1. Аmerican English

[2.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-2-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Linguistic situation in the US now Speakers of American English out number all native speakers of English outside the US by about 2 to 1and those of British English by nearly 4to 1About 28 mil people or about 1 in 9, of 9the inhabitants of the US have a language other that English as their mother tongue.

[3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-3-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)In descending order for numbers of speakers, the main languages of the US are English, Spanish, Italian, German, French, Polish, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese.

[4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-4-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Is English the Official Language of the USA? English is the national language of the US It is not the official language because it is not legally prescribed as the language of government operations

[5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-5-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Rapid English Language Acquisition % % 1980 1990Population, age 5+ 210,247,555 100.0 230,445,777 100.0Native-born 196,388 93.4 210,940 91.5Foreign-born 13,860 6.6 19,506 8.5Recent Immigrants Ten years or less in US 5,340 100.0 8,403 100.0Speak only English @ home 868 16.3 1,010 12.0Speak other language @ home 4,471 83.7 7,393 88.0No difficulty with English\* 2,198 41.2 4,399 52.4

[6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-6-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH 2005Population 5 years and over 268,110,961English only 80.6%Language other than English 19.4%Speak English less than "very 8.6%well"

[7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-7-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home: 2005

[8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-8-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak Spanish at Home: 2005

[9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-9-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak English Less Than Very Well: 2006

[10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-10-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-only movement The English-only activism has its roots in the1980’s when 23 states declared English to be their official language In 1996, for the first time, Congress voted on a bill - “The English Language Empowerment Act of 1996“- designating English as the federal government’s sole language of official business. The targets of the English-only movement were linguistic minorities, bilingual educators and Indian tribes

[11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-11-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-only movement argumentsEnglish has been “social glue” in the UnitedStatesBecause of government-sponsored bilingualprograms new immigrants are reluctant tolearn EnglishLanguage diversity is dangerous for thewhole nation because it leads to ethnichostility, language conflict and politicalseparatism like in Quebec

[12.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-12-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-only movement“America is made up of individuals. As Woodrow Wilson said, as long as you consider yourself a part of a group, you are still not assimilated into American society, because America, like other nations, is made up of individuals and not made up of groups.” Toby Roth “Debate on English-only Legislation”. Aug 1996

[13.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-13-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-only movementAccording to Chicago Tribune, in 1996there were 91 charge filings on languagediscrimination, in 2001 that number rose to441Such complaints seldom make it to court It is impossible to track how many workersare negatively impacted by these policies

[14.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-14-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)English-Plus ConceptLULAC (League of United Latin AmericanCitizens) is the organization that advocatesthe “English-Plus Concept”About 175 indigenous languages survivetoday but only 20 of these are still beinglearned by children.It “celebrates the cultural and linguisticdiversification of America and treats thisnations multiethnic and multilingualcommunities as national resources”

[15.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-15-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-Plus Movement ArgumentsImmigrants have much to offer from theirdiversified languages and culturalbackgrounds“Additive bilingualism creates a languagecompetent society“: both limited Englishproficient individuals and native Englishspeakers will be able to develop fluency in asecond languageBilingual students develop a mental agilityand flexibilityFor bilingual students it is easier to studyanother foreign language

[16.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-16-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The English-Plus Movement Arguments A study at the University of Miami (1990)Linguistic knowledge among Hispanic families drastically affects family income.Families who spoke: only Spanish had an average income of $ 18,000; those with only English, $32,000; and those with Spanish and English, $50,376.

[17.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-17-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The History of American English The Colonial Period (1607-1776), birth of distinctive American English; The National Period (1776-1898) establishment and consolidation of American English; The International Period (from 1898) AE has influenced other varieties of English and other languages.

[18.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-18-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The Colonial PeriodDivergent features leveled inside asingle colony. The barrier of the Atlantic began theprocess of divergence of American fromBritish usage almost immediately.Changes in the motherland were slow toreach the colonies Colonists adapted old uses to newpurposes and borrowed from othergroups : the Amerindians, the Dutch,the French.

[19.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-19-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The National PeriodLinguistically, this period faced tworelated challenges: the evolution and recognition of aseparate standard English for theUSA; the extension of that standard overthe whole nation as it expandedwestward (Noah Webster – FederalEnglish)

[20.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-20-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The National PeriodWebster’s aim was twofold:1. to help Americans realize they should no longer look to England for a standard of usage;2. to foster a reasonable degree of uniformity in American English.Websters dictionary, reader, grammar, and blue-backed speller were major forces for institutionalizing what he called Federal English.

[21.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-21-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)An American Dictionary of the English Language (1828)• embodied a new standard of lexicography;• it was a dictionary with 70,000 entries;• was the first to document distinctively American vocabulary such as skunk, hickory, and chowder• surpassed Samuel Johnsons 1755 British masterpiece not only in scope but in authority as well.

[22.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-22-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The International periodThe USA extended its overseas interests:an Open Door policy for China; thePanamanian revolution against Colombia,intervention in Latin American affairs,etc.The USA played an increasing role in worldpolitics and economics with a consequenteffect on AE usage. Spread of AE and American pop culturethroughout the world.

[23.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-23-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Major Varieties of AE Varieties of AE are more determined by region than by any other factors such as ethnicity, gender, age, social class. class AE is treated under four broad geographical headings:1. the North,2. the Coastal South,3. Midland4. the West.

