak/ahead/change/ruining/
- [02] Burke, J.: *English Companion*, at <http://www.englishcompanion.com>
- [03] Callies, M.: *Within-culture variation in English sports metaphors: A window to history, culture, and national identity?*, 2003, pp. 1-6, at www.cognitive-sciences.de/docs/presentations/Callies.BPCS.handout
- [04] Campbell, D.: *Stumped by curveballs. Baseball metaphors are meaningless to most of us. It's time we hit them into the long grass*, 'The Guardian', January 19, 2009, at www.guardian.co.uk/
- [05] Crystal, D.: *American Lessons*, article in 'Business Traveller', March 1997, at www.davidcrystal.com/DC_articles/English42.pdf
- [06] Dale, D.: *Strike me lucky, it just isn't cricket*, The Sydney Morning Herald, February 10, 2004, at www.smh.com.au/
- [07] Domain Tools, at <http://www.domaintools.com/internetstatistics/country-ip-counts.php>, accessed 1-1-2007
- [08] Evans, H.: *A Point of View*, article available online at news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/4131090.stm
- [09] Foster, B.: *Recent American Influence on Standard English*, 2009, at www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/angl.1955.73.3.328
- [10] Global Reach – a research database 2004
- [11] Healey, D.: *The Internet: Helping create 'New English' or reinforcing old dominance?*, at <http://oregonstate.edu/~healeyd/thaitesol2007.html>
- [12] <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O29-AME>
- [13] John Adams and the Constitution, at www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog/
- [14] Lee, J.: *I think, therefore IM*, 'New York Times', 2002, September 19, available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/09/19/technology/circuits/19MESS.html>
- [15] Lice, L.: *Spelling differences between British and American English: Through-thru Night-nite Light-lite High-hi*, 2007, at <http://urn.kb.se/resolve>
- [16] Milroy, J.: 'Linguistic Variation and Change', in *Applied Linguistics*, Volume 15, No 1, pp. 111-13, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994, at applij.oxfordjournals.org/content/15/1/111
- [17] Turbee, L. (n.d.): *Netiquette*, at <http://www.kyoto-su.ac.jp/~trobb/netiquette.html>

- [18] 24 'minute' talks on new words in *English: BBC Learning English: Keep Your English Up To Date*, BBC World Service, at bbclearningenglish.com
- [19] Webster, N.: *American Spelling Book*, 1783, available on line at www.merrycoz.org/books/spelling/SPELLING.HTM
- [20] Webster, N.: *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1821, available online at <http://www.wealth4freedom.com/wns/Webster.htm>
- [21] Wells, J. C.: *Whatever happened to Received Pronunciation?*, 1997, pp. 19-28, at <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/wells/rphappened.htm>
- [22] www.countrystudies.us/philippines/34.htm
- [23] www.davidcrystal.com/David_Crystal/articles.htm
- [24] www.nytimes.com
- [25] www.pbs.org/speak/ahead/change/ruining/
- [26] www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&se=gglsc&d=5001834790
- [27] www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/angl.1955.73.3.328
- [28] www.spellingsociety.org/journals
- [29] www.spotlight-online