[24.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-24-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The Northern DialectsThe NDstretchesfrom NewEnglandand NewYorkwestward toOregon andWashington(North, NewYork, NewEngland)

[25.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-25-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Northern pronunciationThe most noticeable differencewithin the region is that New Yorkand New England areas are non-rhotic while the western portion ofthe North is rhotic.Merger of vowels in “cot” and“cought” [o:] → [Λ] might beobserved in New England“Matter” and “Madder” are oftennear-homophones in the North.

[26.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-26-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Non-RhoticArea

[27.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-27-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The Southern dialectsSD centerson theAtlantic portcities ofthe states ofVirginia,theCarolinas,Georgia,blendingwestwardalong theGulf Coastinto Texas. Non- Rhotic

[28.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-28-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The Southern DialectsThis area is characterized by astrong African influence on AEespecially on the islands of SouthCarolina and Georgia where Gullahis spoken.

[29.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-29-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Southern pronunciation• non-rhotic;• Diphthongs into monophthongs: “hide” [hΛd] is a near rhyme of both “hod” and non-rhotic “hard”[ai > Λ];• Monophthongs into diphthongs: “loft” [lauft] which results is a near rhyme with “lout” ”[Λ >au];• Merger of vowels in “pin” and “pen” [ i ] > [ e ];

[30.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-30-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Southern vocabulary Archaic expressions: “branch”- a brook; “all-overs”- feelings of uneasiness; “hull”- the shell of a nut; “kinfolk”- relatives; “Scat!”- Bless you! Other languages have contributed to Southern:• Amerindian languages: “terrapin” a turtle;• the French of Louisiana: “armoire” wardrobe, “bayou” a small river;• Spanish influence: “vaquero” cowboy• African languages.

[31.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-31-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The MidlandNorth Midland - Ohio, Indiana, Rhotic Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa;South Midland - Kentucky, Tennessee Missouri and Arkansas, West Virginia

[32.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-32-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Midland pronunciation• Midland is rhotic• The merger of vowels - “tot” and “taught” [O: >Λ]• In the Ohio River valley the vowel of “itch” rhymes with “each” (in both cases [i:]) [ i >i:] , so that “fish” and “television” have the sound of the vowel in “meet” [i:].

[33.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-33-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)The Westthe Westis asource oflinguisticinnovationIt is acoherent-dialectregion. Rhotic Rhotic

[34.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-34-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Western pronunciationThe merger of long and shortvowels in "don" and "dawn" isuniversal [o:] ◊ [^].The vowel in "measure"; "fresh" ispronounced as a diphthong [ei], sosuch words as "edge" and "age"are homophones [e] ◊ [ei]Vowels in "seal" and "sill" arealmost identical [i:]◊[i].

[35.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-35-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Western vocabulary• "parking" a band of grass between sidewalk and curb; "chesterfield" a sofa.• Borrowings from Mexican Spanish: “adios” - goodbye”, “bronco” - wild, “hombre” - guy.• Other languages have contributed words: “aloha” - farewell (Hawaiian), “kung fu” (Chinese), “nisei” - a person of Japanese descent born in the US (Japanese).

[36.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-36-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)  Car Cow time Cot/ men Seal/sill rhotic/ non- caught rhoticNorth [r] [au] [ai] [۸]-[o : ] [e] [i:]-[i]New England [ø] [ε u] [ε i] [۸ ] [e] [i:]-[i]New  York  [ø ] [ε  u] [ε i] [۸ ]-[ o: ] [e] [i:]-[i]citySouth [ø ] [æ u] [â] [۸ ]-[ o: ] [i] [i:]-[i]South  [r] [æ u] [â] [۸ ]-[o : ] [i] [i]MidlandNorth  [r] [æ u] [â i] [۸ ]-[o : ] [e] [i]MidlandWest [r] [ε u] [ε i] [۸ ] [e] [i]

[37.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-37-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Other influences on American EnglishThe usage of all Americans, regardless of dialect, is influenced by such factors as: ethnic background; gender; age; social class; occupation or profession.

[38.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-38-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Ethnic varieties in A EBlack English or Ebonics orVernacular English;Hispanic English - Spanglish;Indian English,Jewish English, Pennsylvania Dutch English;The Cajun English of Louisianaand some others.

[39.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-39-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Black English Pidgin Creolecompromise Modern commu- Black languages nication English system

[40.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-40-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Black English VernacularNon-standard StandardBlack to Black BEV of BEV of Chicago the North the South BEV

[41.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-41-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)Black English pronunciationnon-rhotic;[n] is commonly replaced [ŋ] in –ing –‘comin’, runnin’;final consonant clusters are reduced:“des” for desk, “tes” for test,[d] takes the place of the initial [ð] “datday” for that day; “dis house” etc;[f] often replaces [ð ] in “south”;shift of stress in disyllabic words:p`olice, define.

[42.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-42-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)BE GrammarMultiple negation is common: “No way nogirl can’t wear no platform shoes to noamusement park”.Inflected forms such as plural, possessive –ed, -s are omitted;Question inversion: “What it is?”“It” replaces “there”: “It ain’t no food here”.“Been” is used to express long-standingevents with remote past: “I been see datmovie”. = I saw that movie long ago.“Come” functions as a semi-auxiliary: “Hecome tellin me some story” = He told me alie.

[43.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/americanenglish-130401013310-phpapp01/95/american-english-43-638.jpg?cb=1364780177)BE Vocabulary The influence of West African languages (“yam” - sweet potato; “tote” – to carry). Significant changes of words are common: “bad” is used to mean “good” and vice versa. Many expressions have “crossed over” into mainstream of colloquial AE:“boom box” – tape recorder; “hip” – someone who is very knowledgeable about popular culture, “dude” as a reference for any male.